WaterSMART Drought Response Program: Drought Contingency Planning Grants

FUNDING OPPORTUNITY BOR-DO-20-F003

Western Municipal Water District Drought Contingency Plan

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

WaterSMART

Drought Response Program: Drought Contingency Planning Grants
Funding Opportunity BOR-DO-20-F003

Western Municipal Water District Drought Contingency Plan
February 2020

This is an application submitted by:
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Executive Summary

Date: February 4, 2020
Applicant name: Western Municipal Water District
Applicant City, County, State: Riverside, Riverside County, California
Project Title: Western Municipal Water District Drought Contingency Plan

To increase water supply reliability and proactively address the region's concern with drought, Western Municipal Water District (Western) is pursuing the WaterSMART: Drought Response Program – Drought Contingency Planning Grant Funding Opportunity (FOA No BOR-DO-20-F003) to implement a Drought Contingency Plan. The WaterSMART Drought Response Program supports a proactive approach to drought by providing financial assistance to water managers to develop and update comprehensive drought plans (Drought Contingency Planning) and implement projects that will build long-term resilience to drought (Drought Resiliency Projects).

The proposed project will involve Western developing a Drought Contingency Plan that meets the requirements of the Bureau of Reclamation's Drought Response Program Framework. The planning process will involve development of a Drought Planning Task Force with various stakeholders in Western's service area. The Drought Contingency Plan will define the drought monitoring process and perform vulnerability and climate change assessments that evaluate Western's risks and impacts to drought and other climate changes that could affect Western demand, supply, and infrastructure. The Drought Contingency Plan will also identify mitigation and response actions, as well as, an Operational and Administrative Framework. Through this WaterSMART program, the Drought Contingency Plan, when implemented, will increase Western's water reliability and improve water management through the use of expanded technologies and improved modeling capabilities, consistent with sections 3 and 4 of the October 19, 2018, Presidential Memorandum on Promoting the Reliable Supply and Delivery of Water in the West.

The project will be completed within a two-year (24 month) timeframe with an estimated start date of July 2020 and an estimated completion date of July 2022.

The Project is not located on a Federal facility, but the project area receives water from the Bay-Area Delta and the Colorado River.

Background Data

Western Municipal Water District (Western or WMWD) was formed in 1954 and is located in Riverside County, California. Western provides reliable water and wastewater services to retail customers and wholesale agencies from Corona to Temecula. As a member agency of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), California's largest water supplier, Western receives most of its water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta and from the Colorado River. Most of the Delta water Western receives originates as snowpack in the Sierra Nevada and travels 444 miles southerly to its final destination in Southern California homes and businesses. Slicing its

way through a 200-plus mile journey, Colorado River water travels westward in the aqueduct built by Metropolitan in the 1930s. Supplemental water (groundwater) is also received from the City of Riverside and from the Arlington Subbasin. Western is a member of three watermasters in the Santa Ana River Watershed and the Upper Santa Margarita River Watershed.

Western supplies water on both a wholesale and a retail basis to a region stretching 527-square miles in western Riverside County with an assessed valuation of $83 billion and a population of more than 880,000 people. This regional area includes the cities of Corona, Norco and Riverside and the water agencies serving Box Springs, Eagle Valley, Lake Elsinore, Lee Lake and Temecula. While most of Western's business is in wholesaling to water agencies and municipalities, Western directly serves approximately 25,000 residential and business customers in the following areas:

Riverside - Home to Western's largest grouping of direct customers. Areas served include a portion of the city of Riverside, Orangecrest, Mission Grove, El Sobrante, Eagle Valley, Woodcrest, Lake Mathews, portions of Mead Valley and Perris, and March Air Reserve Base.

Murrieta – In 2005 Western took over operations of the Murrieta County Water District, and now serves a 6.5-square mile section of western Murrieta, primarily in the historic downtown area of the city.

Rainbow - Western's most distant served community is an unincorporated area of northern Riverside County bordering San Diego County.

Water Supplies and Demand

From 2013 to 2017, Western supplied an average of 20,213 acre-feet per year (AFY) to the Riverside Retail Area. The average demand for the Murrieta Service area is over 2,000 AFY. By year 2040, retail demand for both Riverside and Murrieta is forecasted to increase by approximately 93 percent, to about 39,004 AFY. Currently, approximately 32% of the delivered potable water is from a local supply. For the Riverside Service Area, 40% of the water is locally supplied. For the Murrieta Service Area, 20% of the potable water is locally supplied. For the Rainbow Service Area, 100% of the water supplied is imported water from Metropolitan.

Retail water usage includes residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural. Among those uses, residential makes up nearly 52 percent and agriculture makes up approximately 9 percent.

Water resources available to Western come from three existing sources: groundwater, imported water and recycled water. The largest source for Western is imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), imported from the Bay-Delta, which makes up approximately 70 percent of Western's total supply. Of the imported supplies from Metropolitan, about one quarter comes from the Colorado River Aqueduct and about three quarters comes from the State Water Project (SWP). Western retail and Western's wholesale agencies have access up to 100,000 AFY of Metropolitan Water under its Tier 1 agreement. On average, Western sells 75,000 AF to its wholesale customers annually.

The water portfolio of Western's wholesale agencies are a large spectrum where some agencies can support their demand entirely on local supplies and some agencies rely entirely on imported water. A majority of Western's wholesale agencies have approximately 40-60% of local supplies.

Western also owns and operates the Arlington Desalter, located in the Riverside-Arlington Groundwater Basin and receives water from the Chino Desalter, located in the Chino Groundwater Basin.

Past Working Relationship with Reclamation

Western has received grant funds from various Reclamation grant programs in the past. In 2013, a WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grant was awarded to Western to fund the High Efficiency Urinal Flush-Valve Upgrade Project (Assistance Agreement R13AP35370). Under this direct install program, an estimated 123 AFY of water will be conserved through the installation of 2,000 high-efficiency flush valves throughout Western's wholesale service area. This project is complete.

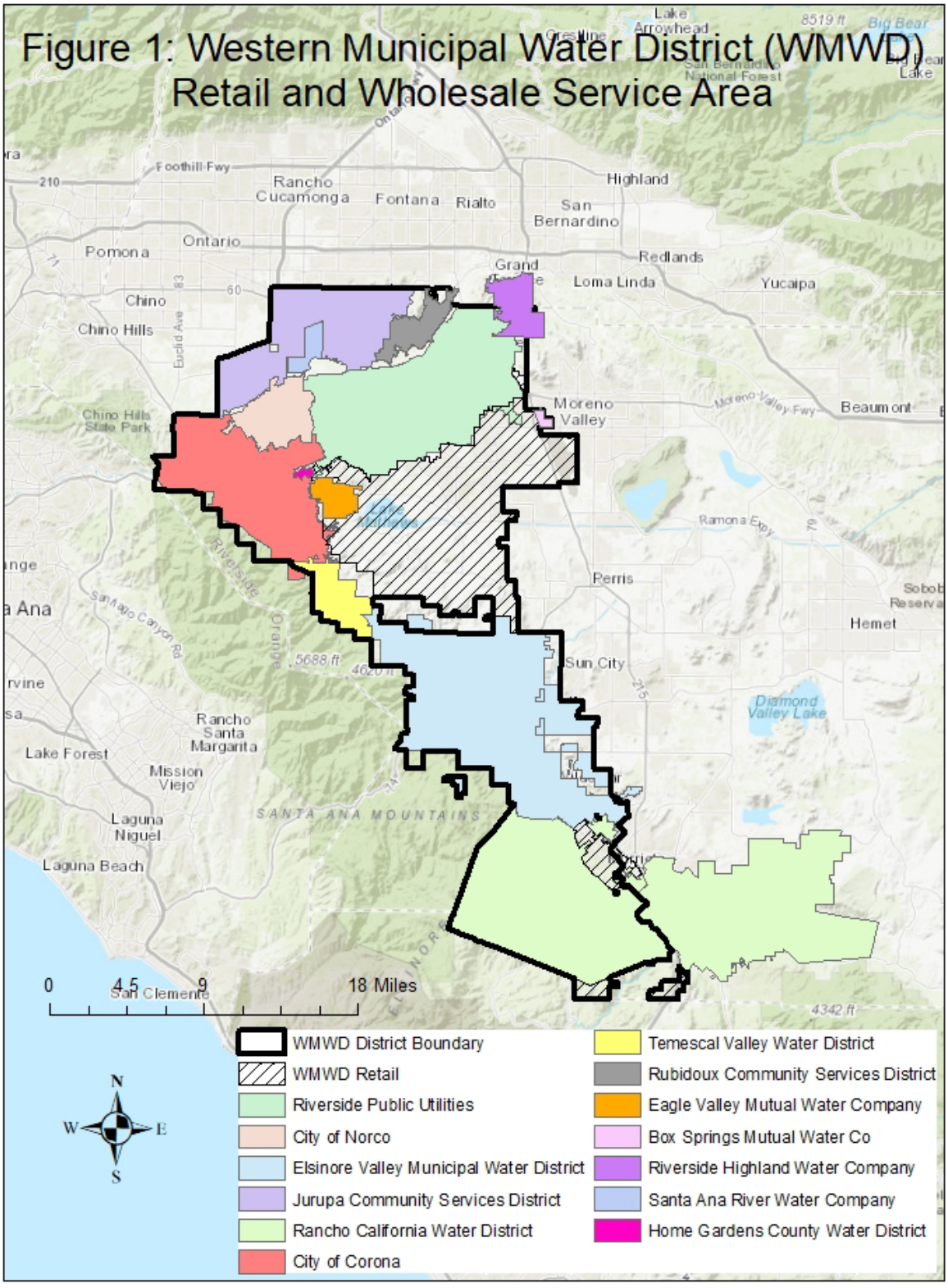
In 2015, Western was awarded a WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grant for the Arlington Water Quality Improvement project (Assistance Agreement R15AP00140). The Arlington Basin Water Quality Improvement Project focused on expanding potable water production at the Arlington Desalter and improving overall water management. The project consisted of the construction of a recharge basin, an extraction well, and a raw water pipeline connecting the extraction well with the Arlington Desalter. The project facilitates recharge of currently unused or underutilized local water resources, including stormwater and dry-weather flows. The additional groundwater recharge allows increased extraction and treatment at the Arlington Desalter while providing the facilities for prudent conjunctive management of sustainable and reliable groundwater levels. This project is complete.

In 2019, Western was awarded a CALFED Water Use Efficiency Grant for Phase 1 of the Meter Replacement and Retrofit for the Riverside Service Area. The Phase 1 Project is an effort to increase water use efficiency and reduce water loss through the installation of AMI at over 10,000 domestic connections or about one-half of Western's system. This grant was completed and the final report was submitted June 2019.

