2025 Urban Water Management Plan

East Los Angeles District

June 2026

Table of Contents

Table of Contents 1
List of Tables 5
List of Figures 7
List of Acronyms 8
Chapter 1 Introduction and Overview 11
1.1 Background and Purpose 11
1.2 Urban Water Management Planning and the California Water Code 12
1.3 Relationship to Other Planning Efforts 13
1.4 Plan Organization 13
1.5 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions 14
1.6 Lay Description 15
Chapter 2 Plan Preparation 19
2.1 Public Water Systems 19
2.2 Regional Planning 20
2.3 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance (Regional Alliance) 20
2.4 Plan Preparation, Standard Units, and Basis for Reporting 22
2.5 Coordination and Outreach 23
2.5.1 Wholesale and Retail Coordination 24
2.5.2 Coordination with and Notice to Other Agencies and the Community 24
2.5.3 Coordination with Land Use Authorities 25
Chapter 3 System Description 27
3.1 General Description 27
3.2 Service Area Boundary Map 28
3.3 Service Area Climate 29
3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics 30
3.5 Land Uses within Service Area 32
Chapter 4 Water Use Characterization 35
4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use 35

4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Uses by Sector 36
4.2.1 Past and Current Water Use 37
4.2.2 Projected Water Use 40
4.2.3 Adjustments to Projected Water Uses 42
4.3 Distribution System Water Loss 47
4.3.1 Previous Five Years Distribution System Losses 47
4.3.2 Progress Toward Meeting the Water Loss Performance Standard 48
4.4 Climate Change Considerations 50
4.4.1 Characteristic Five-Year Water Use 51
4.5 Coordinating Water Use Projections 52
Chapter 5 SB X7-7 Baseline, 2020 Target and 2025 Reporting 53
5.1 Demonstration of Compliance with the 2020 Target in 2020 53
5.2 Nexus to State Water Board Urban Water Use Objectives 55
Chapter 6 Water Supply Characterization 59
6.1 Purchased Water 60
6.2 Groundwater 62
6.2.1 Basin Description and Status 62
6.2.2 Groundwater Management 64
6.2.3 Historical Pumping and Supply Sufficiency 65
6.3 Surface Water 65
6.4 Stormwater 66
6.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water 66
6.5.1 Recycled Water Coordination 66
6.5.2 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal 66
6.5.3 Recycled Water System and Recycled Water Beneficial Uses 70
6.5.4 Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use 73
6.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities 74
6.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers 74
6.7.1 Exchanges 74
6.7.2 Transfers 74
6.7.3 Emergency Interties 75

6.8 Future Water Projects 75
6.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water 77
6.10 Special Conditions 79
6.10.1 Climate Change Effects 79
6.10.2 Regulatory Conditions and Project Development 79
6.10.3 Other Locally Applicable Criteria 80
6.11 Energy Intensity 80
Chapter 7 Water Supply Reliability Assessment 83
7.1 Constraints on Water Sources 83
7.1.1 Supply Availability 84
7.1.2 Water Quality 86
7.1.3 Climate Change 87
7.2 Reliability by Type of Year 88
7.3 Supply and Demand Assessment 90
7.4 Water Supply Management Tools and Options 92
7.5 Drought Risk Assessment 93
7.5.1 Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Condition 94
7.5.2 Drought Risk Assessment Water Source Reliability 94
Chapter 8 Water Shortage Contingency Planning 97
Chapter 9 Demand Management Measures 105
9.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances 106
9.2 Metering 108
9.3 Conservation Pricing 108
9.4 Customer Conservation Programs 108
9.4.1 Current Customer Conservation Programs 109
9.4.2 Future Customer Conservation Programs 110
9.4.3 CII Performance Measures 113
9.5 Water Loss Management 116
9.6 Water Conservation Program Staffing 117
9.7 Summary and Implementation Considerations 118
Chapter 10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation 121

10.1 Inclusion of All 2025 Data 121
10.2 Notice of Public Hearing 122
10.2.1 Notice to Cities and Counties 122
10.2.2 Notice to the Public 123
10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption 124
10.4 Plan Submittal 125
10.5 Public Availability 125
10.6 Notification of Public Utilities Commission 126
10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan 126
Appendix A: UWMP Act Checklist A-1
Appendix B: Correspondence B-1
Appendix C: Public Meeting Notice C-1
Appendix D: Service Area Map D-1
Appendix E: Historical and Projected Service Area Population, Services, Sales, and Production E-1
Appendix F: Climate Change Studies – Executive Summaries F-1
Appendix G: Water Shortage Contingency Plan G-1
Appendix H: Conservation Master Plan H-1
Appendix I: Resolution to Adopt I-1

List of Tables

Table 2-1. Public Water Systems (DWR Table 2-1) 20

Table 2-2. Plan Identification (DWR Table 2-2) 21

Table 2-3. Supplier Identification (DWR Table 2-3) 23

Table 2-4. Water Supplier Information Exchange (DWR Table 2-4) 24

Table 3-1. Population – Current and Projected (DWR Table 3-1) 31

Table 3-2. Demographic and Housing Characteristics 32

Table 4-1. Demands for Potable and Non-Potable Water – Actual (DWR Table 4-1) 38

Table 4-2. Use for Potable and Non-Potable Water – Projected (DWR Table 4-2) 41

Table 4-3. Inclusion in Water Use Projections (DWR Table 4-3) 43

Table 4-4. Projected Baseline and Adjusted Potable Water Demand 46

Table 4-5. Water Loss Audit Reporting (DWR Table 4-5) 48

Table 4-6. Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standards (DWR Table 4-6) 49

Table 4-7. Characteristic Five-Year Water Use for Normal and Multi-Year Dry Scenarios 52

Table 5-1. SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress (DWR Table 5-1) 54

Table 6-1. Groundwater Volume Pumped (DWR Table 6-1) 65

Table 6-2. Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2025 (DWR Table 6-2) 68

Table 6-3. Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area in 2025 (DWR Table 6-3) 69

Table 6-4. Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area (DWR Table 6-4) 72

Table 6-5. 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual (DWR Table 6-5) 73

Table 6-6. Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use (DWR Table 6-6) 74

Table 6-7. Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs (DWR Table 6-7) 76

Table 6-8. Water Supplies – Actual (DWR Table 6-8) 77

Table 6-9. Water Supplies – Projected (DWR Table 6-9) 78

Table 6-10. Recommended Energy Intensity – Total Utility Approach (DWR Table O-1B) 81

Table 7-1. Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment) (DWR Table 7-1) 90

Table 7-2. Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison (DWR Table 7-2) 91

Table 7-3. Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison (DWR Table 7-3) 91

Table 7-4. Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison (DWR Table 7-4) 92

Table 9-1. Barriers and Customer Requirements of Landscape Transformation Programs 111

Table 9-2. Representative Conservation Measures with Significant Savings Potential 112

Table 9-3. Proposed New Conservation Staff Positions 117

Table 10-1. Notification to Cities and Counties (DWR Table 10-1) 123

List of Figures

Figure 3-1. District Location and Service Boundaries 29
Figure 3-2. 30-Year Normals, Precipitation and Maximum Daily Air Temperature 30
Figure 3-3. SCAG Integrated Modeling and Forecasting Framework 33
Figure 4-1. Annual Total Water Demand by Sector 39
Figure 4-2. Annual Per Capita Water Use 39
Figure 4-3. Projected Annual Water Demand by Sector 41
Figure 4-4. Projected Per Capita Water Use 42
Figure 4-5. Projected Potable Water Demand and Conservation 47
Figure 6-1. Groundwater Basin Underlying the East Los Angeles District 64

List of Acronyms

AB	Assembly Bill
AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
AMR	Automatic Meter Reading
APA	Allowed Pumping Allocation
AWE	Alliance for Water Efficiency
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAP	Customer Assistance Program
CBMWD	Central Basin Municipal Water District
CCF	hundred cubic feet
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDP	Census Designated Place
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CWC	California Water Code
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
DIMs	Dedicated Irrigation Meters
DMM	Demand Management Measure
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EO	Executive Order
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FT	feet
FTE	full-time equivalent
GHG	Green House Gas
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
GPF	gallons per flush
GPSCD	gallons per service connection per day
GRC	General Rate Case
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
kWh	kilowatt-hour
kWh/AF	kilowatt-hour per acre-foot
kWh/vol	kilowatt-hour per volume
LACSD	Los Angeles County Sanitation District
LAX	Los Angeles International Airport
MAWA	Maximum Applied Water Allowance

MCCWL	Making Conservation a California Way of Life
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MG	million gallons
MGD	million gallons per day
MUMs	Mixed-use Meters
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
MWELO	Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance
PWS	Public Water System
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
RUWMP	Regional Urban Water Management Plan
SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCWRS	Southern California Water Supply Reliability Study
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zones
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
U.S.	United States
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWUO	Urban Water Use Objective
WRD	Water Replenishment District of Southern California
WSAs	Water Supply Assessments
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
WY	Water Year

Chapter 1
Introduction and Overview

This chapter discusses the importance and uses of this 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan), the relationship of this Plan to the California Water Code (CWC), the relationship of this Plan to other local and regional planning efforts, and how this Plan is organized and developed in general accordance with the California Department of Water Resources' (DWR's) 2025 UWMP Guidebook.[1] Specifically, this chapter contains the following sections:

1.1 Background and Purpose

1.2 Urban Water Management Planning and the California Water Code

1.3 Relationship to Other Planning Efforts

1.4 Plan Organization

1.5 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions

1.6 Lay Description

1.1 Background and Purpose

California Water Service (Cal Water) is a public utility regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) that supplies water service to more than 2 million Californians through about 500,000 connections. Cal Water's 24 districts serve over 100 communities, spanning from the Chico District in the north to the Palos Verdes Peninsula in the south. California Water Service Group, Cal Water's parent company, also provides utility service to communities in Washington, New Mexico, Hawaii, and Texas. While water rates are set separately for each of Cal Water's 24 districts, oversight of the water rate setting process and district operations is provided by the CPUC.

This UWMP is a foundational document and source of information about the East Los Angeles District's (also referred to herein as "District") historical and projected water demands, water supplies, supply reliability and potential vulnerabilities, water shortage contingency planning, and demand management programs. Among other things, it is used as:

- A long-range planning document by Cal Water for water supply and system planning; and

[1] The 2025 UWMP Guidebook is available at: https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Use-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Management-Plans

- A source for data on population, housing, water demands, water supplies, and capital improvement projects used in:
    - Regional water resource management plans prepared by wholesale water suppliers and other regional planning authorities (as applicable),
    - General Plans prepared by cities and counties, and
    - Statewide and broad regional water resource plans prepared by DWR, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), or other state agencies.

The District's last UWMP was completed in 2021, referred to herein as the "2020 UWMP." This Plan is an update to the 2020 UWMP and carries forward information from that plan that remains current and relevant, and provides additional information as required by subsequent amendments to the UWMP Act (CWC §10610 – 10657). Although this Plan is an update to the 2020 UWMP, it was developed to be a self-contained, stand-alone document and does not require readers to reference information contained in previous UWMP updates.

1.2 Urban Water Management Planning and the California Water Code

The UWMP Act requires urban water suppliers to prepare a UWMP every five years and to submit this plan to the DWR, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. All urban water suppliers, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) annually are required to prepare a UWMP (CWC §10617). For the purposes of the Plan, the terms "customer" and "connections" are used interchangeably.

The UWMP Act was enacted in 1983. Over the years it has been amended in response to water resource challenges and planning imperatives confronting California. A significant amendment was made in 2009 as a result of the governor's call for a statewide 20 percent reduction in urban water use by 2020, referred to as "20x2020," the Water Conservation Act of 2009, and "SB X7-7." This amendment required urban retail water suppliers to establish water use targets for 2015 and 2020 that would result in statewide water savings of 20 percent by 2020. Beginning in 2016, urban retail water suppliers were required to comply with the water conservation requirements in SB X7-7 in order to be eligible for state water grants or loans. Chapter 5 of this plan contains the data and calculations used to determine compliance with these requirements.

In 2016, Governor Brown signed Executive Order (EO) B-37-16 Making Conservation a California Way of Life (MCCWL) and subsequently Senate Bill (SB) 606 and Assembly Bill (AB) 1668 were passed in 2018. A substantial revision to the UWMP Act was made through SB 606 and AB 1668. These changes include, among other things: (1) additional requirements for Water Shortage Contingency Plans (WSCPs) (CWC §10640); (2) requirements for urban water suppliers to conduct a drought risk assessment as part of their future UWMPs to assess water supply reliability for a

period of drought lasting five consecutive water years (CWC §10635(b)); and (3) conduct annual water supply and demand assessments to determine its water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year (CWC §10632(a)). These elements are included in Chapter 7 and Chapter 8 of this Plan. Additionally, SB 606 and AB 1668 set new requirements for urban water agencies to continue to increase water efficiency beyond SB X7-7. Beginning in 2024, agencies were required to report an annual Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) to the DWR as part of their Annual Water Use Reports.

The UWMP Act contains numerous other requirements that UWMPs must satisfy. **Appendix A** to this Plan lists each of these requirements and where in the Plan they are addressed.

1.3 Relationship to Other Planning Efforts

This Plan provides information specific to water management and planning by the East Los Angeles District. However, water management does not happen in isolation; there are other planning processes that integrate with the UWMP to accomplish urban planning. Some of these relevant planning documents can include relevant city and county General Plans, Water Master Plans, Recycled Water Master Plans, Integrated Resource Plans, Integrated Regional Water Management Plans, Groundwater Management Plans, Groundwater Sustainability Plans, and others.

This Plan is informed by and helps to inform these other planning efforts. In particular, this Plan utilizes information contained in city and county General Plans and local and regional water resource plans to the extent data from these plans are applicable and available.

1.4 Plan Organization

The organization of this Plan follows the same sequence as outlined in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook.[2]

Chapter 1 - Introduction and Overview

Chapter 2 - Plan Preparation

Chapter 3 - System Description

Chapter 4 - Water Use Characterization

Chapter 5 - SB X7-7 Baseline, 2020 Target and 2025 Reporting

[2] ibid

Chapter 6 - Water Supply Characterization

Chapter 7 - Water Supply Reliability Assessment

Chapter 8 - Water Shortage Contingency Planning

Chapter 9 - Demand Management Measures

Chapter 10 - Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

In addition to these ten chapters, this Plan includes a number of appendices providing supporting documentation and supplemental information. Pursuant to CWC §10644(a)(2), this Plan utilizes the standardized forms, tables, and displays developed by DWR for the reporting of water use and supply information required by the UWMP Act. This Plan also includes additional tables, figures, and maps to augment the set developed by DWR, as appropriate. The table headers indicate if the table is part of DWR's standardized set of submittal tables.

1.5 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions

Although not required by the UWMP Act, in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook,[3] DWR recommends that all suppliers that are participating in, or may participate in, receiving water from a proposed project that is considered a "covered action" under the Delta Plan—such as a (1) multiyear water transfer; (2) conveyance facility; or (3) new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta)—provide information in their UWMP to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 5003).

The East Los Angeles District derives its water supply from a combination of groundwater and imported purchased water from Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD). The CBMWD is one of the 26 member agencies of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), which imports water through either the Colorado River Aqueduct, which is owned by MWD, or the California Aqueduct, a facility of the State Water Project, which is owned and operated by the DWR. Discussion of regional self-reliance and reduced reliance on water supplies from the Delta Watershed is available in Appendix 10 of MWD's Draft 2025 UWMP.

[3] ibid

1.6 Lay Description

☑ ***CWC § 10630.5***

Each plan shall include a simple lay description of how much water the agency has on a reliable basis, how much it needs for the foreseeable future, what the agency's strategy is for meeting its water needs, the challenges facing the agency, and any other information necessary to provide a general understanding of the agency's plan.

This 2025 UWMP is prepared for the East Los Angeles District, which serves drinking water to a population of approximately 142,140. The District meets the definition of an urban water supplier. Therefore, in accordance with CWC§10621(f), the District is obligated to develop and submit a UWMP to DWR.

This UWMP serves as a foundational planning document and includes descriptions of historical and projected water demands, and water supplies, and the resulting reliability during a set of defined water supply conditions over a 20-year planning horizon. This document also describes the actions the District is taking to promote water conservation, both by the District itself and by its customers (referred to as "demand management measures"), and includes a plan to address potential water supply shortages such as drought or other impacts to supply availability (the "Water Shortage Contingency Plan", included as **Appendix A**). This UWMP is updated every five years in accordance with state requirements under the UWMP Act and Amendments (Division 6 Part 2.6 of the CWC §10610 – 10657). Past plans developed for the District are available on the DWR Water Use Efficiency Data Portal website:

https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/.

This document includes 10 chapters, which are summarized below pursuant to the requirements of the CWC §10630.5.

Chapter 1 - Introduction and Overview

This chapter presents the background and purpose of the UWMP, identifies the Plan organization, and provides this lay description overview of the document. For districts that rely on water from the Delta, this section also discusses and demonstrates consistency with the Delta Plan by the Delta Stewardship Council. Discussion of regional self-reliance and reduced reliance on water supplies from the Delta Watershed is available in Appendix 10 of MWD's Draft 2025 UWMP.

Chapter 2 - Plan Preparation

This chapter discusses key structural aspects related to the preparation of the UWMP, and describes the coordination and outreach conducted as part of the preparation of the Plan,

including coordination with local agencies, other community organizations (i.e., CBMWD, City of Montebello, City of Commerce, City of Vernon, and Los Angeles County), and the public.

Chapter 3 - System Description

This chapter provides a description of the East Los Angeles District's water system and the service area, including information related to the climate, population, and demographics. The District includes one public water system (PWS): East Los Angeles PWS. This PWS is located in Los Angeles County. The District serves a population of approximately 142,140 and has a moderate climate characterized by warm summers and mild winters. The majority of the 15.6 inches of average annual precipitation falls between October and May. The District service area includes mostly residential, commercial, industrial, and public land uses. All water customers are considered urban (i.e., non-agricultural water users).

