WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
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14205 Meridian Parkway
Riverside, CA 92518

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
14205 Meridian Parkway, Riverside, CA 92518

AGENDA
ENGINEERING, OPERATIONS, AND WATER RESOURCES
FEBRUARY 2, 2026, at 10:30 AM

To join the Zoom virtual meeting: https://wmwd.zoom.us/j/88398127534
or telephone access: (669) 219-2599 or (669) 900-6833
Meeting ID: 883 9812 7534

Members of the public may view and/or participate in this meeting in person, online via Zoom, or by viewing the live-streamed meeting at www.WesternWaterCA.gov. This meeting may also be video recorded for on demand viewing and broadcasting purposes. Primary notice of this meeting will be the physical posting of the agenda in the public notice area, located at the District's Headquarters office, 14205 Meridian Parkway, Riverside, California 92518. In addition, every effort will be made to publish this agenda on the District's website at: https://wmwd.primegov.com/public/portal, subject to technical difficulties, such as power failure, internet disruption, or other third-party interference. Members of the public who wish to comment on any item within the jurisdiction of the District, or any item on the agenda, may make comments in person, virtually via Zoom at the time noted on the agenda, or by submitting comments in writing at the following web address: https://wmwd.com/publiccomments, by in-person delivery or via U.S. Mail addressed to the District's Headquarters office. Written comments received by 4:30 p.m. on February 1, 2026, will become part of the Board meeting record. Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.5, any writing that (1) is a public record; (2) relates to an agenda item set for open session of a regular meeting of the Board of Directors; and (3) is distributed less than 72 hours prior to that meeting, will be made available for public inspection at the time the writing is distributed to the Board of Directors. Any such writing will be available for public inspection at the District office located at 14205 Meridian Parkway, Riverside, California 92518. In addition, such writing may also be posted on the District's website at https://wmwd.primegov.com/public/portal. Any person with a disability who requires a modification or accommodation in order to participate in this meeting, or the agenda or agenda packet documents made available in an appropriate alternative format, or any person with limited English proficiency (LEP) who requires language assistance to communicate with the Western Municipal Water District Board of Directors during the meeting, should contact the Western Municipal Water District Board Secretary at (951) 571-7209 or boardsecretary@wmwd.com, no less than 72 hours prior to this meeting, to enable the Western Municipal Water District to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility or language assistance for this meeting.

Western Water | EOWR Committee Meeting
February 2, 2026

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. ROLL CALL

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Members of the public may address the Committee regarding any item within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Committee; however, no action may be taken on off-agenda items unless authorized by law. Comments shall be limited to matters not listed on the agenda. Members of the public may comment on any matter listed on the agenda at the time that the Committee considers that matter. Each individual's comment is limited to a maximum of three (3) minutes; however, the Presiding Officer reserves the right to reduce the amount of time each individual can speak to ensure all members of the public have an opportunity to comment.

4. CONSENT CALENDAR

Consent Calendar items are expected to be routine and non-controversial and are to be acted upon by the Committee by one motion, without discussion. If any Committee member, staff member, or interested person requests that an item be removed from the Consent Calendar for further discussion, it will be moved to the first item on the Action Agenda.

A. Approve the Minutes of the January 5, 2026, Engineering, Operations, and Water Resources Committee Meeting of the Whole

5. ITEMS TO BE ADDED TO THE AGENDA

(If any) In accordance with Section 54954.2 of the Government Code, upon determination by a two-thirds vote of the legislative body, or, if less than two-thirds of the members are present, a unanimous vote of those members present that there is a need to take action, and the need to take action arose after the agenda was posted.

6. UPCOMING BOARD ITEMS/RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE MADE TO THE FULL BOARD

The following items on the Agenda call for discussion and action by the Committee. All items are placed on the Agenda so that the Committee may discuss and take action on the item, if the Committee is so inclined.

A. Adopt a Resolution Approving a Water Supply Assessment for the Westmont Village Residential Project

B. Approve a Capital Budget Increase for Fiscal Year 2025-2026 to Support the Purchase of a Computer Numerical Control Machine

7. REPORTS

The following agenda items are reports. They are placed on the Agenda to provide information to the Board and the public. There is no action called for in these items.

A. **GENERAL MANAGER REPORT**

B. **ENGINEERING REPORT**

C. **OPERATIONS REPORT**

1. Mills Treatment Plant Shutdown

D. **WATER RESOURCES REPORT**

1. Recharge Basin Update
2. Reverse Cyclic Program Update

E. **DIRECTOR'S COMMENTS AND REQUESTS**

8. NEXT MEETING

A. Monday, March 2, 2026, 10:30 a.m.

9. ADJOURNMENT

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
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Riverside, CA 92518

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
MINUTES OF THE
ENGINEERING, OPERATIONS, AND WATER RESOURCES
COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE WHOLE
JANUARY 5, 2026

1. CALL TO ORDER

Director Director Gracie Torres called the Engineering, Operations, and Water Resources Committee Meeting of the Whole to order at 10:30 a.m. on Monday, January 5, 2026, in the Western Municipal Water District Training Room, 14205 Meridian Parkway, Riverside, California.

2. ROLL CALL

Roll call of the Board of Directors was taken by Board Secretary Tammi Ford. The following board members were in attendance:

Directors Present

Laura Roughton
Fauzia Rizvi
Brenda Dennstedt
Gracie Torres
Mike Gardner

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Members of the public may address the Committee regarding any item within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Committee; however, no action may be taken on off-agenda items unless authorized by law. Comments shall be limited to matters not listed on the agenda. Members of the public may comment on any matter listed on the agenda at the time that the Committee considers that matter. Each individual's comment is limited to a maximum of three (3) minutes; however, the Presiding Officer reserves the right to reduce the amount of time each individual can speak to ensure all members of the public have an opportunity to comment.

None.

4. CONSENT CALENDAR

Consent Calendar items are expected to be routine and non-controversial and are to be acted upon by the Committee by one motion, without discussion. If any Committee member, staff member, or interested person requests that an item be removed from the Consent Calendar for further discussion, it will be moved to the first item on the Action Agenda.

A. Approve the Minutes of the December 1, 2025, Engineering, Operations, and Water Resources Committee Meeting of the Whole

Committee members approved the minutes of the December 1, 2025 Engineering, Operations, and Water Resources Committee Meeting, with no changes.

5. ITEMS TO BE ADDED TO THE AGENDA

(If any) In accordance with Section 54954.2 of the Government Code, upon determination by a two-thirds vote of the legislative body, or, if less than two-thirds of the members are present, a unanimous vote of those members present that there is a need to take action, and the need to take action arose after the agenda was posted.

None.

6. UPCOMING BOARD ITEMS/RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE MADE TO THE FULL BOARD

The following items on the Agenda call for discussion and action by the Committee. All items are placed on the Agenda so that the Committee may discuss and take action on the item, if the Committee is so inclined.

A. Authorize Execution of Memorandum of Understanding with Jurupa Community Services District for Temporary Assignment and Purchase of Water Produced from the Chino Basin Desalter Authority

This item was presented by: Josh Aguilar, Deputy Director of Water Resources

Committee Recommendation: Forward Item 6A to the full Board of Directors for consideration.

B. Award a Professional Services Contract to Water Systems Consulting, Inc. for the Feasibility Study for Recharging Recycled Water and Groundwater Desalter Expansion Project

This item was presented by: Mallory O'Conor, Water Resources Manager

Committee Recommendation: Forward Item 6B to the full Board of Directors for consideration.

C. Approve Quitclaims of Western Municipal Water District's Interest in Water Easements

This item was presented by: Ginger Han, Principal Engineer

Committee recommendation: Forward Item 6C to the full Board of Directors for consideration.

7. REPORTS

The following agenda items are reports. They are placed on the Agenda to provide information to the Board and the public. There is no action called for in these items.

A. GENERAL MANAGER REPORT

General Manager Craig Miller provided brief remarks noting that the water year has started off very good. He stated that staff will bring a water supply report to a board meeting in February.

B. ENGINEERING REPORT

1. Report on Increased Project Budget and Award of Professional Services Contract for the Markham Street Waterline Relocations

   Derek Kawaii, Director of Engineering, announced that the request made at the last committee meeting regarding the Markham Street Waterline Relocations will have a slight revision at the next Board meeting to accommodate an opportunity to complete additional work during this existing project.

2. 2025 Development Services Update

   Ginger Han, Principal Engineer, provided an update on development services projects in the past year, noting that development projects were exceptionally active. She stated that developer paid deposits received had increased in 2025, which equates to more active proposals entering the system. She reviewed water and sewer connections, as well as capacity fees. She briefly discussed notable projects that occurred in 2025, and assured the Committee that staff is preparing for continued growth and demand.

C. OPERATIONS REPORT

None.

D. WATER RESOURCES REPORT

None.

E. DIRECTOR'S COMMENTS AND REQUESTS

None.

8. NEXT MEETING

A. Monday, February 2, 2026, 10:30 a.m.

9. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Committee, Director Torres adjourned the meeting at 11:27 a.m.

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Agenda Item: 6A
Date: February 2, 2026

TO: THE ENGINEERING, OPERATIONS, AND WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Director Gracie Torres, Committee Member
Director Fauzia Rizvi, Committee Member

FROM: Tim Barr, Deputy General Manager

ADOPT A RESOLUTION APPROVING A WATER SUPPLY ASSESMENT FOR THE WESTMONT VILLAGE RESIDENTIAL PROJECT

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff requests the Engineering, Operations, and Water Resources Committee recommend the Board of Directors:

1. Adopt Resolution 3370 approving a Water Supply Assessment for the proposed Westmont Village Residential Project.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Riverside County, acting as the lead agency, has requested that Western Municipal Water District prepare an updated Water Supply Assessment for the proposed Westmont Village Residential Project. The original Water Supply Assessment was prepared in October 2021. Since that time, the Westmont Village Residential Project has been revised, and the design has been refined. The total new projected water demand for the revised Westmont Village Residential Project is approximately 465-acre feet per year. Staff concluded, subject to conditions stipulated in the Water Supply Assessment, that Western Municipal Water District can meet the Westmont Village Residential Project's estimated water demands, in addition to its existing and planned future uses within its service area, in accordance with Senate Bill 610 (SB 610).

BUDGET IMPACT:

Approval of the Water Supply Assessment has no budget impact.

DETAIL:

California Senate Bill 610 and related provisions of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) require a retail water provider to prepare a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) for certain projects to evaluate current and projected water supply in comparison to water demands associated with the proposed project along with the existing and planned future uses. Riverside County, acting as the lead agency, has 1) determined that the Westmont Village Residential Project (Project) is subject to review under CEQA, 2) identified Western Municipal Water District (Western Water) as the public water purveyor that will provide retail water service to the Project, and 3) requested that Western Water prepare a WSA for the Project.

The proposed Project meets the criteria in Water Code sections 10912(a)(1) that require the preparation of a WSA for a proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units. The original WSA was prepared in October 2021 and evaluated industrial land use on an approximately 84-acre Project site, with a projected water demand of approximately 29-acre feet per year (AFY) of water demand. Since that time, the Project has been revised to a residential expansion of the existing Westmont Village community, and the Project design has been revised, resulting in a reduced Project site area of approximately 73 acres located within and adjacent to the Westmont Village area in unincorporated Riverside County. The Project site is situated southwest of the General Old Golf Course, south of Van Buren Boulevard, east of existing residential uses, and north of vacant land.

Under the revised Project description, the expansion would allow for the development of up to 817 new residential dwelling units, including a mix of medium-density, medium-high-density, and high-density residential uses primarily intended for senior independent living, along with approximately 18 acres of landscaped area, common open space, and supporting infrastructure. Due to the change in land use and updated Project assumptions, the total projected water demand for the revised Project is approximately 465 AFY. Indoor water demand estimates are based on a per capita demand of 200 gallons per day and an assumed occupancy rate of two persons per dwelling unit, consistent with Western Municipal Water District design criteria, while outdoor irrigation demand is based on an assumed irrigation rate of 4,000 gallons per day per acre in accordance with EPA WaterSense guidance.

Staff evaluated the updated water needs of the proposed residential Project and Western Water's total projected water supply under normal, single-dry, and multiple dry-year scenarios. Staff concluded, subject to the conditions stipulated in the WSA, that Western Water will be able to meet the estimated water demands of the Project, while still meeting

existing and planned future uses within the service area. After approving the WSA, Western Water will submit it to Riverside County to be incorporated into the CEQA document for the proposed Project. Riverside County, as the lead agency for the Project, is responsible for determining the sufficiency of water supplies for the Project based on the entire record. The lead agency uses the WSA to assess whether the projected water supplies will be sufficient for the Project in addition to existing and planned future uses.

REASON FOR ACTION:

Riverside County requested that Western Water prepare the required WSA for the Project. Western Water is required to approve a WSA for the Project under the requirements of SB 610.

SOLUTION:

Adopt Resolution 3370 approving the Water Supply Assessment.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES REFERENCE:

The Project is consistent with Western Water's Strategic Priority of Resource Management.

LEGAL COUNSEL REVIEW:

Legal counsel has reviewed Resolution 3370 and the Water Supply Assessment.

PROPOSED DATE OF ACTION:

If approved by the Committee, this item is scheduled for consideration by the full Board of Directors at their meeting on February 18, 2026, or at a subsequent meeting, if necessary.

Respectfully submitted by:

Tim Barr, Deputy General Manager

Attachments:

1. Project Presentation
2. Water Supply Assessment - Westmont Village Residential Project
3. Resolution 3370

Water Supply Assessment
Westmont Village
Residential Project

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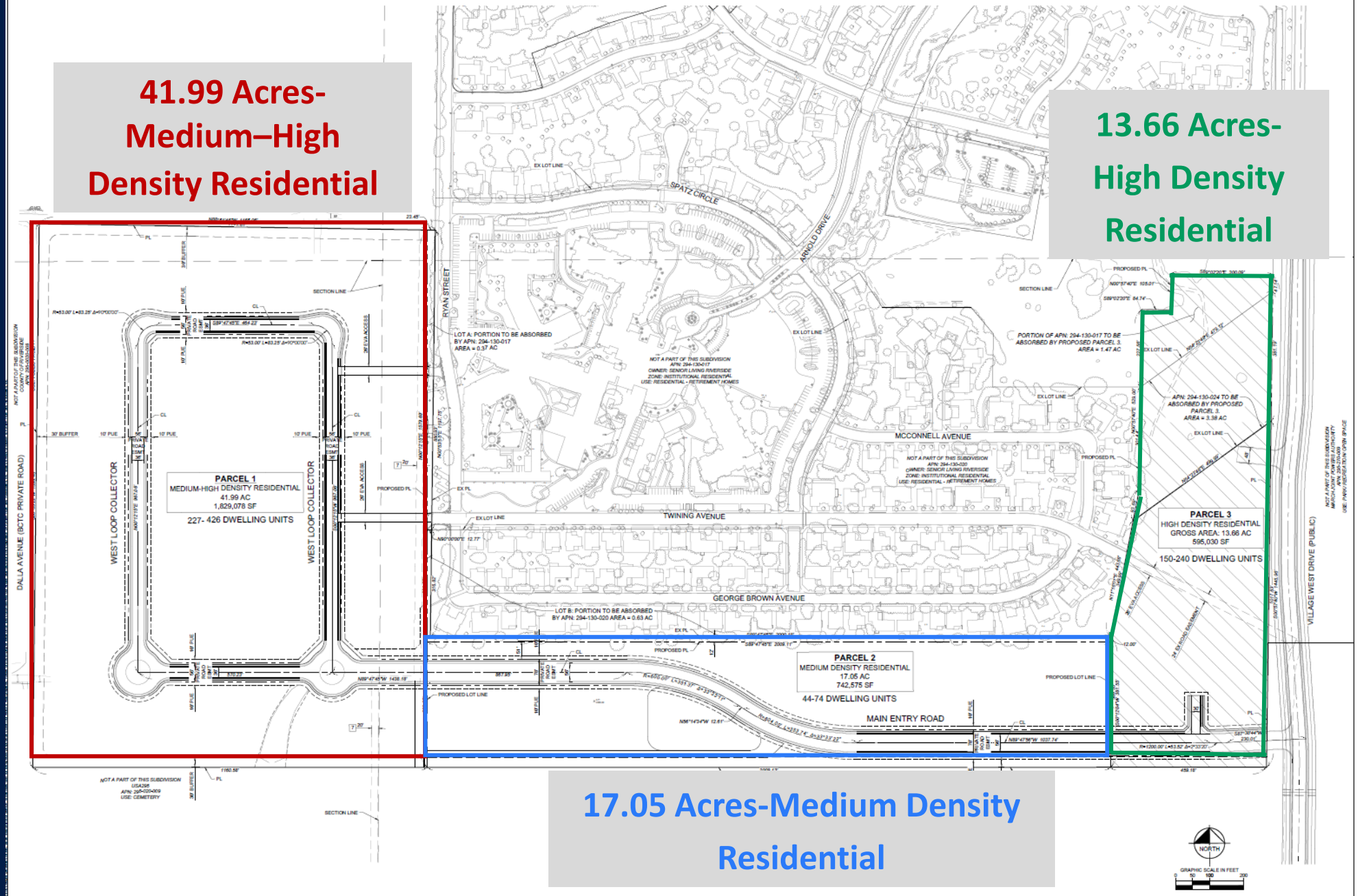
PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Location: Southwest of the General Old Golf Course, south of Van Buren Blvd, east of existing residential areas, north of vacant land

Project Size: 72.7-acre undeveloped site with approximately 817 residential units

Estimated Water Demand: 436 AFY (366 AFY indoor and 99 AFY outdoor, less 29 AFY from previous Water Supply Assessment)

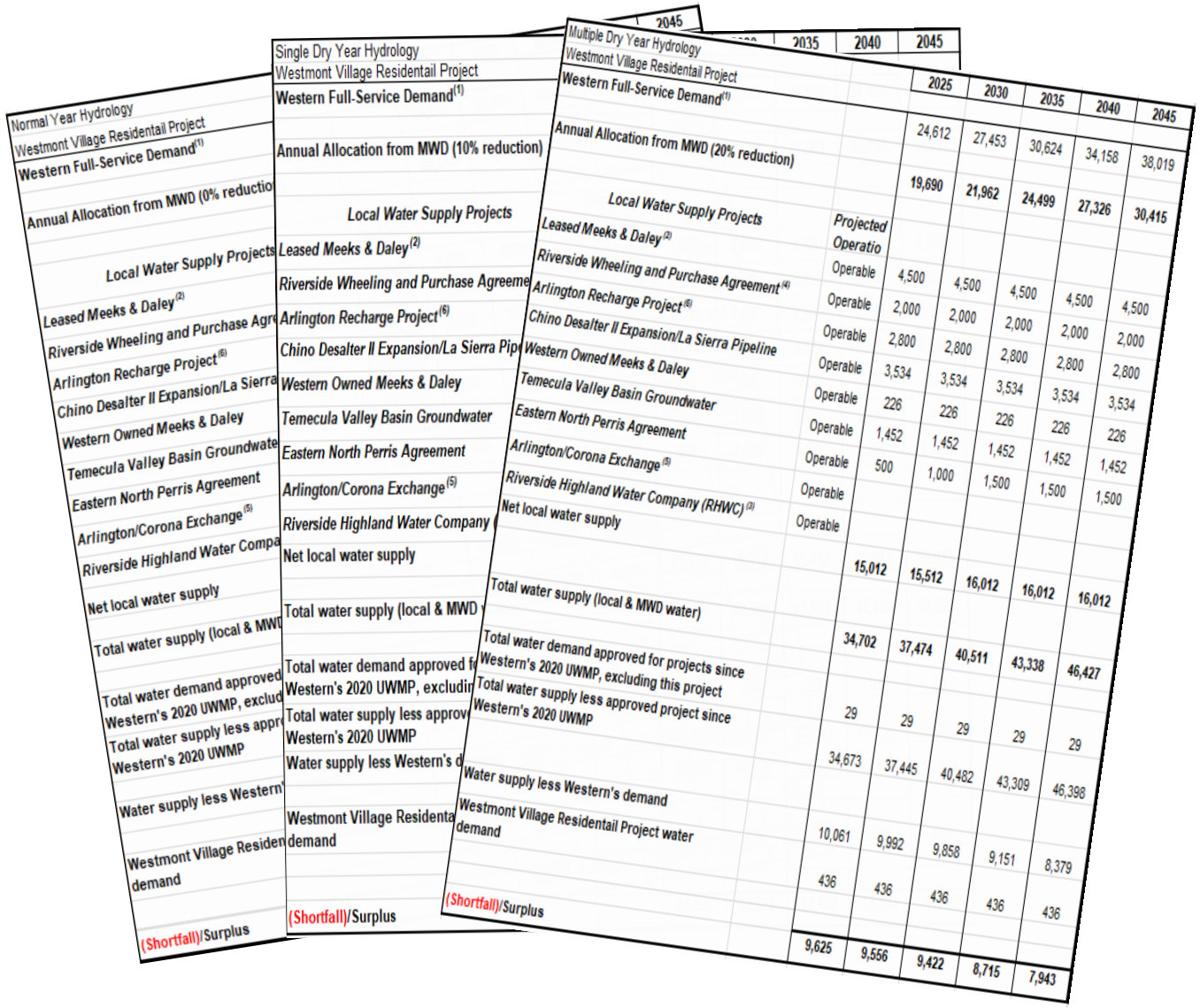
Project Site Map



WSA ANALYSIS

Staff evaluated Project water demands and Western Water's projected water supplies under three conditions:

- **Normal Year**: Assumes no reduction in MWD annual allocation
- **Single Dry Year**: Assumes 10% reduction in MWD annual allocation
- **Multiple Dry Year:** Assumes 20% reduction in MWD annual allocation



Normal Year Hydrology
Westmont Village Residentail Project

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Western Full-Service Demand[1]	24,612	27,453	30,624	34,158	38,019
Annual Allocation from MWD (0% reduction)	19,690	21,962	24,499	27,326	30,415
Local Water Supply Projects					
Leased Meeks & Daley[2]	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Riverside Wheeling and Purchase Agreement[4]	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Arlington Recharge Project[6]	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Chino Desalter II Expansion/La Sierra Pipeline	3,534	3,534	3,534	3,534	3,534
Western Owned Meeks & Daley	226	226	226	226	226
Temecula Valley Basin Groundwater	1,452	1,452	1,452	1,452	1,452
Eastern North Perris Agreement	500	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500
Arlington/Corona Exchange[5]					
Riverside Highland Water Company (RHWC)[3]					
Net local water supply	15,012	15,512	16,012	16,012	16,012
Total water supply (local & MWD water)	34,702	37,474	40,511	43,338	46,427
Total water demand approved for projects since Western's 2020 UWMP, excluding this project	29	29	29	29	29
Total water supply less approved project since Western's 2020 UWMP	34,673	37,445	40,482	43,309	46,398
Water supply less Western's demand	10,061	9,992	9,858	9,151	8,379
Westmont Village Residentail Project water demand	436	436	436	436	436
(Shortfall)/Surplus	9,625	9,556	9,422	8,715	7,943

ANALYSIS RESULTS

Surplus of Water After Project Construction					
Scenario	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Multiple Dry Year Hydrology (20% reduction)	9,625	9,556	9,422	8,715	7,943

Units shown in this table are in acre-feet (AF)

Projected water demand for the Westmont Village Residential Project can be fully met with available supplies.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff Recommends:

Adoption of Resolution 3370, approving the Water Supply Assessment

Rationale:

Analysis reflects adequate supply availability

RESOLUTION 3370

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY REGARDING ADOPTION OF A WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT FOR THE WESTMONT VILLAGE RESIDENTIAL PROJECT

WHEREAS, Western Municipal Water District ("Western Water") is a public water system as defined by Water Code Section WAT 10910 and, accordingly, may receive requests from time to time to prepare a Water Supply Assessment ("WSA") pursuant to California Water Code Section 10910 *et seq.*, commonly referred to as California Senate Bill 610 ("SB 610"); and

WHEREAS, the Riverside County, acting as a lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act, recently submitted a request to Western Water to prepare a WSA for the proposed Westmont Village Residential Project (the "Project") located within the boundaries of the Riverside planning area in unincorporated Riverside County, proposes to entitle a 72.7-acre undeveloped site consisting of 41.99 acres of medium-high-density residential, 17.05 acres of medium-density residential, and 13.66 acres of high-density residential uses, totaling approximately 817 residential units; and

WHEREAS, Western Water has prepared a WSA for the proposed Project pursuant to applicable Water Code provisions, including Water Code Section 10910 *et seq.*; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of Western Water desires to adopt this Resolution in order to approve the WSA for the proposed Project; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County as follows:

Thank You

WESTERN WATER

Water Supply Assessment

Westmont Village Residential Project

February 18, 2026

Western Municipal Water District
14205 Meridian Parkway
Riverside, CA 92518

Introduction

The purpose of this Water Supply Assessment (WSA) is to evaluate whether the total projected water supplies available to Western Municipal Water District (Western) during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry-year conditions over the next 20 years are sufficient to meet the projected demands of the proposed Westmont Village Residential Project ("Project"), in addition to Western's existing and planned future uses. These uses include residential, commercial, institutional, and other customer classes served within Western's retail service area.

Western currently provides potable water service to the existing Westmont Village community. The proposed Project consists of a residential expansion surrounding the existing senior living facilities and is therefore included within Western's service boundaries and long-term demand projections. Because the Project proposes 817 new residential dwelling units, it meets the criteria under California Water Code Section 10912(a)(1), which requires preparation of a WSA for residential developments of more than 500 units.

This WSA was requested by the lead agency for the Project, Riverside County, and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Water Code Section 10910 et seq., commonly referred to as California Senate Bill 610 (SB 610). In addition to evaluating water supply reliability, the WSA considers projected population growth, changes in water demand associated with the Project, and Western's water supply portfolio including imported water, local supplies, and conservation programs. Based on the Project description, Riverside County and the developer have identified a total estimated potable water demand of 436 acre-feet per year (AFY) for the Project, inclusive of indoor and outdoor water uses. This WSA provides an assessment of Western's ability to meet that projected demand through existing and planned water supply sources, consistent with the District's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and long-term planning documents.

Proposed Project – Westmont Village Residential Project

The original Water Supply Assessment (WSA), prepared and approved in October 2021, evaluated industrial land use on an approximately 83.58-acre Project site and identified a projected water demand of approximately 29 acre-feet per year (AFY). Since that time, the Project has been revised to a residential use, and the Project design has been refined, resulting in a reduced Project site area of approximately 72.7 acres. Due to the change in land use and updated Project assumptions, the total projected water demand for the revised Project is approximately 465 AFY. To avoid double counting water demand previously evaluated under the original industrial Project, the earlier projected demand of 29 AFY has been subtracted from the updated total. Accordingly, the Project's revised total projected water demand is approximately 436 AFY. The Project location remains unchanged and is situated within and adjacent to the boundaries of the Westmont Village area in unincorporated northwestern Riverside County, California, directly southwest of the General Old Golf Course, south of Van Buren Boulevard, east of residential areas, and north of vacant land.

The Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) for the property are: 294-110-004, 294-130-007, 294-020-010, and 295-020-004. The Project is located within the Airforce Village West Specific Plan area in unincorporated Riverside County. Under the current Specific Plan Amendment proposal, the

Project site is designated for residential expansion to support the development of 817 new dwelling units surrounding the existing Westmont Village community.

The Project area is presently vacant, and surrounded by the following uses:

- **North:** Immediately to the north of the Project site is the existing Ben Clark Training Center which is used as a firefighters training academy

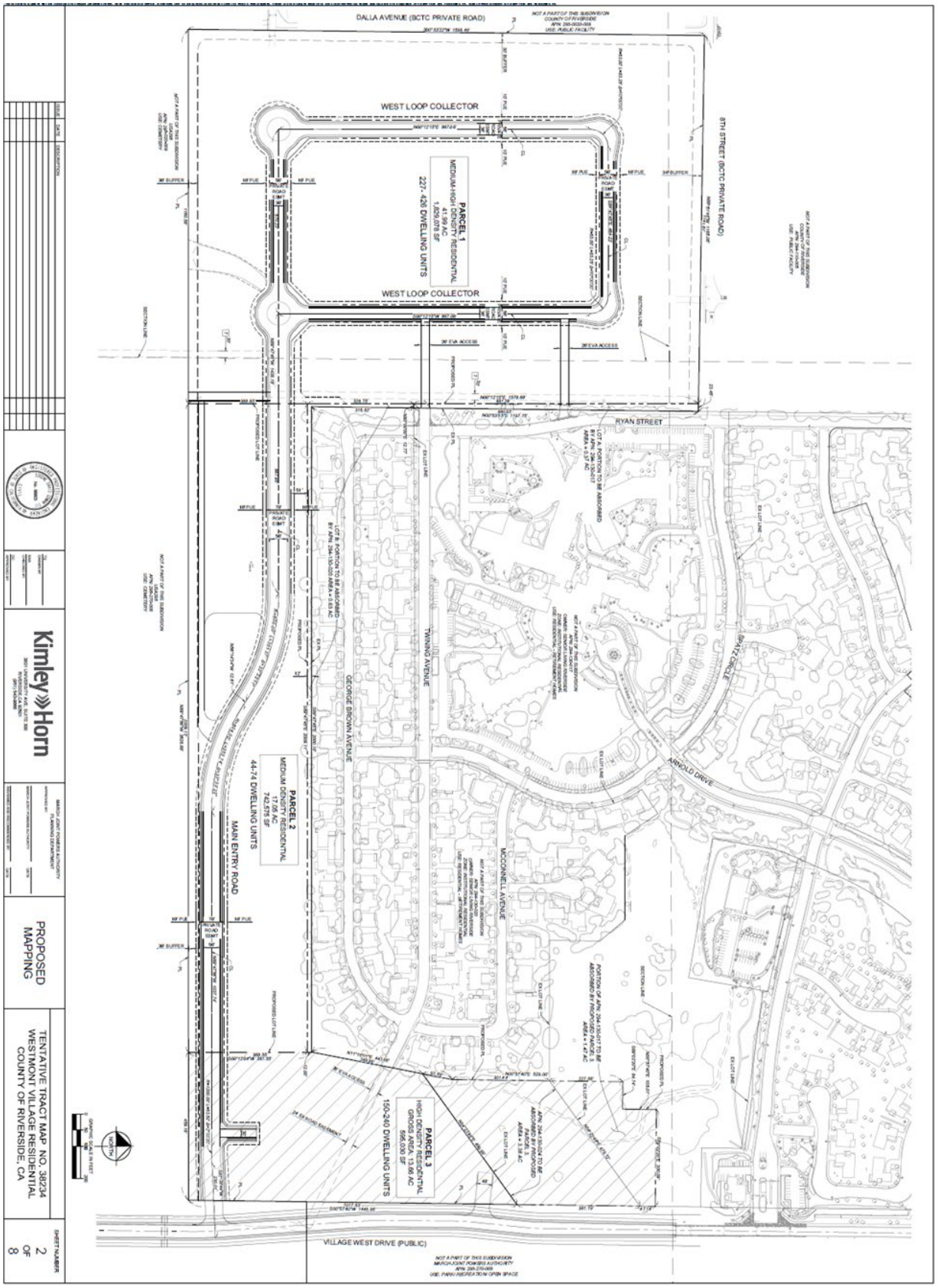
- **East:** The area east of the Project site consists of existing residential areas, along with Westmont Village, and the General Old Golf Course.

- **South:** Immediately south of the Project site is vacant land, with residential areas beyond Nandina Avenue.

- **West:** West of the Project site is vacant land, no longer in use by the March Joint Powers Authority (MJPA).

The Project proposes a residential expansion that would add 817 new dwelling units to the existing Westmont Village community. The new development would surround the existing senior residential and care facilities and would include a mix of medium-density, medium-high-density, and high-density residential uses. The expansion is planned to occur in phases, with initial residential areas developed first, followed by buildout of remaining residential neighborhoods as market conditions allow. Appropriate landscaping, buffering, and design features will be incorporated along the edges of the Project to ensure compatibility with adjacent existing residential areas. The conceptual site plan identifies three residential planning areas across a total of 72.7 acres, consisting of 41.99 acres of medium-high-density residential, 17.05 acres of medium-density residential, and 13.66 acres of high-density residential, totaling 817 new residential dwelling units. The Project's estimated total water demand is approximately 465 acre-feet per year (AFY), consisting of approximately 366 AFY of indoor water demand associated with residential use and approximately 99 AFY of outdoor water demand for landscape irrigation within common areas and residential open space. Western staff evaluated the availability and location of recycled water infrastructure and determined that recycled water cannot be delivered directly to the Project at this time without an extension to current recycled water infrastructure. The Project is not dependent on recycled water supplies, and Western can meet the Project's estimated indoor and outdoor water demands using existing potable water supplies.

Project Site Plan



Project Vicinity Map

Water Supply Assessment Statute

Senate Bill 610

SB 610 requires the preparation of a WSA for certain projects that are subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and that meet any of the following criteria:[1]

1. A residential development of more than 500 units,
2. A business/shopping center with more than 1,000 employees or 500,000 square-feet of floor space,
3. A commercial office building with more than 1,000 employees or 250,000 square-feet of floor space,
4. A hotel/motel with more than 500 rooms,
5. An industrial/manufacturing/processing plant or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area,
6. A mixed-use development project that includes one or more of the projects specified in this list,
7. A project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500-dwelling unit project, or
8. For a public water system with 5,000 or fewer connections, a project that will increase the number of connections by 10 percent or more.

As a residential development consisting of 817 dwelling units, the proposed Project meets the criteria in Water Code section 10912, subdivision (a)(1), and therefore requires preparation of a WSA. Under SB 610, when the local/lead agency determines that a "project" (Water Code section 10912) is subject to review under CEQA, the agency must identify any public water system whose service area includes the project site, as well as any adjacent public water systems that may provide water service to the project, and request the applicable water provider to prepare a WSA for the project.[2]

Generally, the WSA must include an analysis of whether the total projected water supplies available to the water provider over the next 20-year period during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years, will be sufficient to meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the water provider's other existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.[3] Additional analysis is required if the water supplies identified to serve the project include groundwater.

The proposed Project will be served by a blend of Western's water supplies primarily comprised of imported water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). To ensure a comprehensive discussion regarding Western's overall water supply availability and reliability of Western's supply portfolio, this WSA includes a detailed analysis regarding the surface, groundwater, and other local supplies available to Western, as further set forth below.
Upon the water provider's adoption of the WSA, the WSA must be forwarded to the lead agency and incorporated into the CEQA document being prepared for the project. The lead agency must

[1] California Water Code § 10912(a)-(b)
[2] California Water Code § 10910(a)
[3] California Water Code § 10910(c)

then determine, based on the entire record, whether the total projected water supplies available to the water provider over the next 20-year projection during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years will be sufficient to satisfy the demands of the project, in addition to existing and planned future uses.[4]

Western Municipal Water District

Western was formed by the voters in 1954, primarily to bring supplemental water to western Riverside County. Today, Western serves eight wholesale customers and approximately 25,000 retail customers. Western's water supply portfolio consists mainly of imported supplies from the Colorado River and the State Water Project (SWP) but also includes recycled water and supplemental water obtained from the City of Riverside, and other local projects. Western's general district consists of a 527-square-mile area of western Riverside County and an estimated population of more than 1,000,000.

As a member agency of MWD, Western provides supplemental water on a wholesale basis to the cities of Corona, Norco, and Riverside and the water agencies of Box Springs Mutual Water Company, Eagle Valley Mutual Water Company, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD), Temescal Valley Water District, and Rancho California Water District. Western serves retail customers in the unincorporated areas of El Sobrante, Eagle Valley, Temescal Creek, Woodcrest, Lake Mathews, and March Air Reserve Base.

Retail Service Area

Western's retail service area covers approximately 104 square miles and provides water to an estimated population of 101,076 via approximately 25,000 service connections. Western purchases water from MWD, comprised of Colorado River and SWP supplies, to serve its wholesale and retail customers. Most of the water purchased by Western is imported from the SWP, with about 20 percent originating from the Colorado River. As mentioned previously, Western's supply portfolio is comprised of various sources. As set forth below, Western also obtains water through several local water supply projects and agreements. The proposed project may receive local groundwater as a component of blended water sources based on availability and seasonal demands.

Western's main retail service area is within the County of Riverside. Based on the total number of domestic customers, Western's retail service area experienced an annual average growth of approximately 5.2 percent between 2010 and 2020. Western's growth rate was influenced by the undeveloped land in its retail service area compared to historically urban areas. Western's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan projected the annual population growth rate within Western's service area at an average of 2.2 percent from 2020 through the year 2045[5].

[4] California Water Code § 10911(b)-(c)
[5] 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, Western Municipal Water District

The WSA Process

In accordance with the requirements of SB 610, this WSA evaluates:

1. The total projected water supplies available to Western during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years during a 20-year projection, and

2. Whether Western's total projected supplies are sufficient to meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed Project, in addition to existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.

SB 610 provides: "If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, the public water system may incorporate the requested information from the Urban Water Management Plan in preparing the elements of the assessment..."[6] The Urban Water Management Planning Act, Water Code section 10610 *et seq.*, requires water providers to perform various planning analyses with the goal of ensuring overall long-term water supply sufficiency and reliability within their service areas. For instance, Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP) must include a water supply reliability assessment, including a detailed evaluation of the supplies necessary to meet demands over at least a 20-year period in average, single-year, and multi-year drought conditions. Urban water providers must also prepare a water shortage contingency plan that documents six standard drought stages and actions needed to address up to a greater than 50 percent reduction in an agency's water supplies. Water shortage contingency plans must also identify actions to be taken in the event of a catastrophic interruption in water supplies and describe mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages. All such elements are included in Western's 2020 UWMP.

Western, as a member agency of MWD, closely coordinated the preparation of its 2020 UWMP and analyses with MWD's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, MWD's Integrated Resources Plans (IRP), and related analyses. Western's 2020 UWMP, MWD's 2020 UWMP, and MWD's IRPs are the most recent local and regional water supply analyses prepared and adopted pursuant to the Urban Water Management Planning Act. Thus, as authorized by SB 610, certain information and analyses from those and other documents were utilized in preparing this WSA. In addition, and as further discussed below, information and analyses from MWD's 2020 UWMP and IRPs were used, in part, to address and analyze recent legal, regulatory, and environmental conditions having the potential to affect the availability and reliability of imported water supplies from MWD. It is noted that since the Western and MWD's UWMPs were submitted to DWR in 2021, additional information has become available which staff incorporated into this WSA.

The projected water demands associated with the proposed Project were not explicitly accounted for in Western's 2020 UWMP; however, the overall projected demands for the land use were accounted for by population growth and anticipated land use development. Therefore, in preparing this WSA, projected and adjusted demand information for Western's service area has been reviewed and presented in relation to Western's 2020 UWMP and MWD's 2020 UWMP to

[6] California Water Code § 10910(c)(2)

evaluate the sufficiency of Western's total projected water supplies to serve the proposed Project in addition to Western's existing and planned future uses. This WSA also identifies conservation and water-budgeted tiered rates as a means of reducing demand in Western's retail area.

Among other data and analyses, the following documentation was utilized in the preparation of this WSA:

Western Municipal Water District

- 2020 Urban Water Management Plan
- Updated Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Report, May 2008
- Drought Allocation Plan and Water Conservation and Supply Shortage for the Western Municipal Water District, April 15, 2015
- Western Municipal Water District Ordinance 384, February 18, 2015
- Western Municipal Water District Ordinance 394, January 19, 2022
- Western Municipal Water District Ordinance 385, May 20, 2015
- Western Municipal Water District Resolution 2977, 2017

To view the abovementioned documents, visit Western's website at Western Municipal Water District, CA | Official Website

Western - San Bernardino Watermaster

- Western -San Bernardino Judgment (Western Municipal Water District v. East San Bernardino County Water District)
  Western-San Bernardino Watermaster Annual Reports | Western Municipal Water District, CA

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

- 2020 Integrated Water Resources Plan
  2020_irp_needs_assessment.pdf
- 2020 Urban Water Management Plan
  2020-urban-water-management-plan-june-2021.pdf

California Department of Water Resources

- State Water Project Draft Delivery Capability Report 2025, December 2025
  State Water Project Delivery Capability Report (DCR) 2025 - Draft DCR 2025 Main Report - California…

Under normal water year conditions, Western's retail service area relies on imported water supplies from MWD. Western had a 10-year purchase order agreement with MWD that was valid from 2015 through December 31, 2024, and included an allocation of 105,783 acre-feet per year (AFY) of Tier 1 water. However, MWD elected to include only a "Full Service" rate in its FY 2024/2025 and FY 2025/2026 biennial budget. It is assumed that Western will retain the option to purchase up to 105,783 acre-feet of water, subject to availability. However, as discussed in greater detail below, Western has developed various local supplies that can be used

for potable and non-potable purposes during normal, off-season, extraordinary, or emergency conditions.