Project Location

Western Municipal Water District Drought Contingency Plan Project (Project) will cover Western's wholesale and retail service area located in Riverside County, California, approximately 100 miles North of San Diego, approximately 75 miles east of the Pacific Ocean, and approximately 180 miles west of the Arizona border. Figure 1, a map of Western's Retail and Wholesale Service Area, is shown below.

Figure 1: Location Map



Project Description

This application is to develop a Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) that meets the requirements of the Unites States Bureau of Reclamation's Drought Response Program Framework. The project description is split into 2 phases and includes the six elements of a DCP (Task 4 through Task 9 below) and several required procedural steps. The DCP will incorporate the supply, demand, and facility planning efforts that are currently underway with Western Municipal Water District.

Phase 1

Task 1: Complete Initial Drought Contingency Planning Steps

Following finalization of the financial assistance agreement, WMWD will work with Reclamation to establish a Drought Planning Task Force (Task Force) and develop a detailed work plan, as well as a Communication and Outreach Plan, before development of the DCP begins.

Task 1.a Establish Drought Planning Task Force; hold quarterly meetings for 2 years

Task 1.b Develop a Detailed Work Plan that meets the technical document's requirements.

Task 1.c Develop a Communication and Outreach Plan.

Phase 2

Task 2: Compile Background and Plan Area Description

The purpose of this task is to fully define the Plan Area, existing water facilities, key water resources, and drought planning and analysis conducted to date to provide a critical foundation for the DCP.

Task 2.a Review and summarize relevant background information such as Western's Drought Contingency Plan from 1992, Water Shortage Contingency Plan, Urban Water Management Plan, Riverside and Murrieta's demand build out studies, and Riverside and Murrieta's Master Plans from 2015.

Task 3: Summarize Water Supplies and Demands

This task documents baseline and projected conditions to determine the most appropriate future conditions for the vulnerability analysis. This task will evaluate and update the demand criteria for the potable (including fire demands), sewer and recycled/non-potable systems. Note that Western recently completed a land use potable water demand model for the Riverside and Murrieta retail service area. This task will review and confirm land use projections (by reference to the latest General Plans), demographics, water conservation practices, historical demand/consumption reports, and sewer flow monitoring data. Demand projections shall be identified for each user type/sector, such as residential, commercial, industrial, etc. Demands shall also be identified by pressure zone, tributary, and managed area as needed. The supplies by source will be tied to the demand projections and identification of new sources or revised agreements will be made. Review of wholesale agencies' master plans and demand forecasting will also be incorporated into this task.

Task 4: Define the Drought Monitoring Process – Required Element 1

This task describes how water supply conditions are monitored at the local level. The plan will establish a process for monitoring near and long-term water availability, and develop a framework for predicting the probability of future droughts or confirming an existing drought. This includes a process for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of water availability and other drought-related data (e.g., precipitation, temperature, and streamflow levels, among other indicators). The plan will also explain how data will be used to predict or confirm droughts, including identifying metrics and triggers (e.g., reservoir level reached at a specific reservoir and use of specific drought indices) that

may be used to define stages of drought, to trigger mitigation or response actions, and to define the different stages or levels of severity of drought.

Task 4.a Review drought monitoring procedures that are currently being used in the region for imported and local water supplies.

Task 4.b Select the indicators, classifications, and triggers that are most appropriate.

Task 4.c Establish a process for monitoring near- and long-term water availability based on the selected indicators, classifications, and triggers. Process will include local and imported water supplies.

Task 5: Perform a Vulnerability Assessment – Required Element 2

The plan must include a vulnerability assessment evaluating the risks and impacts of drought. A vulnerability assessment is an assessment of the risks to critical resources within the planning area and the factors contributing to those risks. Assessments will drive the development of potential mitigation and response actions. The assessment must be based on a range of future conditions, including the effects of climate change. It will describe the reliability and vulnerability of the water supply to seasonal or climatic shortage including the effects of climate change and uncertainties related to changing hydrologic conditions. The purpose of this task is to determine how a drought affects the resources of Western and various other supplies within the Plan Area.

Task 5.a Determine the appropriate level of climate change analysis.

Task 5.b Evaluate available climate projection information.

Select climate information in which drought-related trends will be assessed, which could include historical information and projected future information. Evaluate that information for trends in temperature, precipitation, and streamflow that are relevant to the planning area. Because this information is being used to support drought contingency planning, the evaluation should likely focus on assessing dry spell characteristics in the projections, and identifying extreme months or periods of temperature, precipitation, runoff, and soil moisture to characterize drought intensity, duration and frequency.

Select drought characteristics to assess within the chosen climate and streamflow projection information. Drought characteristics should be selected based on those features of drought that are most problematic in a given planning area (e.g., extended multi-year or single-year drought).

Drought characteristics may include drought duration and severity, seasonal characteristics, or changes to temperatures and snowpack. Planners should consider the range of droughts to be addressed in the Plan, for example ranging from slowly building to rapid onset droughts. Define characteristics to represent this range, and then assess the trends and likelihood of such characteristics in the chosen climate and streamflow information. For example, if the Plan is being developed to address droughts of longer durations (e.g., greater than 10 years) with moderate severity (within the 50th and 75th percentile), describe the features of droughts lasting longer than 10 years in the selected climate and streamflow information and how likely those within the 50th and 75th percentile are to occur.

Task 5.c Assess Impacts on critical resources and quantify the consequence of each vulnerability.

Task 5.d Define the uncertainty factors and risk to determining the likelihood of shortages in each source.

Task 5.e Quantify the consequence of each vulnerability.

Task 5.f Summarize the range of possible climate change scenarios and their resulting impact on supply planning.

Task 5.g Define drought impacts and climate stressors across various sectors.

Task 5.h Conduct a climate change vulnerability assessment

This assessment will also address the vulnerabilities in Western's infrastructure related to other climate change related risks like wildfire and flooding.

Task 6: Identify Mitigation Actions – Required Element 3

This task identifies, evaluates, and prioritizes drought mitigation actions and activities that will build long-term resilience to drought, mitigate the risks posed by drought, decrease sector vulnerabilities, and reduce the need for response actions. The information identified in this task should influence the master facility planning efforts underway.

Task 6.a Identify potential drought mitigation measures, particularly those that make use of existing resources, facilities, and infrastructure.

Task 6.b Screen proposed mitigation actions using criteria established by the task force.

Task 6.c Estimate project costs for each mitigation action meeting the criteria.

Task 6.d Define the benefits that are expected from each mitigation action.

Task 6.e Describe how the identified projects have a nexus to Reclamation project activities.

Task 7: Identify Response Actions – Required Element 4

The purpose of this task is to identify, evaluate, and prioritize near-term drought response actions that can be triggered during specific stages of drought to manage the limited supply and decrease the severity of immediate impacts.

Task 7.a Review Western's Water Shortage Contingency Plan and determine the effectiveness of the stages during the 2014-2016 drought.

Task 7.b Establish a staged approach that considers the best way to equitably allocate drought water resources to the various types of water needs.

Task 7.c Estimate water savings, impact to various users, lead time to activate response actions, implementation costs, and procedural requirements.

Task 7.d Propose updates to the shortage levels and actions listed in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Task 8: Develop the Operational and Administrative Framework – Required Element 5

This task develops a framework to identify who is responsible for undertaking the actions necessary to implement each element of the DCP, including communicating with the public about those actions.

Task 8.a Update (and define where necessary) Western's water shortage response team and protocol for public communications, interagency coordination, and cost sharing.

Task 8.b Identify roles, responsibilities, and procedures necessary to conduct drought monitoring and to initiate response and implement mitigation actions.

Task 9: Document the Plan Development and Update Process – Required Element 6

The purpose of this task is to document the approach taken to develop the DCP and how the DCP will be kept current and used as a dynamic plan in the future.

Task 9.a Define the frequency/triggers for DCP updates

Task 9.b Define the organizational framework and process that will be followed for those updates.

Task 10: Develop the Drought Contingency Plan Document

This task summarizes all task efforts and findings into a DCP document. The DCP document and associated appendices, maps, figures, tables, and computer models will be developed and reviewed through the following process:

Task 10.a Present task results to the Task Force and Outreach group at milestones to gather input.

Task 10.b Submit the initial draft of the DCP for review and comment by the Task Force.

Task 10.c Submit the draft of the DCP to Reclamation and the public for review at least 6 months from the end of the 2-year project period.

Task 10.d Incorporate review comments from the public and Reclamation and submit the final DCP to Reclamation for review and acceptance at least 1 month from the end of the 2-year project period.

Task 11: Project Management

Provide regular updates of the project status and compile progress reports for submittal to Reclamation.

Evaluation Criteria

E.1.1 Evaluation Criterion A - Need for a Drought Contingency Plan Update

Describe the severity of the risks to water supplies that will be addressed in the Drought Contingency Plan.

Western's sources of supply are imported water purchased from Metropolitan and groundwater, both purchased local groundwater, and groundwater locally developed by Western. Western is located in Southern California, in the Santa Ana Watershed. Both sources are constrained in one or more ways, driven by climatic and hydrologic conditions, water quality, and legal restrictions, as well as potential for interruption of supply driven by catastrophic events.

Local Groundwater

In its climate change vulnerability analysis, the Santa Ana River Watershed IRWMP identified the key supply vulnerabilities to climate change as the following:

- Insufficient local water supply
- Increase dependence on imported supply
- Inability to meet water demand during droughts
- Shortage in long-term operational water shortage capacity

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's, Climate Change Analysis for the Santa Ana River Watershed, indicates that there is likely to be an increase in average temperature and a decrease in average precipitation over the next century, leading to a decrease of up to 15 percent of the flow in the Santa Ana River. The expected increase in temperature and decrease in precipitation may also lead to increased groundwater pumping and decreased groundwater recharge, leading to an overall decrease in groundwater levels.

Although Western's service area is within the Santa Ana River Watershed, the Agency's retail water supply is unlikely to be substantially affected by a decrease in local surface water supply because it relies on imported water and groundwater. However, a decrease in surface water supplies could negatively impact one of Western's wholesale agencies. Task 1 – establish a Drought Task Force - will allow Western to create a dialogue with its wholesale agencies to fully determine the impact of decreased surface water on local supplies. Decreased surface water supplies could negatively impact Western's Santa Ana River Watermaster requirements.

A majority of agencies in Western's service area would be negatively impacted by a decrease in groundwater level or in imported supply reliability. Threats to groundwater supply reliability include:

- Overdraft: Under extended supply pressures, groundwater basins can enter overdraft conditions, which can have a series of consequences including subsidence. Overdraft can also exacerbate or create water quality issues by reducing the assimilative capacity of the basin or requiring wells to tap into lower quality water that may be present in other parts of the basin.