Chapter 4 - Water Use Characterization

This chapter provides a description and quantifies the East Los Angeles District's current and projected demands through the year 2050. The District provides drinking water (also referred to as "potable water") to customers. Water demands refer not only to the water used by customers, but also includes the water used as part of the system's maintenance and operation, as well as unavoidable losses inherent in the operation of a water distribution system. Water demand within the District was 13,057 acre-feet per year (AFY) in 2025. Although population is anticipated to increase, taking into account historical water use, climatic variability, and other assumptions, water demand within the District is projected to decrease to 11,502 AFY by 2050, a change of 12.6 percent compared to 2025. In dry year periods, water demands are expected to be somewhat higher 11,977 AFY by 2050 during an extended five-year drought.

Chapter 5 - SB X7-7 Baseline, 2020 Target and 2025 Reporting

In this chapter, the East Los Angeles District demonstrates compliance with its per capita water use target for the year 2020. The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Senate Bill X7-7) was enacted in November 2009 and requires the state of California to achieve a 20 percent reduction in urban per capita water use by December 31, 2020. In order to achieve this, each urban retail water supplier was required to establish water use targets for 2015 and 2020 using methodologies established by DWR. The District was in compliance with its 2020 water use target of 115 gallons per capita per day (GPCD), having reduced its water use in 2020 to 84 GPCD. The District continues to meet its 2020 Target in 2025.

Chapter 6 - Water Supply Characterization

This chapter presents an analysis of the East Los Angeles District's water supplies, as well as an estimate of water-related energy-consumption. The intent of this chapter is to present a

comprehensive overview of the District's water supplies, estimate the volume of available supplies over the UWMP planning horizon, and assess the sufficiency of the District's supplies to meet projected demands under "normal" hydrologic conditions.

The source of water supply for the District is a combination of groundwater and purchased imported water. Although the District has received recycled water in the past, there is no recycled water served in the District as of February 2025; however, Cal Water continues to evaluate opportunities to expand recycled water deliveries. There are no new sources of supply currently planned.

The District pumps groundwater from the Central Basin (DWR Basin No. 4-011.04) of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles. The Central Basin has been prioritized by DWR as "very low," and it is an adjudicated groundwater basin with a total annual Allowed Pumping Allocation (APA) of 217,367 acre-feet (AF). "Low" and "very low" priority basins are not subject to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requirements. The District exercises an annual adjudicated right of 11,774 AFY of APA in the Central Basin.

The District also purchases imported water from the CBMWD, one of the twenty-seven member agencies of the MWD. Based on all available information, the combination of groundwater and purchased imported water is expected to be sufficient to support the District's projected water demand through 2050.

Calculating and reporting of water system energy intensity is also required for the 2025 UWMPs. Energy intensity is defined as the net energy used for water treatment, pumping, conveyance, and distribution for all water entering the distribution system, and does not include the energy used to treat wastewater. The energy intensity for the District is estimated to be 1,032 kilowatt hours per acre-foot of water (kWh/AF).

Chapter 7 - Water Supply Reliability Assessment

This chapter assesses the reliability of the East Los Angeles District's water supplies, with a specific focus on potential constraints such as groundwater and surface water supply availability, water quality, and climate change. The intent of this chapter is to identify any potential constraints that could affect the reliability of the District's supply (such as drought conditions) to support the District's planning efforts to ensure that its customers are well served. Water service reliability is assessed during normal, single dry-year, and multiple dry-year hydrologic conditions. Based on this analysis, the District expects the available supplies to be sufficient to meet projected demands in all hydrologic conditions, including a five-year drought period, and considering the impacts of climate change.

Further, potential water quality issues are not expected to affect the quality of water served to the District's customers, as water quality is routinely monitored and the District is able to make

all appropriate adjustments to its treatment and distribution system to ensure only high-quality drinking water is served.

Chapter 8 - Water Shortage Contingency Planning

This chapter describes the WSCP for the East Los Angeles District. The WSCP serves as a standalone document to be engaged in the case of a water shortage event, such as a drought or supply interruption, and defines specific policies and actions that will be implemented at various shortage level scenarios (e.g., implementing customer water budgets and surcharges, or restricting landscape irrigation to specific days and/or times). Consistent with DWR requirements, the WSCP includes six water shortage levels to address shortage conditions ranging from up to 10 percent to greater than 50 percent shortage.

Chapter 9 - Demand Management Measures

This chapter includes descriptions of past and planned conservation programs that Cal Water operates within each demand management measure (DMM) category outlined in the UWMP Act, specifically: (1) water waste prevention ordinances; (2) metering; (3) conservation pricing; (4) public education and outreach; (5) distribution system water loss management; (6) water conservation program coordination and staffing support; and (7) “other” DMMs. Cal Water has developed a suite of conservation programs and policies, which address each DMM category.

Chapter 10 - Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This chapter provides information on a public hearing, the adoption process for the UWMP and WSCP, the adopted UWMP and WSCP submittal process, plan implementation, and the process for amending the adopted UWMP and WSCP. Prior to adopting the Plan, Cal Water held a formal public hearing to present information on its East Los Angeles District UWMP and WSCP on May 21, 2026 6:30 PM. This UWMP and corresponding WSCP were submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by the July 1, 2026 deadline.

Chapter 2
Plan Preparation

This chapter discusses the type of Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan) the California Water Service (Cal Water) East Los Angeles District (also referred to herein as "District") has prepared and includes information that will apply throughout the Plan. Coordination and outreach during the development of the Plan is also discussed. Specifically, this chapter includes the following sections:

2.1 Public Water Systems

2.2 Regional Planning

2.3 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance (Regional Alliance)

2.4 Plan Preparation, Standard Units, and Basis for Reporting

2.5 Coordination and Outreach

2.1 Public Water Systems

The East Los Angeles District operates the one Public Water System (PWS) listed in **Table 2-1**. Public Water Systems are the systems that provide drinking water for human consumption and are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water. The SWRCB requires that water agencies report water usage and other relevant PWS information via the electronic Annual Reports to the Drinking Water Program (eARDWP). These data are used by the state to determine, among other things, whether an urban retail water supplier has reached the threshold (3,000 or more connections or 3,000 acre-feet [AF] of water supplied) for submitting a UWMP. For the purposes of the Plan, the terms "customer" and "connections" are used interchangeably. In 2025, the District provided water through 26,210 connections and served 13,274 AF of water (**Table 2-1**). The District is therefore subject to the requirements of the UWMP Act.

Table 2-1. Public Water Systems (DWR Table 2-1)

Has there been a change in the number of affiliated Public Water Systems since the 2020 UWMP? (OPTIONAL)			No
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
CA1910036	California Water Service Co. - ELA	26,210	13,274
	Total	26,210	13,274
Notes:			

2.2 Regional Planning

Regional planning can deliver mutually beneficial solutions to all agencies involved by reducing costs for the individual agency, assessing water resources at the appropriate geographic scale, and allowing for solutions that cross jurisdictional boundaries. California Water Service (Cal Water) participates in regional water resources planning initiatives throughout California in the regions in which its 24 water districts are located. In the East Los Angeles District's region, groundwater resources are conjunctively managed with retail water suppliers, including the District, by the Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD) which was created in 1959, largely out of cooperation between the West Coast Basin Water Association and the Central Basin Water Association, with the directive to facilitate artificial replenishment of groundwater as a means of eliminating overdraft and halting seawater intrusion. WRD is the designated Watermaster for the Central Basin Adjudication. Regional imported water supplies are conjunctively managed by Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD) and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). Cal Water coordinates its water resources planning with each of these entities.

2.3 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance (Regional Alliance)

Urban water suppliers may elect to prepare individual or regional UWMPs. The East Los Angeles District has elected to prepare an individual UWMP (see **Table 2-2**).

This Plan has been prepared in general accordance with the format suggested in the California Department of Water Resources' (DWR's) 2025 UWMP Guidebook. Text from the UWMP Act has been included in text boxes at the beginning of relevant Chapters of this UWMP. The information presented in the respective UWMP Chapters, and the associated text, figures, and charts are

collectively intended to fulfill the requirements of that sub-section of the UWMP Act. To the extent practicable, supporting documentation has also been provided in **Appendices A** through **I.** Other sources for the information contained herein are provided in the references section of the Plan.

Urban retail water suppliers may report on the requirements of the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Senate Bill [SB] X7-7) individually or as a member of a "Regional Alliance." Although the District is a member of a Regional Alliance, this UWMP provides information on the District's compliance with its SB X7-7 water conservation targets as an individual urban retail water supplier.

Table 2-2. Plan Identification (DWR Table 2-2)

Select One or Both	Type of Plan		Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP
☒	**Individual UWMP**		
	☒	Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance	California Water Service – South Coast Regional Alliance
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)**		

Notes:

(a) The East Los Angeles District is a member of a Regional Alliance; however, Chapter 5 provides information on the District's progress towards meeting its water conservation targets under SB X7-7 as an individual urban retail water supplier.

2.4 Plan Preparation, Standard Units, and Basis for Reporting

☑ ***CWC § 10608.12 (t)***

"Urban retail water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes.

☑ ***CWC § 10617***

"Urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems subject to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

☑ ***CWC § 10621 (a)***

Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one, incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update.

☑ ***CWC § 10621 (f)***

Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2026.

Per California Water Code (CWC) §10617, the East Los Angeles District is an urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers and supplying more than 3,000 AF of water annually. The East Los Angeles District is therefore obligated under CWC §10621(f) to develop and submit a UWMP to DWR by July 1, 2026. The District is a retail water supplier, as identified in **Table 2-3**. The District is not a wholesale water supplier.

Annual volumes of water reported in this UWMP are measured in AF and are reported on a calendar year basis (**Table 2-3**). Water use and planning data reported in this UWMP use calendar year 2025 as the selected twelve-month reporting period, consistent with the reporting period options provided in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

Per the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, the UWMP preparer is requested to complete a checklist of specific UWMP requirements to assist the DWR review of the submitted UWMP. The completed checklist is included in **Appendix A**.

Further, consistent with the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, the terms "water use", "water consumption", and "water demand" are used interchangeably in this UWMP.

Table 2-3. Supplier Identification (DWR Table 2-3)

Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
☐	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
☒	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☒	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☐	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
Units of measure used in UWMP (Select from the drop down list).	
Unit	AF
Notes:	

2.5 Coordination and Outreach

☑ ***CWC § 10620 (d) (3)***

Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (a)*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:*

Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities, as developed pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.

☑ ***CWC § 10642***

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan. Prior to adopting either, the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon. …

Coordination with other water suppliers, cities, counties, and other community organizations in the region is an important part of preparing a UWMP and a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). This section identifies the agencies and organizations the East Los Angeles District sought to coordinate with during preparation of this Plan.

2.5.1 Wholesale and Retail Coordination

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (h)***

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

Urban retail water suppliers relying on one or more wholesalers for water supply are required to provide these wholesalers with information regarding projected water supply and demand. As shown in **Table 2-4**, the District derives portions of its water supply from the CBMWD.

Table 2-4. Water Supplier Information Exchange (DWR Table 2-4)

Wholesale Water Supplier Name
Central Basin Municipal Water District
Notes:

2.5.2 Coordination with and Notice to Other Agencies and the Community

☑ ***CWC § 10620 (d) (3)***

Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

☑ ***CWC § 10642***

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan. Prior to adopting either, the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon. Prior to any of these hearings, notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of a hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. Notices by a local public agency pursuant to this section shall be provided pursuant to Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area. After the hearing or hearings, the plan or water shortage contingency plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing or hearings.

The East Los Angeles District coordinated with cities, counties, and other community organizations during preparation of this UWMP. Cal Water provided notice to these entities and the communities it serves 60 days prior to the public hearing it held on May 21, 2026, to present the draft of the UWMP, address questions, and receive comments. Cities and counties receiving the public hearing notification from the District as required per CWC §10621 (b) are listed in **Table 10-1** in Chapter 10 of this Plan.

Copies of correspondence with other agencies and public notices are provided in **Appendix B** and **Appendix C**, respectively.

Water suppliers are required by the UWMP Act to encourage active involvement of the community within the service area prior to and during the preparation of its UWMP. The UWMP Act also requires water suppliers to make a draft of the UWMP available for public review and to hold a public hearing regarding the findings of the UWMP prior to its adoption. In addition to sending notices to the various agencies listed in **Table 2-4**, the District also notified the public of its intent to adopt its UWMP. The Public Review Draft of the 2025 UWMP was made available on Cal Water's website on April 22, 2026. Additional information on public participation, including information on noticing, is provided in Chapter 10.

2.5.3 Coordination with Land Use Authorities

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (a)*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:*

Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities, as developed pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.

Cal Water coordinated with the City of Montebello, City of Commerce, City of Bell, City of Monterey Park, City of Vernon, and Los Angeles County staff to review and confirm that appropriate land use assumptions were used to develop the UWMP demand projections. Correspondence with land use authorities is included in **Appendix B**.

Chapter 3
System Description

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (a)***

A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:

Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The description shall include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the supplier's water management planning. Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities, as developed pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.

This chapter provides a description of the California Water Service (Cal Water) East Los Angeles District (also referred to herein as the "District") water system and service area, including climate, population, demographics, and land uses to help in understanding various elements of water supply and demand. This chapter includes the following sections:

3.1 General Description

3.2 Service Area Boundary Map

3.3 Service Area Climate

3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

3.5 Land Uses within Service Area

3.1 General Description

The East Los Angeles District was formed in 1928 by Cal Water, a public water utility regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). The District currently supplies water purchased from Central Basin Municipal Water District as well as locally produced groundwater. In total, the District currently has 13 wells, 17 storage tanks, 29 booster pumps, and 276 miles of pipeline delivering approximately 12 million gallons of water daily. The District delivers water to residential, commercial, industrial, and governmental customers. Residential customers account for most of the District's service connections and 51 percent of its water uses. Non-residential water uses account for 43 percent of total demand and distribution system losses account for the remainder.

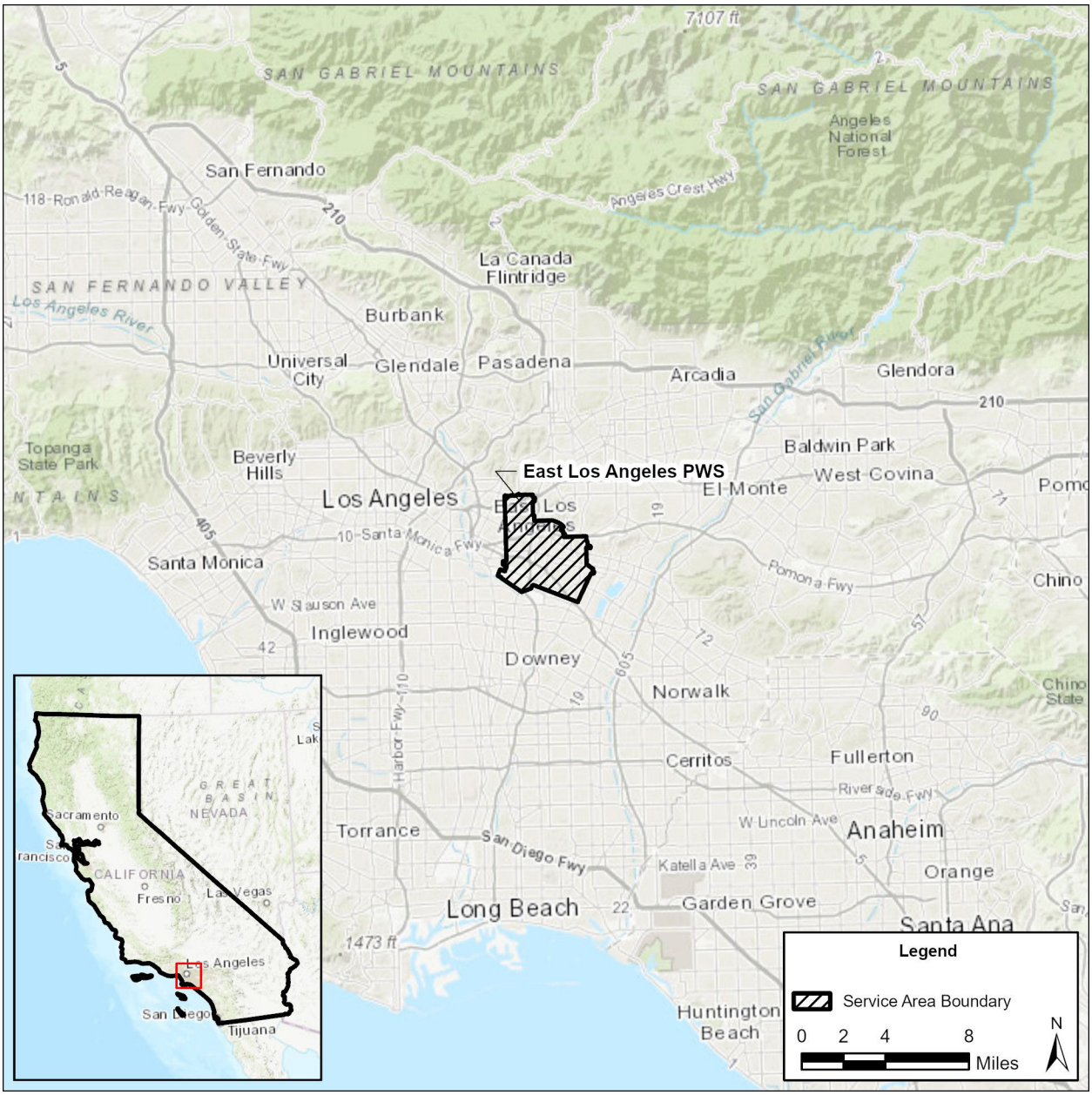
3.2 Service Area Boundary Map

Figure 3-1 shows the location of the East Los Angeles District and its current service area boundaries. The District is located east of downtown Los Angeles, with its western boundary approximately three miles from the City's Civic Center. The service area includes a large portion of unincorporated Los Angeles County known as East Los Angeles, as well as portions of the cities of Montebello, Commerce, Vernon, and Monterey Park. The system is bounded by the City of Los Angeles to the west and north, by the City of Monterey Park to the north, by the City of Montebello to the east, and by the cities of Commerce, Bell, and Vernon to the south. A portion of the District's southern boundary follows the Los Angeles River.