Imported Water Supplies – Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

Below are the imported water supplies that Western has received from MWD for the last five years.

Total Calendar Year Western (Retail and Wholesale) Imported Water from MWD (AF)				
2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
72,465	69,460	63,317	67,758	64,990

MWD is a legislatively created agency charged with regional water supply management for large portions of Southern California. MWD holds contractual rights to receive SWP and Colorado River water supplies and has developed various other water supply programs and projects to augment its overall portfolio. From that perspective, MWD has developed comprehensive and highly specialized modeling techniques to evaluate short, intermediate, and long-term availability and reliability of its total projected supplies used to serve and supplement the needs of its 26 member agencies, including Western.

MWD's mission statement is "To provide its service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way."[7] To fulfill this mission, MWD takes a coordinated approach to regional planning through its IRP. The first IRP was developed in 1996. MWD and its member agencies worked cooperatively to compile and analyze water demand and supply data, then applied that information in developing a diverse water supply portfolio. The 1996 plan stated that MWD and its member agencies would meet all full-service water demands without interruption through 2020. The IRP also set targets for conservation, development of local supplies, imported water supplies, groundwater banking, and water transfers.

MWD has updated its IRP several times. The most recently updated 2020 IRP was adopted on March 22, 2022. The 2020 IRP Update identifies various strategies to ensure water supply reliability including:

1. Maintaining and protecting existing imported supplies from the Colorado River and State Water Project to leverage storage and reliability.
2. Addressing critical vulnerabilities in "SWP Dependent Areas" where reduced reliability of SWP supplies and distribution system constraints create acute risks.
3. Managing demands through efficient water use to reduce dependency on supplies and preserve storage.
4. Developing and maintaining local supplies to manage demands on Metropolitan's imported system.

[7] MWD | Vision and Values

MWD's IRP process used the MWD Econometric Demand Model (MWD-EDM) to forecast future retail municipal and industrial (M&I) demands. The model incorporates demographic data such as population growth, as well as economic and housing trends. Supply reliability was evaluated through another computer model developed by MWD known as the Integrated Resources Planning Simulation Model (IRPSIM). This model uses historical hydrologic data from 1922 to 2017 to generate water shortage/surplus estimates over a 25-year planning horizon.

The 2020 IRP Regional Needs Assessment provides a foundation for the "One Water Implementation" phase by identifying potential resource needs through 2045. It addresses key factors affecting SWP and Colorado River supplies, such as climate change and regulatory restrictions, by incorporating them into a scenario planning framework.

The 2020 IRP Update presents a portfolio analysis approach categorized into three supply types:

1. **Core Supply:** Resource management actions that augment supply or reduce Metropolitan demand and remain available each year. This includes maintaining existing imported supplies and developing new core supplies accessible to vulnerable SWP Dependent Areas.
2. **Flexible Supply:** Supplies implemented as needed, including savings from deliberate efforts to change water use behavior. These supplies are critical during dry years or when core supplies are insufficient.
3. **Storage:** The capability to save water supply to meet demands at a later time. Expanding existing or developing new storage programs and investing in distribution systems can reduce the need for new core supply development.

The 2020 IRP Update strengthens the adaptive management strategies of prior updates by explicitly incorporating scenario planning. This strategy analyzes four plausible futures defined by varying levels of demand and imported supply stability. The assessment identifies that significant vulnerabilities exist, particularly for SWP Dependent Areas, and that reliance on single forecasts is no longer sufficient. Among other findings, the 2020 IRP Regional Needs Assessment highlights the following areas for ensuring reliability:

- **SWP Dependent Areas:** Vulnerabilities in these areas are more severe due to reduced reliability of SWP supplies and distribution constraints. Actions in the implementation phase must prioritize addressing these challenges, ensuring new core supplies and storage are accessible to these areas.
- **Storage:** Maintaining Metropolitan's existing storage portfolio is critical, including renegotiating expiring contracts. Storage capacity, put/take capabilities, and accessibility are essential considerations for maintaining reliability.
- **Retail Demand/Demand Management:** Managing long-term demands through efficient water use reduces dependency on supplies and helps preserve storage. It is important to monitor demand rebound, growth, and reductions to take appropriate regional measures.
- **Metropolitan Imported Supplies:** Existing imported supplies are at risk from climate change and regulations. Maintaining reliability of these supplies reduces the need for new core supply development. While SWP supplies offer storage opportunities during wet periods, Colorado River shortages will limit the reliability of the Colorado River Aqueduct as a core supply.

- **Local Supply:** Maintaining existing and developing new local supplies is critical for managing demands on Metropolitan. Impacts to reliability will occur if local supply assumptions are not achieved, necessitating the tracking of local supply development as a key signpost.

The 2020 IRP utilizes scenario planning to broaden the understanding of plausible, but uncertain, future conditions affecting both supplies and demand. Scenario planning allows for the evaluation of investments and actions needed to achieve desired reliability under a diverse range of future conditions, ranging from no shortages in favorable scenarios to potential shortages of up to 1.2 million acre-feet in severe scenarios. This approach prepares MWD's service area for the uncertainties that lie ahead by identifying robust "One Water" implementation strategies. MWD's member agencies were actively involved in the 2020 IRP development process.

Imported Water Supplies – Determination of MWD available supplies

MWD Urban Water Management Plan

With respect to imported supply, MWD's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan has projected near, intermediate, and long-term water supply availability and reliability using historic hydrology. The year 1977 was identified as the single driest, 1988 to 1992 was used for the five-consecutive-year drought period, and the average of historic years 1922 to 2017 most closely represents the water supply conditions that Metropolitan considers available during a normal water year. MWD is currently developing its next Urban Water Management Plan; therefore, the 2020 UWMP remains the most current and approved source of imported supply projections and is being used for this analysis. MWD's water supply estimates are provided on the next page in Table 2-4 for the single dry year, Table 2-5 for the drought lasting five consecutive water years, and Table 2-6 for the normal water year.

Table 2-4
Single Dry-Year
Supply Capability[1] and Projected Demands
Repeat of 1977 Hydrology
(Acre-feet per year)

Forecast Year	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Current Programs					
In-Region Supplies and Programs	875,000	877,000	876,000	876,000	874,000
California Aqueduct[2]	647,000	634,000	634,000	634,000	633,000
Colorado River Aqueduct					
Total Supply Available[3]	1,424,000	1,403,500	1,352,500	1,352,500	1,380,750
Aqueduct Capacity Limit[4]	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*
Colorado River Aqueduct Capability	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Capability of Current Programs	**2,772,000**	**2,761,000**	**2,760,000**	**2,760,000**	**2,757,000**
Demands					
Total Demands on Metropolitan	1,266,000	1,222,000	1,195,000	1,218,000	1,247,000
Exchange with SDCWA	278,000	278,000	278,000	278,000	278,000
Total Metropolitan Deliveries[5]	**1,544,000**	**1,500,000**	**1,473,000**	**1,496,000**	**1,525,000**
Surplus	**1,228,000**	**1,261,000**	**1,287,000**	**1,264,000**	**1,232,000**
Programs Under Development					
In-Region Supplies and Programs	0	0	0	0	0
California Aqueduct	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado River Aqueduct					
Total Supply Available[3]	0	0	0	0	0
Aqueduct Capacity Limit[4]	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Colorado River Aqueduct Capability	0	0	0	0	0
Capability of Proposed Programs	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Potential Surplus	**1,228,000**	**1,261,000**	**1,287,000**	**1,264,000**	**1,232,000**

[1] Represents Supply Capability for resource programs under listed year type.
[2] California Aqueduct includes Central Valley transfers and storage program supplies conveyed by the aqueduct.
[3] Colorado River Aqueduct includes programs and Exchange with SDCWA conveyed by the aqueduct.
[4] Maximum CRA deliveries limited to 1.25 MAF including Exchange with SDCWA.
[5] Total demands are adjusted to include Exchange with SDCWA.

SDCWA – San Diego County Water Authority
MAF – Million Acre-Feet
CRA – Colorado River Aqueduct

Table 2-5
Drought Lasting Five Consecutive Water Years
Supply Capability[1] and Projected Demands
Repeat of 1988-1992 Hydrology
(Acre-feet per year)

Forecast Year	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Current Programs					
In-Region Supplies and Programs	194,000	197,000	197,000	197,000	197,000
California Aqueduct[2]	734,800	772,000	794,000	816,000	792,000
Colorado River Aqueduct					
Total Supply Available[3]	1,410,000	1,403,500	1,403,500	1,365,000	1,380,750
Aqueduct Capacity Limit[4]	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*
Colorado River Aqueduct Capability	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Capability of Current Programs	**2,178,800**	**2,219,000**	**2,241,000**	**2,263,000**	**2,239,000**
Demands					
Total Demands on Metropolitan	1,314,000	1,292,000	1,259,000	1,261,000	1,286,000
Exchange with SDCWA	278,000	278,000	278,000	278,000	278,000
Total Metropolitan Deliveries[5]	**1,592,000**	**1,570,000**	**1,537,000**	**1,539,000**	**1,564,000**
Surplus	**586,800**	**649,000**	**704,000**	**724,000**	**675,000**
Programs Under Development					
In-Region Supplies and Programs	0	0	0	0	0
California Aqueduct	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado River Aqueduct					
Total Supply Available[3]	0	0	0	0	0
Aqueduct Capacity Limit[4]	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Colorado River Aqueduct Capability	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Capability of Proposed Programs	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Potential Surplus	**586,800**	**649,000**	**704,000**	**724,000**	**675,000**

[1] Represents Supply Capability for resource programs under listed year type.
[2] California Aqueduct includes Central Valley transfers and storage program supplies conveyed by the aqueduct.
[3] Colorado River Aqueduct includes programs and Exchange with SDCWA conveyed by the aqueduct.
[4] Maximum CRA deliveries limited to 1.25 MAF including Exchange with SDCWA.
[5] Total demands are adjusted to include Exchange with SDCWA.

Table 2-6
Normal Water Year
Supply Capability[1] and Projected Demands
Average of 1922-2017 Hydrologies
(Acre-feet per year)

Forecast Year	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Current Programs					
In-Region Supplies and Programs	875,000	877,000	876,000	876,000	874,000
California Aqueduct[2]	1,774,000	1,766,000	1,764,000	1,762,000	1,761,000
Colorado River Aqueduct					
Total Supply Available[3]	1,453,000	1,390,500	1,390,500	1,339,500	1,367,750
Aqueduct Capacity Limit[4]	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*
Colorado River Aqueduct Capability	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Capability of Current Programs	**3,899,000**	**3,893,000**	**3,890,000**	**3,888,000**	**3,885,000**
Demands					
Total Demands on Metropolitan	1,149,000	1,110,000	1,084,000	1,100,000	1,125,000
Exchange with SDCWA	278,000	278,000	278,000	278,000	278,000
Total Metropolitan Deliveries[5]	**1,427,000**	**1,388,000**	**1,362,000**	**1,378,000**	**1,403,000**
Surplus	**2,472,000**	**2,505,000**	**2,528,000**	**2,510,000**	**2,482,000**
Programs Under Development					
In-Region Supplies and Programs	0	0	0	0	0
California Aqueduct	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Colorado River Aqueduct					
Total Supply Available[3]	0	0	0	0	0
Aqueduct Capacity Limit[4]	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Colorado River Aqueduct Capability	0	0	0	0	0
Capability of Proposed Programs	**13,000**	**13,000**	**13,000**	**13,000**	**13,000**
Potential Surplus	**2,485,000**	**2,518,000**	**2,541,000**	**2,523,000**	**2,495,000**

[1] Represents Supply Capability for resource programs under listed year type.

[2] California Aqueduct includes Central Valley transfers and storage program supplies conveyed by the aqueduct.

[3] Colorado River Aqueduct includes programs and Exchange with SDCWA conveyed by the aqueduct.

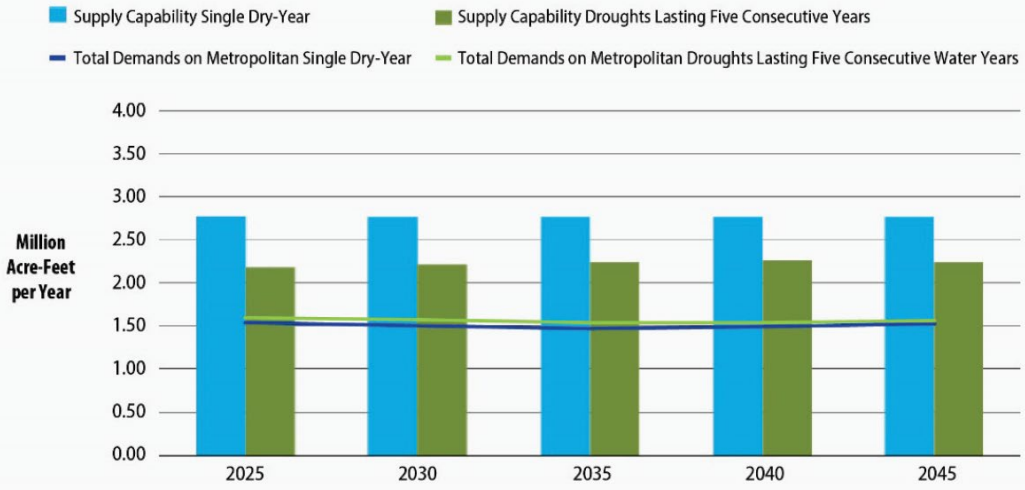
[4] Maximum CRA deliveries limited to 1.25 MAF including Exchange with SDCWA.

[5] Total demands are adjusted to include Exchange with SDCWA.

Based on these tables and the supporting analyses and information in its most recent 2020 UWMP, MWD has concluded that:

1. MWD has supply capabilities that would be sufficient to meet expected demands from 2025 through 2045 under single dry-year and a drought lasting five consecutive water years conditions, as presented in Figure ES-1 (2020 MWD UWMP, pp. ES-10).

Figure ES -1 Supply Capabilities under Single Dry-Year and Droughts Lasting Five Consecutive Years



Notes:
1. Supply capabilities are derived using the simulated median storage level going into each of five-year increments based on the balances of supplies and demands. Under the median storage condition, there is an estimated 50 percent probability that storage levels would be higher than the assumption used, and a 50 percent probability that storage levels would be lower than the assumption used.
2. Under some conditions, Metropolitan may choose to implement the WSAP in order to preserve storage reserves for a future year, instead of using the full supply capability. This can result in impacts at the retail level even under conditions where there may be adequate supply capabilities to meet firm demands.
3. All storage capability figures shown in the 2020 UWMP reflect actual storage program conveyance constraints.
4. Total demands on Metropolitan illustrated in the figure includes delivery obligations associated with Exchange with SDCWA.

2. MWD has developed comprehensive plans for stages of actions it would undertake to address frequent and severe periods of drought; 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; and a catastrophic interruption in water supplies through its Water Shortage Contingency Plan, Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan (WSDM Plan), and Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP).

3. MWD has plans for supply implementation and continued development of a diversified resource portfolio including Colorado River and SWP supplies, Central Valley storage and transfer program, local resource projects, and in-region storage that enables MWD to meet the water supply needs of its member agencies, including Western.

Importantly, MWD's conclusions and water supply capabilities have been developed to specifically account for several critical factors, as further discussed in this WSA:

State Water Supply: Recent regulatory issues, court decisions, and climate conditions have imposed restrictions on the amount and timing of deliveries from the SWP.

Colorado River Supplies: The Colorado River Basin has historically experienced large swings in annual hydrologic conditions; however, these swings have largely been buffered through a large volume of storage.

To address these and other factors, MWD explains that it continues to evaluate and develop resource alternatives to provide a reliable and high-quality water supply, while exploring ways to reduce demands through water conservation and efficiency programs and allocating supplies among its member agencies when necessary through its WSAP. MWD's adoption of its 2020 IRP Update is an example of its ongoing water supply planning efforts. Also discussed herein, various statewide, regional, and local measures are being enacted to change historic water use practices, increase conservation, and reduce per capita water demands.

State Water Project Deliveries

Various legal, regulatory, climatic, and environmental factors have the potential to affect the availability and reliability of SWP supplies. As further discussed below, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) specifically accounts for these and other factors in evaluating the projected delivery capability of SWP supplies to MWD and other State contractors.

Delta Constraints

A number of distinct species of fish, including the Delta Smelt, that either reside in or migrate through the Bay-Delta are listed as either endangered or threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act. These listed species, as well as their designated critical habitat, receive protections under the endangered species protection laws, as well as under other environmental statutes and regulations.

Beginning in 2006, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger established the Delta Vision and Delta Vision "Blue Ribbon" Task Force to identify strategies and actions to manage and achieve a sustainable ecosystem for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The Delta Vision Task Force released a strategic plan in 2008 to protect environmental resources and provide a reliable water supply. Coordination, communication, and action among stakeholders and state agencies are essential to the success of improving the Delta.

As described in greater detail below, the federal wildlife agencies (the United States Fish and Wildlife Service [FWS] and the National Marine Fisheries Services [NMFS]) have each issued biological opinions and "reasonable and prudent alternatives" which have the effect of placing operational constraints on the SWP and the Central Valley Project (CVP) to protect these listed fish and their habitats, and limit the timing and diversion of water supplies from the Delta. In addition, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife has issued permits under the California Endangered Species Act imposing similar constraints on SWP and CVP operations.

On December 15, 2008, FWS issued a biological opinion to the Bureau of Reclamation and the California Department of Water Resources, as the respective operators of the CVP and SWP, to

reduce the impacts of water project operations on delta smelt and other species within the jurisdiction of FWS. NMFS also issued a biological opinion on June 4, 2009 related to the long-term operations of the CVP and SWP on salmonid (salmon and steelhead) migrating through the Delta that are under the jurisdiction of NMFS. In order to minimize "taking" listed species and avoid adverse impact to the species' critical habitat, the biological opinions each require the water projects to operate under a "reasonable and prudent alternative." Ultimately, the federal Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld both biological opinions as valid.

As compared with historical volumes of diversions of Delta water by the SWP, DWR's implementation of the requirements of the two biological opinions negatively impacted SWP deliveries post-2008 to all of DWR's contractors, including those made to MWD. Between 2008 and 2014, MWD determined implementation of the biological opinions resulted in a combined loss of 3.0 million acre-feet (MAF) to its water supplies, as compared with historical delivery amounts. In turn, the volume of water delivered by MWD to its member agencies, including Western, was also concomitantly reduced.

On October 21, 2019, the FWS and NMFS issued new biological opinions for continued coordinated SWP and CVP operations, which provide greater flexibility to manage the projects based on real-time conditions and real-time monitoring of fish species. DWR has obtained a permit from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to operate the State Water Project (SWP) in a manner that protects species listed under the California Endangered Species Act. DWR issued a Draft Environmental Impact Report for Long-Term Operation of the California SWP on November 21, 2019. Similar to the federal biological opinions, the proposed project allows for greater flexibility in managing the SWP based on real-time management. In 2020, the State of California and other parties initiated lawsuits, challenging the 2019 biological opinions. In 2022, the court granted the federal government's motion to remand, while imposing an Interim Operations Plan that was to remain in place until a new biological opinion was issued.

In late 2024, the FWS and NMFS issued a new biological opinions for the Long-Term Operation of the CVP and SWP. Additionally, also in 2024, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife issued an Incidental Take Permit for the Long-Term Operation of the SWP pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) with regards to state-protected longfin smelt and state and federally protected delta smelt, winter-run Chinook and spring-run Chinook. Previously, DFW had issued an Incidental Take Permit for the same species in 2020. Like the 2019 biological opinions, the 2020 Incidental Take Permit has been the subject of numerous lawsuits. Now that there are a new Incidental Take Permit and biological opinion in place, it is unclear whether these cases will continue.

State and federal resource agencies, along with various environmental and water user entities, are advancing the Delta Conveyance Project (formerly California WaterFix), a modernization effort aimed at addressing Delta ecosystem restoration, water supply reliability, and seismic resilience. Building on Governor Newsom's 2019 direction, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) has moved beyond the twin-tunnel concept and, in December 2023, certified the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Bethany Reservoir Alignment, a single-tunnel solution with a capacity of 6,000 cubic feet per second. The project is now navigating active litigation and federal permitting, while pre-construction geotechnical work proceeds following a favorable

appellate court ruling in late 2025. This approach remains consistent with Governor Newsom's water resilience portfolio, pairing Delta modernization with investments in water recycling, groundwater recharge, and levee improvements to ensure a resilient water supply for Metropolitan, Western, and millions of Californians.

While these developments create some uncertainty regarding future supplies, that uncertainty is currently speculative and has yet to impose any actual operational constraints on the SWP that would affect MWD's supplies.