- Climate Change: Climate change could increase the potential for overdraft by increasing demand, reducing other sources of supply, and reducing natural recharge and inflows from surface water and precipitation.

- Regional Growth: Population growth could increase demands on groundwater supplies, potentially creating risk of overdraft. Regional growth could also increase the amount of contaminants entering groundwater basins, either as a result of increased urban runoff or industrial or other activities that could increase which support regional growth. Growth can also impact recharge areas by expanding impervious surfaces into areas that would otherwise represent entry points for surface water recharging local aquifers.

- Water Quality: Groundwater quality can be negatively impacted as groundwater pumping creases, recycled water use expands without appropriate management measures in place, and as a result of urbanization, land use, and industrial activities. Some water quality issues are naturally occurring, while others are a result of human actions. Decreased quality of groundwater poses threats to supplies that require additional costs to treat, or otherwise make the use of groundwater impractical in the light of other sources. The impact of PFOS/PFOAS and how this might be exaggerated due to drought is still unknown. The local groundwater in the Murrieta Service Area have had historic levels of arsenic and iron bacteria causing local wells to be taken off-line.

<u>Imported Water Supply</u>

The majority of Western's supply is purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), which relies on imported water from the State Water Project (SWP) and the Colorado River Aqueduct. Both of these imported supplies are identified in the IRWM Climate Change Vulnerability Checklist as particularly climate-sensitive regions. Climate change is anticipated to cause significant changes to temperature, sea level, and precipitation patterns throughout California. The combination of these factors could lead to increased sea water intrusion in coastal aquifers and estuaries, decreased snowpack in the Sierra Nevada, coupled with earlier melting, leading to

decreased water from snowmelt available in summer months, and an increase in the intensity of storm events. Each of these factors presents a unique set of challenges for water supply managers and necessitates careful planning to ensure sustainable water supplies into the future.

Increasing concerns exist about the reliability of imported water, particularly from the Bay-Delta, driven by climate change, competing demands and environmental goals. As part of the 2015 updates to its UWMP and Integrated Water Resources Plan (IRP), Metropolitan evaluated the reliability of these supplies and concluded that if nothing is done to invest in water supplies or conservation, supply short-falls are likely to occur in the future.

Potential constraints to Metropolitan supplies, and thus to 70% of Western's retail and wholesale demands, and associated supply reliability include:

- Drought: The Colorado River has been in drought conditions for much of the past 15 years, exacerbating claims to water in the River. The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Bay-Delta) has suffered reduced flows and rising temperatures in the current drought, and SWP supplies have been significantly curtailed during the current drought.
- Environmental/Ecological Needs (Operational Constraints): Sensitive species in the Bay-Delta system require base flows for survival; these flows are threatened by drought and other factors, reducing the volume of water available for pumping to the SWP. As species become further stressed, environmental demands on Bay-Delta water may increase.
- Climate Change: Climate change is anticipated to increase the frequency and intensity of droughts and flooding, alter the timing of snowmelt, and increase variability in precipitation while raising average temperatures. These effects may reduce the availability of supplies in the Bay-Delta and Colorado River systems, as well as change the timing of availability, which could reduce Metropolitan's ability to utilize the supplies that it can access, all while demands are anticipated to increase as a result of climate change. Sea level rise poses a significant challenge to the salt balance in the Bay-Delta with likely impacts to the supply balance that can be expected. Sea level rise also increases the vulnerability of the Bay-Delta supply to seismic events.
- Threats to Infrastructure: Metropolitan's imported supplies must travel across large distances to reach turnouts where local agencies are able to access the water. California is a seismically active state, prone to wildfires, which could damage imported water infrastructure anywhere along the SWP or Colorado River Aqueduct in such a manner as to disrupt supply availability. California is also a large state with a large economy, housing some major industries and defense installations. This makes it a potential target for acts of terrorism, including potential threats to its water supplies and infrastructure.

Project

Drought directly impacts water purveyor's abilities to deliver water. During droughts, reservoir supplies are depleted earlier than usual, which can result in shortages in imported water supply. Drought also impacts local water supplies quantity that can be extracted and the quality of the water. There are also risks to infrastructure due to wildfires. As experienced by Western in 2019, the risk of wildfires can also lead to energy utility power shutoffs (Public Safety Power Shutoffs) that could

impact Western's ability to supply water to its customers. The proposed project will allow Western to proactively plan and manage a drought before the next one hits.

Describe existing or potential drought conditions to be addressed in the Drought Contingency Plan.
Southern California sees drought as the new normal. After a multi-year drought in the region from 2014-2017, the state of California sees itself out of drought and many agencies are able to restock their reservoirs and enjoy a water allocation above 25% for the first time in years (state water project contractor's allocation). However, it is only a question of when this will happen again, not if. Western does not have any tracking system set up to analyze potential droughts other than the State Water Project's allocation levels (currently at 15% for Water Year 19-20). Western's historic approach to drought monitoring has been reactionary and Western wants to use the DCP to be more proactive and understand the drought signals earlier.

Describe the status of any existing planning effort.
With drought and emergency situations continuously a threat to our water supply, Western Municipal Water District has had a Drought Contingency Plan in place since 1992 and a Water Supply Shortage Contingency Plan in place since 2009 (see attached). Both plans focus on shortages in imported water supply from Metropolitan. In 2015, Western updated the Water Supply Shortage Contingency Plan due to the increasing severity of the drought conditions that began in 2012 and the Governor of California's Drought State of Emergency in 2014. The 2015 Plan was updated to align with the 2011 budget-based rate structure and authorized Western to declare water shortage "Stages." Under each Stage, increasingly greater restrictions on water use is implemented to address the specific water shortage conditions impacting our imported water supplies. The Water Supply Shortage Contingency Plan allows our customers to better manage their outdoor water use and gives the District the ability to better manage scarce water supplies by putting limitations on demand. As of February 2017, Western is in Stage 2.

Western's existing plans are limited in their scope because they only discuss customer actions to reduced imported water supply and are only retail-centric. Western needs a comprehensive, proactive, plan that considers drought impacts to local water supplies and infrastructure that could help Western customers (wholesale and retail) in times of a drought. Western's Water Shortage Contingency Plan was last updated five years ago and Western will use this opportunity to update the plan and stages and expand the scope of the planning effort. Western wants to use this opportunity to expand its wholesale services and understand how drought and restrictions might impact Western's neighbors, as well as our direct customers.

E.1.2 Evaluation Criterion B – Inclusion of Stakeholders

Western is in the beginning process of identifying its DCP stakeholders and their involvement in the process. Western's plan is to use a tiered approach to stakeholder involvement that includes public input, outreach groups, and the Task Force that gets developed under Task 1. This approach is geared towards increasing participation from the local community and different water users, landowners, and elected officials. With more than 800,000 residents in Western's District, there will be a large amount of opinions and impacts to specific industries to consider. Western's approach to navigating this challenge is to rely on the organizations that have been formed to represent these diverse

interests. Under this opportunity, Western will form a Task Force to directly participate in the DCP development process and an Outreach group that will verify the effectiveness of the documents being development.

The task force will include representatives from the organizations that best represent the CII, environmental, agricultural communities, local elected officials, and a selection of Western's wholesale agencies that would be impacted by or could benefit from the DCP. The task force will work together to develop the DCP through a series of quarterly (minimum) workshops and reviews. Each member of the Task Force will have the following responsibilities:

- Gather input from the community, interest groups, and/or stakeholders that they represent.
- Participate in DCP development workshops
- Review and comment on DCP documentation
- Communicate draft and final versions of DCP to the group they represent.

At this time, no stakeholders and their roles have been determined, but several organizations/staff have provided letters of support or verbal interest in participation.

- WMWD – Arlington Desalter Operations – represents Western's local supply. Western is also the GSA for the Arlington Basin.
- WMWD Community Liaison to Woodcrest and Orangecrest community groups
- Letters of support have been provided from two agencies: Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District and Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (see attached).
- Western is also interested in having a representative from Riverside Public Utilities, Riverside/Murrieta Chamber of Commerce, and a local nursery participate in the stakeholder process.

Western staff would also bring quarterly updates to the Riverside Retail Manager's Meeting that Western hosts every month for all of Western's wholesale agencies.

In the early stages of the planning effort, the Task Force will develop a Communication and Outreach Plan to define the most effective methods for gathering input and garnering consensus from the public and Outreach group. The Communication and Outreach Plan will include a combination of stakeholder group workshops, written communications, interactive social media, and if needed, one-on-one meetings between Task Force members and the broad group of stakeholders. When a draft version of the DCP is available, a public hearing will be held to gather feedback from the general public that can be incorporated into the final DCP.

E.1.3 Evaluation Criterion C – Project Implementation

Describe the approach for addressing the six required elements of a DCP within the two-year time frame.

Western's proposed approach for developing the DCP is provided in the Project Description section. The general timeframe includes Western submitting the draft of the DCP to Reclamation and the public for review at least 6 months from the end of the 2-year project period and incorporating review comments from the public and Reclamation and submitting the final DCP to Reclamation for review and acceptance at least 1 month from the end of the 2-year project period. The schedule

below (Table 2) illustrates when we propose to complete each of the tasks described in the Project Description section. A formal schedule will be developed after the grant award process and Task 1.b Develop Detailed Workplan is complete.

Task Force members will be asked to attend 8 quarterly planning meetings, approximately 4 hours in length per meeting. On average, this is a 32 hour commitment per member for the two-year period.

Table 2. Proposed Schedule to Develop the DCP

	Month from Notice to Proceed										
Task	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
Task 1 - Initial Drought Contigency Plan Steps	★										
Task 2 - Background and Plan Area											
Task 3 - Summarize Supplies and Demands			★								
Task 4 - Drought Monitoring Process					★						
Task 5 - Perform Vulnerability Assessment				★							
Task 6 - Identify Mitigation Actions						★					
Task 7 - Idenfity Response Actions											
Task 8 - Operational and Administrative Framework											
Task 9 - Plan Development and Update Process							★				
Task 10 - Develop DCP								★		★	
Task 11 - Project Management								▲			
Stakeholder Meetings											
Key											
★ = Task Force Workshops											
★ = Outreach Group Workshops											
▲ = Public Notice											

Describe the availability and quality of existing data and models applicable to the plan update.
Existing plans and studies that will be reviewed, along with the data and models on which those plans and studies are based, include: Western's Drought Contingency Plan (1992); Water Shortage Contingency Plan for Riverside and Murrieta (2015); Riverside and Murrieta Facilities Master Plan (under development 2020); March Air Reserve Base Water Master Plan (2014); Riverside Retail Service Area Build-Out Demand Analysis (2019); Western Murrieta Retail Demand Projection (2018); Water System Optimization Study (2018); 2015 Urban Water Master Plan (2016); Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Urban Water Management Plan and Integrated Water Resources Plan (2015); Climate Change Analysis for the Santa Ana River Watershed; Riverside-Arlington Groundwater Sustainability Plan (under development 2020); Department of Water Resources (DWRs) California Water Plan Update and Water Resiliency Portfolio; and local agencies' drought and water supply contingency plans.