Major transportation corridors within the District include Interstate 5 (Santa Ana Freeway), Interstate 710 (Long Beach Freeway), Interstate 10 (San Bernardino Freeway), State Route 60 (Pomona Freeway), and State Route 72 (Whittier Boulevard). The Metro Gold Line operates within the District, with four stations added in 2009. The Union Pacific Railroad and the BNSF Railway (formerly Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway) maintain major rail yards within the service area. Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) is located approximately 15 miles west of the District.

The service area is situated on the uplifted Repetto Hills and extends onto the alluvial deposits of the Los Angeles Coastal Plain. Major geologic features in the region include the Whittier Fault, an extension of the Elsinore Fault system, and the Workman Mill Fault. These faults are associated with the uplift of the Puente Hills and Repetto Hills on which much of the District is located. The Newport–Inglewood Fault, considered one of the more active faults in the Los Angeles region, lies approximately 10 miles southwest of the District. A significant seismic event on any of these faults could disrupt water service.

Figure 3-1. District Location and Service Boundaries



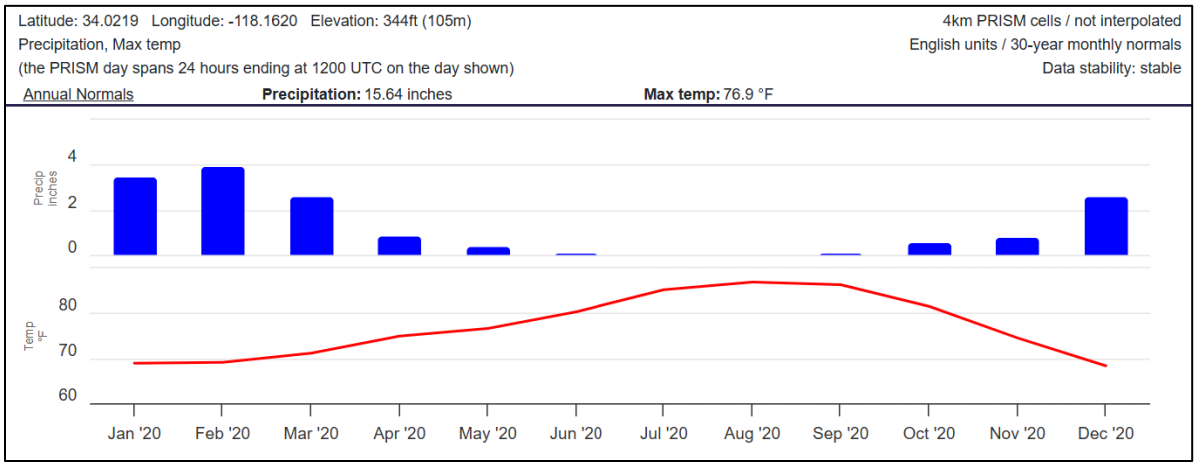
3.3 Service Area Climate

The East Los Angeles District's climate is characterized by warm summers and mild winters (see **Figure 3-2**).[4] Most rainfall occurs between October and May. Precipitation totals in the summer

[4] Precipitation and temperature data downloaded from: https://prism.oregonstate.edu/explorer/. These data represent a 30-year period from 1991 through 2020. The x-axis reflects the end of the 30-year time series.

months are negligible. On average, the District receives 15.6 inches of rainfall annually. Maximum daily air temperature averages 85 degrees Fahrenheit during the summer months. In the winter, it averages 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

Figure 3-2. 30-Year Normals, Precipitation and Maximum Daily Air Temperature



Based on data from the Oregon State PRISM dataset for 1895–2024, annual rainfall varies considerably from year to year, as is typical across much of California. The standard deviation of annual rainfall is 7.1 inches—about 45 percent of the long-term average. Multi-year periods of below-average rainfall are common: since 1895, there have been ten episodes lasting three or more consecutive years and three episodes lasting five or more years. The most recent very long dry spell lasted eight years, from 2011 to 2018. Despite the high variability, there is no statistically significant long-term trend in average annual rainfall, though there is evidence that variance in annual rainfall has increased in recent time periods.

Temperatures in the District have been steadily warming. Since 1895, the average daily temperature has increased at a rate of approximately 0.036 degrees Fahrenheit per year. Mean annual temperature for the 2015–2024 period was 4.2 degrees Fahrenheit higher than for the corresponding 10-year period a century earlier. As with rainfall, there is evidence that the variance in annual temperatures has increased in recent time periods.[5]

3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

The East Los Angeles District estimates that its service area population was 142,140 in 2025.

[5] Because annual temperature exhibits a statistically significant upward trend, it is necessary to apply variance stability tests to the detrended temperature series. This ensures that the test evaluates stability in the variance around the trend, rather than confounding shifts in the mean with changes in variability.

Population estimates are developed using U.S. Census Block population counts from the decennial Census. These counts are converted to average population per single-family and multi-family service, which are then applied to annual service counts for the years between decennial censuses. This approach is similar to the method used in the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Population Tool, and comparisons between the two methods show that resulting population estimates typically differ by less than one percent.[6]

Current and projected service area populations are shown in **Table 3-1**. Population projections are based primarily on population, housing, and employment forecasts through 2050 for Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ) overlaying the District prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). These projections are supplemented with population and service growth estimates from Water Supply Assessments (WSAs) for new developments requesting water service. Between 2025 and 2050, the service area population is projected to grow at an average rate of approximately 0.07 percent per year.

Table 3-1. Population – Current and Projected (DWR Table 3-1)

Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
	142,140	142,661	143,183	143,708	144,234	144,763

Demographics for the East Los Angeles Census Designated Place (CDP) are summarized in **Table 3-2**. These data are from the U.S. Census American Community Survey 2023 5-Year Estimates. Relative to the rest of California, the East Los Angeles CDP's population is slightly younger and more racially homogeneous. Educational attainment in the East Los Angeles CDP is lower than for the state as a whole, as is median household income.

East Los Angeles CDP's stock of housing is older than for California as a whole. The stock of homes built before 1990 is approximately 92 percent compared to 72 percent for California overall. Homes built after 1990 are more likely to have plumbing fixtures that are compliant with state and federal water and energy efficiency standards.

[6] California Water Service, 2016. 2015 Urban Water Management Plan: East Los Angeles District, dated June 2016.

Table 3-2. Demographic and Housing Characteristics

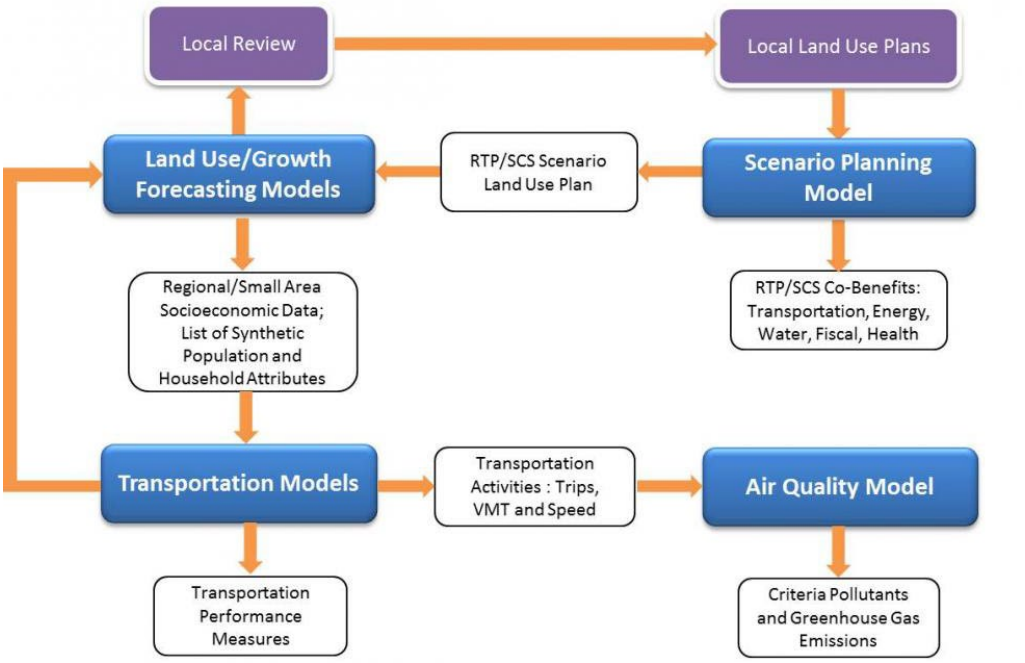
Demographics	East Los Angeles CDP	California
Median Age (years)	34.0	37.6
Racial Makeup (%)		
White	21.0	38.1
Black or African American	0.4	5.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.5	1.4
Asian	1.5	16.1
Native Hawaiian	0.0	0.4
Some other race	57.8	18.9
Two or more races	16.8	19.8
Hispanic or Latino (of any race) (%)	95.6	40.8
Educational Attainment (%)		
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	10.6	36.5
Primary Language Spoken at Home (%)		
English Only or Speak English "very well"	62.5	82.7
Limited English-Speaking Households	37.5	17.3
Median Household Income ($)	68,378	96,334
Population below Federal Poverty Level (%)	16.6	12.0
Housing	**East Los Angeles CDP**	**California**
Median Year Built	1950	1976
Year Housing Built (%)		
2010 or Later	1.6	6.9
2000 to 2009	2.8	11.1
1990 to 1999	3.6	10.3
Before 1990	92.0	71.6

3.5 Land Uses within Service Area

The District's service area is highly urbanized and is primarily composed of residential, commercial, industrial, and public land uses. Land use designations for the area are described in the East Los Angeles Community Plan, which is provided for reference in **Appendix D**.

The District's population and service growth projections are based on SCAG TAZ–level projections of population, housing, and employment. These projections are developed through SCAG's regional land use, demographic, and transportation modeling framework, which covers the entire SCAG region, including Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, and Imperial counties, and 191 cities. The SCAG modeling framework is illustrated in **Figure 3-3**.

Figure 3-3. SCAG Integrated Modeling and Forecasting Framework



Within this integrated forecasting system, SCAG's Scenario Planning Model (SPM) serves as the link between local land use planning information and the broader SCAG modeling framework by incorporating locally vetted land use data and plans into regional models. This approach helps ensure that regional forecasts are consistent with local policies and planning inputs. SCAG works collaboratively with local jurisdictions throughout the region to develop the land use assumptions used in regional, subarea, and local forecasts. The SCAG produces socioeconomic forecasts—including population, households, and employment—for more than 11,000 TAZs. The population, household, and employment projections used by the District to estimate service area population and service connections are derived from the TAZ-level growth projections that overlap the District's service area.

Chapter 4
Water Use Characterization

This chapter provides a description and quantifies the California Water Service East Los Angeles District's (also referred to herein as the "District") past, current, and projected water uses through 2050. For the purposes of the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan), the terms "water use" and "water demand" are used interchangeably. This chapter is divided into the following subsections:

4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use

4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Uses by Sector

4.3 Distribution System Water Loss

4.4 Climate Change Considerations

4.5 Coordinating Water Use Projections

Appendix E provides additional information and data related to the development of the water demand projections presented in this chapter.

4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use

Potable and non-potable water uses are accounted for separately herein. Potable uses are served by the East Los Angeles District's potable water delivery system. Potable water deliveries comply with Title 22 Drinking Water Standards. Non-potable water uses include recycled and untreated raw water deliveries, such as tertiary treated recycled water or surface or groundwater supplies that do not meet potable drinking water standards. Uses of potable versus non-potable water are clearly distinguished in the tables included in this chapter.

4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Uses by Sector

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (d) (1)*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:*

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following:

(A) Single-family residential.

(B) Multifamily.

(C) Commercial.

(D) Industrial.

(E) Institutional and governmental.

(F) Landscape.

(G) Sales to other agencies.

(H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.

(I) Agricultural.

(J) Distribution system water loss (d)(2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

(d)(4)(A) Water use projections, where available, shall display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans identified by the urban water supplier, as applicable to the service area.

(d)(4)(B) To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following: (i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections. (ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.

Demand within the East Los Angeles District's water service area is measured using water meters that are installed at each customer service connection. Demand within the water service area is tracked and reported for the following sectors:

- **Single Family Residential**: Attached or detached dwelling units that are individually metered.

- **Multi-Family Residential**: Three or more dwelling units served by a common water meter.
- **Commercial**: Private enterprise customers other than large industrial customers.
- **Institutional/Governmental**: Institutional and governmental entities such as schools, administrative buildings, and publicly owned parks and landscaping.
- **Industrial**: Large industrial sites and water use.
- **Landscape**: Water meters classified exclusively for outdoor landscape irrigation.
- **Other**: Includes temporary meters, and miscellaneous customers not listed elsewhere.
- **Fire Service**: Water meters used for fire suppression or system maintenance. These meters typically do not have billed consumption.

Water use categories described in CWC §10631(d)(1)(G) through (I)—listed below—were not included in the District's water demand calculations because they do not apply to the system:

- Sales to other agencies;
- Sales for agricultural irrigation; and,
- Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.

4.2.1 Past and Current Water Use

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use… based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors…

Table 4-1 and **Figure 4-1** show the District's water uses from 2021 through 2025 in acre-feet (AF). Total demand in 2025 was 13,057 AF, of which all was nearly all potable water demand, though historically the District has delivered small volumes of recycled water for non-residential uses. Discussion of potential future use of recycled water is provided in Section 6.5.

Residential customers constitute the majority of the District's service connections and account for roughly 51 percent of total water use. Non-residential demands, including non-potable, represent about 43 percent, while distribution system losses account for the remaining amount.

Per capita water use in the District has declined steadily since the early 2000s. Between 2000 and 2025, water use per person decreased by 38 percent (**Figure 4-2**), falling from 131 gallons per

capita per day (GPCD) to 82 GPCD. During this period, total demand decreased by approximately 8,800 AF—going from around 21,900 AF in 2000 to 13,057 AF today.

Several factors have contributed to this long-term reduction in per capita water use. Tiered residential pricing was adopted in 2009, strengthening incentives for efficient household water use. Additionally, beginning in 2012, Cal Water tripled conservation program expenditures, expanding customer access to tools and resources that support water-use efficiency. State and federal efficiency standards have significantly reduced water use from toilets, showers, clothes washers, and other plumbing fixtures.

Collectively, these changes have resulted in a sustained reduction in water use across the service area. These trends are expected to continue and are incorporated into the demand projections presented in the next section.

Table 4-1. Demands for Potable and Non-Potable Water – Actual (DWR Table 4-1)

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Actual Water Use					
		Level of Treatment When Delivered (OPTIONAL)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Single Family		Potable	6,358	5,926	5,717	5,884	5,887
Multi-Family		Potable	825	788	781	781	793
Commercial		Potable	4,108	4,081	3,910	3,960	3,916
Institutional		Potable	1,104	1,088	984	1,004	1,049
Industrial		Potable	893	839	797	782	687
Landscape	(a)	Potable	0	0	0	0	0
Other		Potable	10	11	5	8	4
Losses	(b)	Potable	748	954	499	714	721
Commercial	Recycled	Non-Potable	37	33	10	8	0.15
Losses	Recycled	Non-Potable	0	0	15	16	0
		Subtotal Potable	14,048	13,687	12,694	13,132	13,057
		Subtotal Non-Potable	37	33	25	24	0.15
		Total	14,085	13,720	12,719	13,156	13,057

Notes:

(a) District's billing system does not track this use type separate from other use types.

(b) Sum of potable real and apparent losses and authorized unbilled consumption from water loss reports.

(c) The total demand in DWR Table 4-1, volume supplied in DWR Table 2-1, and total supply in DWR Table 6-8 for Calendar Year 2025 may not be equal due to estimations of water loss based on historical state-reported water loss values.