DWR Draft 2025 SWP Delivery Capability Report

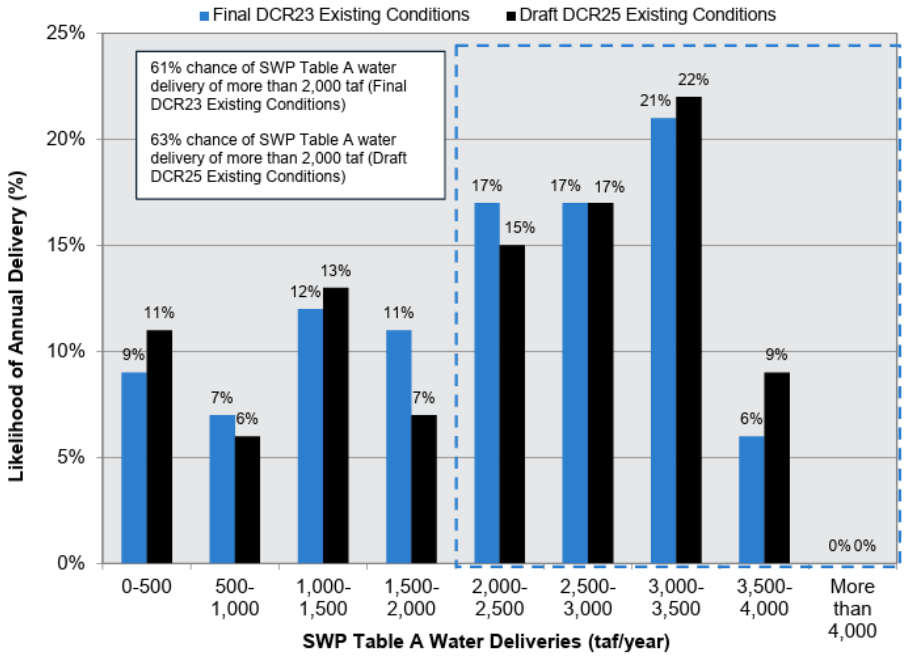
DWR continues to evaluate the issues affecting SWP exports from the Delta and how those issues may affect the long-term availability and reliability of SWP deliveries to water agencies that hold SWP contracts. As indicated above, DWR has released its Draft 2025 SWP Delivery Capability Report. According to the 2025 Draft Report, the average delivery of contractual SWP Table A supply is projected to be 54 percent under current conditions. Within that long-term average, SWP Table A deliveries can range from 6 percent (single dry-year) to 94 percent (single wet-year) of contractual amounts under current conditions. Under existing conditions, contractual amounts are projected to range from 15 to 22 percent during multiple-dry year periods, and from 70 to 75 percent during multiple wet periods.[8] The 2025 Draft Report also presents the following findings:

The estimated maximum Table A deliveries for the 2025 Draft Report is 4,133,000 AF, which did not change from the 2023 Report. The 2025 Draft Report also shows 63 percent likelihood (61 percent with the 2023 Report) that more than 2,000,000 AFY of Table A water will be delivered under the current estimates.

DWR's 2025 Draft Report demonstrates that the projected long-term average delivery amount of contractual SWP Table A supplies has increased from those projected in the 2023 Final Report, from 2,202,000 AFY in 2023 to 2,234,000 AFY in 2025 (an increase of 1.5% from the 2023 Report). As noted, the projections developed by DWR are predicated on several conservative assumptions, which make the projections useful from a long-range water supply planning perspective. While various factors could lead DWR to increase its delivery projections, the 2025 Draft Report remains the best available information concerning the long-term delivery reliability of SWP supplies.

[8] DWR 2025 Draft Report at pdf pg #. 33-34, Table 5-2.

Figure 5-1. Estimated Likelihood of SWP Table A Water Deliveries, by Increments of 500 TAF (Existing Conditions).



taf = thousand acre-feet

To ensure a conservative analysis, DWR's 2025 Draft Report expressly assumes and accounts for the institutional, environmental, regulatory, and legal factors affecting SWP supplies, including but not limited to: water quality constraints, fishery protections, the requirements of D-1641, and the operational limitations imposed under the 2019 federal Biological Opinions and the 2020 California Incidental Take Permit. Finally, DWR's long-term SWP delivery reliability analyses incorporate assumptions intended to account for potential supply shortfalls related to climate change, including the use of climate-adjusted historical hydrology. These and other factors result in DWR presenting a conservative projection of SWP delivery reliability in its 2025 Draft Report.

Colorado River Water Deliveries

The CRA, which is owned and operated by MWD, transports water from the Colorado River approximately 242 miles to its terminus at Lake Mathews in Riverside County. After deducting for conveyance losses and considering maintenance requirements, up to 1.2 million AF of water a year may be conveyed through the CRA to MWD's member agencies, subject to availability of Colorado River water for delivery to MWD. Similar to SWP supplies discussed above, various legal, regulatory, climatic and environmental factors have the potential to affect the availability and reliability of Colorado River supplies. The following is a summary of several key factors.

Background on Colorado River Supplies

The Colorado River is managed and operated in accordance with the *Law of the River,* the collection of interstate compacts, federal and state legislation, various agreements and contracts,

an international treaty, a U.S. Supreme Court decree, and federal administrative actions that govern the rights to use of Colorado River water within the seven Colorado River Basin states. The Colorado River Compact, signed in 1922, apportioned the waters of the Colorado River Basin between the Upper Colorado River Basin (Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico) and the Lower Basin (Nevada, Arizona, and California). The Colorado River Compact allocates 15 million AFY of Colorado River water: 7.5 million AFY to the Upper Basin and 7.5 million AFY to the Lower Basin, plus up to 1 million AFY of surplus supplies. The Lower Basin's water was further apportioned among the three Lower Basin states by the Boulder Canyon Project Act in 1928 and the 1964 U.S. Supreme Court decree in *Arizona v. California*. Arizona's basic annual apportionment is 2.8 million AFY, California's is 4.4 million AFY, and Nevada's is 0.3 million AFY. California has been diverting up to 5.3 million AFY in recent years, using the unused portions of the Arizona and Nevada entitlements. Mexico is entitled to 1.5 million AFY of the Colorado River under the 1944 United States-Mexico Treaty for Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande. However, this treaty did not specify a required quality for water entering Mexico. In 1973, the United States and Mexico signed Minute No. 242 of the International Boundary and Water Commission requiring certain water quality standards for water entering Mexico.

California's apportionment of Colorado River water is allocated by the 1931 Seven Party Agreement among Palo Verde Irrigation District (PVID), Imperial Irrigation District (IID), Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD), and MWD. The three remaining parties, the City and the County of San Diego and the City of Los Angeles, are now part of MWD. The allocations defined in the Seven Party Agreement are shown in the Table below. In its 1979 supplemental decree in the Arizona v. California case, the United States Supreme Court also assigned "present perfected rights" to the use of Colorado River water to a number of individuals, water districts, towns, and Indian tribes along the river. These rights, which total approximately 2,875,000 AFY, are charged against California's 4.4 million AFY allocation and must be satisfied first in times of shortage. Current operations are governed by the 2007 Interim Guidelines and the 2019 Drought Contingency Plan (DCP), under which the Secretary of the Interior determines annual allocations. While the Secretary retains the authority to declare a surplus, current hydrological conditions have necessitated a shift toward managing shortage conditions and preserving reservoir levels. Operations beyond 2026 are currently being negotiated by the Basin States and the federal government.

Priorities and Water Delivery Contracts Under Seven Party Agreement of 1931

Priority	Description	AFY
1	Palo Verde Irrigation District gross area of 104,500 acres of Coachella Valley lands	3,850,000
2	Yuma Project (Reservation Division) not exceeding a gross area of 25,000 acres within California	
3(a)	IID, CVWD and lands in Imperial and Coachella Valley's to be served by the All American Canal	
3(b)	Palo Verde Irrigation District – 16,000 acres of mesa lands	3,850,000
4	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California for use on coastal plain	550,000
	Subtotal – California Basic Apportionment	**4,400,000**

5(a)	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California for use on coastal plain	550,000
5(b)	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California for use on coastal plain	112,000
6(a)	IID and lands in the Imperial and Coachella Valley's to be served by the All American Canal	300,000
6(b)	Palo Verde Irrigation District – 16,000 acres of mesa lands	
	Total	**5,362,000**

Sources: United States Bureau of Reclamation, http://www.usbr.gov; MWD 2015 Official Statement, Special Variable Rate Water Revenue Refunding Bonds, Appendix A, p. A-17.

California's Colorado River supply is protected by the 1968 Colorado River Basin Project Act, which provides that in years of insufficient supply on the main stream of the Colorado River, supplies to the Central Arizona Project shall be reduced to zero before California will be reduced below 4.4 million AF in any year. This assures full supplies to the Coachella Valley except in periods of extreme drought. As further described below, delivery analyses performed for the Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and Coordinated Operations for Lakes Powell and Mead indicated that California would only experience shortages if the total shortage in the Lower Basin exceeds 1.7 million AFY.

Quantification Settlement Agreement

Although the rights and relative priorities to Colorado River supplies, as discussed above, remain established under the *Law of the River*, an additional framework applies in California. In 2003, CVWD, IID, and MWD successfully completed negotiation of the Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA). The QSA quantifies the Colorado River water allocations of California's agricultural water contractors for the next 75 years and provides for the transfer of water between agencies. As further discussed below, legal challenges were filed against the QSA in 2003, and the case was litigated over the following ten years.

Drought Conditions and Interim Guidelines

Drought conditions in the Colorado River Basin are well documented. For example, the period from 2000 through 2007 was the driest eight-year period in the 100-year historical record of the Colorado River. That drought in the Colorado River Basin reduced Colorado River system storage, while demands for Colorado River water supplies continued to increase. From October 1, 1999, through September 30, 2007, storage in Colorado River reservoirs decreased from 55.8 million AF (approximately 94 percent of capacity) to 32.1 million AF (approximately 54 percent of capacity) and was as low as 29.7 million AF (approximately 52 percent of capacity) in 2004. In November 2010, Lake Powell and Lake Mead were at 62 percent and 38 percent of their storage capacities, respectively (Reclamation, 2010b). As of February 2017, Lake Powell and Lake Mead were at 47 percent and 40 percent of their respective storage capacities, with total system storage reported at 53 percent of capacity.[9]

In January 2001, the Secretary of the Interior adopted guidelines (the "Interim Surplus Guidelines") for use through 2016 in determining if there is surplus Colorado River water

[9] Lower Colorado Region Available Reservoir Elevations and Contents. Available at: http://www.usbr.gov/lc/rivops.html

available for use in California, Arizona, and Nevada. The Interim Surplus Guidelines were amended in 2007, with the new Guidelines extending through 2026. The Interim Surplus Guidelines contain a series of benchmarks for reductions in agricultural use of Colorado River water within California by set dates.

The purposes of the Guidelines are to: (1) improve Reclamation's management of the Colorado River by considering trade-offs between the frequency and magnitude of reductions of water deliveries, and considering the effects on water storage in Lake Powell and Lake Mead, where BOR will also consider the effects on water supply, power production, recreation, and other environmental resources; (2) provide mainstream United States users of Colorado River water, particularly those in the Lower Division states, a greater degree of predictability with respect to the amount of annual water deliveries in future years, particularly under drought and low reservoir conditions; and (3) provide additional mechanisms for the storage and delivery of water supplies in Lake Mead to increase the flexibility of meeting water use needs from Lake Mead, particularly under drought and low reservoir conditions. As a result of the Guidelines, recipients of Colorado River water will receive deliveries with a higher degree of reliability.

Colorado River Basin Drought Contingency Plans

On April 16, 2019, President Trump signed the H.R. 2030, and the Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan Authorization Act (the "Act") became law (Public Law No. 116-14). Among other matters, the Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to execute and carry out certain agreements concerning Colorado River Drought Contingency Management and Operations after execution by other parties thereto, including the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) Agreement. The completed plans are designed to reduce risks from ongoing drought and provide additional security and certainty of the water supply of the Colorado River water system. The Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan contains provisions for implementing drought actions in the Lower Basin in the form of exhibits with specific conservation measures and goals. Key provisions include increases in the cumulative allowable ICS storage in Lake Mead for each state, greater flexibility in annual ICS storage limits, and the requirement for Lower Basin states to make contributions to Lake Mead storage ("DCP contributions") when water levels drop below elevation 1075 feet. California DCP contributions are required when Lake Mead levels drop below elevation 1045 feet.

In 2019, the Department of the Interior, Reclamation, and the seven Colorado River Basin States signed the Colorado River Drought Contingency Plans (DCP) These plans overlay the 2007 Interim Guidelines and are designed to reduce the risk of reservoirs declining to critically low elevations through 2026. The DCPs represent a consensus-based approach to voluntarily conserve water and incentivize storage in Lake Mead, having already contributed to adding approximately 35 feet to Lake Mead's elevation through collaborative conservation efforts since 2007.

In 2024, Reclamation completed a final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision for Near-term Colorado River Operations that makes limited adjustments to the 2007 Interim Guidelines through the end of 2026 and adopts as the preferred alternative the Lower Basin states' consensus-based system conservation proposal, which provides for

approximately 3 million acre-feet of additional conservation by 2026 beyond reductions already required under the Interim Surplus Guidelines and DCP.

Potential Climate Change Impacts

Climate change has the potential to affect imported water supplies. Potential effects of global warming could also increase water demand within California. Although precise estimates of potential future impacts of climate change on runoff throughout the Colorado River Basin cannot be predicted with certainty, reports and data have been developed that address changes in climate and hydrology within that region. For example, the Bureau of Reclamation's (Reclamation) 2021 SECURE Water Act Report identifies the following climate challenges in the Colorado River Basin:

- Temperature: Temperatures are projected to increase steadily throughout the basin, with projections indicating a potential rise of 2 to 5 degrees Fahrenheit by the 2050s compared to the 1990s baseline.
- Precipitation: While precipitation projections remain variable, with some scenarios showing slight increases and others showing decreases, the overall trend suggests a shift toward drier conditions in the Southwest.
- Snowpack: Warmer temperatures are projected to translate winter precipitation into rain rather than snow, leading to significant declines in April 1st snow water equivalent, potentially decreasing by 20 to 30 percent in some areas by the 2050s.
- Runoff Timing: Warmer conditions will likely shift the timing of peak runoff earlier in the year (by approximately one to two weeks by the 2050s), producing more runoff in winter and less during the critical April through July irrigation season.
- Drought: The duration, severity, and frequency of droughts are projected to increase, exacerbating the "megadrought" conditions that have persisted in the basin since 2000.

The 2021 SECURE Water Act Report also discussed potential future impacts for water and environmental resources in the Colorado River Basin. The Report notes that:

- Water Supply: Reductions in spring and early summer runoff could translate into a drop in water supply for meeting irrigation demands, while increased temperatures will likely increase agricultural water requirements and reservoir evaporation rates.
- Hydropower: Lower reservoir levels and reduced flows could adversely impact hydropower operations. Projections indicate a 0.5 to 2.5 percent loss in power generation from year-to-year at Hoover Dam over a five-year period due to drought conditions.
- Ecosystems: Warmer conditions might result in increased stress on fisheries, shifts in geographic ranges, and increased likelihood of invasive species infestations (such as quagga mussels).
- Water Quality: Increasing wildfire frequency and severity poses a growing risk to water quality, as post-fire sedimentation and ash can degrade water supplies and damage infrastructure.

In response to climate change issues, Reclamation is taking a lead role in assessing risks to western U.S. water resources and is dedicated to mitigating risks to ensure long-term water

resource sustainability. Where opportunities exist, Reclamation has begun adaptation actions in response to climate stresses. These activities include:

- Water Conservation: The Pilot System Conservation Program demonstrated cost-shared conservation projects, conserving more than 165,000 acre-feet of water in Lake Mead from 2015 to 2018 to help maintain reservoir levels.
- Hydropower Efficiency: Reclamation is deploying advanced decision support tools like HydrOS and Machine Condition Monitoring (MCM) at facilities like Glen Canyon and Hoover Dam to maximize power generation per unit of water and reduce outage risks.
- Science and Collaboration: The Department of the Interior's WaterSMART program and Landscape Conservation Cooperatives continue to fund collaborative strategies to improve water reliability and assess vulnerabilities to natural resources.
-

Protected Species and Other Environmental Issues

Federal and state environmental laws protecting fish species and other wildlife species have the potential to affect Colorado River operations. A number of species that are on either endangered or threatened lists under the ESAs, are present in the area of the Lower Colorado River, including among others, the bonytail chub, razorback sucker, southwestern willow flycatcher, and Yuma clapper rail. To address this issue, a broad-based state/federal/tribal/private regional partnership that includes water, hydroelectric power, and wildlife management agencies in Arizona, California, and Nevada have developed a multi-species conservation program for the main stem of the Lower Colorado River (the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program or "MSCP"). The MSCP allows MWD to obtain federal and state permits for any incidental take of protected species resulting from current and future water and power operations of its Colorado River facilities and to minimize any uncertainty from additional listings of endangered species. The MSCP also covers operations of federal dams and power plants on the Colorado River that deliver water and hydroelectric power for use by MWD and other agencies. The MSCP covers 27 species and habitat in the Lower Colorado River from Lake Mead to the Mexican border for a term of 50 years. Over the 50-year term of the program, the total cost to MWD will be about $88.5 million (in 2003 dollars), and annual costs will range between $0.8 million and $4.7 million (in 2003 dollars). (MWD 2015 Official Statement, Special Variable Rate Water Revenue Refunding Bonds, Appendix A, pp. A-23 to A-24.)

Quantification Settlement Agreement Litigation

On November 5, 2003, the IID filed a validation action in Imperial County Superior Court, seeking a judicial determination that thirteen agreements associated with the water transfer between IID and the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) and the QSA are valid, legal, and binding. Other lawsuits also were filed contemporaneously challenging the execution, approval, and implementation of the QSA on various grounds. All of the QSA cases were coordinated in Sacramento Superior Court. Between early 2004 and late 2009, a number of pretrial challenges and dispositive motions were filed by the parties and ruled on by the court, which reduced the number of active cases and narrowed the issues for trial, the first phase of which began in November 2009 and concluded in December 2009. One of the key issues in this first phase was the constitutionality of the QSA Joint Powers Agreement, pursuant to which IID, CVWD, and SDCWA agreed to commit $163 million toward certain mitigation and restoration costs associated with implementation of the QSA and related agreements, and the State agreed to

be responsible for any costs exceeding this amount. A final judgment was issued on February 11, 2010, in which the trial court held that the State's commitment was unconditional in nature and, as such, violated the appropriation requirement and debt limitation under the California Constitution. The trial court also invalidated eleven other agreements, including the QSA, because they were inextricably interrelated with the QSA Joint Powers Agreement. Lastly, the trial court ruled that all other claims raised by the parties, including CEQA claims related to the QSA Programmatic EIR and the IID Transfer Project EIR, were moot. (MWD 2015 Official Statement, Special Variable Rate Water Revenue Refunding Bonds, Appendix A, p. A-21.)

In March 2010, MWD, IID, CVWD, SDCWA, the State and others filed notices of appeal challenging various aspects of the trial court's ruling. On December 7, 2011, the Court of Appeal issued its ruling reversing, in part, the trial court's ruling. In particular, the Court held that while the State's commitment to fund mitigation costs in excess of $163 million was unconditional, actual payment of such costs was subject to a valid appropriation by the Legislature, as required under the California Constitution. Moreover, the State's commitment did not create a present debt in excess of the State Constitution's debt limit. Thus, the QSA Joint Powers Agreement was held to be constitutional. The Court of Appeal also rejected other challenges to this agreement, including that it was beyond the State's authority, there was no "meeting of the minds," and there was a conflict of interest. In light of its ruling, the Court of Appeal remanded the matter back to the trial court for further proceedings on the claims that had been dismissed as moot, including the CEQA claims.

On June 4, 2013, the trial court issued its ruling on remand, validating the QSA and eleven related agreements while denying the remaining legal challenges that were brought against the QSA. Among other important rulings, the court upheld the CEQA review that was prepared for the QSA. Among its decisions on specific environmental issues, the court determined that the potential air quality impacts to the Salton Sea were adequately analyzed under CEQA. The court also found that the use of a baseline consisting of existing and predicted future conditions of the Salton Sea was appropriate to measure the impacts of the long-term water transfers. It denied project opponents' arguments that more alternatives should have been considered and found that the water agencies' conclusion that use and transfer of water to the San Diego area would not induce growth, was supported by record evidence. The court also addressed the nature of changes made to the agreements after the environmental documentation was completed and the procedural decision of water districts to designate themselves as "co-lead agencies" under CEQA, finding that these decisions did not violate CEQA. As a result, the court concluded that the record supported the lead agencies' conclusions relating to CEQA and upheld the validity of the QSA and 11 related agreements.