Staff Qualifications
Western has a highly skilled and experienced team to complete the DCP. As part of Task 1, Western will obtain a consultant to assist with the DCP efforts. The selected consultant will be responsible for helping coordinate and facilitate Task Force Meetings, developing a detailed workplan for the course of the project, ensuring implementation of the Communication and Outreach Plan, gathering

background data, and drafting the DCP for stakeholder review. The consultant will work closely with project staff identified below and prepare the DCP under the direction of the Project Manager.

- Project Manager - Melissa Matlock, Ph.D., Water Resources Analyst, Western Municipal Water District: Melissa Matlock has a Master's degree in Climate and Society from Columbia University and a Ph.D. in Public Health from University of California, Irvine. Melissa has over 10 years of experience analyzing drought's impact on society, including forecasting demand in relation to projected climate scenarios.
- Assistant Project Manager – Jason Pivovaroff, P.E., Deputy Director Water Resources, Western Municipal Water District: Jason Pivovaroff has a Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering from Cal Poly Pomona. Jason is a water resource planner and engineer that promotes coordinated development and management of water and related resources without compromising sustainability.
- Outreach and Communication – Sarah Macdonald, Director of Strategic Communication, Western Municipal Water District: Sarah Macdonald has a Master's degree in Public Policy and Administration from California State University, Sacramento. Sarah holds a Certificate of Public Information, Certificate in Executive Communications, and is trained in Crisis Communications Levels I and II from the California Specialized Training Institute.

E.1.4 Evaluation Criterion D – Nexus to Reclamation

Western is a member agency of the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA) "One Water One Watershed (OWOW)" program. OWOW is SAWPA's Integrated Water Resources Management Plan. SAWPA Governance and the participants in OWOW provide a collaborative, transparent, and watershed-wide view embraced by the OWOW planning process from the onset seeking to improve the way in which water and other environmental resources are managed in the watershed. The Santa Ana Watershed Basin Study, a Reclamation project, helped SAWPA and its member agencies identify data gaps, conduct tradeoff analyses, address the effects of climate change, and develop effective adaptation strategies. Through this study, SAWPA and Reclamation have provided leadership on the path to a secure and sustainable water future, because without action, the demand for more water will quickly outstrip the amount available to the watershed's populations, agriculture, and industries. The Basin study's purpose is to effectively manage the Santa Ana River basin's finite water resources to meet future needs. Managing the Santa Ana River resources under drought is a nexus to reclamation that this project offers.

Approximately 70% of Western's water is imported from the State Water Project, which is sourced from the Bay-Delta, which directly related to the CALFED Bay-Delta Program.

E.1.5 Evaluation Criterion E – Department of the Interior Priorities

There are several Department of the Interior Priorities that this proposal addresses. Drought Contingency Plans that emphasize participation and input from local stakeholders supports the Department's priority to restore trust with local communities by expanding communication and improving relationships with all stakeholders in the planning area, including different types of water users (e.g., municipal, agricultural, environmental, industrial), landowners, state and local water management entities, among others. The second priority that is addressed by this project is the

priority to create a conservation stewardship legacy second only to Teddy Roosevelt by utilizing science to identify best practices to manage land and water resources and adapt to changes in the environment. The DCP will be utilizing science, climate change scenarios, historical trends, and hydrologic modeling to determine how to best manage water resources in times of a drought. The third priority that this proposal addresses is modernizing our infrastructure by creating a plan and mitigation and response actions that allow for adaptation to climate change and an increase in climate resiliency.

Project Budget

Funding Plan and Letters of Commitment

The estimated total cost for the DCP is $400,000. Western commits to providing up to $200,000 in non-federal match funds in support of the activities identified in this proposal. It is expected that this amount will be satisfied by Western's Operating Budget funded through water supply charges, property taxes, and fees on the wholesale delivery system. Funding from entities other than Reclamation will not be requested.

The estimated in-kind costs are estimated at $50,000 and reflect services related to the initial DCP steps including developing the Task Force, developing the detailed work plan, and communication and outreach as well as leading DCP technical tasks. The technical tasks that Western staff will lead include documenting the background and plan area, and water supplies and demands, developing the process for monitoring near- and long-term water availability, and defining drought stages as trigger mechanisms for initiating drought mitigation measures and drought response actions. Western will also define the administrative and operational framework for undertaking the actions necessary to implement the DCP and define the DCP update process. As of the date of this proposal, no costs have been incurred on the project.

Budget Proposal

Table B.1. – Total Project Cost Table

SOURCE	AMOUNT
Costs to be reimbursed with the requested Federal funding	$200,000
Costs to be paid by the applicant	$150,000
Value of third-party contributions	$50,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST	**$400,000**

Table B.2. – Summary of Non-Federal and Federal Funding Sources

FUNDING SOURCE	AMOUNT
Non-Federal Entities	
1. Western Municipal Water District General Fund 100 – Water Resources Special Studies	$100,000
2. Western Municipal Water District General Fund 110 - Wholesale	$100,000
Non-Federal Subtotal	
REQUESTED RECLAMATION FUNDING	**$200,000**

Table B.3. – Phase I Budget Proposal

BUDGET ITEM DESCRIPTION	COMPUTATION		Quantity Type	TOTAL COST
	$/Unit	Quantity		
Salaries and Wages				
Water Resources Analyst	$46.84	124	Hours	$5,808.16
Deputy Director Water Resources	$79.04	80	Hours	$6,323.20
Director of Strategic Communications	$87.48	70	Hours	$6,123.60
Fringe Benefits				
Water Resources Analyst	$20.87	124	Hours	$2,587.88
Deputy Director Water Resources	$36.06	80	Hours	$2,884.80
Director of Strategic Communications	$39.72	70	Hours	$2,780.40
Travel				
N/A				
Supplies and Materials				
N/A				
Contractual/Construction				
Not for Phase 1				
Third-Party Contributions				
N/A				
Other				
N/A				
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS				$26,508.04
Indirect Costs				
TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS				**$26,508.04**

Budget Narrative

Salary/Wages and Fringe Benefits

Phase 1 of the work plan includes work related to releasing an RFP for a consultant to prepare the Drought Contingency Plan and oversee the Drought Task Force and stakeholder engagement sessions.

The Water Resources Analyst estimates 40 hours to work with the Bureau of Reclamation for getting the agreement in place, writing the RFP, releasing the RFP, writing the detailed scope of work, and initiating the Drought Task Force. Then there is an estimate of 7 hours per week for the 3 months projected under Task 1 to set up the Drought Task Force and gathering the initial data.

The Deputy Director of Water Resources estimates 20 hours of work to review, manage, and solicit RFP and to provide input on the detailed scope of work and Drought Task Force. There is an estimate of 5 hours per week for the 3 months projected under Task 1 to kick off the Drought Task Force.

The Director of Strategic Communication estimates 10 hours of work to review and solicit the RFP and to provide input on the detailed scope of work and Outreach and Communication Plan. There is an estimate of 5 hours per week for the 3 months projected under Task 1 to manage the Outreach and Communication Plan.

For Phase 1, no expenses are planned under the budget categories of Travel, Supplies and Materials, Contractual/Construction, Third-Party Contributions, and Indirect Costs.

Required Permits or Approvals

No permits are required.

Existing Plan

Western Municipal Water District has one Drought Contingency Plan completed in 1992. However, the plan itself has more similarities to Western's Water Supply Shortage Contingency Plan (updated in 2015) than to the requirements of a Drought Contingency Plan as described in the Drought Response Framework. Both Plans are attached.

Letters of Support

Western has attached two letters of support for this project.

Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority
OVER 50 YEARS OF INNOVATION, VISION, AND WATERSHED LEADERSHIP
SAWPA

January 20, 2020

Via Electronic Mail
cmiller@wmwd.com

Mr. Craig Miller
General Manager
Western Municipal Water District
14205 Meridian Parkway
Riverside, CA 92518

RE: Support for Western Municipal Water District's WaterSMART Grant Application for Drought Contingency Plan

Dear Mr. Miller,

We understand that Western Municipal Water District (WMWD) is applying for the WaterSMART: Drought Response Program – Drought Contingency Planning Grant (FOA No BOR-DO-20-F003) to implement a Drought Contingency Plan.

The proposed project will involve WMWD developing a Drought Contingency Plan that meets the requirements of the Bureau of Reclamation's Drought Response Program Framework. The planning process will create a Drought Planning Task Force with various stakeholders in WMWD's service area. The Drought Contingency Plan will define the drought monitoring process and perform vulnerability and climate change assessments that evaluate WMWD's risks and impacts to drought and other climate changes that could affect WMWD demand, supply, and infrastructure. The Drought Contingency Plan will also identify mitigation and response actions, as well as, an Operational and Administrative Framework.

The WaterSMART Drought Response Program supports a proactive approach to drought by providing financial assistance to water managers to develop and update comprehensive drought plans (Drought Contingency Planning) and implement projects that will build long-term resilience to drought (Drought Resiliency Projects). Through this WaterSMART program, the Bureau of Reclamation is providing funding for planning that, when implemented by WMWD, will increase water reliability and improve water management through the use of expanded technologies and improved modeling capabilities, consistent with sections 3 and 4 of the October 19, 2018, Presidential Memorandum on Promoting the Reliable Supply and Delivery of Water in the West.

The Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA) oversees the Santa Ana River Watershed's Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, also known as the One Water One Watershed (OWOW) Plan. The OWOW Plan provides a comprehensive view of the watershed and water issues; one in which all types of water are viewed as components of a single water system, inextricably linked to land use and

Ronald W. Sullivan, Chair, Eastern Municipal Water District
Kati Parker, Vice Chair, Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Denis R. Bilodeau, P.E., Secretary-Treasurer, Orange County Water District
Brenda Dennstedt, Commissioner, Western Municipal Water District
T. Milford Harrison, Commissioner, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District
Richard E. Haller, P.E., General Manager

land cover and affected by the changing climate. WMWD is a member agency of SAWPA and their proposal supports several OWOW pillars: climate risk and response, land use and water planning, and data management and monitoring. For these reasons, the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority is proud to support WMWD's WaterSMART Grant Application for the Western Municipal Water District Drought Contingency Plan.