Figure 4-1. Annual Total Water Demand by Sector

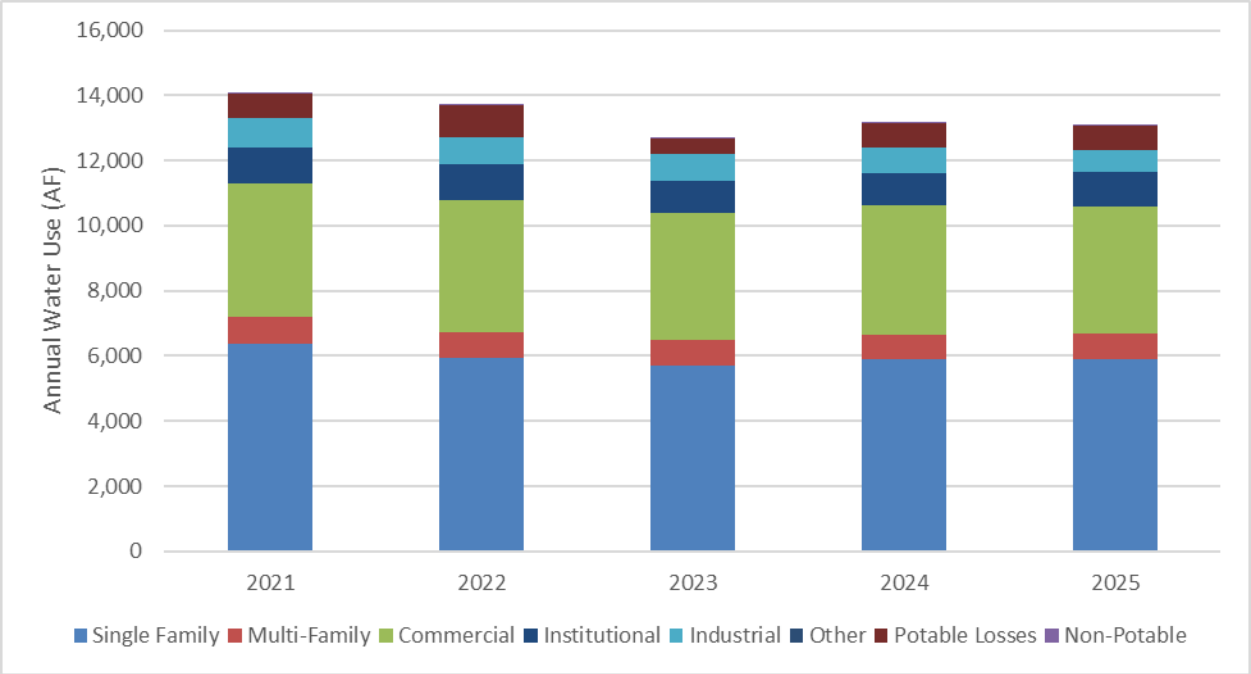
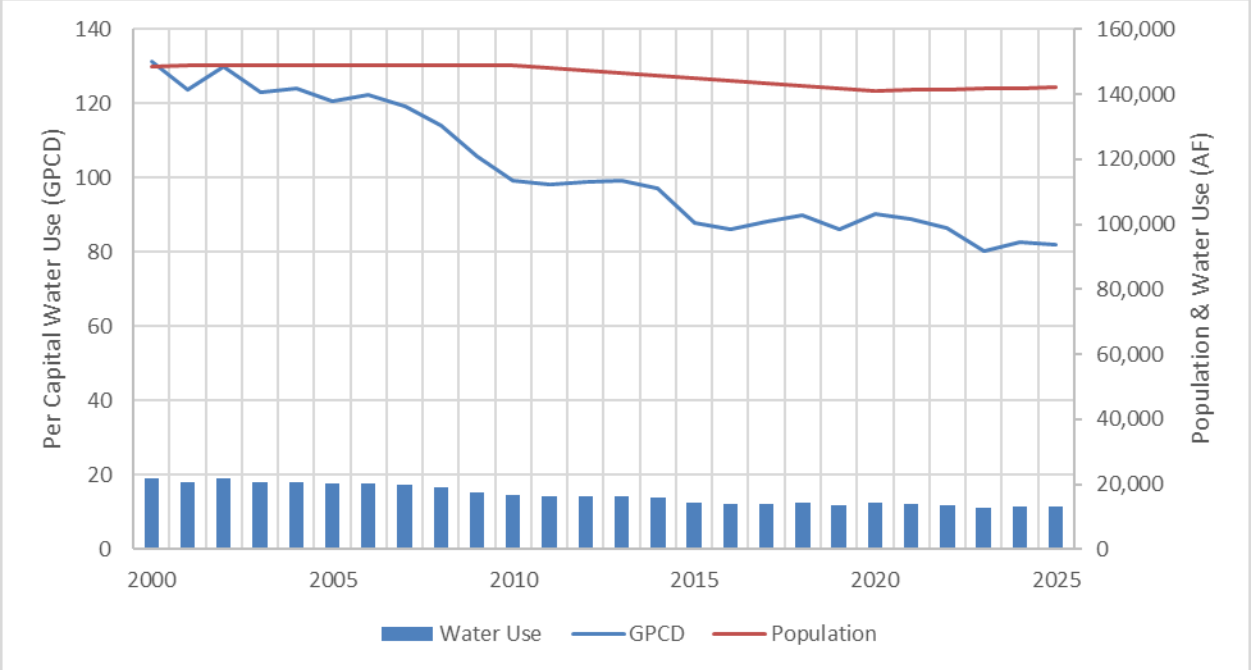


Figure 4-2. Annual Per Capita Water Use



4.2.2 Projected Water Use

Table 4-2 and **Figure 4-3** show projected water uses in five-year increments through 2050. Future water uses are projected by combining forecasts of future water services with forecasts of expected water use per service. The forecasts of future services are aligned with the population, housing, and employment forecasts described in Section 3.4. Separate growth rates were developed for residential and non-residential services based on these regional projections. Between 2025 and 2050, the total number of services is expected to increase from approximately 26,200 to about 26,600, a rate of growth generally consistent with the projected increase in service area population.

Baseline forecasts of expected use per service are calibrated to average usage for the previous three years. The baseline forecasts are then adjusted over the forecast period for expected changes in usage associated with:

1. **Passive water savings** that are primarily driven by plumbing codes and appliance standards that affect both the turnover of existing appliances and fixtures and the installation of new ones.
2. **Active water savings** that are driven by the continued implementation of District conservation programs.
3. **Behavioral responses to higher water service** costs that are driven by customer responsiveness to changes in marginal water prices and projected increases in water service costs over the forecast period.
4. **Water loss standards compliance** that is translated into a reduction in expected loss per service connection (see **Table 4-6**).

These adjustments are described in greater detail in the next section.

As shown in **Figure 4-4**, per capita demand is projected to continue declining, though at a more gradual pace than in previous decades, as many of the most accessible conservation opportunities—such as low-efficiency plumbing fixtures—have already been realized.

Table 4-2. Use for Potable and Non-Potable Water – Projected (DWR Table 4-2)

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Projected Water Use				
			2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Single Family		Potable	5,465	5,225	5,063	4,954	4,863
Multi-Family		Potable	739	706	684	669	657
Commercial		Potable	3,843	3,788	3,739	3,697	3,659
Institutional		Potable	992	978	966	955	945
Industrial		Potable	742	742	742	742	742
Landscape	(a)	Potable	0	0	0	0	0
Other		Potable	6	6	6	6	6
Losses	(b)	Potable	624	626	628	629	631
Subtotal Potable			12,411	12,070	11,827	11,652	11,502
Subtotal Non-Potable			0	0	0	0	0
Total			12,411	12,070	11,827	11,652	11,502

Notes:
(a) District's billing system does not track this use type separate from other use types.
(b) Sum of potable real and apparent losses and authorized unbilled consumption. Assumes compliance with state water loss standards by 2028.

Figure 4-3. Projected Annual Water Demand by Sector

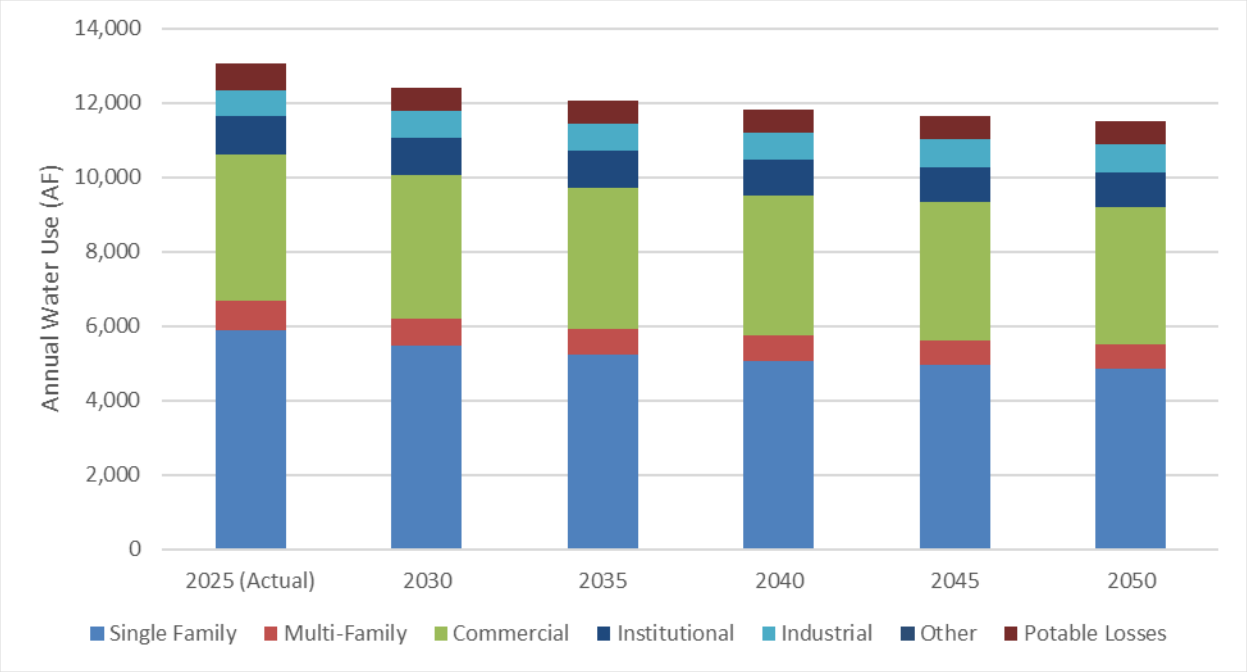
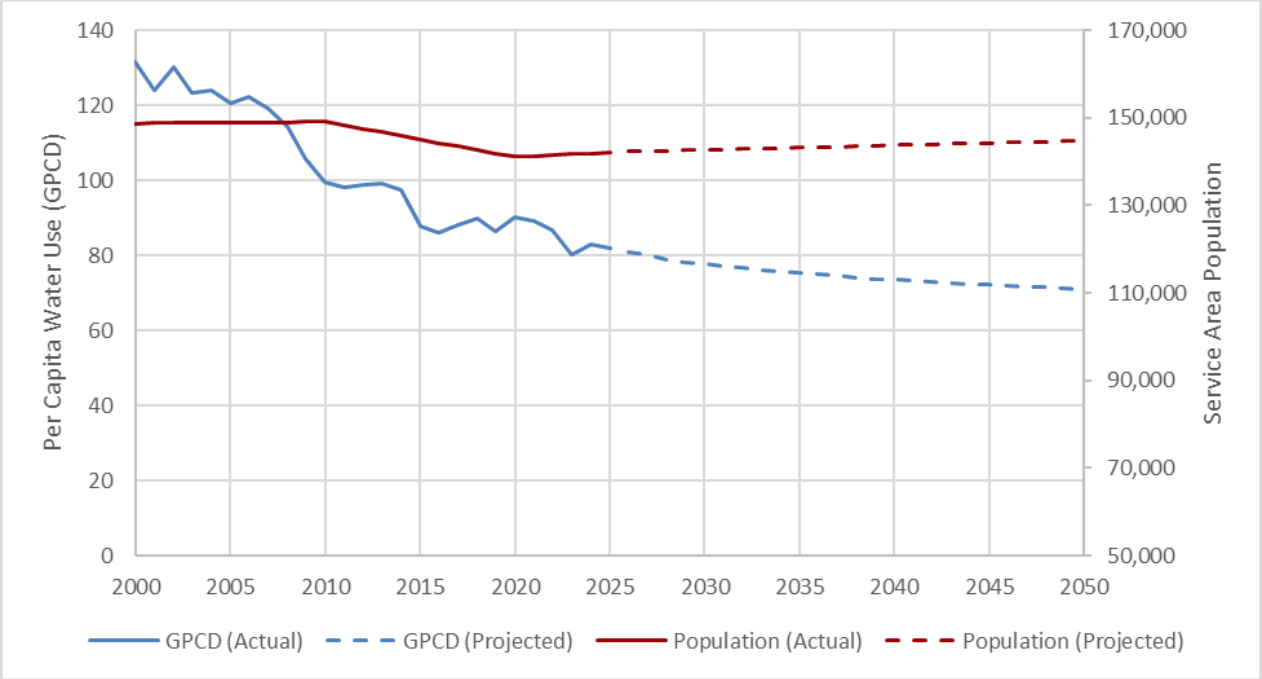


Figure 4-4. Projected Per Capita Water Use



4.2.3 Adjustments to Projected Water Uses

As noted in the previous section, four adjustments were made to projected water usage:

1. **Passive water savings** from plumbing codes and appliance standards.
2. **Active water savings** from implementation of the District's conservation programs.
3. **Behavioral responses to higher water service cost**.
4. **Water loss standards compliance**.

This section describes the data and methods underlying these adjustments as well as their relative magnitudes.

Table 4-3. Inclusion in Water Use Projections (DWR Table 4-3)

Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	Yes
If "Yes" to above: State the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found.	Section 4.2.3
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included in Projections?	Yes
OPTIONAL If the method for accounting Lower Income Residential Demands has been included, provide page number where this accounting can be found.	See notes
Notes: (a) All District residential customers, regardless of income level, are metered and thus the demands of residential customers with lower incomes are fully included in the single- and multi-family water uses shown in DWR Table 4-2.	

(1) Passive Water Savings Adjustment

☑ ***CWC §10631(d)(4)***

(A) Water use projections, where available, shall display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans identified by the urban water supplier, as applicable to the service area.

(B) To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following:

(i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections.

(ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.

The passive water savings adjustments reflect the effects of the following codes and regulations:

- **Assembly Bill (AB) 715 (2007)** requires that any toilet or urinal sold or installed in California on or after January 1, 2014, must not exceed flush ratings of 1.28 gallons per flush (gpf) for toilets and 0.5 gpf for urinals. These standards superseded the earlier 1991 limits of 1.6 and 1.0 gpf, respectively. In response to the Governor's Emergency Drought Response Executive Order B-29-15, the California Energy Commission adopted new urinal standards in April 2015, reducing allowable use to 0.125 gpf—75 percent lower than the AB 715 standard.
- **California Appliance Efficiency Regulations (California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 20, Sections 1601-1609)** set a two-tier standard for showerheads: a maximum flow rate

of 2.0 gallons per minute (gpm) for models manufactured on or after July 1, 2016, and a maximum flow rate of 1.8 gpm for models manufactured on or after July 1, 2018.

- **Federal appliance water efficiency standards** for residential and commercial clothes washers and dishwashers are established by the U.S. Department of Energy under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.
- **CALGreen Building Code** requirements apply to new construction and renovations in California. CALGreen includes prescriptive indoor standards limiting water consumption of plumbing fixtures and fittings, as well as an optional performance path requiring a 20 percent reduction in indoor water use relative to a calculated baseline using CALGreen worksheets.
- **Senate Bill (SB) 407 (2009)** mandates that all buildings constructed on or before January 1, 1994, retrofit noncompliant plumbing fixtures to meet current state efficiency standards. The law also requires sellers of single-family homes, effective January 1, 2017, to disclose in writing whether required plumbing fixture replacements have been completed. Similar disclosure requirements for multi-family and commercial properties took effect January 1, 2019. **SB 837 (2011)** reinforced these requirements by adding corresponding disclosure elements to the statutory property transfer disclosure statement.
- **Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO)** was updated by the California Water Commission in 2015. MWELO (or a locally adopted equivalent) limits water use for new and rehabilitated landscapes. Under MWELO, the maximum applied water allowance (MAWA) is set at 55 percent of reference evapotranspiration for residential landscapes and 45 percent for commercial landscapes, with exceptions for special uses such as sports fields, parks, or landscapes irrigated with recycled water.

Passive water savings adjustments were estimated using the Alliance for Water Efficiency's *Water Conservation Tracking Tool* (AWE Tracking Tool), a quantitative model widely used by water utilities to assess both active and passive water savings.[7]

(2) Active Savings Adjustment

Active savings refer to water savings resulting from the District's implementation of water conservation programs, customer education efforts, and the provision of financial incentives (e.g., rebates). The active savings adjustment assumes continuation of the District's current conservation programs at implementation levels consistent with conservation program funding authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) in Cal Water's most recent General Rate Case.

[7]AWE's Tracking Tool is available at: https://allianceforwaterefficiency.org/resource/water-conservation-tracking-tool/

A description of the District's existing and planned conservation programs, also referred to as Demand Management Measures (DMMs), is provided in Chapter 9. Projected compliance with state urban water conservation regulations is addressed in Chapter 5.

As with passive savings, the cumulative effects of these programs on future water demand were estimated using the AWE Tracking Tool.

(3) Customer Price Response Adjustment

The AWE Tracking Tool was also used to calculate customer price response adjustments. The adjustment assumes a sustained 1.0 percent annual rate of increase above general price inflation in the marginal cost of water service.

The AWE Tracking Tool's default demand elasticities were used to adjust baseline demands over the forecast period in response to the real increases in marginal water service costs. The demand elasticities estimate the expected percentage change in water use given a 1.0 percent inflation-adjusted increase in marginal water cost. For example, an elasticity of -0.1 implies that demand will decrease, on average, by 0.1 percent given a 1.0 percent increase in marginal water cost.

The default elasticities used by the tracking tool are as follows:

- Single-Family: -0.15
- Multi-Family: -0.075
- CII: -0.15
- Irrigation: -0.25

Because higher water service cost encourages conservation program participation, the AWE Tracking Tool's default elasticities are purposely conservative (i.e., small in magnitude) in order to reduce the likelihood of double counting water savings.

(4) Water Loss Standards Compliance

The water loss standards compliance adjustment is based on the difference between average real and apparent water loss, as reported in the District's most recent three water loss reports (see **Table 4-5**), and the corresponding standards. Real and apparent water use per service is reduced by these differences in 2028, the deadline for compliance with the standards, if the average loss rates exceed their standards.