In January 2010, a separate complaint was filed by the County of Imperial and the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District alleging that execution and implementation of three QSA-related agreements violate the federal NEPA and federal Clean Air Act (CAA). The complaint named the Department of the Interior, Secretary of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation and Commissioner of Reclamation as defendants, and MWD, CVWD, IID, and SDCWA as real parties in interest. With respect to NEPA, the complaint alleged that the environmental impact statement prepared by the BOR failed to adequately analyze potential impacts on the Salton Sea and on land use, growth and socioeconomics; improperly segmented various project components;

failed to address cumulative impacts; and failed to address mitigation of potential impacts. With respect to the CAA, the complaint alleged that the BOR failed to conduct a conformity analysis as required under the Act and Imperial County Air Pollution Control District's own rules. In April 2012, the court ruled against the plaintiffs and in favor of the defendants on all claims. The court held that the plaintiffs lacked standing to pursue NEPA and CAA claims and that the NEPA claims lacked merit. In May 2012, the plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal, and the non-federal defendants filed a notice of cross-appeal. Briefing on all appeals was completed in 2013, and in May 2014, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit issued a decision that upheld the District Court ruling and found that no violations of NEPA or the CAA occurred in connection with the QSA.

Colorado River Basin Study

In December 2012, the BOR issued its Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand Study (2012 Study). According to BOR, the 2012 Study was prepared against the backdrop of challenges and complexities of ensuring a sustainable water supply and meeting future demand in the Colorado River system. Notably, the 2012 Study recognizes that because of the Colorado River system's ability to store approximately 60 million AF of water (or nearly four years of average natural flow of the Colorado River), all requested deliveries have been met in the Lower Basin, despite recently experiencing the worst 11-year drought in the last century. (2012 Study, Executive Summary, p. ES-1.) The 2012 Study concludes that, without additional future water management actions among the Upper and Lower Basin states, a wide range of future imbalances is plausible, primarily due to uncertainties inherent in future water supply. (Id., p. ES-6.)

Comparing the median long-term water supply projections against the median long-term water demand projections, and factoring in the myriad factors having the potential to affect the availability and reliability of Colorado River supplies and demands (such as climate change, species and other environmental issues, social trends, economic and legal forces, and technical capabilities), the 2012 Study shows that a long-term projected imbalance of 3.2 million AF or more could occur by the year 2060. (Id.) To address such potential long-term imbalances, the 2012 Study identifies and discusses a broad range of potential options to resolve the differences between water supply and demand. During the study period, over 150 options were received and organized into four groups: (1) those that increase Basin water supplies; (2) those that reduce Basin water demands; (3) those that focus on modifying operations; and (4) those that focus primarily on Basin governance. (Id., p. ES-7.)

Moreover, recognizing that no single option is likely sufficient to resolve potential water supply and demand imbalances, the 2012 Study developed groups and portfolios of options to reflect different adaptive strategies. (Id., p. ES-11.) Importantly, the 2012 Study recognizes that *complete* elimination of Basin vulnerability is not likely obtainable, yet concludes that implementation of various adaptive management options results in a significant reduction in vulnerability (e.g., the percentage of future scenarios resulting in Lake Mead elevations being less than 1,000 feet mean sea level is reduced from 19 percent to only 3 percent). (Id., p. ES-14.) Indeed the 2012 Study states that implementation of management portfolios are projected to be successful in significantly improving the resiliency of Basin resources to vulnerable hydrologic conditions. (Id.) Similar to the extraordinary conservation and management efforts being

undertaking throughout the MWD service area (including Western), the 2012 Study concludes that supply augmentation, water reuse and conservation will be critical tools in managing potential supply and demand imbalances.

The 2012 Basin Study remains the foundational basin-wide planning analysis, and has been operationalized and updated through the 2015 Moving Forward Phase 1 report and the 2021 SECURE Water Act assessment, which collectively reinforce the Study's conclusion that long-term supply–demand imbalances are plausible and that portfolios of conservation, reuse, augmentation, and operational changes are needed to improve system resiliency.

Western Municipal Water District – Local Water Supplies and Water Supply Projects

To reduce its dependency on imported water, Western has proactively sought to develop and/or expand local sources of supply for use under both non-emergency and emergency conditions. Western's Water Resources staff have evaluated a number of projects under the following criteria:

- Reliability – Meet system demands and ensure supply reliability under droughts and emergency conditions.
- Water Quality – Provide a safe and high-quality water supply that meets or exceeds safe drinking quality regulations, and supports the development of recycled water and conjunctive use.
- Cost – Provide reliable and high-quality water supply at a cost-effective price.
- Ability to Implement – Prioritize projects that have the greatest chance for successful implementation.
- Flexibility – Prioritize projects that have the greatest potential for operational flexibility.
- Environment – Consider the environmental impacts when developing and utilizing future water supplies.

Many of the local water supply projects described below are implemented through a combination of adjudicated groundwater rights and leases, interagency wheeling and purchase agreements, groundwater storage and recovery arrangements, and treatment and conveyance facilities. Collectively, these local resources are part of Western's broader supply portfolio for meeting system-wide demands in its Retail service area. However, for the planning horizon addressed in this assessment, imported supplies are expected to provide the majority of water delivered to meet the project's demand. Local groundwater and desalted supplies may be used as part of a blended supply, depending on seasonal demand patterns, operational constraints, and the availability of local production and conveyance.

The discussion that follows is organized by source area: (1) San Bernardino Basin Area–Bunker Hill Subbasin supplies accessed through Western's agreements and interconnections, (2) Arlington Basin supplies from the Arlington Desalter and related facility improvements, (3) Chino Basin Desalter supplies, (4) Temecula Valley Basin groundwater production for Western's Murrieta service area, and (5) the Eastern Perris North Project purchase opportunity.

San Bernardino Basin Area – Bunker Hill Subbasin

The San Bernardino Basin Area (SBBA) was defined and adjudicated in gross by the Western-San Bernardino Judgment (Western Judgment) in 1969. The SBBA has a surface area of approximately 141 square miles and lies between the San Andreas and San Jacinto faults. The basin is bordered on the northwest by the San Gabriel Mountains and Cucamonga fault zone; on the northeast by the San Bernardino Mountains and San Andreas fault zone; on the east by the Banning fault and Crafton Hills; and on the south by a low, east-facing escarpment of the San Jacinto fault and the San Timoteo Badlands. Alluvial fans extend from the base of the mountains and hills that surround the valley and coalesce to form a broad, sloping alluvial plain in the central part of the valley. The SBBA encompasses the Bunker Hill sub basin (DWR designated Basin 8.02-06).

It was determined in the Western Judgment that the Plaintiffs (Riverside County agencies) have a 64,862 AFY share of the safe yield, which equates to 27.95% of the safe yield. The Plaintiffs include the City of Riverside (the successor to the Riverside Water Company and the Gage Canal Company), Riverside Highland Water Company, Meeks & Daley Water Company, and Regents of the University of California. Non-plaintiffs are agencies in San Bernardino County represented by San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District and are entitled to 72.05% of the safe yield, or 167,238 AF. The Riverside County agencies may not exceed their allocation unless they participate in "New Conservation" (explained below).

The Western Judgment contemplates that the parties will undertake "new conservation" which is defined as any increase in replenishment from natural precipitation which results from operation of works and facilities not in existence as of 1969, other than works installed to offset losses from flood control channelization. The Western Judgment specifies that the parties to the Judgment have the right to participate in any new conservation projects, provided they pay the appropriate share of the cost. The net effect of new conservation is an increase in pumping rights by the Plaintiffs and "credits" for the non-Plaintiffs. In 2013, both the Plaintiffs and Non-Plaintiffs agreed to participate in the cost to capture water that historically flowed to the ocean. This New Conservation was due to the construction and operation of the Seven Oaks Dam.

While Western holds some rights to water in the Bunker Hill subbasin through shares in Meeks & Daley, it does not own or operate infrastructure that can directly extract water from anywhere in the SBBA. Rather, Western receives water from the Bunker Hill subbasin through various facilities and agreements detailed below. To the extent it utilizes native groundwater produced from the Bunker Hill subbasin, it uses up to 4,500 AFY of Meeks & Daley water rights and water it purchases on an off-season basis from the City of Riverside, which has an adjudicated right of 53,918 AFY, including new conservation allocation.

Below is a summary of water supplies that Western received from the Bunker Hill subbasin for the last five years.

Total Western Calendar Year Retail Water from Bunker Hill Subbasin (AF)				
2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025***
5,568	6,589	5,458	4,870	6,017

*Used the sample average of the Calendar year 2020 through 2024.

Below is a description of the current and planned facilities as well as the underlying agreements that are currently in place.

Riverside Wheeling and Purchase Agreement

The City of Riverside's ability to deliver Meeks & Daley and other waters is seasonally limited due to capacity constraints when demands are at their peak. On an annual basis, all this water can be moved during the eight non-peak periods of the year. To address the seasonality issue, the City of Riverside and Western are collaborating on projects. Western has recently completed construction of improvements to its Mockingbird Pump Station to increase reliability of water deliveries from the City of Riverside at this location, which is the major delivery point. The City of Riverside has identified two projects within their distribution system in which Western may want to participate by oversizing certain major transmission pipelines to accommodate firm delivery capability throughout the year. Participation in these future projects will be dependent on timing and cost.

Western and the City of Riverside have agreement in place for purchase and delivery of up to 2,000 AFY of surplus City of Riverside water from the Bunker Hill Basin. The annual amount of water purchased is dependent on available supplies and available capacity within the City of Riverside's conveyance system.

In 2013, Western started purchasing water from Riverside Highland Water Company (RHWC), which is produced by the City of Riverside and wheeled through its conveyance system for delivery to Western. In 2015, Western and RHWC signed one-year lease agreement allowing Western to purchase 1,500 AF unused water from RHWC. The basis of this agreement is that RHWC has groundwater rights in the San Bernardino Basin Area in excess of its demands and is willing to lease those rights, on an annual basis, to Western until such time that RHWC's demands increase. Total water purchased from RHWC for year 2015 was 1,500 AF. Discussions between Western and RHWC regarding the quantity of water available occur on an annual basis. Further, this water is not considered a firm source of supply because of RHWC's future demands and because the arrangement is subject to available capacity in the City of Riverside's conveyance system.

Meeks & Daley Groundwater Rights Lease Agreement

Western has access to up to 4,500 AF annually of leased groundwater from the Bunker Hill Basin in the SBBA pursuant to various agreements. These agreements include a "Cooperative Wheeling Agreement" (Cooperative Agreement for Water Production and Conveyance between the City of Riverside and Western) that was finalized in February 2009 and a "Meeks & Daley Lease Agreement" (Agreement Between Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District and Western Municipal Water District Regarding the Lease of Groundwater Rights Exported from the San Bernardino Basin Area) executed in 2020. Through these agreements, Western is able to convey groundwater obtained from EVMWD's groundwater rights (referred to as Meeks & Daley water), which is delivered via Riverside Public Utilities via the existing Mockingbird Canyon Pump Station and Whitegate's Reservoir.

Bunker Hill Basin Coordinated Use Agreement

Through a previously executed agreement between Western, SBVMWD, and MWD, Western was able to purchase surplus SWP supplies and store them in the San Bernardino/Bunker Hill Basin Area. The water is stored and can be retrieved as needed to meet demands. Western currently has 6,000 AF stored under this agreement. All associated documents and agreements are on file with Western.

Western Owned Meeks & Daley Groundwater Rights

Western owns shares in Meeks & Daley that entitle them to produce 226.52 AFY from the SBBA, which is conveyed by the City of Riverside and used in the Riverside retail system.

Arlington Basin

The Arlington Basin is a shallow, alluvial-filled valley located in western Riverside County within the limits of the city of Riverside. Total groundwater storage in the Arlington Basin is less than 80,000 AF. The quality of groundwater in Arlington Basin is generally poor, with TDS concentrations of approximately 1,000 mg/L and nitrate-nitrogen concentrations of approximately 20 mg/L. Without treatment, this water is not usable as a drinking water resource.

The Arlington Desalter, owned and operated by Western, is a reverse-osmosis groundwater treatment facility located within the Arlington Basin that is supplied by five nearby production wells. The Arlington Desalter treats this groundwater so that it can be used as a potable resource. The Arlington Desalter is located at the western (down-gradient) end of the Arlington Basin, along with five nearby production wells. The Arlington Desalter serves two purposes, providing a local source of potable water and decreasing subsurface outflow of low-quality groundwater to the Temescal Basin.

Arlington Desalter - Groundwater Deliveries from Arlington Basin (AF)					
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Wholesale Deliveries	3,145	2,328	3,308	3,012	941
Retail Deliveries	9	1,068	1,121	1,084	1,673

A majority of the water produced from the Arlington Desalter is used for wholesale. Western has a contractual obligation to deliver up to 4,400 AFY of Arlington Desalter water to the City of Norco. Any additional production from the facility combined with other resources from the Chino Desalter can be available to Western's Riverside Retail customers via the La Sierra Pipeline (discussed below).

Arlington/Corona Exchange (Promenade Interconnection)

The City of Corona Promenade Avenue Connection is a two-way interconnection located in Promenade Avenue easterly of McKinley Street, in the city of Corona, that can provide multiple benefits to a number of regional water purveyors.

1) Western has the capability of furnishing water to Corona from Western's Arlington Desalter using Western's 30-inch diameter, 930 hydraulic grade line (HGL), while

Corona will have the ability to receive water into its 30-inch diameter, 905 HGL Zone 2 pipeline.

2) Corona has the capability of furnishing water to Western from Corona's 24-inch diameter, 1060 HGL Zone 3 pipeline and Western will have the ability to receive the water into its 30-inch diameter, 930 HGL Arlington Desalter Pipeline.
3) Corona may realize water quality benefits by receiving Western's Arlington Desalter water with a total dissolved solids (TDS) of 350 milligrams per liter (mg/L) in lieu of Colorado River water with a TDS range of 600–700 mg/L.
4) Both parties would realize water supply reliability benefits when other water supply facilities are out of service for planned or unplanned maintenance.

The City of Corona and Western do not currently have an agreement in place; however, the interconnection became operational in 2008, and although it is constructed and available, it is not currently listed as a firm source or utilized because there is not current agreement in place for Western to receive water from Corona. In the case that a future agreement is executed, the capacity of the interconnection would allow for the exchange of up to 400 AFY of water between Corona and Western.

La Sierra Pipeline and Sterling Pump Station Project

The La Sierra Pipeline conveys potable water from the Arlington Desalter to Western's retail service area within the City of Riverside. The project included approximately 4.5 miles of pipeline and two pump stations. The La Sierra Pipeline provides additional conveyance capacity within Western's retail area, thereby improving overall system reliability and helping reduce potential impacts associated with future MWD water supply allocations, as discussed above. The pipeline consists of three reaches: Reach 1 extends from the Sterling Pump Station to its turnout at Pierce Street and Indiana Avenue; Reach 2 runs from the Arlington Desalter Turnout to the La Sierra Turnout; and Reach 3 continues from the La Sierra Turnout to the La Sierra Tank and the Mills Gravity Line (MGL). The Sterling Pump Station, located near the Arlington Desalter, lifts water from a hydraulic grade line (HGL) of approximately 720 feet to the MGL at a variable HGL ranging from 1,600 to 1,650 feet. From there, water flows by gravity through the MGL to the Mockingbird Pump Station, which then lifts the water to Western's 1650 pressure zone—an additional elevation gain of approximately 136 feet.

Arlington Recharge Project

To avoid the potential for Arlington Basin overdraft, Western constructed a project to stabilize the basin, known as the Arlington Basin Recharge Project. This project recharges the Arlington Basin through the Victoria Recharge Basin site with storm runoff, urban runoff, and, in the future, planned recycled water through the use of surface ponds. The project will increase plant capacity by 1,800 acre-feet per year (AFY) and allow the Arlington Desalter to operate at its permitted capacity of up to 7.25 million gallons per day (MGD), resulting in annual production of approximately 7,200 acre-feet (AF). Overall, the project will provide up to 2,800 AFY of additional water supplies above current operations of the Arlington Desalter, and this additional water will be used within Western's Retail service area.

Chino Basin

The Chino Basin was adjudicated in 1978, and groundwater storage and production within the Chino Basin is managed and reported by the Chino Basin Watermaster pursuant to the Judgment. In 2000, the various groundwater-producing entities entered into the court-approved "Peace Agreement," and then in 2007 the parties entered the court-approved "Peace II Agreement," which together formalized and fostered a new level of cooperation in groundwater management. These agreements paved the way for the implementation of the Optimum Basin Management Plan (OBMP), by which the Watermaster develops and enacts comprehensive programs for groundwater monitoring, salt management and desalter production, groundwater recharge, recycled water use and groundwater storage and recovery.

The safe yield of a groundwater basin has been defined as the amount of water that can be withdrawn annually without producing an undesirable result. Withdrawal in excess of safe yield is termed overdraft. The Judgment established the safe yield of the Chino Basin in the amount of 140,000 AFY; however, Watermaster may determine that the operating safe yield can be higher or lower from year-to-year depending on factors including favorable precipitation and management efforts that maximize the beneficial use of the groundwater basin. These management efforts, ensures the long-term sufficiency of groundwater from the Chino Basin, including dry years.

The Chino Basin Watermaster began a Safe Yield redetermination process in 2013. Watermaster has primarily indicated the Safe Yield may be determined to be less than 140,000 AFY in the future; however, impacts on Judgment parties' share of Safe Yield and Operating Safe Yield from year-to-year will depend on Chino Basin management projects and programs that may enable future Safe Yield production to remain in the range of 130,000–140,000 AFY. The Chino Basin Watermaster plans to redetermine Safe Yield every 10 years. The most recent redetermination was completed in 2020 with the calculation resulting in 131,000 AFY.

Portions of the Chino Basin have been degraded by elevated concentrations of TDS and nitrate. Similar to the Arlington Desalter (see discussion below), Chino Desalter facilities have been constructed to provide a local source of potable water and decreasing subsurface outflow of low-quality groundwater to the Santa Ana River.

The Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) oversees operation of the Chino Desalter facilities. The Chino Desalter is comprised of two facilities: Chino I and Chino II. These facilities remove salts from brackish groundwater extracted from the Chino Basin. Chino I is located in Chino and began operation in 2000, with an initial capacity of 9,000 AFY. It is operated and maintained by Inland Empire Utilities Agency and treats brackish groundwater through reverse osmosis (RO) and ion exchange technologies (IX). Jurupa Community Services District operates and maintains the Chino II facility in Jurupa Valley. Chino II began operation in 2006 and initially treated up to 11,820 AFY. In 2016, the Chino II facility was expanded to treat up to 21,000 AFY.

Western's portion of the additional supply is 3,534 AF annually. This water is utilized to meet, in part, the 4,400 AFY obligation Western has to provide the City of Norco desalted water (see discussion above under Arlington Desalter) thereby allowing a like amount of water produced at

Arlington Desalter to be used by Riverside Retail through the La Sierra Pipeline and Sterling Pump Station.

Temecula Valley Basin Groundwater

The Temecula Valley Basin (DWR designated Basin 9.005) lies under several valleys within the southwest portion of Riverside County and parts of northern San Diego County. The Temecula Valley Basin is bound by nonwater- bearing crystalline rocks of the Peninsular Ranges. The overlying valleys are drained by Wilson, Temecula, Murrieta, Warm Springs, and Pechanga Creeks to the Santa Margarita River, which flows west out of the Temecula Valley. The Pechanga Indian Reservation also overlies portions of the southwestern part of the basin. The Temecula Valley Basin typically receives 7 to 15 inches of rainfall each year (California Department of Water Resources).

The Temecula-Murrieta subbasin is an alluvial basin within the Temecula Valley Basin. Within the Temecula- Murrieta Basin lie two aquifers: the Pauba aquifer and the Temecula aquifer, the latter of which underlies the former. The Pauba aquifer covers approximately 18 square miles and the Temecula aquifer extends over an area of approximately 100 square miles.

As part of the Santa Margarita River system, surface water and groundwater-supporting surface water within the Temecula-Murrieta Basin have been under some form of the court jurisdiction since 1928. Rights to utilize surface water and groundwater determined to be contributing to the Santa Margarita River are governed by the Modified Final Judgment and Decree entered on April 6, 1966, by the U.S. District Court in the *United States v. Fallbrook Public Utility District, et al.* (Civil No. 1247-SD-T). A Watermaster was appointed in March 1989 to administer and enforce the provisions of the judgment and subsequent orders of the Court. Rancho California Water District prepares the Groundwater Audit and Recommended Groundwater Production Report (RGPR) for operation of groundwater wells and recharge facilities. The Groundwater audit and the RGPR sets limits for producers in the Temecula-Murrieta Basin. The amount of groundwater that can be produced varies due to such factors as rainfall, recharge area, and amount and location of well pumping capacity.