Very Respectfully,

Richard E. Haller, P.E., ENV SP
General Manager

Board of Directors
Andy Morris, President
Phil Williams, Vice President
Darcy M. Burke, Treasurer
Harvey R. Ryan, Director
Jared K. McBride, Director

Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District

General Manager
Greg Thomas
District Secretary
Terese Quintanar
Legal Counsel
Best Best & Krieger

Our Mission…
EVMWD will provide reliable, cost-effective, high quality water and wastewater services that are dedicated to the people we serve.

January 14, 2020

Attn: Craig Miller, General Manager
Western Municipal Water District
14205 Meridian Parkway
Riverside, CA 92518

RE: Support for Western Municipal Water District's WaterSMART Grant Application for Drought Contingency Plan

Dear Mr. Miller,

Western Municipal Water District (Western) submitted an application to the WaterSMART: Drought Response Program – Drought Contingency Planning Grant (FOA No BOR-DO-20-F003) to implement a Drought Contingency Plan.

The proposed project will involve Western developing a Drought Contingency Plan that meets the requirements of the Bureau of Reclamation's Drought Response Program Framework. The planning process will involve development of a Drought Planning Task Force with various stakeholders in Western's service area. The Drought Contingency Plan will define the drought monitoring process and perform vulnerability and climate change assessments that evaluate Western's risks and impacts to drought and other climate changes that could affect Western demand, supply, and infrastructure. The Drought Contingency Plan will also identify mitigation and response actions, as well as, an Operational and Administrative Framework.

The WaterSMART Drought Response Program supports a proactive approach to drought by providing financial assistance to water managers to develop and update comprehensive drought plans (Drought Contingency Planning) and implement projects that will build long-term resilience to drought (Drought Resiliency Projects). Through this WaterSMART program, the Bureau of Reclamation is providing funding for planning that, when implemented, will increase water reliability and improve water management through the use of expanded technologies and improved modeling capabilities, consistent with Sections 3 and 4 of the October 19, 2018, Presidential Memorandum on Promoting the Reliable Supply and Delivery of Water in the West.

Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, as a water agency in Western's service area and currently with a Drought Contingency Plan in place, attests to the benefits of this type of

951.674.3146
Fax 951.674.9872
www.evmwd.com

31315 Chaney Street
P.O. Box 3000
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530

planning project and therefore, proudly supports Western's WaterSMART Grant Application for the Western Municipal Water District Drought Contingency Plan.

Very Respectfully,

Parag Kalaria, P.E, PMP
Water Resources Manager

Official Resolution

Western will get Board Resolution on February 19, 2020 (within 30 days of the grant submission). The draft resolution is posted below.

RESOLUTION 3103

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY AUTHORIZING THE DISTRICT'S APPLICATION, AND APPROVING NEGOTIATION AND EXECUTION OF A COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF RECLAMATION FOR A WATERSMART DROUGHT RESPONSE PROGRAM: DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLANNING GRANT (FUNDING OPPORTUNITY NO. BOR-DO-20-F003)

WHEREAS, the Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County (Western) is a municipal water district established pursuant to Section 71000 et seq. of the California Water Code; and
WHEREAS, the District's imported water supply is facing a growing list of challenges associated with a prolonged drought on the Colorado River, Delta instability, climate change, aging infrastructure, and growing population; and

WHEREAS, the United States Bureau Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) under the WaterSMART: Drought Response Program will make funding available to qualifying applicants; and
WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Western Municipal Water District has identified a project that exemplifies the objectives of the WaterSMART Grant in its Western Municipal Water District Drought Contingency Plan; and
WHEREAS, Western agrees to the administration and cost- sharing requirements of the WaterSMART grant criteria.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY the Board of Directors that:
The District is hereby authorized to receive, if awarded, the WaterSMART: Drought Response Program funding and will make a good faith effort to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation for the receipt and administration of said grant funds;

The General Manager, Craig Miller, or his designee, is hereby authorized to take any and all action which may be necessary for the

completion and execution of the project agreement and to take any and all other action which may be necessary for the receipt and administration of the grant funding in accordance with the requirements of the Bureau of Reclamation;

This resolution officially becomes a component part of the District's grant application previously submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation;

The District is capable of providing the amount of funding and/or in-kind contributions specified in the grant application funding plan;

This resolution shall be effective as of the date of adoption.

ADOPTED this 19th day of February, 2020.

_____

BOB STOCKTON
President

February 19, 2020

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Resolution 3103 adopted by the Board of Directors of Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County at its Regular Meeting held February 19, 2020.

_____

S.R. "AL" LOPEZ
Secretary-Treasurer

System for Award Management

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF RIVERSIDE COUN
DUNS: 030589311 CAGE Code: 0AEE2
Status: Active
Expiration Date: 12/16/2020
Purpose of Registration: Federal Assistance Awards Only

14205 MERIDIAN PKWY
RIVERSIDE, CA, 92518-3045 ,
UNITED STATES

Entity Overview

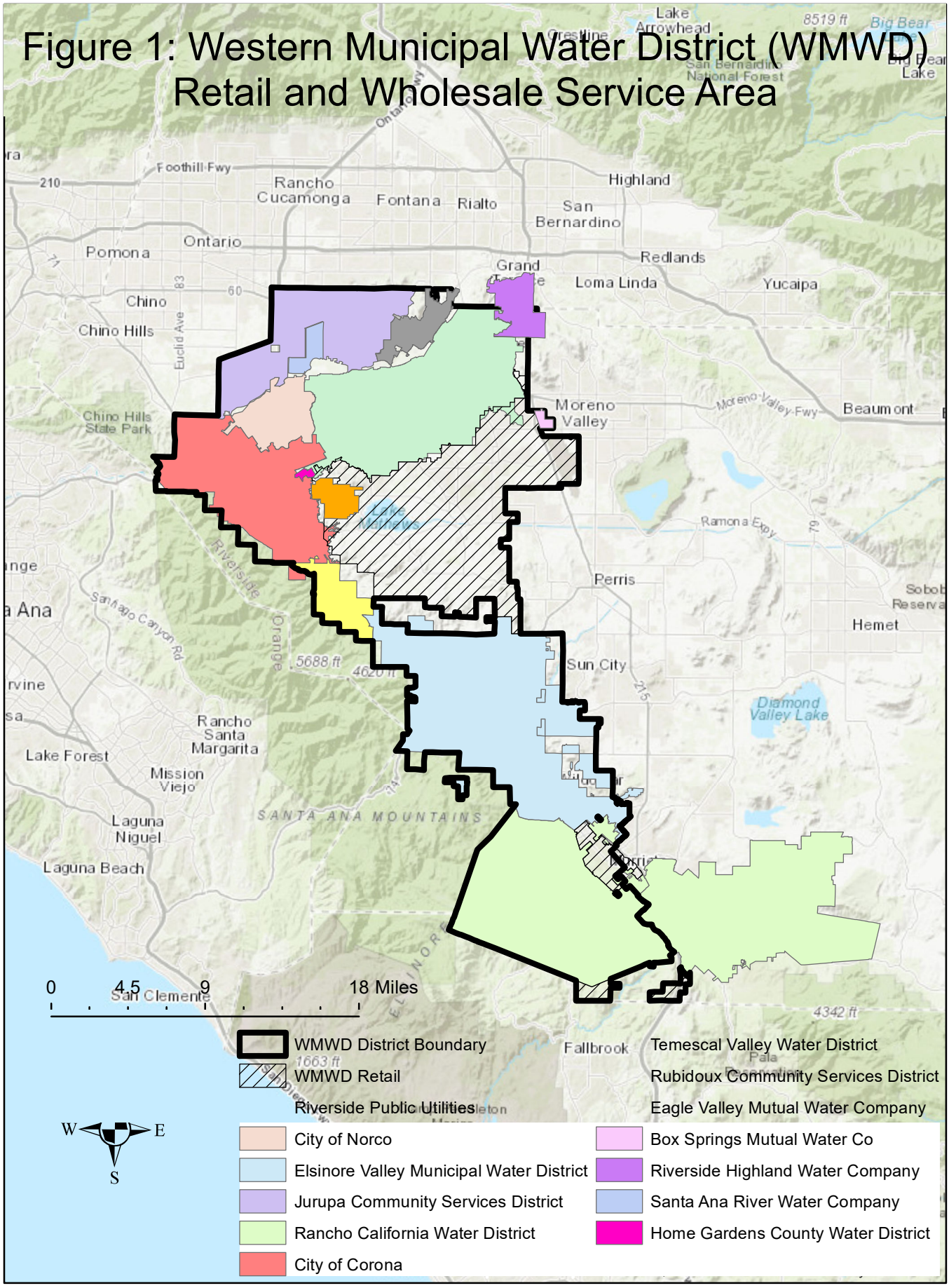
Entity Registration Summary

Name: WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY (INC)
Business Type: US Local Government
Last Updated By: Stephanie Ober
Registration Status: Active
Activation Date: 12/17/2019
Expiration Date: 12/16/2020

Exclusion Summary

Active Exclusion Records? No

Figure 1: Western Municipal Water District (WMWD) Retail and Wholesale Service Area



Water Shortage

Contingency Plan

Murrieta Service Area

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Securing Your Water Supply

Lake Oroville

Helping our community prepare for water shortages

With drought and emergency situations continuously a threat to our water supply, Western Municipal Water District has had a Water Shortage Contingency Plan in place since 2009 to strategically reduce water consumption in severe circumstances. Western is updating the Plan as a result of the increasingly serious drought conditions and to better coordinate with the 2011 water budget rate program.

Public Hearing

Feb. 18, 2015 • 6 p.m. • Western Municipal Water District
14205 Meridian Pkwy, Riverside • wmwd.com

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Securing Your Water Supply

The proposed Water Shortage Contingency Plan's more restrictive stages would ONLY BE IMPLEMENTED IF NEEDED in continual or extreme drought or drastic emergency conditions.

Current customer rates/water bills are not impacted or changed by *updating* the plan.

Because our local water supplies are insufficient to meet demand, Western Municipal Water District (Western) must purchase and import water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Drought and water shortages continuously threaten both our local and imported water supplies. In 2009, Western adopted a Water Shortage Contingency Plan to strategically reduce water consumption and meet the growing demands for water within our service territory.

Western is now proposing to update its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Plan). Under the proposed Plan, Western will be authorized to declare water shortage "Stages." Under each Stage, increasingly greater restrictions on water use will be implemented to address the specific water shortage conditions impacting our water supplies. These changes to the Plan will allow our customers to better manage their outdoor water use and give the District the ability to better manage scarce water supplies. The proposed Plan's more restrictive stages (Stages 3 a, b, c; 4 a, b, c and 5 a, b, c) will ONLY BE IMPLEMENTED IF needed in continual or extreme drought or drastic emergency conditions. As described below during these more restrictive Stages, certain water rates within Western's existing lower tiers will be eliminated and customers will be required to pay the rates within the higher tiers if they exceed their water budgets. In the final Stages, outdoor water budgets and commercial water budgets will be reduced. In addition to adjusting individual water budgets during declared shortages, warning letters, notices of violation, and if necessary, daily fines for repeat violations of defined water use restrictions and water waste may be levied against customers that ignore warning and notices.