(5) Summary of Demand Adjustments

Table 4-4 and **Figure 4-5** show the impact of the demand adjustments on projected water use. In total, the adjustments reduce projected 2050 water use by 12 percent relative to the baseline forecast. Most of the reduction is associated with passive conservation water savings (55

percent), followed by active program water savings (36 percent), then water loss standards compliance (6 percent), and water service cost (3 percent). The water service cost adjustment incorporates adjustments for projected increases in both household income and the price of water. The relatively small adjustments shown in the table indicate that the increase in demand from projected increases in household income are projected to partially offset the reductions in demand associated with the projected increases in the price of water.

Table 4-4. Projected Baseline and Adjusted Potable Water Demand

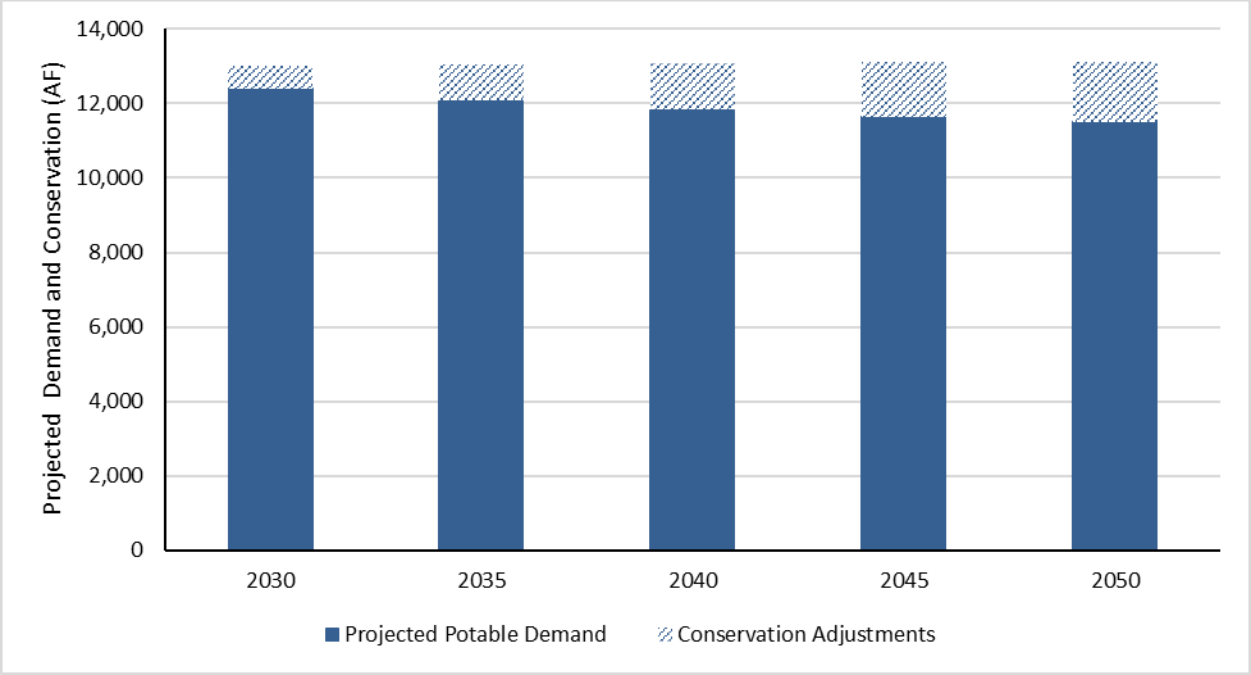
Water Conservation Type	Projected Potable Water Demand				
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Baseline Potable Water Demand	13,025	13,052	13,078	13,105	13,132
Demand Adjustments					
Passive Conservation	363	591	737	830	900
Active Conservation	143	270	384	483	583
Water Service Cost (a)	13	24	34	43	50
Water Loss Standards Compliance (b)	96	96	96	97	97
Subtotal Adjustments	614	982	1,251	1,453	1,629
Projected Potable Demand	12,411	12,070	11,827	11,652	11,502

Notes:

(a) Water cost adjustments incorporate adjustments for increases in both income and price. Negative water service cost adjustments indicate the increase in demand because of increased income is greater than the reduction in demand because of increased price of water.

(b) Compliance with loss standards by 2028 is assumed. No reported adjustment indicates current losses per connection are below the District's standards for real and apparent water loss.

Figure 4-5. Projected Potable Water Demand and Conservation



4.3 Distribution System Water Loss

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (3)***

(A) The distribution system water loss shall be quantified for each of the five years preceding the plan update, in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to Section 10608.34.

(B) The distribution system water loss quantification shall be reported in accordance with a worksheet approved or developed by the department through a public process. The water loss quantification worksheet shall be based on the water system balance methodology developed by the American Water Works Association.

(C) In the plan due July 1, 2021, and in each update thereafter, data shall be included to show whether the urban retail water supplier met the distribution loss standards enacted by the board pursuant to Section 10608.34.

4.3.1 Previous Five Years Distribution System Losses

Since 2016, urban retail water suppliers have been required under California Water Code (CWC) §10608.34 and CCR §638.1 et seq to quantify distribution system water losses using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Free Water Audit Software (referred to as "water loss audit reports"). **Table 4-5** summarizes the water loss audit reports submitted to the DWR since 2021.

Table 4-5. Water Loss Audit Reporting (DWR Table 4-5)

Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1 R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
CA1910036	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
	2025	(see notes)

Notes:
(a) Submitted water loss reports are available at: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/
(b) 2025 water loss audit reports are not due until January 1, 2027, after the July 2026 UWMP filing deadline.

4.3.2 Progress Toward Meeting the Water Loss Performance Standard

In 2022, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted new performance standards for urban retail water suppliers that would reduce water loss by nearly 35 percent. Effective starting in 2023, the SWRCB provided a volumetric standard to each urban retail water supplier that sets cost-effective levels of achievable water loss given each water system's characteristics and budgets. Suppliers will be required to start meeting individual volumetric loss standards over a three-year period beginning January 2028. This water loss standard is one component of the Making Conservation a California Way of Life (MCCWL) Regulation.[8]

CWC §10631 (3)(c) requires that this UWMP demonstrate whether the distribution loss standards enacted by the SWRCB pursuant to CWC §10608.34 have been met. **Table 4-6** shows that the District's current real water loss rate exceeds the real loss standard established by the SWRCB while its current apparent loss rate is below the apparent loss standard. The District is implementing water loss management programs and aims to reach compliance by the 2028 deadline.

[8] SWRCB, 2025. Making Conservation a California Way of Life, dated January 2025. Accessed From: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/conservation/regs/water_efficiency_legislation.html.

Table 4-6. Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standards (DWR Table 4-6)

Public Water System ID #	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System? (y/n) If no, Supplier will not complete this row.	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit			State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard (a)	Units for Real Water Loss (b)	Number Of Services	Volume of Real Loss (c) (AF)	Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard (a)	Units for Apparent Water Loss (b)	Number Of Services	Volume of Apparent Loss (c) (AF)	Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
CA1910036	Yes	8.6	GPSCD	27,361	364	11.9	11.4	GPSCD	27,361	316	10.3

Notes:
(a) Provided by State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).
(b) GPSCD = Gallons per service connection per day.
(c) Result from most recent validated AWWA water loss report.

4.4 Climate Change Considerations

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

☑ ***CWC §10635(b)***

(b) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, a drought risk assessment …(and) shall include each of the following …

(4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

As discussed in Section 3.3, the East Los Angeles District's climate has been warming. Changing climate can affect water demands, as extreme and higher temperatures can lead to increases in water use. At the same time, adaptive behavior by water users, such as replacing existing landscape with more drought-tolerant landscape material, may partially offset these effects. Pursuant to the CWC requirements and the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, this Plan incorporates climate change considerations into the water demand projections provided in this section.

For many years, Cal Water has focused on identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities. Cal Water's initial evaluations in 2016 and 2020 formed the foundation for the Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (Climate Assessment) which was completed in 2021. This Climate Assessment considered climate-related risks and opportunities over three distinct time horizons:

- The early-century horizon (2020-2049) includes near-term vulnerabilities and adaptation measures to consider for implementation.
- The mid-century horizon (2035-2064) covers longer-term investments, such as new facilities constructed after the lifespan of the current infrastructure.
- The late-century horizon (2070-2099) evaluates long-term adaptation pathways.

Climate projections for each time horizon were averaged to account for natural climate variability across shorter periods. Cal Water also followed guidance from the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to leverage Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) for a range of possible climate futures. RCPs show trajectories of atmospheric Green House Gas (GHG) concentrations for different timeframes and emission levels. Based on the findings from our foundational work and the associated literature review, the following RCPs were selected for risk analysis:

- RCP 4.5 is an intermediate scenario that assumes an estimated global temperature rise between 2.0 degrees Celsius and 3.0 degrees Celsius from pre-industrial levels by 2100, with anthropogenic GHG emissions peaking in 2040.
- RCP 8.5 is a high-emissions scenario that assumes temperature increases of at least 4.0 degrees Celsius from pre-industrial levels by 2100, with anthropogenic GHG emissions continuing to rise over the next century.

Although RCP 2.6 is the lower bound of the RCP scenarios adopted by the IPCC, Cal Water selected RCP 4.5, since Cal Water believes it to be a more realistic potential lower bound, because achieving RCP 2.6 requires significant actions at a global scale. The California Fourth Climate Assessment also identified RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, which are consistent with planning models that stage agencies use.

The Climate Assessment also identifies and prioritizes climate-driven risks to future water supply availability and critical operations and assets, projects and assesses supply of and demand for water, and identifies primary risks to Cal Water's operations.

The Climate Assessment provides actionable insights and a reliable framework for future planning. Using this framework, Cal Water intends to continue implementing programs that capitalize on these adaptation strategies.

The Executive Summaries from the 2016 and 2020 foundational work, and the Climate Assessment, can be found in **Appendix F**.

4.4.1 Characteristic Five-Year Water Use

☑ ***CWC § 10635(b)(3)***

(b) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, a drought risk assessment for its water service to its customers as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects and programs to be included in the urban water management plan. The urban water supplier may conduct an interim update or updates to this drought risk assessment within the five-year cycle of its urban water management plan update. The drought risk assessment shall include each of the following…

(3) A comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with ***the total projected water use for the drought period.*** (Emphasis added).

In accordance with CWC §10635(b)(3), UWMPs must provide a five-year Drought Risk Assessment (see Section 7.5). As a first step, DWR suggests that water suppliers estimate their unconstrained water demand for the next five years (2026-2030). Unconstrained water demand is water use in the absence of drought water use restrictions. These numbers can then be adjusted to estimate the five-years' cumulative drought effects. The Drought Risk Assessment

presented in Section 7.5 incorporates adjustments to unconstrained water demand in accordance with the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).

As part of the sales forecasting process for General Rate Cases before the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), Cal Water conducts econometric modeling to evaluate the sensitivity of water sales to variations in weather conditions. These models were used to simulate differences in projected water use under normal weather conditions and under multiple dry-year scenarios. For this analysis, historical weather data from the dry periods of 1929–1934, 1987–1991, and 2013–2016 were applied.

The results indicate that the District's annual water use under a multiple dry-year scenario would increase by approximately 4.0 percent relative to normal conditions. This increase reflects the sensitivity of District demands to climate variability, particularly in spring and autumn transitional irrigation periods.

Projected unconstrained demands for 2026-2030 for normal and multi-dry-year scenarios are provided in **Table 4-7**.

Table 4-7. Characteristic Five-Year Water Use for Normal and Multi-Year Dry Scenarios

Water Year Type	2026 (AF)	2027 (AF)	2028 (AF)	2029 (AF)	2030 (AF)
Normal	12,891	12,786	12,589	12,497	12,411
Multi-Year Dry	13,422	13,312	13,106	13,011	12,921

4.5 Coordinating Water Use Projections

☑ ***CWC §10631***

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

As described in Chapter 6, the District purchases imported water from Central Basin Municipal Water District which was provided with the East Los Angeles District's 2026-2050 water demand projections as part of the preparation of the UWMP.

Chapter 5
SB X7-7 Baseline, 2020 Target and 2025 Reporting

Senate Bill (SB) X7-7 mandated a 20 percent reduction in urban per capita water use across California by 2020. To achieve this goal, SB X7-7 required each retail supplier to establish an urban water use target (2020 Target), contributing to the State's collective efforts. Because the California Water Code (CWC) does not set an end date for reporting progress in meeting the 2020 Target, this section of the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan) demonstrates the California Water Service (Cal Water) East Los Angeles District's (also referred to herein as the "District") compliance with SB X7-7 in 2020.

This chapter has the following sections:

5.1 Demonstration of Compliance with the 2020 Target in 2020

5.2 Nexus to State Water Board Urban Water Use Objectives

5.1 Demonstration of Compliance with the 2020 Target in 2020

☑ ***CWC §10608.40***

Urban water retail suppliers shall report to the department on their progress in meeting their urban water use targets as part of their urban water management plans submitted pursuant to Section 10631.

☑ ***CWC §10608.12***

(af) "Urban retail water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes.

The East Los Angeles District achieved its 2020 Target in 2020. The data used to calculate the 2020 Target and demonstrate compliance are documented in the District's 2020 UWMP. **Table** 5-1 below summarizes the District's 2020 Target and actual 2020 gallons per capita per day (GPCD), confirming that it met the SB X7-7 compliance requirements.

Table 5-1. SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress (DWR Table 5-1)

☐	**Check the box if the Supplier was not an Urban Water Supplier during or before the 2020 UWMP reporting cycle. Proceed to the next table.**					
Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target?	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier achieve targeted reduction for 2020?	**Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020**	
					Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form)	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
No	Individual Target	115	84	Yes		N/A

5.2 Nexus to State Water Board Urban Water Use Objectives

☑ ***CWC § 10609.20***

(a) Each urban retail water supplier shall calculate its urban water use objective no later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter.

(b) The calculation shall be based on the urban retail water supplier's water use conditions for the previous calendar or fiscal year.

☑ ***CWC § 10609.22***

(a) An urban retail water supplier shall calculate its actual urban water use no later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter.

(b) The calculation shall be based on the urban retail water supplier's water use for the previous calendar or fiscal year.

☑ ***CWC § 10609.24***

(a) An urban retail water supplier shall submit a report to the department no later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter. The report shall include all of the following:

(1) The urban water use objective calculated pursuant to Section 10609.20 along with relevant supporting data.

(2) The actual urban water use calculated pursuant to Section 10609.22 along with relevant supporting data.

(3) Documentation of the implementation of the performance measures for CII water use.

(4) A description of the progress made towards meeting the urban water use objective.

(5) The validated water loss audit report conducted pursuant to Section 10608.34.

(b) The department shall post the reports and information on its internet website.

(c) The board may issue an information order or conservation order to, or impose civil liability on, an entity or individual for failure to submit a report required by this section.

In July 2024, California adopted the Making Conservation a California Way of Life (MCCWL) regulation, implementing Senate Bill (SB) 606 and Assembly Bill (AB) 1668 to support long-term water conservation and drought resilience. The regulation establishes annual Urban Water Use Objectives (UWUOs) for urban retail water suppliers and introduces performance measures for commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) water uses.

The UWUO is a water budget–based framework that is specific to each urban retail water supplier. It consists of the following components: (1) a residential indoor water use standard; (2)

a residential outdoor water budget; (3) a CII landscape outdoor water use standard for landscapes served by dedicated irrigation meters; (4) a water loss standard; (5) allowable variances; and (6) a potable reuse bonus. Beginning in 2027, suppliers must annually assess whether the sum of their regulated water uses—residential indoor and outdoor use, dedicated irrigation meter use, and distribution system water loss—is at or below their UWUO.

The state standards underlying the residential indoor, residential outdoor, and CII outdoor components of the UWUO will become increasingly stringent over time. As a result, compliance is expected to require continued reductions in water use beyond those achieved under the SB X7-7 framework.[9] Urban retail water suppliers are required to report annually to the State Water Resources Control Board on water use relative to their UWUOs. The East Los Angeles District submits UWUO compliance data through the Department of Water Resources' Water Use Efficiency Data portal.[10]

Although projections of UWUO compliance are not required as part of an Urban Water Management Plan, they provide useful insight into the magnitude and timing of future conservation needs. For this reason, Cal Water has evaluated how projected regulated water use in the District compares to anticipated UWUO requirements over the planning horizon, with findings expressed as relative changes to baseline demand needed for compliance.

The assessment of future UWUO compliance for the District is predicated on levels of conservation that are currently authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), together with anticipated passive conservation savings. These passive savings include continued turnover of plumbing fixtures and appliances subject to state and federal efficiency standards and customer behavioral responses to conservation-oriented rate structures. The baseline demand projections described in Chapter 4 reflect these authorized active conservation programs and anticipated passive savings.

Under this baseline demand scenario, regulated water use in the District is projected to remain below the applicable UWUO requirements through 2050. However, as discussed in Section 4.3, current water loss rates in the District exceed the water loss standards assigned by the state and must be reduced to the level of the standards by 2028 in order to comply with the water loss requirements of the MCCWL regulation.

Based on this evaluation, real water losses will need to be reduced on the order of approximately 25 to 30 percent from current levels (see **Table 4-6**) in order to achieve compliance with the state water loss standards.

[9] Under the MCCWL regulation, the SB X7-7 target serves as a backstop on the UWUO. If a supplier's UWUO exceeds its SB X7-7 target, its UWUO becomes its SB X7-7 target.
[10] DWR's Water Use Efficiency Data Portal: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/uwuo_plans

Achieving these reductions in real water loss will depend on Cal Water's ability to implement water loss management programs in the District. For public utilities regulated by the CPUC, expansion of water loss management programs necessary to achieve reductions require CPUC authorization. Accordingly, future compliance with the water loss component of the MCCWL regulations for the District will depend on timely approval of expanded water loss management programs and related measures necessary to meet the state water loss standards.