Western directly extracts groundwater for its retail customers in the Murrieta service area from the Temecula Valley Basin. Projected extractions of up to 1,452 AFY are planned through 2045 to serve the Western Retail Murrieta service area.

Eastern Perris North Project

Eastern Municipal Water District (Eastern), a neighboring agency of Western, has developed the North Perris Groundwater Basin Program to remediate contamination within the North Perris Groundwater Basins, protect non-contaminated areas of the areas of the basin, develop a local source of supply, include a secondary, secure potable supply for March Air Reserve Base (MARB), as well as provide long-term remediation of rising groundwater levels within MARB. Because of potential issues with serving MARB, Western and Eastern have entered into an interagency agreement for the Perris North Project, headed by Eastern. The interagency agreement allows Western to purchase Perris North Project water accordance with the Maximum Allocation Schedule if and when MARB demands increase in the future. The project is expected

to produce approximately 6,750 AFY of total supply, with Western initially purchasing 500 AFY following completion of the project then increasing up to 1,500 AFY by 2040.

The following table provides estimates of the potential yield from Western's water supply projects described above and expected operational dates:

	Western – Local Water Supply Project Yields (AF/year)					
Project	**Projected Date of Operation**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**
Riverside Highland Water Company (RHWC)	Operable					
Arlington/Corona Exchange (Promenade Interconnection) (1)	Operable					
Meeks & Daley Lease Agreement (2)	Operable	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Bunker Hill Basin Coordinated Use Agreement	Operable	A total 6,000 AF is currently in storage (more may be added as replenishment water is available).				
Western Owned Meeks & Daley	Operable	226	226	226	226	226
Arlington Recharge Project	Operable	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Chino Desalter II Expansion	Operable	3,534	3,534	3,534	3,534	3,534
Riverside Wheeling and Purchase Agreement (3)	Operable	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Temecula Valley Basin Groundwater	Operable	1,452	1,452	1,452	1,452	1,452
Eastern North Perris Agreement	2025	500	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500

(1) The City of Corona and Western do not currently have an agreement in place; however, the interconnection became operational in 2008 and, although it is constructed and available, it is not currently listed or utilized because no agreement exists for Western to receive water from Corona. If a future agreement is executed, the capacity of the interconnection would allow for the exchange of up to 400 acre-feet per year (AFY) of water between Corona and Western.
(2) Up to 4,500 AFY of groundwater is available from the SBBA pursuant to agreements with Riverside and EVMWD.
(3) Western and Riverside will need to renegotiate and extend this agreement in 2030 in order to be secured as a local supply through 2045

Recycled Water Program

Although not included in this WSA as a potable water supply in Western's supply portfolio, it is important to note that Western provides wastewater service to the unincorporated Riverside County areas north and east of Lake Mathews within its retail water service boundaries. This area is served by the Western Water Recycling Facility (WWRF), which is currently a three-MGD (3.0) wastewater treatment facility producing tertiary treated recycled water.

Treated water from the facility is provided to the Riverside National Cemetery and the General Old Golf Course as well as parks, schools, groves, and nurseries, representing a set of customers

who previously were dependent on MWD supplies. With conversion of the distribution system from a non-potable system (when delivering raw MWD non-potable CRA water) to a recycled water system, those customers now have a new local and reliable supply which offsets demands for imported potable water supplies.

The following table provides projected WWRF recycled water production and uses:

Western Water Recycling Facility Projected Recycled Water Production and Use			
Year	**Plant Design Capacity (AFY)**	**Expected Effluent (AFY)**	**Recycled (AFY)**
2025	5,600	1,900	1,900
2030	5,600	2,100	2,100
2035	5,600	2,400	2,400
2040	5,600	2,700	2,700

Water Use Efficiency

Given the factors affecting imported water supplies, there is increasing focus on water conservation—or water use efficiency—at the state, regional, and local levels.

In 2011, Western implemented a water budget-based rate structure. The structure provides every customer with an individualized water allocation based on efficient indoor and outdoor practices. Monthly water bills now provide a regular signal of efficient water use. In an effort to assist customers to remain within their water budget, Western offers a portfolio of water use efficiency/customer support programs.

Examples of the programs currently offered by Western include:

- *Free irrigation efficiency evaluations* – Western contracts with irrigation professionals to evaluate irrigation systems and provide a written report to the customer highlighting opportunities to increase water use efficiency.
- *Rebate Programs* – Numerous rebates are available to retail customers for high-efficiency clothes washers, smart irrigation controllers, and high-efficiency sprinkler nozzles. The SoCal WaterSmart program (www.socalwatersmart.com) is administered by MWD. Western adds additional funding to some of the water-saving devices.

Western's Water Conservation and Management Measures

Retail Measures

In response to the 2014 regulatory actions requiring enhanced water conservation, Western developed an updated Retail Customer Water Supply Shortage Contingency Program (Program) as provided in Ordinance 384 adopted by Western's board of directors on February 18, 2015. The Program establishes five (5) stages of water conservation and supply shortage response measures which may be implemented. Stage One establishes permanent water use standards intended to alter behavior related to efficiency for non-shortage conditions. Stages Two through

Five further establish levels of shortage response actions to be implemented during times of water supply shortage.

Water budget-based tiered rates are intended to promote the efficient use of water and provide customers with economic signals as their water use increases. Essentially, the rate structure is based upon providing customers with the water they need at a lower rate, while inefficient use is penalized with higher rates. Western's budget-based tiered rate system has demonstrated the ability to result in reductions in water consumption. Implementation of the measures outlined in Program, plus additional water savings from budget-based tiered rate, are designed to maximize water conservation and reduce retail water demands throughout Western's retail service area.

Wholesale Measures

As discussed above, Western also updated its Drought Allocation Plan (DAP) in May 2015[10] to provide Western's wholesale customers with a means for potentially allocating limited imported water supplies from MWD under shortage conditions. The updated 2015 DAP is consistent with the allocation methodology adopted as part of MWD's WSAP and provides a range of potential imported water shortage scenarios. The goal of the 2015 DAP is to equitably share potential water shortage allocations by MWD between Western and its wholesale agencies, and to avoid proposed MWD penalty rates in scenarios where its WSAP is implemented.

The updated 2015 DAP would be used to allocate water for municipal and industrial (M&I) purposes among Western's wholesale water customers:

- City of Corona
- City of Norco
- City of Riverside
- Eagle Valley Mutual Water Company
- Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District
- Temescal Valley Water District
- Rancho California Water District
- Western Municipal Water District Retail Customers (including Box Springs Mutual Water Company)

The 2015 DAP was prepared with the input and support from Western's wholesale customers. Recognizing the importance of wholesale customer involvement, Western created a Drought Allocation Plan Workgroup, made up of staff from Western and its wholesale customers. The DAP allocates supply to wholesale agencies based on:

- demand during the base period using data for the two most recent non-allocation years;
- base period local supplies;
- base period gallons per capita daily; and
- adjustments for growth.

[10] Drought Allocation Plan for the Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County, Adopted May 20, 2015.

Long-Term Conservation Legislation

In response to California's ongoing need for water resiliency, the State established a permanent framework known as "Making Conservation a California Way of Life." This framework is built around the Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO), a data-driven water efficiency standard that every urban water supplier must meet.

Under this legislation, agencies like Western must calculate and report their individualized water-use objective, which is based on factors such as efficient indoor residential use, outdoor irrigation needs, commercial landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters, and system water losses. These requirements replace temporary drought mandates with a long-term approach that ensures sustainable water management throughout the State.

Western and other agencies statewide are working closely with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to refine, implement, and comply with the UWUO standards. This coordinated effort reinforces California's commitment to long-term efficiency and strengthens regional drought preparedness.

Western Riverside Retail Demand

Western tracks retail water usage by customer types including residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, and agricultural accounts. Tracking is done by user code and reports can be generated to determine the number of accounts and quantities of water consumed. The number of future residential and commercial/industrial customers is expected to increase at the same rate as the estimated population growth.

Although population in Western's retail service area grew tremendously during the early 2000s, recent trends indicate a significant slowing, with the region's population actually declining between 2019 and 2023 due to pandemic-related shocks and demographic shifts. Data from the Connect SoCal 2024 Regional Transportation Plan projects that future growth in the SCAG region will remain slow, increasing by approximately 11 percent (about 2 million people) by 2050, which represents just over half the level of population growth anticipated in the 2020 plan. Despite this slowing, Riverside County continues to be a major growth center; having added over 1.2 million residents between 1990 and 2019,[11]. As discussed previously, for water supply planning purposes, Western's 2020 UWMP has projected the annual population growth rate within Western's service area at an average of 2.2 percent through the year 2045.

Agricultural land use is expected to continue decreasing with continued urbanization within the retail service area. The following table summarizes water potable demands for Western's retail service area from 2021–2025.

Total Calendar Year Western Retail Potable Demands (AF)				
2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
19,950	19,583	16,861	23,615	19,983

[11] The Southern California Association of Governments' 2024–2050 Regional Transportation Plan/ Sustainable Communities Strategy

Project Demand

According to information submitted by the lead agency, Riverside County, the projected water demand for the proposed Project is approximately 436 AF per year. The Project description and land use had been revised from industrial to residential, updated information provided by Riverside County and the developer identifies a residential expansion totaling 817 new dwelling units across 72.7 acres. Based on residential population factors (2 persons per dwelling unit) and Western's potable water demand criteria, the Project's revised total projected water demand is 436 AFY, which includes both indoor and outdoor uses associated with the new residential land uses.

Water Supply Analysis

In addition to the foregoing, the following analyses and figures provide a detailed assessment of whether the total projected water supplies available to Western during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years over the next 20-year period are sufficient to meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed Project, in addition to existing and planned future uses. As a conservative measure, this WSA specifically analyzes how Western would address potential shortfalls in the availability and reliability of imported water supplies in demonstrating that sufficient water supplies are available to Western to serve the proposed Project according to the standards set forth by SB 610.

With respect to analyzing total projected water supplies available in normal, single-dry and multiple-dry years, this WSA addresses potential water supply reductions under MWD's WSAP, which presents drier conditions than have existed under historic "single-dry" and "multiple-dry" scenarios. MWD's 2020 UWMP identified 1977 as the single-dry year and 1988–1992 as the five-year consecutive drought scenarios. These years were selected based on delivery conditions for the SWP only because it is MWD's largest and most variable water supply. In 1977, SWP deliveries to MWD were approximately one-third of 1976 and 1978 deliveries. Nevertheless, MWD delivered more water in 1977 than either 1976 or 1978 (due to increased Colorado River supplies). For MWD, the five-consecutive years of 1988 to 1992 is the driest five-year historical sequence that represents the lowest water supply available for SWP supplies to Metropolitan. In addition, MWD staff analysis of the 8-river index indicates that the period 1988 to 1992 represents the lowest five consecutive dry years from 1922 through 2017.

The water supply and demand data used for scenarios below (normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years) are derived from Western's 2020 UWMP. Through Western's WUEMP implementation, Western has already implemented most of the conservation elements including Free Irrigation Efficiency Evaluations, Turf Replacement, and Rebate programs throughout the retail service area, especially in the single-family residence outdoor watering arena. Water conservation is included in all the scenarios illustrated in the following Tables.

Normal Year

Table 1 illustrates Western's water supply and demand projections under normal conditions, where no types of imported water supply reductions are being implemented by MWD.

The total annual demand for the proposed Project was originally estimated at 29 acre-feet per year (AFY) based on the former industrial land use scenario. However, with the Project now revised to a residential development consisting of 817 dwelling units, the updated projected annual water demand is 436 AFY. Table 1 demonstrates that Western will have sufficient water supplies in a normal-year scenario to meet the updated residential demand of 436 AFY over the 20-year projection period, in addition to Western's existing and planned future uses.

Table 1: Western Municipal Water District Water Supply Portfolio
Normal Year Hydrology

Normal Year Hydrology		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Westmont Village Residential Project						
Western Full-Service Demand[1]		24,612	27,453	30,624	34,158	38,019
Annual Allocation from MWD (0% reduction)		**24,612**	**27,453**	**30,624**	**34,158**	**38,019**
Local Water Supply Projects	***Projected Operation***					
Leased Meeks & Daley[2]	Operable	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Riverside Wheeling and Purchase Agreement[3]	Operable	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Arlington Recharge Project[4]	Operable	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Chino Desalter II Expansion/La Sierra Pipeline	Operable	3,534	3,534	3,534	3,534	3,534
Western Owned Meeks & Daley	Operable	226	226	226	226	226
Temecula Valley Basin Groundwater	Operable	1,452	1,452	1,452	1,452	1,452
Eastern North Perris Agreement	Operable	500	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500
Arlington/Corona Exchange[5]	Operable					
Riverside Highland Water Company (RHWC)[6]	Operable					
Net local water supply		**15,012**	**15,512**	**16,012**	**16,012**	**16,012**
Total water supply (local & MWD water)		**39,624**	**42,965**	**46,636**	**50,170**	**54,031**
Total water demand approved for projects since Western's 2020 UWMP, excluding this project		29	29	29	29	29
Total water supply less approved project since Western's 2020 UWMP		39,595	42,936	46,607	50,141	54,002
Water supply less Western's demand		14,983	15,483	15,983	15,983	15,983
Westmont Village Residential Project water demand		436	436	436	436	436
(Shortfall)/Surplus		**14,547**	**15,047**	**15,547**	**15,547**	**15,547**

***All values are represented in acre-feet per year**

(1) Based on Western's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan projections for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2045. (2) Up to 4,500 AFY of groundwater is available from the SBBA pursuant to agreements with Riverside and EVMWD. (3) Riverside and Western have a long-term wheeling and purchase agreement for the purchase and delivery of 2,000 AFY. Western and Riverside will need to renegotiate and extend this agreement in 2030 in order to be secured as a local supply through 2045. In addition, Western currently stores 6,000 AF in the Bunker Hill Basin. This water is wheeled through the city of Riverside. (4) The Arlington Recharge Project's capacity is 2,800 AF. Use of this supply would first require raw water recharge in the Arlington Basin.

(5) The City of Corona and Western do not currently have an agreement in place; however, the interconnection became operational in 2008 and, although it is constructed and available, it is not currently listed or utilized because no agreement exists for Western to receive water from Corona. If a future agreement is executed, the capacity of the interconnection would allow for the exchange of up to 400 acre-feet per year (AFY) of water between Corona and Western. (6) Western and RHWC periodically enter into agreements to purchase water. This water is not considered a firm supply because of RHWC's future demands and Riverside's ability to wheel it through its conveyance system.

Single-Dry Year

Table 2, below, illustrates Western's supply and demand projections under single-dry year conditions, which for conservative purposes in this analysis are represented by a ten percent reduction in imported water supplies pursuant to a potential MWD water supply allocation.

As noted previously, the total annual demand for the proposed Project was originally estimated at 29 acre-feet per year (AFY) under the prior industrial land use scenario. With the Project now revised to a residential development, the updated projected annual water demand is 436 AFY. Table 2 demonstrates that Western will have sufficient supplies in a single-dry-year scenario to meet the updated residential demand of 436 AFY over the 20-year projection period, in addition to Western's existing and planned future uses.

Table 2: Western Municipal Water District Water Supply Portfolio
Near-Term Shortage/Single-Dry Year Scenario (10%)

Single Dry Year Hydrology Westmont Village Residential Project		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Western Full-Service Demand[1]		24,612	27,453	30,624	34,158	38,019
Annual Allocation from MWD (10% reduction)		**22,151**	**24,708**	**27,562**	**30,742**	**34,217**
Local Water Supply Projects	***Projected Operation***					
Leased Meeks & Daley[2]	Operable	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Riverside Wheeling and Purchase Agreement[3]	Operable	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Arlington Recharge Project[4]	Operable	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Chino Desalter II Expansion/La Sierra Pipeline	Operable	3,534	3,534	3,534	3,534	3,534
Western Owned Meeks & Daley	Operable	226	226	226	226	226
Temecula Valley Basin Groundwater	Operable	1,452	1,452	1,452	1,452	1,452
Eastern North Perris Agreement	Operable	500	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500
Arlington/Corona Exchange[5]	Operable					
Riverside Highland Water Company (RHWC)[6]	Operable					
Net local water supply		**15,012**	**15,512**	**16,012**	**16,012**	**16,012**
Total water supply (local & MWD water)		**37,163**	**40,220**	**43,574**	**46,754**	**50,229**
Total water demand approved for projects since Western's 2020 UWMP, excluding this project		29	29	29	29	29
Total water supply less approved project since Western's 2020 UWMP		37,134	40,191	43,545	46,725	50,200
Water supply less Western's demand		12,522	12,738	12,921	12,567	12,181
Westmont Village Residential Project water demand		436	436	436	436	436
(Shortfall)/Surplus		**12,086**	**12,302**	**12,485**	**12,131**	**11,745**

***All values are represented in acre-feet per year**

(1) Based on Western's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan projections for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2045. (2) Up to 4,500 AFY of groundwater is available from the SBBA pursuant to agreements with Riverside and EVMWD. (3) Riverside and Western have a long-term wheeling and purchase agreement for the purchase and delivery of 2,000 AFY. Western and Riverside will need to renegotiate and extend this agreement in 2030 in order to be secured as a local supply through 2045. In addition, Western currently stores 6,000 AF in the Bunker Hill Basin. This water is wheeled through the city of Riverside. (4) The Arlington Recharge Project's capacity is 2,800 AF. Use of this supply would first require raw water recharge in the Arlington Basin. (5) The City of Corona and Western do not currently have an agreement in place; however, the interconnection became operational in 2008 and, although it is constructed and available, it is not currently listed or utilized because no agreement exists for Western to receive water from Corona. If a future agreement is executed, the capacity of the interconnection would allow for the exchange of up to 400 acre-feet per year (AFY) of water between Corona and Western. (6) Western and RHWC periodically enter into agreements to purchase water. This water is not considered a firm supply because of RHWC's future demands and Riverside's ability to wheel it through its conveyance system.

Multiple-Dry Year

Table 3 illustrates Western's water supply and demand projections under multiple-dry year conditions, which for purposes of this analysis are conservatively represented by a 20 percent reduction in imported water supplies pursuant to a potential MWD water supply allocation.

As noted previously, the total annual demand for the proposed Project was originally estimated at 29 acre-feet per year (AFY) under the previous industrial land use assumptions. With the Project now updated to residential development, the revised projected annual water demand is 436 AFY. Table 3 on the following page demonstrates that Western will have sufficient supplies in a multiple-dry-year scenario to meet the updated residential demand of 436 AFY over the 20-year projection period, in addition to Western's existing and planned future uses.

Table 3: Western Municipal Water District Water Supply Portfolio Intermediate and Long-Term Shortage/Multiple-Dry Year Scenario (20%)

Multiple Dry Year Hydrology Westmont Village Residential Project		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Western Full-Service Demand[1]		24,612	27,453	30,624	34,158	38,019
Annual Allocation from MWD (20% reduction)		**19,690**	**21,962**	**24,499**	**27,326**	**30,415**
Local Water Supply Projects	***Projected Operation***					
Leased Meeks & Daley[2]	Operable	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Riverside Wheeling and Purchase Agreement[3]	Operable	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Arlington Recharge Project[4]	Operable	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Chino Desalter II Expansion/La Sierra Pipeline	Operable	3,534	3,534	3,534	3,534	3,534
Western Owned Meeks & Daley	Operable	226	226	226	226	226
Temecula Valley Basin Groundwater	Operable	1,452	1,452	1,452	1,452	1,452
Eastern North Perris Agreement	Operable	500	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500
Arlington/Corona Exchange[5]	Operable					
Riverside Highland Water Company (RHWC)[6]	Operable					
Net local water supply		**15,012**	**15,512**	**16,012**	**16,012**	**16,012**
Total water supply (local & MWD water)		**34,702**	**37,474**	**40,511**	**43,338**	**46,427**
Total water demand approved for projects since Western's 2020 UWMP, excluding this project		29	29	29	29	29
Total water supply less approved project since Western's 2020 UWMP		34,673	37,445	40,482	43,309	46,398
Water supply less Western's demand		10,061	9,992	9,858	9,151	8,379
Westmont Village Residential Project water demand		436	436	436	436	436
(Shortfall)/Surplus		**9,625**	**9,556**	**9,422**	**8,715**	**7,943**

***All values are represented in acre-feet per year**

(1) Based on Western's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan projections for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2045. (2) Up to 4,500 AFY of groundwater is available from the SBBA pursuant to agreements with Riverside and EVMWD. (3) Riverside and Western have a long-term wheeling and purchase agreement for the purchase and delivery of 2,000 AFY. Western and Riverside will need to renegotiate and extend this agreement in 2030 in order to be secured as a local supply through 2045. In addition, Western currently stores 6,000 AF in the Bunker Hill Basin. This water is wheeled through the city of Riverside. (4) The Arlington Recharge Project's capacity is 2,800 AF. Use of this supply would first require raw water recharge in the Arlington Basin. (5) The City of Corona and Western do not currently have an agreement in place; however, the interconnection became operational in 2008 and, although it is constructed and available, it is not currently listed or utilized because no agreement exists for Western to receive water from Corona. If a future agreement is executed, the capacity of the interconnection would allow for the exchange of up to 400 acre-feet per year (AFY) of water between Corona and Western. (6) Western and RHWC periodically enter into agreements to purchase water. This water is not considered a firm supply because of RHWC's future demands and Riverside's ability to wheel it through its conveyance system.