Proposed Water Shortage Stages

Stage 1: Water Supply Watch – Permanent mandatory prohibitions continually in effect during all stages in addition to the specific stage requirements. Identical to current plan.

Stage 2: Water Supply Alert – Affect a moderate reduction through voluntary actions, enhanced outreach and customer support programs.

Stage 3: Mandatory Waste Reduction – Reduce water consumption by 5% to 15%.

- Stage 3a: Eliminate new adjustments to outdoor water budgets.
- Stage 3b: Eliminate Billing Tier 4.
  (All water use in excess of 126% of a customer's budget will be charged at the Tier 5 rate.)
- Stage 3c: Eliminate Billing Tier 3.
  (All water use in excess of 100% of a customer's budget will be charged at the Tier 5 rate.)

Stage 4: Mandatory Outdoor Reduction – Reduce water system consumption by 16% to 50% (all actions in previous stages stay in force).

- Stage 4a: Reduce all landscape/outdoor water budgets by 10%.
  Request voluntary reduction in commercial water use.
- Stage 4b: Reduce all landscape/outdoor budget by 40%.
  Reduce all commercial water budgets by 15%.
  No new meters (construction or service).
- Stage 4c: Reduce all landscape/outdoor water budgets by 65%.
  Reduce all commercial water budgets by 30%.

Stage 5: Catastrophic Loss (Indoor Reduction) – Significantly reduce water consumption to protect public health, safety and fire flow. All outdoor water use is prohibited through these sub-Stages:

- Stage 5a: Commercial water budget reduced 30%.
  Residential indoor water budgets reduced by 10%.
  54 gallons per person per day for indoor water use.
- Stage 5b: Reduce indoor residential water budgets by 15%.
  51 gallons per person per day for indoor water use.
- Stage 5c: Reduce indoor residential water budgets by 20%.
  48 gallons per person per day for indoor water use.

Table 1: Tiers and Declared Stages

The following table illustrates the water rate for each billing tier during a declared Stage. For example, in Stage 3c all water used above a customer's water budget is billed at the published Tier 5 rate. In any of the sub-Stages (a, b or c) of Stage 5, all outdoor water use is prohibited. As such, all water in excess of the indoor water budget (Tier 1 in residential) would be billed at the published Tier 5 water rate. The higher rates are intended to deter customers from overusing water during times of water shortages or emergencies and recover Western's costs of providing water service.

MURRIETA SERVICE AREA

Single-Family Residential Customers: Rates by Tier and Stage

	Stage	1	2	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b	5c
Water Budget	Tier 1	$2.254	$2.254	$2.254	$2.254	$2.254	$2.254	$2.254	$2.254	$2.254	$2.254	$2.254
	Tier 2	$3.217	$3.217	$3.217	$3.217	$3.217	$3.217	$3.217	$3.217	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819
100-125%	Tier 3	$4.499	$4.499	$4.499	$4.499	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819
126-150%	Tier 4	$4.939	$4.939	$4.939	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819
>150%	Tier 5	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819	$5.819

- The rates shown in the table above are current Western water rates, which were effective Jan. 1, 2015. If future rate increases occur, they will be similarly impacted during the declared Stage. The Plan is designed to work with the published rates at the time of a declared Stage or water shortage emergency.
- The calculated outdoor water budget for all customers would be reduced by 10%, 40% and 65% respectively in Stages 4a, 4b and 4c. Customers who reduce their water use to coincide with a declared water shortage Stage will not be charged the higher tier rates.

Table 2

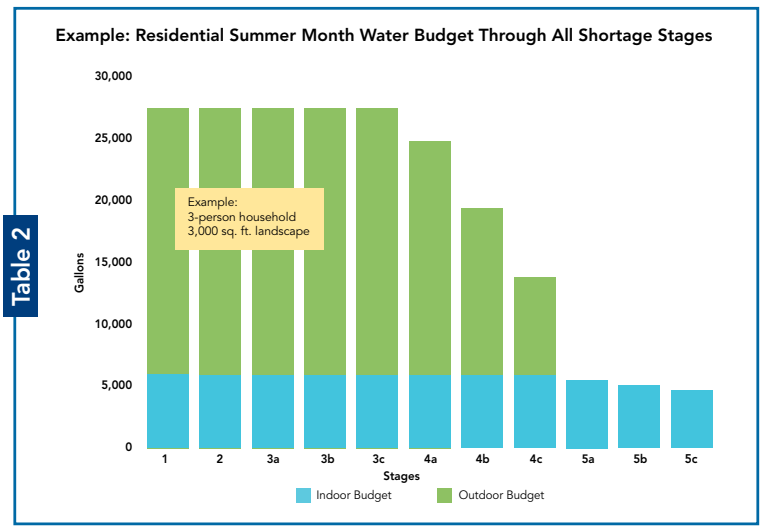


Table 3

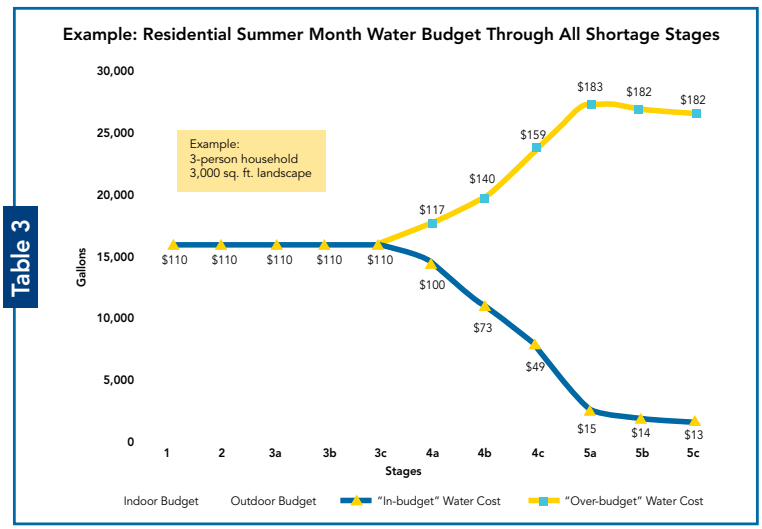


Table 2 is another way of looking at single-family residential water budgets. The blue bars represent an example of an indoor water budget and the green bars represent an example of an outdoor water budget. This example uses three persons in the home and 3,000 square feet of landscaped area. If you have more people or more landscaped area, your budget will be larger than the example.

For Stages 1-3, the customers' water budgets are not changed. In Stage 4a, customers' outdoor budgets are reduced by 10%. In Stage 4b, outdoor water budgets are reduced by 40%. In Stage 4c, outdoor water budgets are reduced by 65%. Indoor water budgets do not change in any of the sub-Stages of Stage 4; they remain 60 gallons per person per day. In Stage 5, indoor water budgets are reduced to 54 gallons per person for Stage 5a, 51 gallons per person for Stage 5b, and 48 gallons per person per day for Stage 5c. Outdoor water use in all sub-Stages of Stage 5 is prohibited. Medical variances are not reduced in any Stage.

Table 3 illustrates the water cost impacts through all water shortage Stages. In this instance, a customer adhering to the Plan is compared to one that isn't. The water customer that follows Western's request for water use reduction is illustrated using the lower blue line. The water customer that chooses to ignore the request for reduction is illustrated using the upper yellow line. This example uses three persons and 3,000 square feet of irrigated area. The example was developed using the tiered water rates for Jan. 1, 2015. If you have more people in your household or more irrigated area, your water costs will be different. Moreover, if Western adopts additional water shortage Stages in the future under different tiered rate pricing, the new price levels at that time will affect your water bill and this example.

Notice of Public Hearing on Adjustments for Water Service Fees During Water Shortage Stages

The Board of Directors will hold a Public Hearing on Feb. 18, 2015, at 6 p.m., at Western's office, located at 14205 Meridian Parkway, Riverside, to consider adopting the Plan and authorizing the Board to implement adjustments to the rates required during specified Stages.

Current Rate Structure

The District's water service fees are comprised of four components: (1) a Water Charge, which is a variable charge determined on the basis of the amount of water served to a parcel of property in hundreds of cubic feet ("HCF")* that is comprised of two components: (a) the cost of water and (b) related variable Operations and Maintenance costs; (2) a System Charge, which is a fixed monthly charge established to pay for fixed Operations and Maintenance costs of the water system, including repairs and replacements, and is determined on the basis of the size of the meter servicing the parcel of property receiving water service; (3) a Pumping Charge, which is a variable charge determined on the basis of the amount of water served to a parcel of property and is derived from the amount of energy needed to pump water within certain identified power zones within Western's water service area; (4) an MWD Readiness-to-Serve Charge, which is a fixed monthly charge established to pay MWD for emergency and standby storage facilities that help ensure a safe, reliable water supply, and is determined on the basis of the size of the meter servicing the parcel of property receiving water service.

Only Water Charges are affected by changes in the Plan stages. The System Charge, Pumping Charge, and MWD Readiness-to-Serve (RTS) Charge are not affected by this Plan.

Water Charge - Murrieta	Jan. 1, 2015 $/HCF*
Tier 1	$ 2.254
Tier 2	$ 3.217
Tier 3	$ 4.499
Tier 4	$ 4.939
Tier 5	$ 5.819

Pumping Charge - Murrieta	Jan. 1, 2015 $/HCF*
Grizzly Ridge Area	$ 0.210

* HCF stands for hundred cubic feet. This is also referred to as a billing unit; a billing unit is equal to 748 gallons of water.

Fixed System Charge - Murrieta	Jan. 1, 2015 $/Month
5/8" Meter	$ 21.07
3/4" Meter	$ 30.74
1" Meter	$ 49.18
1½" Meter	$ 122.96
2" Meter	$ 153.80
3" Meter	$ 192.25

MWD RTS Charge - Murrieta	Jan. 1, 2015 $/Month
5/8" & 3/4" Meter	$ 3.55
1" Meter	$ 5.75
1½" Meter	$ 11.45
2" Meter	$ 14.15
3" Meter	$ 17.15
4" Meter	$ 19.90
6" Meter	$ 22.60
8" Meter	$ 25.60
10" Meter	$ 28.30
12" Meter	$ 31.30

Current customer rates/water bills are not impacted or changed by *adopting* the plan.