Cal Water has requested authorization for additional conservation expenditures to support water loss management programs in the District in its 2024 General Rate Case. At the time this UWMP was prepared, a final decision in that proceeding had not yet been issued. As a result, it remains uncertain whether the requested level of funding needed to support compliance with state water loss requirements will be approved.

Chapter 6
Water Supply Characterization

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (b)*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:*

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

This chapter provides a description of the California Water Service (Cal Water) East Los Angeles District's (also referred to herein as the "District") current water supplies, including a discussion of their purchased water, the underlying groundwater basin and its management, and potential supply sources, such as surface water, stormwater, and recycled water, as well as an assessment of the energy intensity used to operate the District's treatment and distribution system. This chapter includes the following sections:

6.1 Purchased Water

6.2 Groundwater

6.3 Surface Water

6.4 Stormwater

6.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

6.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

6.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

6.8 Future Water Projects

6.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

6.10 Special Conditions

6.11 Energy Intensity

6.1 Purchased Water

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (h)*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:*

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

Cal Water currently purchases imported water to meet a portion of demand in its East Los Angeles District from the Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD), which is a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The CBMWD acts as a secondary wholesale water agency, purchasing the water from MWD and reselling it to the District.

CBMWD acts as secondary wholesaler, both purchasing water from MWD and reselling it to the District. MWD is a wholesale water provider that serves imported water to 26 member agencies across 5,200 square miles of Southern California. MWD receives imported water conveyed from the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) and the Delta via the State Water Project (SWP), which are described in this section.

Colorado River

The Colorado River originates in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado and flows southwest to the Arizona-California border, then continues south into Mexico to the Colorado River Delta and ultimately to the Gulf of California. MWD diverts Colorado River water from Laka Havasu into the CRA, which has a capacity of 1.25 million AFY and is operated by MWD. The CRA then conveys water west to its terminus at Lake Mathews in Riverside County, within MWD's service area.

MWD is entitled to 550,000 AFY of Colorado River water under contracts with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, which is considered a portion of California's 4.4 million AFY senior allocation under the Quantification Settlement Agreement and related agreements. In addition, MWD can access up to 662,000 AFY above California's 4.4 million AFY if unused water from higher-priority users or conserved water through transfer programs becomes available, as well as 180,000 AFY when surplus flows are available. Additional information on the Colorado River's future supply reliability, including ongoing drought conditions and new long-term operating plan, is provided in Section 7.1.1.

Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta Watershed

MWD began receiving water from the Delta via the SWP in the early 1970s. The SWP is owned by the State of California and operated by DWR. It is the largest state-operated water and power system in the nation and consists of a vast network of waterways that move water from Northern California through the Delta to parts of the San Francisco Bay Area, Central Valley, and Southern California.

The SWP captures snowmelt and runoff from the northeastern Sierra Nevada Mountains that has flowed to the Delta via rivers and reservoirs. From the Delta, water is pumped into the SWP to be delivered to SWP Contractors that receive allocations of SWP each year.

MWD is the largest of the 29 state water contractors with a long-term contract for water supply from the SWP with DWR. MWD's contract allocation is presently 1,911,500 AFY. The SWP water supply contracts set forth the base annual water supply entitlement that a state water contractor may expect to be provided under the contract, as detailed in "Table A" of the contracts. However, actual delivery varies by year, depending on hydrologic conditions, water quality and environmental conditions, state water contractor delivery requests, current reservoir storage, and other operational factors. Additional information on SWP supply reliability is provided in Section 7.1.1.

6.2 Groundwater

☑ ***CWC § 10631***

(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), providing supporting and related information, including all of the following:

(4) If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information:

(A) The current version of any groundwater sustainability plan or alternative adopted pursuant to Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720), any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management for basins underlying the urban water supplier's service area.

(B) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. For basins that a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For a basin that has not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to coordinate with groundwater sustainability agencies or groundwater management agencies listed in subdivision (c) of Section 10723 to maintain or achieve sustainable groundwater conditions in accordance with a groundwater sustainability plan or alternative adopted pursuant to Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720).

(C) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

The East Los Angeles District's groundwater supplies are managed in an effort to coordinate with existing regional conjunctive-use programs and to take advantage of economic incentives and the lease market to the fullest extent possible. The District pumps groundwater from the adjudicated Central Basin (California Department of Water Resources [DWR] Basin No. 4-011.04). Over the past five years, the District relied on groundwater to meet 67 to 87 percent of its total demands.

6.2.1 Basin Description and Status

As shown on **Figure 6-1**, the District overlies the Central Basin of the Los Angeles Groundwater Basin. A detailed description of the Central Basin is given in California's Groundwater Bulletin 118.[11] A summary of the Central Basin adjudication order can be found at:
https://www.usbr.gov/lc/socal/basinstudies/LA%20Adjudication%20Dec%202014.pdf.

[11] Current Bulletin 118 information is available on DWR's website: https://water.ca.gov/programs/groundwater-management/bulletin-118

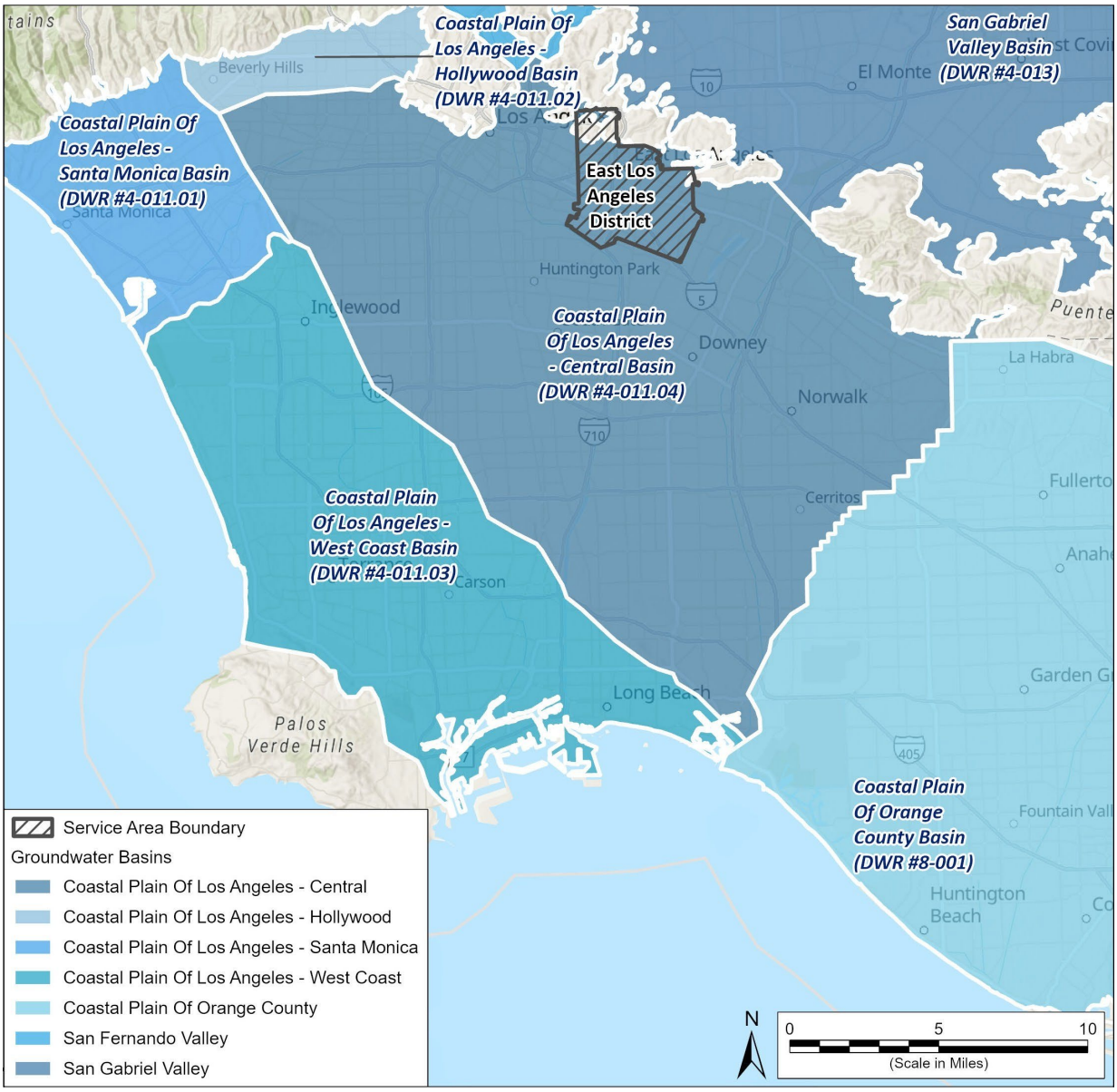
The Central Basin is bounded on the north by a surface divide called the La Brea High, and on the northeast and east by emergent less permeable Tertiary rocks of the Elysian, Repetto, Merced and Puente Hills. The southeast boundary roughly follows Coyote Creek, which is a regional drainage province boundary. The southwest boundary is formed by the Newport Inglewood fault system and the associated folded rocks of the Newport Inglewood uplift. The Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers drain inland basins and pass across the surface of the Central Basin on their way to the Pacific Ocean Bay.

The adjudication of the Central Basin began out of the collective concern expressed by the major pumpers regarding the impacts that reduced groundwater quantity and quality would have on the future of their communities. The CBMWD was formed in 1952 to distribute supplemental water to the major water purveyors. In 1954 the CBMWD was annexed into the MWD so that access to the imported water supplies was available to the region.

The Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD) was created in 1959, largely out of cooperation between the West Coast Basin Water Association and the Central Basin Water Association, with the directive to facilitate artificial replenishment of the two basins as a means of eliminating the overdraft and halting seawater intrusion. To quiet the title to and limit production of the groundwater in Central Basin the WRD filed a lawsuit in Superior Court, Los Angeles in 1962 against more than 700 parties. Later that year after a vast majority of the pumpers approved of the approach, the Court adopted an interim agreement to limit production from the Central Basin. In 1965, following extensive meetings by the parties to work out a settlement that was supported by pumpers representing over 75 percent of the Central Basin's anticipated water rights, the court approved the stipulated judgment for the Central Basin.

This judgment established an adjudicated water right for each party, but limited the Allowable Pumping Allocation (APA) to 80 percent of the water right. The East Los Angeles District's APA is 11,774 acre-feet per year (AFY).

Figure 6-1. Groundwater Basin Underlying the East Los Angeles District



6.2.2 Groundwater Management

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) and its subsequent amendments do not apply to adjudicated basins such as the Central Basin. Instead, as the regional groundwater management agency for West Coast and Central Basins, two of the most utilized groundwater basins in the state of California, the WRD plays an integral role in overall water resource management in southern Los Angeles County. The WRD manages groundwater for nearly four million residents in 43 cities of southern Los Angeles County. The 420 square mile service area

uses about 220,000 AFY of groundwater, which equates to nearly 50 percent of the total regional water demand. The WRD ensures that a reliable supply of high-quality groundwater is available through its clean water projects, water supply programs, and effective management principles.[12]

6.2.3 Historical Pumping and Supply Sufficiency

Cal Water has a total of 13 wells located within the District service area boundaries shown in **Figure 6-1**.

There are 17 surface storage structures, enabling the groundwater wells to pump to storage during non-peak demand periods and provide peak day demand. The District has sufficient production capacity to supply all of the District's current annual average day and maximum day demand.

Table 6-1 lists the amount of groundwater pumped by Cal Water over the past five years. The available groundwater supply and the purchased water supply have been sufficient to meet all of the District's demands in the past five years and all prior years.

Table 6-1. Groundwater Volume Pumped (DWR Table 6-1)

☐	**Check the box if the Supplier does not pump groundwater.**						
☐	**Check the box if all or part of the groundwater below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)**						
Groundwater Type	**Water Type (OPTIONAL)**	**Location or Basin Name**	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Central Basin	9,492	10,824	11,047	11,701	11,550
		TOTAL	9,492	10,824	11,047	11,701	11,550

Notes:
(a) Cal Water has an Allowable Pumping Amount of 11,774 AFY in the Central Basin.

6.3 Surface Water

Cal Water does not impound or divert surface water as a means to meet demands in the East Los Angeles District.

[12] WRD, 2025. Water Replenishment District of Southern California Engineering Survey and Report, dated May 2025.

6.4 Stormwater

There are no plans to divert stormwater for beneficial uses in the East Los Angeles District.

6.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

☑ ***CWC § 10633***

The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area.

The recycling of wastewater offers several benefits to Cal Water and its customers. One of these benefits is to help maintain a sustainable groundwater water supply either through direct recharge, or by reducing potable supply needs by utilizing recycled water for appropriate uses (e.g., landscape irrigation) now being served by potable water. Cal Water is evaluating the feasibility of specific recycled water projects that could be implemented and will incorporate these findings in future water supply planning. The potential amount of recycled water that can be produced is proportional to the amount of wastewater that is locally generated and is discussed in the following sections.

6.5.1 Recycled Water Coordination

The following is a listing of the wastewater agencies and type of treatment that the District relies on for wastewater treatment and recycled water:

- Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD); and,
- CBMWD

The treatment level for each agency is described further in the following section.

6.5.2 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

☑ ***CWC § 10633 (a)***

A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

☑ ***CWC § 10633 (b)***

A description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.

The LACSD owns, operates, and maintains the sewer system consisting of gravity sewers, pumping stations, and force mains to collect wastewater from East Los Angeles District service area (Sanitation District #5). The collected wastewater is discharged to trunk sewers and interceptors owned and operated by the LACSD. The A.K Warren Water Resource Facility (formerly known as the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant) provides the wastewater service for the District service area.

The A.K Warren Water Resource Facility is the largest of the LACSD's wastewater treatment plants. It provides advanced primary and partial secondary treatment for 400 million gallons per day (MGD) of wastewater and serves a population of approximately 4.8 million residents, businesses and industries. The treated wastewater is disinfected with chlorine and sent to the Pacific Ocean through a network of outfalls that extend two miles off the Palos Verdes Peninsula to a depth of 200 feet.

The LACSD owns, operates, and maintains the sewer system consisting of gravity sewers, pumping stations, and force mains to collect wastewater from East Los Angeles District service area (Sanitation District #2 and 23). Wastewater collected within this area is discharged to trunk sewers and interceptors owned and operated by the LACSD. In addition to its core wastewater conveyance and treatment functions, the Sanitation Districts now produce recycled water through several facilities and initiatives; this recycled water is treated and distributed for a variety of beneficial uses such as groundwater replenishment, industrial applications, agricultural irrigation, and other non-potable purposes at hundreds of sites across the region. The Sanitation Districts have also advanced regional projects such as the Pure Water Southern California program, in partnership with the MWD, to expand the purification and reuse of treated wastewater-potential providing a new, drought-resilient water source for millions of residents.[13]

Estimates for the District wastewater quantity (indoor usage) are shown in **Table 6-2**. The calculation is based on annualizing 90 percent of January water use in the District service area. **Table 6-3** summarizes the service area wastewater treatment and discharge volumes.

[13] Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts website, https://www.lacsd.org/services/wastewater-programs-permits/water-reuse-program.

Table 6-2. Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2025 (DWR Table 6-2)

☐	Check the box if there is no wastewater collection system.
	Percentage of 2025 service area covered by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)
	Percentage of 2025 service area population covered by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? (OPTIONAL)	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (AF)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts	Estimated	15,167	A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility, Place ID 234156	No
Total Wastewater Collected from Service Area in 2025:		15,167		

Notes:

(a) The volume of wastewater collected from the East Los Angeles District service area in 2025 is estimated by annualizing 90 percent of January water use in the District.

(b) The A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility was formerly known as the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant.

Table 6-3. Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area in 2025 (DWR Table 6-3)

☒	Check box if no wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area.														
Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area?	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (AF)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated (AF)	2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater											
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area		Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area		Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use		Required Discharge for Instream Flow		Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment			
				Treatment Level	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level	Volume (AF)	Name of other entity	
Total															
Notes:															

6.5.3 Recycled Water System and Recycled Water Beneficial Uses

☑ ***CWC § 10633 (c-g)***

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

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

(e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

(f) A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

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

The CBMWD has developed a regional water recycling program in response to increasing demands for water, limitations on imported water supplies and the threat of drought. The recycled water distribution system includes over 80 miles of purple pipeline and four pump stations. The pump stations include the Rio Hondo Pump Station, Hollydale Pump Station, Cerritos Pump Station owned by the City of Cerritos, and Cudahy Pump Station. Through this regional distribution system, CBMWD distributes tertiary-treated recycled water obtained from the San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant in Whitter and the Los Coyotes Water Reclamation Plant in Cerritos (both owned and operated by the LACSD) to industrial, commercial, and landscape customers throughout southeast Los Angeles County. The program delivers approximately 4,500 to 5,500 AFY of recycled water sourced from regional wastewater reclamation plants and conveyed through the interconnected pipeline network to offset potable water demand and enhance regional supply reliability.[14]

The CBMWD continues to pursue funding and implement projects to expand recycled water use within its service area. As reflected in recent California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documentation, CBMWD plans to install additional recycled water pipeline segments, with construction activities anticipated to begin in 2025 to serve new public and landscape sites.[15] These efforts are part of CBMWD's ongoing program to expand its recycled water distribution

[14] Central Basin Municipal Water District Recycled Water Information: https://www.centralbasin.org/water-supplies/recycled-water

[15] Central Basin Municipal Water District Proposition 1 Recycled Water Customer Conversion for Disadvantaged Communities Project: https://ceqanet.lci.ca.gov/2024121136/2

system, increase recycled water deliveries, and further diversify and strengthen local water supplies.

As shown in **Table 6-4**, only 0.15 AF of recycled water was utilized in 2025. As of February 2025, there was no recycled water used in the District due to the sole recycled customer leaving the District. However, it is estimated that a small amount of recycled water (5 AFY) will be used in the future.