Conditions of Approval

As with all projects within the Western retail service area, the proposed Westmont Village Residential Project may be conditioned to construct on-site and off-site water facilities needed near the Project area. Water service also is contingent upon prompt payment of all applicable fees and charges as specified in Western's Rules and Regulations Governing Water Service and Water Users, Water Rate Schedules, Cost Recovery Charges, and Connection and Added Facilities Charges and Fees.

Landscape plans are required to ensure compliance with applicable requirements. In Western's area, those requirements may include, but are not limited to, landscape ordinances of the County of Riverside (Water Efficient Landscape Requirements Ordinance No. 859), and the City of Riverside (Municipal Code 19.570), as those authorities may be amended from time to time. The applicant/developer will be required to plan and install water efficient devices and landscaping in accordance with applicable ordinances and requirements.

As noted in this WSA, the projected water demands associated with the proposed Project 436 AFY fall within the overall projected increase in water demand within Western's Riverside Retail Area as set forth in Western's 2020 UWMP. Notwithstanding, nothing in this WSA is intended to create a right or entitlement to water service or any specific level of water service, nor does this WSA impose, expand, or limit any duty concerning the obligation of Western to provide service to its existing customers or to any future potential customers (Water Code section 10914). Nor does anything in this WSA prevent or otherwise interfere with Western's discretionary authority to declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with Water Code section 350 *et seq*. and to take any and all related and other actions authorized by law. Western retains complete discretion to adopt and implement rules, regulations, policies and procedures within its authority that may apply to the proposed Project, to develop a specific plan of service for the proposed Project, and to coordinate land use decisions and water supply planning to ensure a sufficient and reliable water supply for Western's existing and planned future uses.

This WSA is not a commitment to serve the proposed Project, but a review of Western's total projected water supplies based on information presently available. This WSA and the analyses and conclusions herein are conditioned on MWD's ability to continue to supply imported water to meet Western's requirements, including the requirements for the proposed Project. The proposed Project is subject to any special or additional requirements imposed by MWD or Western on water deliveries, including increased and/or varying pricing structure.

Conclusion

The projected water demand associated with the proposed Project is 436 acre-feet per year AFY), representing approximately 2.19 percent of Western's total retail water demand in Calendar Year 2025. Based on the information and analyses contained in this WSA, Western concludes that the total projected water supplies available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years throughout the next 20-year period are sufficient to meet the updated demand of 436 AFY, in addition to Western's existing and planned future uses, in accordance with the standards set forth under SB 610.

RESOLUTION 3370

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY REGARDING ADOPTION OF A WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT FOR THE WESTMONT VILLAGE RESIDENTIAL PROJECT

WHEREAS, Western Municipal Water District ("Western Water") is a public water system as defined by Water Code Section 10910 and, accordingly, may receive requests from time to time to prepare a Water Supply Assessment ("WSA") pursuant to California Water Code Section 10910 *et seq.*, commonly referred to as California Senate Bill 610 ("SB 610"); and

WHEREAS, the Riverside County, acting as a lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act, recently submitted a request to Western Water to prepare a WSA for the proposed Westmont Village Residential Project (the "Project") located within the boundaries of the Riverside planning area in unincorporated Riverside County, proposes to entitle a 72.7-acre undeveloped site consisting of 41.99 acres of medium-high-density residential, 17.05 acres of medium-density residential, and 13.66 acres of high-density residential uses, totaling approximately 817 residential units; and

WHEREAS, Western Water has prepared a WSA for the proposed Project pursuant to applicable Water Code provisions, including Water Code Section 10910 *et seq.*; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of Western Water desires to adopt this Resolution in order to approve the WSA for the proposed Project; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County as follows:

Section 1. All of the foregoing Recitals are true and correct and the Board so finds and determines. The Recitals set forth above are incorporated herein and made an operative part of this resolution.

Section 2. Pursuant to the requirements of Water Code Section 10910 *et seq.*, the Board hereby approves the updated WSA prepared for the proposed Westmont Village Residential Project.

ADOPTED this 18th day of February 2026.

_____

LAURA ROUGHTON
President

February 18, 2026

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution 3370 adopted by the Board of Directors of Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County at its Regular Meeting held.

_____

BRENDA DENNSTEDT
Secretary-Treasurer

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
Powered by water. Driven by service.

14205 Meridian Parkway
Riverside, CA 92518

Agenda Item: 6B
Date: February 2, 2026

TO: THE ENGINEERING, OPERATIONS, AND WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Director Gracie Torres, Committee Member
Director Fauzia Rizvi, Committee Member

FROM: Tim Barr, Deputy General Manager

APPROVE A CAPITAL BUDGET INCREASE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025-2026 TO SUPPORT THE PURCHASE OF A COMPUTER NUMERICAL CONTROL MACHINE

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff requests the Engineering, Operations, and Water Resources Committee recommend the Board of Directors:

1. Approve the capital project budget and increase the Capital Improvement and Facilities Plan for Fiscal Year 2025-2026 accordingly for the Purchase of a Computer Numerical Control Machine in the amount not to exceed $231,661 under the Facility Improvement Reserve RES14 of the General District Fund 10; and
2. Authorize the General Manager to execute a contract and open the associated purchase order with ACT Machining of Fullerton, California, for the purchase of one Hyundai Computer Numerical Control Machine for an amount not to exceed $231,661.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Staff is requesting budget approval for the acquisition of a new Computer Numerical Control (CNC) machine for the Operations Machine Shop. The requested technology will significantly expand in-house capabilities, delivering advanced precision, repeatability, and efficiency for complex fabrication projects. There is a sense of urgency in securing this equipment due to rising prices driven by tariffs and limited product availability. This request will secure a new 2025 model, which is in short supply, prior to model year price increases.

BUDGET IMPACT:

This purchase was not anticipated in 2024, during development of the Fiscal Year 2025-2026 Capital Improvement and Facilities Plan. As such, an amendment to include $231,661 under the Facility Improvement Reserve RES14 of the General District Fund 10 is needed to accommodate the acquisition and installation of a CNC machine for Western Water's machine and fabrication shop.

DETAIL:

Western Municipal Water District (Western Water) staff are committed to improving self-reliance and operational resilience through the acquisition of specialized tools for the in-house machine and fabrication shop at the El Sobrante Operations Facility. This initiative enhances reliability by enabling staff to perform critical repairs and manufacture parts internally, reducing dependence on external vendors and mitigating long lead times. Western Water previously invested in two lathes, an end mill, a band saw, an iron worker, and other associated equipment to advance this goal. These assets have already proven their value, allowing staff to fabricate components for major repairs and avoid costly delays.

Further, the added flexibility of internal millwright resources has proven to be essential for maintaining compliance and maximizing operational up-time. The continued development of Western Water's machine shop is critical to business reliability and operational readiness. The proposed high-precision vertical CNC machining center will give staff the ability to create multiple precision parts with increased speed and accuracy. It also expands Western Water's capability to produce larger components (pump parts for example), which is currently not possible with existing equipment. In addition to improving capacity, this equipment will reduce labor demands. Unlike our current manual setup and machining process, the CNC machine can be programmed to run specific parts with high accuracy and minimal oversight. It allows for quick setup and the production of multiple parts and repeatability from a single program, significantly improving efficiency and reducing turnaround times.

There is a sense of urgency in securing this equipment due to rising prices driven by tariffs and limited availability. This request will secure a new 2025 model which is in short supply, prior to model year price increases. Further, expediting this purchase will help Western Water avoid cost escalations and ensure timely delivery of this critical resource. Both the model year, combined with tariff increases, would increase the proposed cost by approximately $50,000.

Staff have solicited and received three competitive proposals for the CNC machine. After evaluating cost, delivery timelines, and equipment specifications, ACT Machining of Fullerton, California was selected as the preferred vendor, offering the best overall value, delivery, installation, and operational requirements.

The following table shows the quotes received for the Hyundai CNC Machine, Model KF6.

Vendor	Location	Cost
ACT Machinery	Fullerton, California	$210,601
West Coast CNC Inc.	Chatsworth, California	$231,666
American CNC Solutions	Moorpark, California	$243,405

The purchase price of the CNC Machine, including tax, shipping and installation is $210,601. As indicated in the table below, staff are requesting a 10-percent budget contingency to ensure acquisition and installation goes smoothly. If the contingency funds are not needed, they will not be spent.

Item	Amount
Hyundai CNC Machine: Model KF6	$210,601
Contingency (10%)	$ 21,060
ACT Machinery Total	$231,661

The overall cost of the CNC machine from ACT Machinery encompasses options including machine tooling. Additionally, the total cost covers the delivery, installation, and commissioning of the CNC machine.

REASON FOR ACTION:

This investment strengthens our long-term strategy for self-reliance, cost control, risk mitigation, and operational excellence.

SOLUTION:

Increase the Capital Improvement and Facilities Plan Budget for Fiscal Year 2025-2026 to include the Purchase of a CNC Machine in the amount of $231,661.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES REFERENCE:

This item aligns with Western Water's strategic priority of financial stewardship and resource management.

LEGAL COUNSEL REVIEW:

Staff has determined that review by legal counsel is unwarranted for this requested action.

PROPOSED DATE OF ACTION:

If approved by the Committee, this item is scheduled for consideration by the full Board of Directors at their meeting on February 4, 2026, or at a subsequent meeting, if necessary.

Respectfully submitted by:

Tim Barr, Deputy General Manager

Attachment:

1. ACT Machinery Quote

Attachment 1

HYUNDAI WIA MACHINE TOOL

ACT Machinery PRESENTS:

KF6

PRE-TERRIFF PRICE IS GOOD UNITIL FEB 28TH, 2026*

High Precision Vertical Machining Center

Proposal for:

Western Municipal Water District

Donald Gehnert

New Machine Tools - New Factory Automation - New Intelligent Controls

KF6

High Precision Vertical Machining Center

The KF6 is designed by HYUNDAI WIA with years of experience and the latest technology, maximizes productivity and provides stiffness and rigidity. KF6 offers Hyundai value at an economical and affordable price, and provides high productivity and profitability and matches typical of complex, contoured geometry associated with die/mold and medical production

■ FEATURES

- **Hyundai Wia Fanuc - Smart Plus Control**
- **Powerful 25 HP (18.5 kW) spindle motor**
- **8,000 RPM Direct Driven Spindle**
- **59.1" x 26.4" (1,500 x 670mm) Table Size**
- **2,866 lbs (1,300 kg) Load Capacity**
- **Spindle Oil chiller system [8K _ Opt.]**
- **CT # 40 taper**
- **Fast 1,417 IPM (36m/min) X, Y and 1,181 IPM (30m/min) Z axis rapid traverse**
- **Large Linear Roller guide with roller bearings**
- **ATC 30 Tools [40/60T_Opt.]**
- **“Y” shape ribbed column structure**
- **Embed operating panel**
- **290 PSI through the spindle coolant**
- **Remote Manual Pulse Generator**
- **Spindle override 0% to 200% (10% Unit)**
- **Pre-Tensioned Ball screws**
- **Rigid tapping**
- **Program and data protection key switch**
- **Slanted telescopic way covers**
- **Chip Conveyor (38” discharge height)**
- **Flood coolant with large separate coolant tank**
- **3 color tower signal light**
- **Full enclosure splash guard**
- **15” Touch-type monitor**

■ SPECIFIACTIONS

TRAVEL:	
X / Y axis travel	51.2” / 26.4" (1,300 / 670mm)
Z axis travel	25” (635mm)
Table top to spindle nose	5.9” ~ 30.9” (150 ~ 785mm)
	[17.7” ~ 42.7” (450 ~ 1.085mm)]
Column to spindle center	27.2” (690mm)
TABLE:	
Table size	59.1" x 26.4" (1,500 x 670mm)
Allowable load	2,866 lbs (1,300 kg)
Table T slot spacing x width	(5) x 4.92” x 0.71” (125 x 18mm)
SPINDLE:	
Spindle Speed	8,000 rpm
Spindle Taper	BCV#40
Pull Stud (Retention Knob)	45°
Output	25 HP (18.5 kW)
Torque	210lbf.ft
AUTOMATIC TOOL CHANGER:	
Number of Tools	30
Tool Shank	CT#40
Max. Tool Dia.	Ø3.1" (Ø80mm)
with empty adjacent pockets	Ø4.9" (Ø125mm)
	[40T : Ø3" / Ø4.9"]
Max. Tool Length	11.8" (300mm)
Max. Tool Weight	17.6 lbs (8 kg)
Tool change time (chip to chip)	3.2 sec
MOTION:	
X / Y / Z axis rapid traverse rate	1,417 / 1,417 / 1,181 IPM (36 / 36 / 30m/min)
Max. Cutting Feed	374 IPM (10,000 mm/min)
Least command increment	.0001" (.001mm)
GENERAL:	
Machine Height	120.6“ (3,062mm)
Floor Space (L) with side chip conveyor & tank	175.6” (4,459 mm)
Floor Space (W) with control panel	104.5” (2,654 mm)
Machine weight	16,535 lbs (7,500 kg)
Power required	26 kVA
Voltage required	200 - 220 Volts / 3 Phase

Specifications are subject to change for improvement without notice.

■ CONSTRUCTIONS

Column
"Y" shape ribbed column structure gives superior vibration absorption which happens during cutting process and also provide improved rigidity. KF6 Series is designed to have optimal structure through Hyundai WIA's unique structural analysis.

Table
59.1" x 26.4" table size can handle most demanding cutting conditions, and it is fully supported by heavily ribbed saddle structure.

Spindle
The directly coupled spindle at a maximum revolution of 12,000 rpm, allows high –speed processing. It is driven by **25 HP (18.5 kW)** A.C. motor and comes with BCV # 40 taper. It is supported by precision class bearings. A refrigerated spindle cooling system maintains a constant temperature for high accuracy, regardless of the ambient temperature or cutting conditions. Cooling oil is circulated through jackets in the spindle head.

Spindle Cooling System
The spindle cooling system minimizes thermal displacement which can happen during lengthy machining operations, and offers continued accuracy based on the thermal stability. [OPT. for 8,000 rpm spindle]

Fanuc Smart Plus Controller
Fanuc's latest controller (0i Plus) is applied to provide more convenient processing conditions. In addition, functions such as **AICC 200 Block, Smart Guide-i, Machining Condition Selection**, and **15" touch screen** are standard.

30 Tool Magazine
Twin arm ATC provides excellent positioning accuracy, and the tool change speed has been improved.
Using random access this tool changer delivers instant waiting tool availability even during short cutting cycle times. The cam actuated exchange arm provides a fast, reliable **3.2** second chip to chip cycle time.

Guideways
Linear roller guideways are applied to reduce non-cutting time and bring high rigidity. Each axis is directly connected to a highly reliable digital servo motor to provide high rigidity and minimal thermal displacement.

Double Anchored Ball Screw
The double anchored ball screw minimizes the expansion and contraction. And this provides outstanding positioning repeatability with minimized thermal growth. To adopt metal plate coupling between ball screw and servo motor reduces coupling breakage and back lash as well.

290 PSI Thru-Spindle Coolant System
High pressure coolant system **(290 PSI)** aggressively brings new technology to the metal cutting industry, and increases production by a proven 30%. It provides longer tool life, longer coolant life and superior chip control. A cyclone filtering system with 50-micron element protects the spindle and the vital rotary union from contamination. The large **370 liters (97.7 gallon)** tank stores an ample supply of coolant and is isolated from the machine bed to prevent heat transfer.

1,000 PSI High Pressure Coolant (option)

HYUNDAI WIA

■CONTROLLER

HYUNDAI WIA FANUC i Series – Smart Plus

[ ] : Option ☆ Needed technical consultation

Controlled axis / Display / Accuracy Compensation	
Control axis	3 axis (X, Y, Z) [4 axis (X, Y, Z, A)] [5 axis (X, Y, Z, A, C)]
Simultaneously controlled axis	3 axis [Max. 4 axis]
Least setting Unit	X, Y, Z axis : 0.001 mm (0.0001 inch) B axis : 1 deg [0.001] deg
Least input increment	X, Y, Z axis : 0.001 mm (0.0001 inch) B axis : 1 deg [0.001] deg
Inch / Metric conversion	
High response vector control	
Interlock	All axis / Each axis
Machine lock	All axis
Backlash compensation	± 0 ~ 9999 pulses (Rapid traverse / Cutting feed)
Position switch	
LCD / MDI	15 inch LCD unit (with Touch Panel)
Feedback	Absolute motor feedback
Stored stroke check 1	Over travel
Stored stroke check 2, 3	
Stored pitch error compensation	
Operation	
Automatic operation (Memory)	
MDI operation	
DNC operation	Needed DNC software / CF card
Program restart	
Wrong operation prevention	
Program check function	Dry run, Program check, Z axe Machine lock Stored limit check before move
Single block	
Search function	Program Number / Sequence Number
Handle interruption	
Interpolation functions	
Nano interpolation	
Positioning	G00
Linear interpolation	G01
Circular interpolation	G02, G03
Exact stop mode	Single : G09, Continuous : G61
Dwell	G04, 0 ~ 9999.9999 sec
Skip	G31
Reference position return	1st reference, G28 / 2nd reference, G30 Ref. position check, G27
Single direction positioning	G60
Thread synchronous cutting	G33
Helical interpolation	Circular + Linear 2 axis (Max.)
Feed function / Acc. & Dec. control	
Manual feed	Rapid traverse Jog : 0~2,000mm/min (79 ipm) Manual handle : x1, x10, x100 pulses Reference position return
Cutting Feed command	Direct input F code
Feedrate override	0 ~ 200% (10% Unit)
Rapid traverse override	1%, 25%, 50%, 100%
Override cancel	
Feed per minute	G94
Feed per revolution	G95
Cylindrical interpolation	G07.1
Inverse time feed	G93
Look-ahead block	200 blocks (AI APC)
Program input	
Tape Code	EIA / ISO
Optional block skip	9 ea
Absolute / Incremental program	G90 / G91
Program stop / end	M00, M01 / M02, M30
Maximum command unit	± 999,999.999 mm (± 99,999.9999 inch)
Plane selection	X-Y, G17 / Z-X, G18 / Y-Z, G19
Workpiece coordinate system	G52, G53, 48 pairs (G54.1 P1 ~ 48)
Manual absolute	Fixed ON
Programmable data input	G10
Sub program call	10 folds nested
Custom macro	#100 ~ #199, #500 ~ #999
Programmable mirror image	G51.1, G50.1
G code preventing buffering	G4.1
Optional chamfering corner R	

Program input	
Polar coordinate command	G15, G16
Canned cycle	G73, G74, G76, G80 ~ G89
Scaling	G50, G51
Coordinate system rotation	G68, G69
Conversational Program	Smart Guide-i
Auxiliary function / Spindle speed function	
Level-up M Code	Multi / Bypass M code
Spindle speed function	S & 5 digit , Binary output
Spindle override	0% ~ 150% (10% Unit)
Spindle orientation	M19
Retraction for rigid tapping	
FSSB high speed rigid tapping	
Tool function / Tool compensation	
Tool function	Max. T8 digit
Tool life management	
Tool offset pairs	400 pairs
Tool nose / radius compensation	G40, G41, G42
Tool length offset	G43, G44, G49
Tool offset memory C	Tool geometry and wear (Cutter and tool length)
Tool length measurement	Z axe Input C
Editing function	
Part program storage size	5,120m (2MB)
No. of registerable programs	1,000 ea
Program protect	
Background editing	
Extended part program editing	Copy, move and change of NC program
Memory card program edit	
Data input / output & Interface	
I/O interface	CF card, USB memory Embedded Ethernet interface
Screen hard copy	
External message	
External key input	
External workpiece number search	
Automatic data backup	
Setting, display and diagnosis	
Self-diagnosis function	
History display & Operation	Alarm & Operator message & Operation
Run hour / Parts count display	
Maintenance information	
Actual cutting feedrate display	
Display of spindle speed / T code	
Graphic display	
Operating monitor screen	Spindle / Servo load etc.
Power consumption monitoring	Spindle & Servo
Spindle / Servo setting screen	
Multi language display	Support 24 languages
Display language switching	Selection of 5 optional Languages
LCD Screen Saver	Screen saver