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan Public Hearing is scheduled for 6 p.m. Wednesday, Feb. 18, 2015, at Western Municipal Water District's 14205 Meridian Parkway Office in Riverside. At this Board Meeting, Western staff will provide information, background and address concerns raised during the Public Hearing.

Implementation

Moving up or down through the Stages will take place through a resolution of the Western Municipal Water District Board of Directors or emergency declaration in the case of catastrophic event by the general manager or designee. Board approval would be sought immediately after any emergency declaration. All practices would go into effect upon adoption. Public notification would take place within 10 days of implementation.

Current Water Budgets in Detail

Every customer receives a calculated water budget based on individualized factors, for example, the number of residents and the size of the irrigated landscape area in relation to daily weather needs. The rate structure for the Water Charge described above has five tiers. This budget-based rate structure applies equally to single-family residential, dedicated landscape, commercial, industrial and institutional customers. Customers who stay within their calculated water budget (Tier 1 and Tier 2 combined) pay the lowest rates; they do not pay the higher rates associated with Tiers 3, 4 or 5. Only customers who exceed their water budget pay the higher priced tiers. The revenue generated in the higher tiers is used to offset the cost of securing higher priced water and to fund customer programs designed to reduce water use.

Water Budget:

- Tier 1 – Efficient Indoor Use: Based on the efficient indoor water needs of your household.
- Tier 2 – Efficient Outdoor Use: Based on the efficient outdoor water needs of your property.

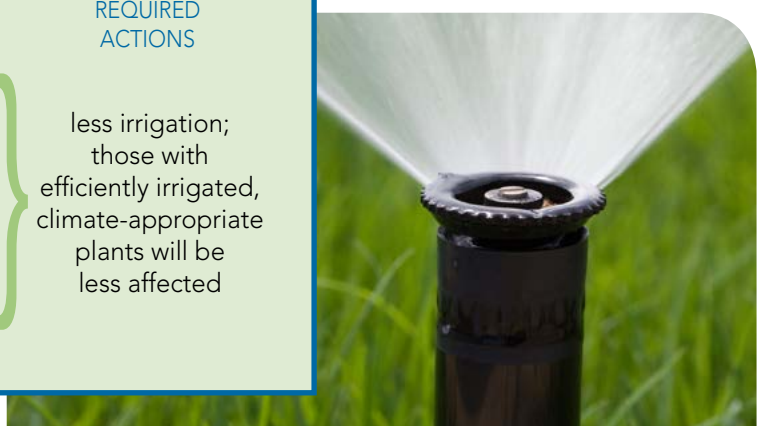
Water Waste:

- Tier 3 – Inefficient Use: Based on exceeding your total water budget (Tier 1 and Tier 2) by up to 25%.
- Tier 4 – Excessive Use: Based on exceeding your total water budget by between 25% and 50%.
- Tier 5 – Unsustainable Use: Based on exceeding your total water budget by more than 50%.

Under Western's current Water Shortage Contingency Plan, the District – and you, our customers – are in Stage 1, which calls for mandatory restrictions including no watering between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., no water runoff from your property and fixing leaks ASAP. **Stage 1 in both the current and proposed Plans are identical.**

Water Shortage Contingency Plan Examples

EXAMPLE	STAGE	REDUCTION AMOUNT	USAGE AFFECTED	REQUIRED ACTIONS
Residential Customer	4a	10%	outdoor only	less irrigation; those with efficiently irrigated, climate-appropriate plants will be less affected
Residential Customer	4b	40%	outdoor only	
Commercial Landscape Customer	4a	10%	outdoor only	
Commercial Landscape Customer	4b	40%	outdoor only	



Participate in the Process

Western's Board of Directors want you to have the information you need to consider the ways you can participate in the process:

- Submit a Comment or Question: Customers with comments or questions can contact the District at 951.571.7285 or outreach@wmwd.com. We're here to answer your questions.
- Attend the Public Hearing: The Board will formally consider the proposed updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan and its impact on your water service fees at a Public Hearing to be held on Feb. 18, 2015, at 6 p.m. at the District Office, 14205 Meridian Parkway, Riverside
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  The Board of Directors will consider all written protests timely submitted and hear all oral comments to the proposed Plan and its impact on water service fees at the Public Hearing. Oral comments at the Public Hearing will not qualify as formal protests unless accompanied by a written protest. Upon the conclusion of the Public Hearing, the Board of Directors will consider adoption of an ordinance authorizing the Plan. If written protests against the portions of the Plan that impact customers' water budgets and the rates applicable during specified Stages are not presented by a majority of property owners or customers of record of the identified parcels upon which water service fees are imposed, the Board will be authorized to adopt those portions of the Plan as described herein.

  Please review the information in this document closely. If you have any questions, please contact us at 951.571.7285 or outreach@wmwd.com.

  Para más información sobre este Plan o si tiene alguna pregunta, por favor contacte a nuestra oficina de relaciones públicas, 951.571.7285 o outreach@wmwd.com.

Water Shortage

Contingency Plan

Riverside Service Area

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Securing Your Water Supply

Lake Oroville

Helping our community prepare for water shortages

With drought and emergency situations continuously a threat to our water supply, Western Municipal Water District has had a Water Shortage Contingency Plan in place since 2009 to strategically reduce water consumption in severe circumstances. Western is updating the Plan as a result of the increasingly serious drought conditions and to better coordinate with the 2011 water budget rate program.

Public Hearing

Feb. 18, 2015 • 6 p.m. • Western Municipal Water District
14205 Meridian Pkwy, Riverside • wmwd.com

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Securing Your Water Supply

The proposed Water Shortage Contingency Plan's more restrictive stages would ONLY BE IMPLEMENTED IF NEEDED in continual or extreme drought or drastic emergency conditions.

Current customer rates/water bills are not impacted or changed by *updating* the plan.

Because our local water supplies are insufficient to meet demand, Western Municipal Water District (Western) must purchase and import water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Drought and water shortages continuously threaten both our local and imported water supplies. In 2009, Western adopted a Water Shortage Contingency Plan to strategically reduce water consumption and meet the growing demands for water within our service territory.

Western is now proposing to update its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Plan). Under the proposed Plan, Western will be authorized to declare water shortage "Stages." Under each Stage, increasingly greater restrictions on water use will be implemented to address the specific water shortage conditions impacting our water supplies. These changes to the Plan will allow our customers to better manage their outdoor water use and give the District the ability to better manage scarce water supplies. The proposed Plan's more restrictive stages (Stages 3 a, b, c; 4 a, b, c and 5 a, b, c) will ONLY BE IMPLEMENTED IF needed in continual or extreme drought or drastic emergency conditions. As described below during these more restrictive Stages, certain water rates within Western's existing lower tiers will be eliminated and customers will be required to pay the rates within the higher tiers if they exceed their water budgets. In the final Stages, outdoor water budgets and commercial water budgets will be reduced. In addition to adjusting individual water budgets during declared shortages, warning letters, notices of violation, and if necessary, daily fines for repeat violations of defined water use restrictions and water waste may be levied against customers that ignore warning and notices.

Proposed Water Shortage Stages

Stage 1: Water Supply Watch – Permanent mandatory prohibitions continually in effect during all stages in addition to the specific stage requirements. Identical to current plan.

Stage 2: Water Supply Alert – Affect a moderate reduction through voluntary actions, enhanced outreach and customer support programs.

Stage 3: Mandatory Waste Reduction – Reduce water consumption by 5% to 15%.

- Stage 3a: Eliminate new adjustments to outdoor water budgets.
- Stage 3b: Eliminate Billing Tier 4.
  (All water use in excess of 126% of a customer's budget will be charged at the Tier 5 rate.)
- Stage 3c: Eliminate Billing Tier 3.
  (All water use in excess of 100% of a customer's budget will be charged at the Tier 5 rate.)

Stage 4: Mandatory Outdoor Reduction – Reduce water system consumption by 16% to 50% (all actions in previous stages stay in force).

- Stage 4a: Reduce all landscape/outdoor water budgets by 10%.
  Request voluntary reduction in commercial water use.
- Stage 4b: Reduce all landscape/outdoor budget by 40%.
  Reduce all commercial water budgets by 15%.
  No new meters (construction or service).
- Stage 4c: Reduce all landscape/outdoor water budgets by 65%.
  Reduce all commercial water budgets by 30%.

Stage 5: Catastrophic Loss (Indoor Reduction) – Significantly reduce water consumption to protect public health, safety and fire flow. All outdoor water use is prohibited through these sub-Stages:

- Stage 5a: Commercial water budget reduced 30%.
  Residential indoor water budgets reduced by 10%.
  54 gallons per person per day for indoor water use.
- Stage 5b: Reduce indoor residential water budgets by 15%.
  51 gallons per person per day for indoor water use.
- Stage 5c: Reduce indoor residential water budgets by 20%.
  48 gallons per person per day for indoor water use.

Table 1: Tiers and Declared Stages

The following table illustrates the water rate for each billing tier during a declared Stage. For example, in Stage 3c all water used above a customer's water budget is billed at the published Tier 5 rate. In any of the sub-Stages (a, b or c) of Stage 5, all outdoor water use is prohibited. As such, all water in excess of the indoor water budget (Tier 1 in residential) would be billed at the published Tier 5 water rate. The higher rates are intended to deter customers from overusing water during times of water shortages or emergencies and recover Western's costs of providing water service.

RIVERSIDE SERVICE AREA

Single-Family Residential Customers: Rates by Tier and Stage

	Stage	1	2	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b	5c
Water	Tier 1	$1.978	$1.978	$1.978	$1.978	$1.978	$1.978	$1.978	$1.978	$1.978	$1.978	$1.978
Budget	Tier 2	$2.306	$2.306	$2.306	$2.306	$2.306	$2.306	$2.306	$2.306	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314
100-125%	Tier 3	$2.849	$2.849	$2.849	$2.849	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314
126-150%	Tier 4	$4.424	$4.424	$4.424	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314
>150%	Tier 5	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314	$5.314

- The rates shown in the table above are current Western water rates, which were effective Jan. 1, 2015. If future rate increases occur, they will be similarly impacted during the declared Stage. The Plan is designed to work with the published rates at the time of a declared Stage or water shortage emergency.
- The calculated outdoor water budget for all customers would be reduced by 10%, 40% and 65% respectively in Stages 4a, 4b and 4c. Customers who reduce their water use to coincide with a declared water shortage Stage will not be charged the higher tier rates.