As shown in **Table 6-5**, the 2020 UWMP projected that approximately 35 AF of recycled water would be used in 2025. This projected use did not materialize; however, prior to the District's sole recycled water customer leaving the District, between 2021 and 2024 the District used on average 30 AFY of recycled water. Further discrepancy between the 2020 projection and actual recycled water use can also be attributed to changes in project timing, delays in the availability of recycled water supplies, and uncertainties associated with planned development and customer participation.

Table 6-4. Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area (DWR Table 6-4)

☒	Check box if recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier.
Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water (OPTIONAL):	Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD)
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL):	Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD)
Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (Volume) (OPTIONAL):	
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL):	

Use Type	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	Additional Information (as needed)	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)	Potential Recycled Water Use	
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	Volume	Narrative Page Number (OPTIONAL)
Commercial use	Non-Potable	Includes distribution losses	0.15	0	0	0	0	0		
		Total:	0.15	0	0	0	0	0		

Notes:
(a) The District's sole recycled customer ceased operations in the District in February 2025.

Table 6-5. 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual (DWR Table 6-5)

☐	**Check the box if recycled water was not used in 2025 nor projected for use in 2020.**	
Use Type	2020 Projection for 2025	2025 Actual Use
	(AF)	(AF)
Commercial use	35	0.15
Total	35	0.15

Notes:
(a) The District's sole recycled customer ceased operations in the District in February 2025.

6.5.4 Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

With respect to the expansion of the recycled water use in the District, Cal Water relies on CBMWD as CBMWD is responsible for:

- Determining the technical and economic feasibility of supplying recycled water to its service area, including in East Los Angeles;
- Encouraging the use of and optimizing the use of recycled water in its service area, including in East Los Angeles; and,
- Expansion of recycled water lines within the service area, including in East Los Angeles.

As noted above, CBMWD continues to pursue funding and implement projects to expand recycled water use within its service area.

At this time, as shown in **Table 6-6**, Cal Water does not have plans to use recycled water within the District; however, Cal Water is actively seeking recycled water customers as feasible.

Table 6-6. Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use (DWR Table 6-6)

☒	Check the box if the Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future.		
Section 6.5.4; Page 73	Page location of narrative in UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use (AF)
		Total	
Notes:			

6.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (g)*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:*

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

Since the East Los Angeles District is a considerable distance from the coast, seawater desalination is not a viable option. Moreover, because of the lack of a saline groundwater source, pumping and desalinating brackish groundwater is not an option.

6.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (c)*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:*

Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

6.7.1 Exchanges

Cal Water is not pursuing water exchanges involving the East Los Angeles District and other entities at this time.

6.7.2 Transfers

Aside from leasing a portion of its groundwater rights to other agencies, no other transfer options are planned for the East Los Angeles District.

6.7.3 Emergency Interties

There are three emergency connections from the East Los Angeles District to neighboring water systems: one with San Gabirel Valley Water Company, one with the South Montebello Irrigation District, and one with City of Montebello. These connections can be used to help offset the impact of the interruption in service to District customers.

6.8 Future Water Projects

☑ ***CWC § 10631*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:*

(b) (3) For any planned sources of water supply, a description of the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies.

(f) Include a description of all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use, as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in normal and single-dry water years and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.

Cal Water has an active well maintenance program to monitor all of the wells and identify which wells need to be replaced to maintain the reliability of the system. Cal Water will maintain sufficient wells and distribution facilities to meet the anticipated increases in future demand as needed. In addition to routine well maintenance, Cal Water is currently advancing additional supply-augmentation projects to support reliability and growth, including adding additional wells to its system.

As shown in **Table 6-7**, there are no planned future water supply projects or programs that are expected to provide a quantifiable increase to the East Los Angeles District's water supply, beyond Cal Water's groundwater well program mentioned above.

Table 6-7. Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs (DWR Table 6-7)

☒	No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply.						
☐	Some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.						
	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP						
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with Other Suppliers?		Additional Description (as needed)	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier
	Yes/ No	*If Yes, Supplier Name*					(AF)
Notes:							

6.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

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

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (b) (2)***

When multiple sources of water supply are identified, a description of the management of each supply in correlation with the other identified supplies.

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

Table 6-8 summarizes the actual volumes of purchased water and groundwater production for calendar year 2025, while **Table 6-9** provides projected volumes. As discussed below in Chapter 7, CBMWD estimates that it will be able to serve 100 percent of the demands of its wholesale customers through 2050. Future groundwater pumping and purchased water supplies are projected based on the current supply mix of groundwater (85 percent) and purchased water (15 percent). As described above, the District's sole recycled water customer left the District; therefore, there is no projected use of recycled water. The District is actively seeking recycled water customers.

Table 6-8. Water Supplies – Actual (DWR Table 6-8)

Water Supply	Additional Description (As Needed)	2025		
		Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	**Actual Volume**	**Total Entitlement** (OPTIONAL)
			(AF)	(AF)
Purchased or Imported Water	Central Basin Municipal Water District	Potable	1,724	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Central Basin	Potable	11,550	11,774
Recycled Water	Central Basin Municipal Water District	Non-Potable	0.15	
		Subtotal Potable	13,274	11,774
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0.15	0
		Total	13,274	11,774

Notes:
(a) The District's sole recycled water customer ceased operations in the District in February 2025.
(b) Cal Water has an Allowable Pumping Amount of 11,774 AFY in the Central Basin.

Table 6-9. Water Supplies – Projected (DWR Table 6-9)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Water Type (OPTIONAL)	Projected Water Supply									
			2030		2035		2040		2045		2050 (opt)	
			Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Purchased or Imported Water	Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD)	Potable	5,191		4,316		3,540		2,832		2,154	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Central Basin	Potable	7,221	11,774	7,754	11,774	8,287	11,774	8,820	11,774	9,348	11,774
Recycled Water	CBMWD	Non-Potable	0		0		0		0		0	
Subtotal Potable			12,411	11,774	12,070	11,774	11,827	11,774	11,652	11,774	11,502	11,774
Subtotal Non-Potable			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			12,411	11,774	12,070	11,774	11,827	11,774	11,652	11,774	11,502	11,774

Notes:
(a) Total volumes correspond to projected normal year demand.
(b) Cal Water has an Allowable Pumping Amount of 11,774 AFY in the Central Basin.
(c) The District's sole recycled water customer ceased operations in the District in February 2025.

6.10 Special Conditions

6.10.1 Climate Change Effects

Cal Water is committed to incorporating climate change into its ongoing water supply planning. Section 4.4 of this Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan) includes a description of plausible changes to projected demands under climate change conditions, and Cal Water is currently working to consider the effects of climate change in future demand modeling. The impact of climate change on District supplies is addressed in detail in the key resources described below, which are incorporated into this Plan by reference:

- In 2016, Cal Water completed a study of climate change impacts on a representative subset of its districts, to gain a better understanding of the potential impacts of climate change on the availability of its diverse supplies.[16] The 2016 study relied on the best available projections of changes in climate (temperature and precipitation) through the end of the century to examine how surface water flows and groundwater recharge rates may change. The executive summary of this study is included in this Plan in **Appendix F.**
- Cal Water developed a multi-phase climate change study to assess the climate-related impacts on Cal Water assets, supplies, demands, and vulnerabilities. Phase 1, which primarily consisted of a literature and tools review of previous and complementary studies, was completed in December 2020.[17] Phase 2 included a District-level vulnerability assessment of Cal Water's facilities and operations, an assessment approach that evaluates climate impacts to Cal Water, identification of asset vulnerabilities, and prioritization of climate risks. Phase 2 also included an assessment of climate-driven impacts to water supply resources and demand, and was completed in December 2021. The executive summary for Phase 1 and the Summary for Decision Makers for Phase 2 of these studies are included in this Plan in **Appendix F**.

6.10.2 Regulatory Conditions and Project Development

Emerging regulatory conditions (e.g., issues surrounding the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary [Bay-Delta Plan]) may affect planned future projects and the characterization of future water supply availability and analysis. The District does not have any current plans to develop additional supply sources. If the District does move forward with any plans to develop supply projects, emerging regulatory conditions will be

[16] California Water Service, 2016. Potential Climate Change Impacts on the Water Supplies of California Water Service, prepared by Gary Fiske and Associates, Inc. and Balance Hydrologics, Inc., dated January 2016.
[17] ICF, 2020. California Water Service Climate Change – Water Resource Monitoring and Adaptation Plan – Phase 1, prepared by ICF, dated December, 17, 2020.

considered, and the associated water supply reliability impacts will be assessed in future UWMP updates.

6.10.3 Other Locally Applicable Criteria

Other locally applicable criteria may affect characterization and availability of an identified water supply (e.g., changes in regional water transfer rules may alter the availability of a water supply that had historically been readily available). The District does not have any current plans to develop additional supply sources. If the District does move forward with any plans to develop supply projects, locally applicable criteria will be considered, and the associated water supply reliability impacts will be assessed in future UWMP updates.

6.11 Energy Intensity

☑ ***CWC § 10631.2***

(a) In addition to the requirements of Section 10631, an urban water management plan shall include any of the following information that the urban water supplier can readily obtain:
(1) An estimate of the amount of energy used to extract or divert water supplies.
(2) An estimate of the amount of energy used to convey water supplies to the water treatment plants or distribution systems.
(3) An estimate of the amount of energy used to treat water supplies.
(4) An estimate of the amount of energy used to distribute water supplies through its distribution systems.
(5) An estimate of the amount of energy used for treated water supplies in comparison to the amount used for nontreated water supplies.
(6) An estimate of the amount of energy used to place water into or withdraw from storage.
(7) Any other energy-related information the urban water supplier deems appropriate.
(b) The department shall include in its guidance for the preparation of urban water management plans a methodology for the voluntary calculation or estimation of the energy intensity of urban water systems. The department may consider studies and calculations conducted by the Public Utilities Commission in developing the methodology.
(c) The Legislature finds and declares that energy use is only one factor in water supply planning and shall not be considered independently of other factors.

The "Total Utility Approach" as defined by DWR in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook is used to report water-related energy-consumption data for the East Los Angeles District. Calendar year 2024 is selected as the one-year reporting period, and utility bills for the associated time period are used as the source for energy consumption data. Utility bills reported the following energy consumption data for the East Los Angeles District during calendar year 2024:

$$Total\ Energy\ Consumed\ by\ the\ East\ Los\ Angeles\ District = 13{,}558{,}750\ kilowatt\ hours\ (kWh)$$

Table 6-10 shows the energy consumed for each acre-foot (AF) of water entering the distribution system in the District, including energy associated with the pumping, treatment, conveyance, and distribution of drinking water, but not including energy associated with the treatment of wastewater. Based on this, the energy intensity is estimated to be 1,032 kilowatt hours per acre-foot (kWh/AF), or 3,167 kWh per million gallon consistent with the DWR 2025 UWMP Submittal Tables (see **Table 6-10**).

Table 6-10. Recommended Energy Intensity – Total Utility Approach (DWR Table O-1B)

Water Delivery Product	Retail Potable Deliveries	**Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control**		
Start Date of Reporting Period	1/1/2024	**Sum of All Water Management Processes**	**Non-Consequential Hydropower**	
End Date of Reporting Period	12/31/2024			
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No			
Units of Measure for Water	(AF)	**Total Utility**	**Hydropower**	**Net Utility**
Volume of Water Entering Process		13,140	-	13,140
Energy Consumed (kWh)		13,558,750	-	13,558,750
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		3,167	-	3,167
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy				
N/A				
Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)				
Metered Data				
Data Quality Narrative:				
Utility bills for the associated time period are used as the source for energy consumption data.				
Narrative:				
Total energy consumption represents the energy consumed during pumping, treatment, conveyance, and distribution.				
Notes:				

Chapter 7
Water Supply Reliability Assessment

☑ ***CWC § 10620 (f)***

An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

☑ ***CWC § 10630.5***

Each plan shall include a simple lay description of how much water the agency has on a reliable basis, how much it needs for the foreseeable future, what the agency's strategy is for meeting its water needs, the challenges facing the agency, and any other information necessary to provide a general understanding of the agency's plan.

This chapter describes the reliability of the California Water Service (Cal Water) East Los Angeles District's (also referred to herein as "District") water supplies. Assessment of water supply reliability is complex and dependent upon a number of factors, such as the number of water sources, regulatory and legal constraints, hydrological and environmental conditions, climate change, and expected growth, among others. Based on available historical information and projections of future water uses, regulatory and legal constraints, and hydrological and environmental conditions, including climate change, Cal Water has made its best determination of future water supply reliability for the District. This chapter includes the following sections:

7.1 Constraints on Water Sources

7.2 Reliability by Type of Year

7.3 Supply and Demand Assessment

7.4 Water Supply Management Tools and Options

7.5 Drought Risk Assessment

7.1 Constraints on Water Sources

The primary supply sources for the East Los Angeles District are purchased water from the Central Basin Municipal Utility District (CBMWD) and groundwater pumped from the underlying adjudicated basin (the Central Basin [California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Basin No. 4-011.04]; the "Basin"). In addition, as described in Chapter 6, limited use of recycled water is also planned.

The District's groundwater supply is limited by Cal Water's Allowable Pumping Allocation (APA) from the Basin. In addition, Cal Water has identified other potential constraints on supply

availability, including water quality and climate change. These constraints, along with associated management strategies are summarized in the following sections.

7.1.1 Supply Availability

Purchased Water

As of June 2026, a projection of available supplies from CBMWD for development of this Plan was not available. Therefore, for the purposes of this Plan, the District has assumed supply reliability consistent with CBMWD's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). For updated reliability information please see the Final 2025 UWMP adopted by CBMWD when available. The CBMWD 2020 UWMP states that it will be able to serve 100 percent of projected demands within its service area in normal, single-dry and multiple-dry years. Because of this, as discussed above in Chapter 6, the District's projected purchases are projected based on the current supply mix of groundwater and purchased water. Projected groundwater and recycled water volumes are detailed in Chapter 6.

Colorado River Supplies

The Colorado River has experienced drought conditions for more than two decades, resulting in development of a series of guiding documents and agreements to manage Colorado River supplies under shortage conditions. The 2007 Interim Guidelines were developed to respond to the changing river hydrology, providing coordinated operations of Lake Powell and Lake Mead, as well as the Intentionally Created Surplus (ICS) program, which allows MWD to store water in Lake Mead. Due to declining water levels, the 2019 Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan (2019 Drought Contingency Plan) was developed by United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and the Colorado River Basin states to reduce the risk of Lake Mead and Lake Powell reaching critically low levels. The existing operating agreements, including the 2007 Interim Guidelines and the 2019 Drought Contingency Plan, are set to expire by the end of 2026. Negotiations for long-term operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead after 2026 are ongoing. USBR is developing a new long-term operating plan, which requires a thorough review of environmental impacts under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). A draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was released in January 2026. In the meantime, the California agencies that depend on the Colorado River, including MWD, are discussing a framework agreement regarding how shortages will be shared. Accordingly, future drought planning and management remain subject to ongoing negotiations.

MWD has incorporated the uncertainty surrounding future Colorado River supplies into its long-term supply modeling. For the 2025 UWMP, MWD modeled Colorado River supplies consistent with USBR's Colorado River Simulation System with an additional climate change adjustment that

reduces projected inflows over time. MWD's 2025 UWMP also assumes that current Colorado River operating agreements will remain in place throughout the planning horizon.[18]

SWP Supplies

For SWP supplies, the Table A in water supply contracts between the state water contractors and DWR set forth the base annual water supply entitlement that a state water contractor may expect to be provided under the contract. However, actual delivery varies by year, depending on hydrologic conditions, water quality and environmental conditions, state water contractor delivery requests, current reservoir storage, and other operational factors. Table A allocation percentages are publicly determined by DWR's modeling, analyses, and operations. The state water contractors may also receive other supplies that are "carried over" from prior years' entitlements or made available as hydrologic conditions warrant, above and beyond their Table A allocations.

There are ongoing efforts aimed at increasing the long-term supply reliability of the SWP. The Delta Conveyance Project (DCP), for example, proposes to modernize the state's aging water conveyance infrastructure by bypassing the tracts and sloughs of the central Delta, conveying water directly from the northern Delta to the SWP pumping facilities at the south of the Delta via an underground tunnel. The DCP would reduce the vulnerability of the SWP to salinity intrusion, levee failure, and other potential impacts to SWP operations as a result of climate change, sea-level rise, and earthquakes. The DCP would also address Delta ecosystem health by reducing the timing and intensity of current pumping operations impacting flows across the Delta. Recognizing these issues, MWD's Board of Directors voted in 2020 and 2024 to support funding its share of the DCP environmental planning and pre-construction costs necessary to advance the project.[19] In May 2025, Governor Newsom introduced a package of legislation aiming to expedite DCP implementation.

Sites Reservoir Project is a proposed 1.5 million AF off-stream storage reservoir in the Sacramento Valley that would require the construction of two large dams up to 310 feet high and nine smaller saddle dams. The water stored in the reservoir would be diverted from the Sacramento River during high flow events and returned to the Sacramento River during dry and critical years, thereby providing additional dry-year water for environmental flows and project partners including SWP agencies south of the Delta.[20]

MWD has incorporated assumptions regarding SWP reliability into long term supply planning based on assumptions provided in the 2025 SWP Delivery Capability Report, which presents DWR estimates for SWP water availability under future conditions. Although the DCP and Sites

[18] ibid
[19] ibid
[20] ibid

Reservoir Project could provide significant potential benefits to MWD's future supply reliability, MWD's reliability assessment conservatively does not include any changes in supply reliability that could result from new facilities proposed under the DCP and Sites Reservoir Project.[21]

Groundwater

The District overlies the Central Basin of the Los Angeles Groundwater Basin, which is adjudicated. The District has an APA of 11,774 AFY of adjudicated rights in the Basin. These adjudication rights are considered 100 percent reliable. Thus, Cal Water expects that, under all hydrologic conditions, groundwater supplies are 100 percent reliable up to the District's APA.