Option	
Fast ethernet	Needed option board
Data server	Needed option board
Protection of data at 8 levels	
Additional Axis	
Manual handle feed	2/3 units
Addition of custom macro	#100 ~ #199, #500 ~ #999, #98000 ~ #98499
Add. Workpiece	Max. 300 pairs (G54.1 P1 ~ P300)
AICC II	400 blocks ☆

■ STANDARD FEATURES

- Hyundai Wia Fanuc – Smart Plus Control
- Max. 12,000 rpm direct driven spindle
- Powerful 25 HP (18.5 kW) spindle motor
- BCV#40 Spindle Taper
- Spindle orientation
- Spindle override
- Oil jacket spindle cooler
- 290 PSI through the spindle coolant.
- Large Linear Roller Guide Ways
- Pre-Tensioned Ball screws
- Fast 1,417 IPM (36m/min) X, Y and 1,181 IPM (30m/min) Z axis rapid traverse
- Rigid tapping
- Custom Macro (User Definable)
- Cam Type Double Arm ATC 30 Tools
- Portable Manual Pulse Generator
- Program and data protection key switch
- Telescopic way covers
- Internal spiral chip conveyor
- Left Side Chip Conveyor (38” discharge height)
- Flood coolant with large separate coolant tank
- Work light
- 3 color tower signal light
- 15” Touch-type monitor
- Instruction manual, parts list, and electrical drawings
- Fanuc operator and maintenance manuals
- One-year machine warranty: Parts and Labor
- Two-year control and motor warranty: Parts and Labor

****PRE-TERRIFF PRICE IS GOOD UNITIL FEB 28TH, 2026****

PRICE FOR MACHINE AS DESCRIBED ABOVE	
KF6 with HYUNDAI WIA FANUC - Smart Plus Control	**$ 153,900.00**
Options:	
AUTO WORK MEASURING	
RENISHAW PACKAGE – OMP 60/OTS TOOL SETTER	**$ 9,825.00**
S200 8” 4th AXIS ROTARY WITH CHUCK/TAILSTOCK	**$ 28,480.00**
Sub Total	**$192,205.00**
Sales Tax 7.75%	**$14,895.88**
Rigging Riverside, CA	**$ 3,500.00**
Total Sales Price	**$210,600.88**

■ OPTIONS

● : Standard, O : Option, ☆ : Prior Consultation - Non Application, ★ : Offer Required

			KF6
8,000 RPM	DIRECT DRIVEN SPINDLE		●
AIR BLOW			$1,650
AIR GUN			$1,380
ATC	30EA		●
	40EA		$7,800
	60EA		$12,900
AUTO DOOR			$4,830
RENISHAW OTS – TOOL SETTER – ONLY			$4,945
AUTO WORK MEASURING RENISHAW PACKAGE – OMP 60/OTS TOOL SETTER			$9,825
CHIP CONVEYOR	SIDE	HINGED (LEFT)	●
		SCRAPER	$8,360
	REAR	HINGED	$8,500
		SCRAPER	$9,500
COOLANT	GUN		$1,420
	JET/NIAGARA		
	OIL SKIMMER		$1,640
HIGH COLUMN OPTION	300MM (ONE PIECE COLUMN, only for Z axis 635mm)		$3,870
Controller	Hyundai Wia Fanuc - Smart Plus		●
PATROL LAMP (LED TYPE)	R. G, Y (3 COLORS)		
	R. G, Y (3 COLORS) + BUZZER		●
SPINDLE THRU COOLANT	290 PSI	W/O COOL JET	●
	430 PSI		7,690
	1,000 PSI	CYCLONE	$10,850
SCALE, LENEAR	HEIDENHAIN	X-AXIS	$6,390
		Y-AXIS	$5,090
		Z-AXIS	$5,280
SPINDLE TAPER	CT 40		●
	HSK-A63		★
SPINDLE SPEED	8,000RPM		-

	8,000RPM High Torque		●
	12,000RPM		$8,600
	15,000RPM		$13,800
	20,000RPM		★
SPINDLE OIL COOLING DEVICE	OIL CON.	8000RPM	●
		12,000~20,000RPM	●
TOP COVER	FOR SP. THRU COOLANT		●
ROYAL MIST COLLECTOR	FX 900, STARTER KIT, CHIP DEFLECTOR (install included) 		$5,960
ROTARY OPTIONS:			
SAMCHULLY S170	4th Axis - 6.5" Face Plate Diameter 		$18,400
S170 ROTARY WITH COLLET CHUCK	5C PNEUMATIC CLOSER		$20,990
S170 ROTARY CHUCK/TAILSTOCK	6.5" CHUCK AND TAILSTOCK PACKAGE		$21,400
SAMCHULLY S200	4th Axis - 8" Face Plate Diameter 		$24,560
S200 ROTART WITH COLLET CHUCK	5C PNEUMATIC CLOSER		$25,930
S200 ROTARY WITH CHUCK/TAILSTOCK	8" CHUCK AND TAILSTOCK PACKAGE		$27,480
ROTARY OPTIONS:			
SAMCHULLY S170	4th Axis - 6.5" Face Plate Diameter 		$18,400
S170 ROTARY WITH COLLET CHUCK	5C PNEUMATIC CLOSER		$20,990
S170 ROTARY CHUCK/TAILSTOCK	6.5" CHUCK AND TAILSTOCK PACKAGE		$21,400
SAMCHULLY S200	4th Axis - 8" Face Plate Diameter		$24,560

		
S200 ROTARY WITH COLLET CHUCK	5C PNEUMATIC CLOSER	$25,930
S200 ROTARY WITH CHUCK/TAILSTOCK	8” CHUCK AND TAILSTOCK PACKAGE	$28,480
SAMCHULLY S250 ROTARY	10” ROTARY TABLE	$26,350
SAMCHULLY S320 ROTARY TABLE	12.5” ROTARY TABLE	$27,900

NOTE: Rotary prices include delivery and installation.

Machine Investment Information

Terms: 20% down upon order placement, 80% due after installation and training.

Delivery: 90 days

Freight: The customer is responsible for all freight charges incurred with the delivery of the machine tool, options, and accessories.

Rigging: The customer is responsible for all rigging charges incurred.

F.O.B.: Long Beach, CA

Voltage/Air: The customer is responsible to provide electrical power and air supply to the machine. Please check with Hyundai-Wia or distributor for the voltage/air requirement of each machine.

Electrical: If approval of electrical equipment is requested pursuant to a State or County statute, any costs associated with changes due to an inspection or the cost of a certification will be the customer’s responsibility.

Training: Distributor will provide basic Operator and Program training at your facility. There is no charge for this training on new installations.

Warranty: Full 2 year warranty on machine and 2 years control.

Validity: Price is valid for 30 Days.

Thank you for this opportunity.

Randy Goodman
ACT Machinery

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
Powered by water. Driven by service.

14205 Meridian Parkway
Riverside, CA 92518

Agenda Item: 7C (1)
Date: February 2, 2026

TO: THE ENGINEERING, OPERATIONS, AND WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Director Gracie Torres, Committee Member
Director Fauzia Rizvi, Committee Member

FROM: Tim Barr, Deputy General Manager

MILLS TREATMENT PLANT SHUTDOWN

WESTERN WATER

Powered by water.
Driven by service.

Mills Treatment Plant Shutdown

A Supply Diversification Success Story

PURPOSE OF MWD SHUTDOWNS

Routine system maintenance

- Major water infrastructure requires inspection and maintenance
- MWD and DWR conduct planned shutdowns nearly every year

These shutdowns are necessary to:

- Inspect pipelines
- Complete system upgrades
- Protect long-term regional reliability

SHUTDOWNS ARE HISTORICALLY CHALLENGING

During previous MWD shutdowns:

- Alternative supply options were limited
- Back up supply - Mockingbird Pump Station - 10 cubic feet per second (CFS)

This resulted in:

- Emergency conservation messaging
- Heightened concern about supply reliability
- Increased operational pressure and uncertainty

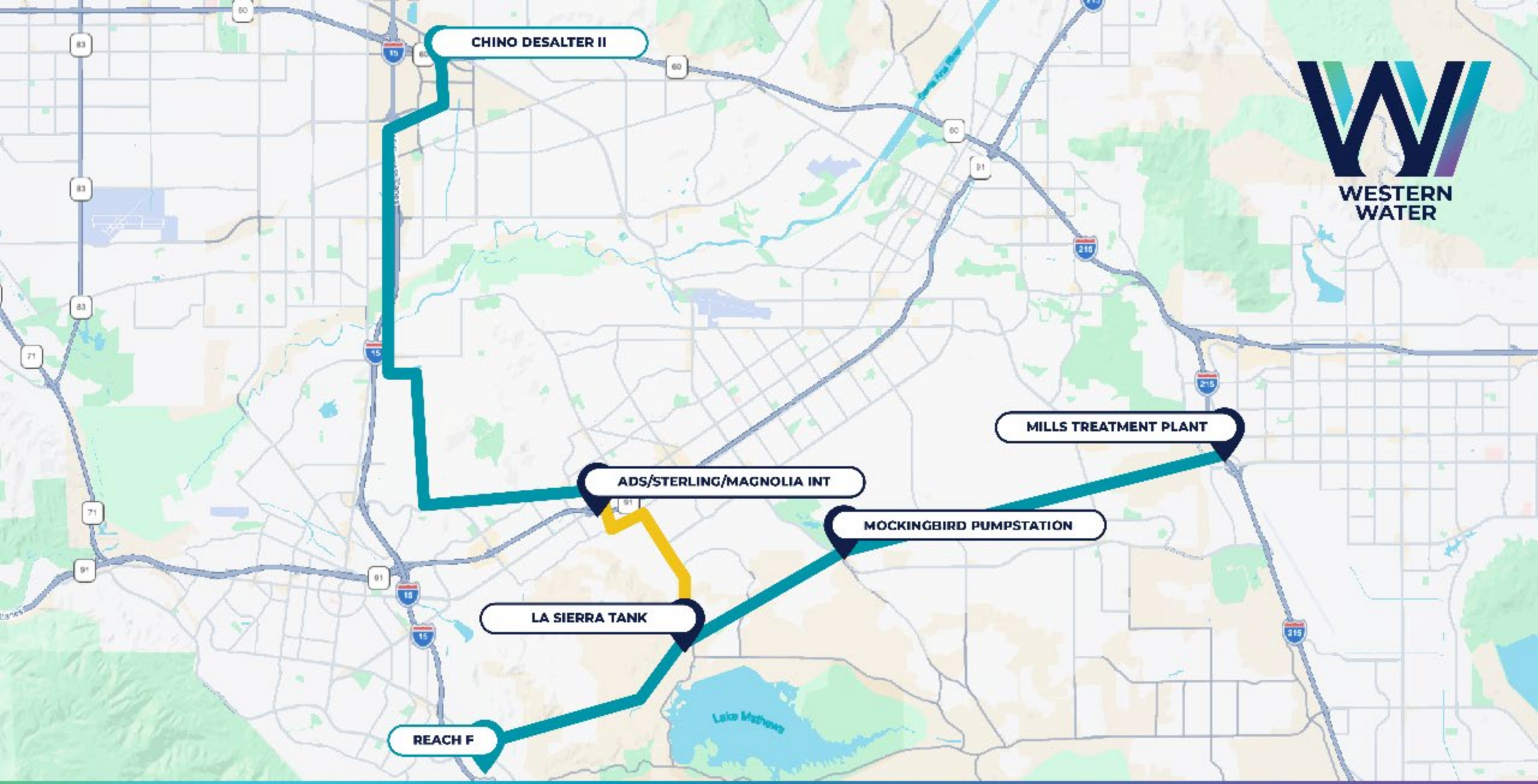
INFRASTRUCTURE THAT CHANGED THE OUTCOME
80 MILLION INVESTMENT

Sterling Pump Station

- Supplied by ADS, RPU and CDA
- Pumps water into the Western Retail system and Mills Gravity Line via the La Sierra pipeline
- Enables movement of alternative supplies

Magnolia Inter-tie with Riverside Public Utilities

- Provides up to 8 CFS
- Designed to support reliability during MWD shutdowns


CHINO DESALTER II
ADS/STERLING/MAGNOLIA INT
MILLS TREATMENT PLANT
MOCKINGBIRD PUMPSTATION
LA SIERRA TANK
REACH F
WESTERN WATER

SHUTDOWN PREPARATION

GENERAL PLANNING

Advance Planning & Coordination

- Distributed plans and notifications to retail agencies
- Conducted internal and external coordination meetings
- Coordinated customer notification and agency communication

Operational Execution During the Shutdown

- Activated alternative supply sources with regional partners
- Maintained service reliability despite reduced imported supply

DECEMBER 2025 SHUTDOWN

Conducted in coordination with:

- Metropolitan Water District
- Department of Water Resources

DWR installed an isolation bulkhead to allow:

- Inspection of the Santa Ana Valley Feeder Pipeline
- Inspection of the Box Springs Feeder

The purpose of a bulkhead:

It allows critical inspections to happen safely while temporarily limiting water deliveries.

SUPPLY MILESTONE

Western activated newly available infrastructure:

- Magnolia Inter-tie with RPU
- Sterling Pump Station

These assets allowed:

- Movement of alternative supplies into the retail system
- Direct support to retail agencies impacted by the shutdown
- Successfully supplied: Temescal Valley Water District

TEAMWORK

This shutdown demonstrates the exemplary collaboration across departments.

Special Thanks to the following teams:

- Operations — Distribution, Admin, and Water Quality/ADS
- Engineering
- CCX
- Water Resources

QUESTIONS?

WESTERN WATER

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
Powered by water. Driven by service.

14205 Meridian Parkway
Riverside, CA 92518

Agenda Item: 7D (1)
Date: February 2, 2026

TO: THE ENGINEERING, OPERATIONS, AND WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Director Gracie Torres, Committee Member
Director Fauzia Rizvi, Committee Member

FROM: Tim Barr, Deputy General Manager

RECHARGE BASIN UPDATE

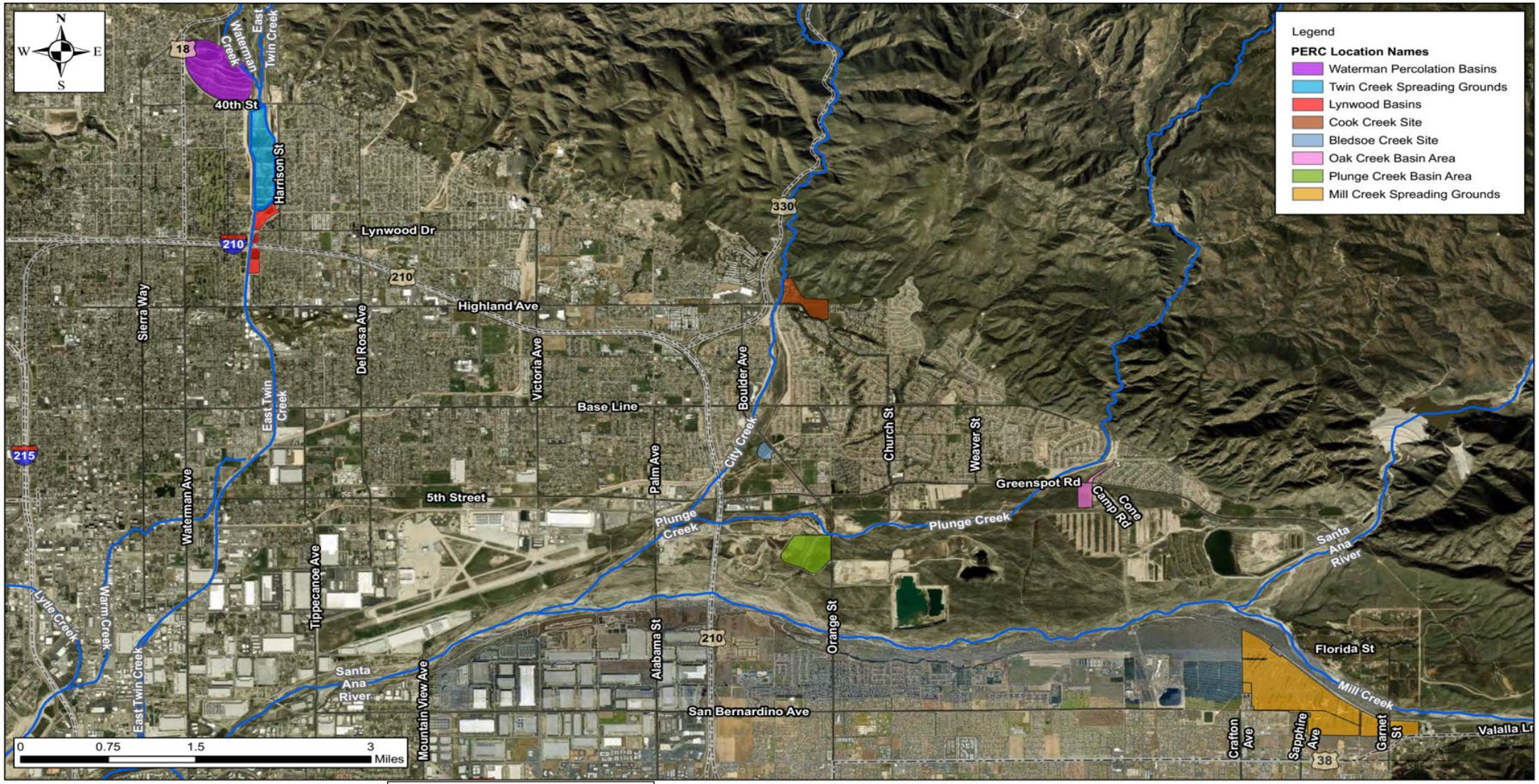
WESTERN WATER

Powered by water.
Driven by service.

Program for Expansion of Recharge Capacity (PERC)

SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
EST. 1932

SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY | A REGIONAL WATER AGENCY SINCE 1954



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
M:\Active Recharge\PERC Feasibility Study Report

SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY | A REGIONAL WATER AGENCY SINCE 1954

SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT EST. 1932

Figure 1 - PERC Project Locations in Aerial View
Oak Creek Basin Area in Pink

Questions?

WESTERN WATER

SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT EST. 1932

SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY | A REGIONAL WATER AGENCY SINCE 1954

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
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14205 Meridian Parkway
Riverside, CA 92518

Agenda Item: 7D (2)
Date: February 2, 2026

TO: THE ENGINEERING, OPERATIONS, AND WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Director Gracie Torres, Committee Member
Director Fauzia Rizvi, Committee Member

FROM: Tim Barr, Deputy General Manager

REVERSE CYCLIC PROGRAM UPDATE

WESTERN WATER

Powered by water.
Driven by service.

Reverse Cyclic Program Update

REVERSE CYCLIC PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

Agency	2024 Purchase			Delivery in 2026		
	Purchase (AF)	MWD Rate	Payment	MWD Rate	Cost	Savings
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District	3,835	$1,256	$4,816,760	$1,528	$5,859,880	$1,043,120
Temescal Valley Water District	763	$1,256	$958,328	$1,528	$1,165,864	$207,536
Rancho California Water District	3,961	$1,256	$4,975,016	$1,528	$6,052,408	$1,077,392
Western Municipal Water District	3,135	$1,256	$3,937,560	$1,528	$4,790,280	$852,720
Total	**11,694**		**$14,687,664**		**$17,868,432**	**$3,180,768**

Note: Calculation comparing the Tier 1 Full Service Treated Cost and does not fully reflect other charges, such as Capacity Charge, Readiness-to-Serve Charge, and other applicable charges.

ELSINORE VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
75 YEARS OF SERVICE
Honoring Our Past, Securing Our Future

TEMESCAL VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Rancho Water
CELEBRATES 60 years OF SERVICE

WESTERN WATER
Powered by water.
Driven by service.

Questions?

WESTERN WATER
Powered by water.
Driven by service.