Table 2

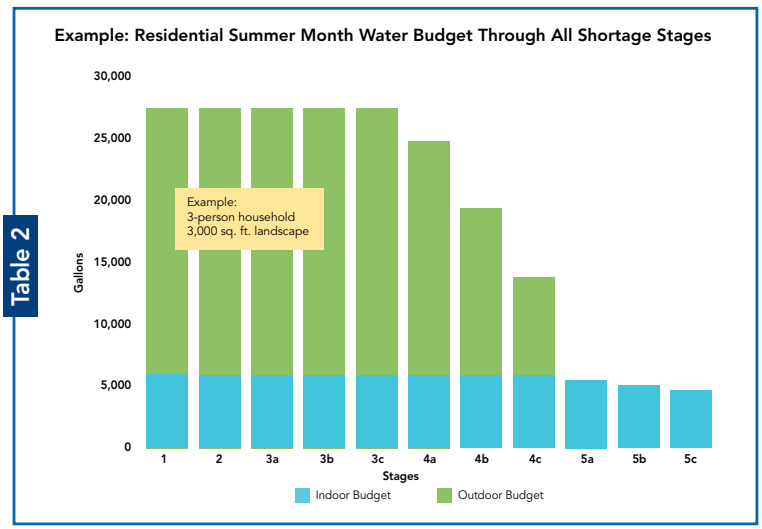


Table 3

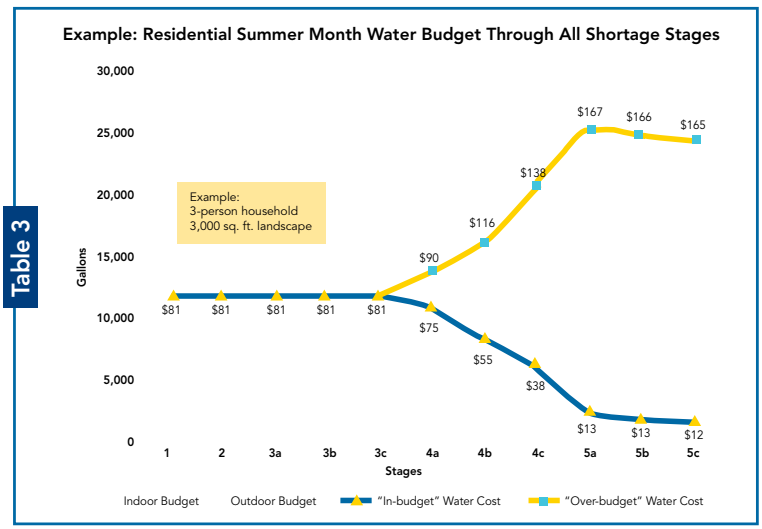


Table 2 is another way of looking at single-family residential water budgets. The blue bars represent an example of an indoor water budget and the green bars represent an example of an outdoor water budget. This example uses three persons in the home and 3,000 square feet of landscaped area. If you have more people or more landscaped area, your budget will be larger than the example.

For Stages 1-3, the customers' water budgets are not changed. In Stage 4a, customers' outdoor budgets are reduced by 10%. In Stage 4b, outdoor water budgets are reduced by 40%. In Stage 4c, outdoor water budgets are reduced by 65%. Indoor water budgets do not change in any of the sub-Stages of Stage 4; they remain 60 gallons per person per day. In Stage 5, indoor water budgets are reduced to 54 gallons per person for Stage 5a, 51 gallons per person for Stage 5b, and 48 gallons per person per day for Stage 5c. Outdoor water use in all sub-Stages of Stage 5 is prohibited. Medical variances are not reduced in any Stage.

Table 3 illustrates the water cost impacts through all water shortage Stages. In this instance, a customer adhering to the Plan is compared to one that isn't. The water customer that follows Western's request for water use reduction is illustrated using the lower blue line. The water customer that chooses to ignore the request for reduction is illustrated using the upper yellow line. This example uses three persons and 3,000 square feet of irrigated area. The example was developed using the tiered water rates for Jan. 1, 2015. If you have more people in your household or more irrigated area, your water costs will be different. Moreover, if Western adopts additional water shortage Stages in the future under different tiered rate pricing, the new price levels at that time will affect your water bill and this example.

Notice of Public Hearing on Adjustments for Water Service Fees During Water Shortage Stages

The Board of Directors will hold a Public Hearing on Feb. 18, 2015, at 6 p.m., at Western's office, located at 14205 Meridian Parkway, Riverside, to consider adopting the Plan and authorizing the Board to implement adjustments to the rates required during specified Stages.

Current Rate Structure

The District's water service fees are comprised of five components: (1) a Water Charge, which is a variable charge determined on the basis of the amount of water served to a parcel of property in hundreds of cubic feet ("HCF")* that is comprised of two components: (a) the cost of water and (b) related variable Operations and Maintenance costs; (2) a System Charge, which is a fixed monthly charge established to pay for fixed Operations and Maintenance costs of the water system, including repairs and replacements, and is determined on the basis of the size of the meter servicing the parcel of property receiving water service; (3) a Pumping Charge, which is a variable charge determined on the basis of the amount of water served to a parcel of property and is derived from the amount of energy needed to pump water within certain identified power zones within Western's water service area; (4) a Water Reliability Charge, which is a variable charge determined on the basis of the amount of water served to a parcel of property that is used to pay for construction projects and inter-agency agreements that will provide additional water sources to Western's customers; and (5) an MWD Readiness-to-Serve Charge (RTS), which is a fixed monthly charge established to pay MWD for emergency and standby storage facilities that help ensure a safe, reliable water supply, and is determined on the basis of the size of the meter servicing the parcel of property receiving water service.

Only Water Charges are affected by changes in the Plan stages. The System Charge, Pumping Charge, Reliability Charge and/or MWD Readiness-to-Serve Charge are not affected by this Plan.

Water Charge - Riverside	Jan. 1, 2015 $/HCF*
Tier 1	$ 1.978
Tier 2	$ 2.306
Tier 3	$ 2.849
Tier 4	$ 4.424
Tier 5	$ 5.314

Pumping Charge - Riverside	Jan. 1, 2015 $/HCF*
Power Zone 1	$ 0.112
Power Zone 2	$ 0.168
Power Zone 3	$ 0.153
Power Zone 4	$ 0.377
Power Zone 5	$ 0.655
Power Zone 6	$ 0.725

Water Reliability Charge - Riverside	Jan. 1, 2015 $/HCF*
	$ 0.42

* HCF stands for hundred cubic feet. This is also referred to as a billing unit; a billing unit is equal to 748 gallons of water.

Fixed System Charge - Riverside	Jan. 1, 2015 $/Month
5/8" & 3/4" Meter	$ 26.38
1" Meter	$ 42.66
1½" Meter	$ 85.34
2" Meter	$ 105.67
3" Meter	$ 128.02
4" Meter	$ 148.31
6" Meter	$ 168.65
8" Meter	$ 190.99
10" Meter	$ 211.30
12" Meter	$ 233.63

MWD RTS Charge - Riverside	Jan. 1, 2015 $/Month
5/8" & 3/4" Meter	$ 3.55
1" Meter	$ 5.75
1½" Meter	$ 11.45
2" Meter	$ 14.15
3" Meter	$ 17.15
4" Meter	$ 19.90
6" Meter	$ 22.60
8" Meter	$ 25.60
10" Meter	$ 28.30
12" Meter	$ 31.30

Current customer rates/water bills are not impacted or changed by *adopting* the plan.

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan Public Hearing is scheduled for 6 p.m. Wednesday, Feb. 18, 2015, at Western Municipal Water District's 14205 Meridian Parkway Office in Riverside. At this Board Meeting, Western staff will provide information, background and address concerns raised during the Public Hearing.

Implementation

Moving up or down through the Stages will take place through a resolution of the Western Municipal Water District Board of Directors or emergency declaration in the case of catastrophic event by the general manager or designee. Board approval would be sought immediately after any emergency declaration. All practices would go into effect upon adoption. Public notification would take place within 10 days of implementation.

Current Water Budgets in Detail

Every customer receives a calculated water budget based on individualized factors, for example, the number of residents and the size of the irrigated landscape area in relation to daily weather needs. The rate structure for the Water Charge described above has five tiers. This budget-based rate structure applies equally to single-family residential, dedicated landscape, commercial, industrial and institutional customers. Customers who stay within their calculated water budget (Tier 1 and Tier 2 combined) pay the lowest rates; they do not pay the higher rates associated with Tiers 3, 4 or 5. Only customers who exceed their water budget pay the higher priced tiers. The revenue generated in the higher tiers is used to offset the cost of securing higher priced water and to fund customer programs designed to reduce water use.

Water Budget:

- Tier 1 – Efficient Indoor Use: Based on the efficient indoor water needs of your household.
- Tier 2 – Efficient Outdoor Use: Based on the efficient outdoor water needs of your property.

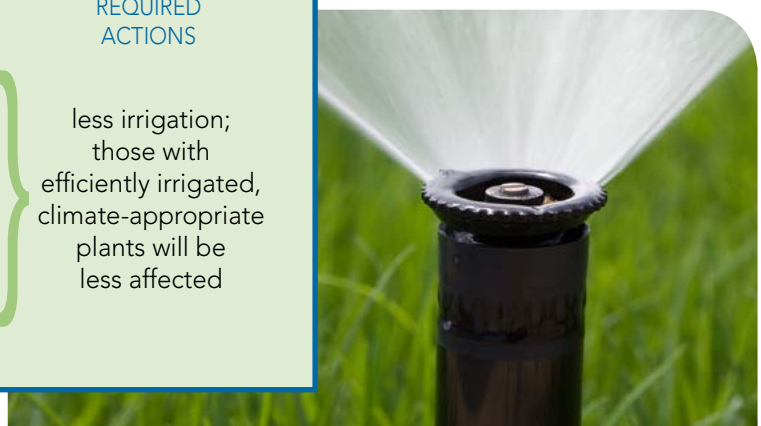
Water Waste:

- Tier 3 – Inefficient Use: Based on exceeding your total water budget (Tier 1 and Tier 2) by up to 25%.
- Tier 4 – Excessive Use: Based on exceeding your total water budget by between 25% and 50%.
- Tier 5 – Unsustainable Use: Based on exceeding your total water budget by more than 50%.

Under Western's current Water Shortage Contingency Plan, the District – and you, our customers – are in Stage 1, which calls for mandatory restrictions including no watering between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., no water runoff from your property and fixing leaks ASAP. **Stage 1 in both the current and proposed Plans are identical.**

Water Shortage Contingency Plan Examples

EXAMPLE	STAGE	REDUCTION AMOUNT	USAGE AFFECTED	REQUIRED ACTIONS
Residential Customer	4a	10%	outdoor only	less irrigation; those with efficiently irrigated, climate-appropriate plants will be less affected
Residential Customer	4b	40%	outdoor only	
Commercial Landscape Customer	4a	10%	outdoor only	
Commercial Landscape Customer	4b	40%	outdoor only	



Participate in the Process

Western's Board of Directors want you to have the information you need to consider the ways you can participate in the process:

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