Recycled Water

The District does not currently receive recycled water supplies from the CBMWD as the District's sole customer ceased operations in February 2025. Although the District does not presently utilize recycled water, future recycled water use may be feasible.

7.1.2 Water Quality

☑ ***CWC § 10634***

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

Impaired water quality also has the potential to affect water supply reliability. Cal Water is committed to meeting all state and federal water quality regulations. All drinking water standards are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the authorization of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW) can either adopt the EPA standards or set more stringent standards, which are then codified in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. There are two general types of drinking water standards:

- **Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)** are health protective standards and are established using a very conservative risk-based approach for each constituent that takes into potential health effects, detectability and treatability, and costs of treatment. Public water systems may not serve water that exceeds Primary MCLs for any constituent.
- **Secondary MCLs** are based on the aesthetic qualities of the water such as taste, odor, color, and certain mineral content, and are considered limits for constituents that may affect consumer acceptance of the water.

[21] ibid

A portion of the potable water supply for the District is treated surface water purchased from CBMWD. There are generally no water quality issues except for seasonal nitrification in the storage tanks. Cal Water takes measures to mitigate this problem by turning over the water in Cal Water's storage tanks. Occasionally, flushing may have to be performed and/or additional chlorine must be manually added to one or more of the storage tanks. There have been mixing systems installed in a few of the storage tanks for this purpose. Additional storage tank circulation systems may be necessary in the future. Since this water system is disinfected with chloramines, nitrification is a possibility that is constantly monitored in the distribution system. No additional treatment is provided by Cal Water.

In addition, Cal Water routinely monitors its wells and the water that is treated and served to customers to ensure that water delivered to customers meets these drinking water standards. The results of this testing are reported to the SWRCB DDW following each test and are summarized annually in Water Quality Reports (also known as "Consumer Confidence Reports"), which are provided to customers by mail and made available on Cal Water's website: https://www.calwater.com/water-quality-reports/.

Although there is the potential for some regulated constituents to be present in source water, as documented in the Water Quality Reports, the District's monitoring, management, and treatment of its water results in high quality drinking water that meets all drinking water standards. Cal Water tracks changes in constituent concentrations to proactively address water quality issues before they impact supply reliability.[22]

Cal Water is committed to proactively addressing emerging contaminants and changing MCL requirements as needed.

Given Cal Water's proactive monitoring and management of water quality in its source water supplies, water quality is not expected to impact the reliability of the District's available supplies within the planning horizon (i.e., through 2050).

7.1.3 Climate Change

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (b) (1)***

…For each source of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.

Section 6.10 provides a summary of the assessments of climate change on supplies that Cal Water has previously performed and those planned for the near term. As discussed in Section 6.10, Cal

[22] Cal Water, 2018. Direct Testimony of Director of Water Quality, 2018 CPUC Rate Case Filing.

Water is actively working to further quantify and consider future climate change impacts as part of Cal Water's ongoing supply and operations planning.

As described in Chapter 6, a portion of the District's supply is water imported by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) that Cal Water purchases from CBMWD. In Section 2.6 of its Draft 2025 UWMP, MWD discusses in detail its multi-pronged approach to considering climate change and states that "As a major steward of the region's water supply resources, Metropolitan is committed to performing its due diligence with respect to climate change. The MWD's extensive efforts to incorporate future impacts of climate change on its supplies ensure that the District's imported supply projections also reflect those impacts.

7.2 Reliability by Type of Year

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (b)***

Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), providing supporting and related information, including all of the following:

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (b)(1)***

A detailed discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal water year, single dry year, and droughts lasting at least five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, as described in the drought risk assessment. For each source of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.

☑ ***CWC § 10635 (a)***

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

Per the 2025 UWMP Guidebook , the water service reliability assessment includes three unique year types:

- A normal hydrologic year represents the water supplies available under normal conditions, this could be an averaged range of years or a single representative year,
- A single dry year represents the lowest available water supply, and
- A five-consecutive year drought represents the driest five-year period in the historical record.

For the East Los Angeles District, the identification of year types follows that of CBMWD, which in turn is based on the years identified by MWD. Thus, the single dry year in **Table 7-1** is 1977 and the five-year dry period is 1988-1992. The average year is based on historical Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) census tract projections.

As discussed in Section 7.1.1, purchased water from CBMWD is projected to be 100 percent reliable regardless of water year type and will make up the differences between demand and other projected supplies (e.g., use of groundwater and recycled water). Collectively the District's supplies are projected to be sufficient to meet its demands in all year types through the planning horizon. As such, the projected "volume available" estimates presented in **Table 7-1** are equal to the maximum demands across projected years and year types shown in **Table 7-2**, **Table 7-3**, and **Table 7-4.** For example, the assumed volume available in a representative single dry year in **Table 7-1** is equal to the projected single dry year demand for the year 2050 as shown in **Table 7-3**.

It should be noted that supply volumes in **Table 7-1**, **Table 7-2**, **Table 7-3**, and **Table 7-4** do not represent the total amount of purchased water, groundwater, and recycled water supplies that may be available to the District in a given year, but rather reflect the fact that the combination of available supply sources has always been sufficient to meet demands, and is projected to continue to be sufficient to meet demands in the future.

Table 7-1. Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment) (DWR Table 7-1)

Year Type	Base Year	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		☐	Quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location: _____
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available (AF)	% of Average Supply
Average Year	(b)	12,411	
Single-Dry Year	1977	12,726	
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	1988	12,921	
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	1989	12,921	
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	1990	12,921	
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	1991	12,921	
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	1992	12,921	

Notes:

(a) As discussed in Section 7.1, the projected "volume available" estimates presented in **Table 7-1** are equal to the maximum demands across projected years and year types shown in **Table 7-2, Table 7-3**, and **Table 7-4**. For example, the assumed volume available in a representative single dry year in **Table 7-1** is equal to the projected single dry year demand for the year 2030 as shown in **Table 7-3**.

(b) Average year volumes are based on historical SCAG census tract projections.

(c) As of June 2026, a projection of available supplies from CBMWD for development of this Plan was not available. Therefore, for the purposes of this Plan, the District has assumed supply reliability consistent with CBMWD's 2020 UWMP. For updated reliability information please see the Final 2025 UWMP adopted by CBMWD when available.

7.3 Supply and Demand Assessment

Cal Water has relied on the demand modeling described in Chapter 4 to forecast demands for normal, single dry and multiple dry years. As described above, Cal Water's supply for the District is expected to be able to serve those demands in all year types through 2050.

Table 7-2 shows the projected supply and demand totals for a normal year. The supply and demand totals are consistent with those in **Table 6-9** and **Table 4-2**, respectively. **Table 7-3** shows the projected supply and demand totals for a single dry year, and **Table 7-4** shows the projected supply and demand totals for multiple dry year periods extending five years.

Table 7-2. Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison (DWR Table 7-2)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Supply Totals	12,411	12,070	11,827	11,652	11,502
Use Totals	12,411	12,070	11,827	11,652	11,502
Surplus/(Shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

(a) As of June 2026, a projection of available supplies from CBMWD for development of this Plan was not available. Therefore, for the purposes of this Plan, the District has assumed supply reliability consistent with CBMWD's 2020 UWMP. For updated reliability information please see the Final 2025 UWMP adopted by CBMWD when available.

Table 7-3. Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison (DWR Table 7-3)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Supply Totals	12,726	12,376	12,126	11,946	11,793
Use Totals	12,726	12,376	12,126	11,946	11,793
Surplus/(Shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

(a) As of June 2026, a projection of available supplies from CBMWD for development of this Plan was not available. Therefore, for the purposes of this Plan, the District has assumed supply reliability consistent with CBMWD's 2020 UWMP. For updated reliability information please see the Final 2025 UWMP adopted by CBMWD when available.

Table 7-4. Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison (DWR Table 7-4)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
First Year	Supply Totals	12,921	12,565	12,311	12,128	11,972
	Demand Totals	12,921	12,565	12,311	12,128	11,972
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Second Year	Supply Totals	12,921	12,565	12,311	12,128	11,972
	Demand Totals	12,921	12,565	12,311	12,128	11,972
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Third Year	Supply Totals	12,921	12,565	12,311	12,128	11,972
	Demand Totals	12,921	12,565	12,311	12,128	11,972
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Year	Supply Totals	12,921	12,565	12,311	12,128	11,972
	Demand Totals	12,921	12,565	12,311	12,128	11,972
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth Year	Supply Totals	12,921	12,565	12,311	12,128	11,972
	Demand Totals	12,921	12,565	12,311	12,128	11,972
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

(a) As of June 2026, a projection of available supplies from CBMWD for development of this Plan was not available. Therefore, for the purposes of this Plan, the District has assumed supply reliability consistent with CBMWD's 2020 UWMP. For updated reliability information please see the Final 2025 UWMP adopted by CBMWD when available.

7.4 Water Supply Management Tools and Options

☑ ***CWC § 10620 (f)***

An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

Cal Water coordinates on an ongoing basis with all relevant agencies in the region to optimize the use of regional water supplies. This includes CBMWD and other public and private entities with which Cal Water can collaborate to protect and enhance local water resources.

Cal Water developed multiple regional water supply reliability studies using integrated resource planning practices to create a long-term supply reliability strategy through 2050 for Cal Water districts throughout California.

The studies created long-term strategies to address a wide range of water supply challenges including climate change, new regulatory requirements, and potential growth in demands due to new development. These water supply reliability studies were completed between 2021 and

2025. The East Los Angeles District was included in the Southern California Water Supply Reliability Study.

Cal Water also has its own aggressive and comprehensive water conservation program that has and will continue to reduce per-capita usage and therefore demands on critical water sources. Cal Water is committed to helping its customers use water efficiently and has developed a range of water conservation programs to support this goal. To ensure that it is providing the right mix of programs in the most cost-effective manner possible, Cal Water routinely conducts comprehensive conservation program analysis and planning. This is done on a five-year cycle in tandem with the UWMP. Cal Water's Conservation Master Plan (see **Appendix H**) provides the basis for the information on the implementation of and expected water savings from Demand Management Measures (DMMs) presented in Chapter 9.

In summary, Cal Water has a robust planning process in place with multiple supply projects for consideration to address future supply/demand gaps and to increase supply reliability. Additional conservation, if approved by the CPUC, will also support these efforts. Projects will be developed, as needed, to balance supply reliability and affordability.

7.5 Drought Risk Assessment

☑ ***CWC § 10635(b)***

Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, a drought risk assessment for its water service to its customers as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects and programs to be included in the urban water management plan. The urban water supplier may conduct an interim update or updates to this drought risk assessment within the five-year cycle of its urban water management plan update. The drought risk assessment shall include each of the following:

(1) A description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive water years, starting from the year following when the assessment is conducted.

(2) A determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions. This may include a determination that a particular source of water supply is fully reliable under most, if not all, conditions.

(3) A comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.

(4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

7.5.1 Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Condition

This drought risk assessment considers the effects on available water supply sources of a five-year drought commencing the year after the assessment is completed, i.e., from 2026 through 2030. This evaluation considers historical drought hydrology and plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria. As described above, the available supply for each of those years is assumed to equal demand.

7.5.2 Drought Risk Assessment Water Source Reliability

As described in Chapter 6, imported water purchased from CBMWD and local groundwater are the sources of potable supply for the District. **Table 7-5** provides a comparison of the water supply available to the District with the total projected water use for an assumed extended drought period from 2026 through 2030.

As described in Sections 4.4 and 6.10.1 of this Plan, the impacts on climate change have already been factored into the District's demand projections and the analysis of the near- and longer-term reliability of the groundwater and purchased supply source available to the District.

Regulatory conditions that could affect future water supply availability and project development are discussed in Section 6.10.3. However, the District does not currently have plans for projects to develop additional supply sources, and so these regulatory conditions will be assessed in future UWMP updates if or when the District moves forward with any plans to develop supply projects.

Table 7-5 provides a comparison of the water supply sources available to the District with the total projected water use for an assumed drought period of 2026 through 2030. This includes current climate change conditions. It should be noted that the supply values shown in the table do not represent the total supply available to the District in a given year, but rather reflect the fact that the available purchased water and groundwater supplies are sufficient to meet the demands as needed.

In general, the District has sufficient supplies to meet demands in all year types. Regardless, Cal Water has developed a Water Shortage Contingency Plan ([WSCP], **Appendix G**) to address potential water shortage conditions resulting from any cause (e.g., droughts, impacted distribution system infrastructure, regulatory-imposed shortage restrictions, etc.). The WSCP included as **Appendix G** identifies a variety of actions that Cal Water will implement to reduce demands in the event of supply shortages of different magnitudes.

Table 7-5. Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Tables (DWR Table 7-5)

2026		Total
Total Water Use	(AF)	13,422
Total Supplies	(AF)	13,422
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
OPTIONAL: Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		

2027		Total
Total Water Use (AF)	(AF)	13,312
Total Supplies (AF)	(AF)	13,312
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		

2028		Total
Total Water Use (AF)	(AF)	13,106
Total Supplies (AF)	(AF)	13,106
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		

2029		Total
Total Water Use (AF)	(AF)	13,011
Total Supplies (AF)	(AF)	13,011
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		

2030		Total
Total Water Use (AF)	(AF)	12,921
Total Supplies (AF)	(AF)	12,921
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)		
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	(AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	(AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)		

Notes:

(a) In general, the District has sufficient supplies to meet demands in all year types through 2030 and it is not anticipated that WSCP actions will be required in the District during the drought period. However, during state, regional, or extreme circumstances, the WSCP would be implemented to reduce demand.

(b) As of June 2026, a projection of available supplies from CBMWD for development of this Plan was not available. Therefore, for the purposes of this Plan, the District has assumed supply reliability consistent with CBMWD's 2020 UWMP. For updated reliability information please see the Final 2025 UWMP adopted by CBMWD when available.

Chapter 8
Water Shortage Contingency Planning

☑ ***CWC § 10640***

(a) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630). The supplier shall likewise periodically review the plan as required by Section 10621, and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a water shortage contingency plan shall prepare a water shortage contingency plan pursuant to Section 10632. The supplier shall likewise periodically review the water shortage contingency plan as required by paragraph (10) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for the California Water Service (Cal Water) East Los Angeles District (also referred to herein as the "District") is included in this Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) as **Appendix G**. The WSCP serves as a standalone document to be engaged in the case of a water shortage event, such as a drought or supply interruption, and defines specific policies and actions that will be implemented at various Shortage Level scenarios. The primary objective of the WSCP is to ensure that the District has in place the necessary resources and management responses needed to protect health and human safety, minimize economic disruption, and preserve environmental and community assets during water supply shortages and interruptions.

Consistent with California Water Code (CWC) §10632, the WSCP includes six Shortage Levels to address shortage conditions ranging from up to 10 percent to greater than 50 percent shortage, identifies a suite of demand mitigation measures for the District to implement at each Shortage Level, and identifies procedures for the District to annually assess whether or not a water shortage is likely to occur in the coming year, among other things.

A summary of the key elements of the WSCP including water Shortage Levels and demand-reduction actions is shown in **Table 8-1**, **Table 8-2**, and **Table 8-3**. Additional details are provided in **Appendix G**.

For the East Los Angeles District, the necessary demand reductions in Shortage Level 5 and Shortage Level 6 cannot be achieved with the following constraints: (1) maximum residential outdoor usage reduction of 100 percent, (2) a maximum commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) indoor usage reduction of 30 percent, and (3) a maximum CII outdoor usage reduction of 100 percent. In such cases, Cal Water will have to balance the attainment of reductions to ensure health and safety and/or impacts to economic activity.

Table 8-1. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels (DWR Table 8-1)

☒	Check the box if the Supplier uses the Standard six levels of water shortage. Proceed to the next table.		
Standard Shortage Levels	**Percent Shortage Range**	**Suppliers Shortage Levels**	**Percent Shortage Range**
1	Up to 10%		
2	Up to 20%		
3	Up to 30%		
4	Up to 40%		
5	Up to 50%		
6	>50%		
Notes:			

Table 8-2. Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (DWR Table 8-2)

☒	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	**Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?**		**Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)**
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value AF	
See note (a)	See note (a)	See note (a)	See note (a)	See note (a)

Notes:

(a) Cal Water evaluates water supply augmentation projects on an on-going basis. At this time, Cal Water does not have supply augmentation projects planned specifically to address water shortage conditions.

Table 8-3. Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-3)

X	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels?				
Shortage Level	**Demand Reduction Actions**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?**		**Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)**	**Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?**
		Volume or Percentage	**Shortage Gap Reduction Value**		
			AF		
1	Other	Percentage	10%	1. Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times. 2. Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner. 3. Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation. 4. Prohibit application of potable water to outdoor landscapes within 48 hours of measurable rainfall. (*Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition*). 5. Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces. 6. Other – Require automatic shut off hoses (*Other - Require automatic shut of hoses*). 7. CII - Lodging establishments must offer opt out of linen service. 8. CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request. 9. No watering of landscape of newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission, the Department of Housing and Community Development, or other State agency (*Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition*). 10. Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water (*Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountain*).	Yes

X	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels?				
Shortage Level	**Demand Reduction Actions**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?**		**Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)**	**Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?**
		Volume or Percentage	**Shortage Gap Reduction Value** AF		
1	Other	--	--	1. Expand Public Information Campaign. 2. Water Bill Inserts (*Improve Customer Billing*). 3. Promote online water waste reporting (*Expand Public Information Campaign*). 4. Expand Rebates or Giveaways of Plumbing Fixtures and Devices. (*Provide Rebates on Plumbing Fixtures and Devices*). 5. Expand Rebates for Landscape irrigation Efficiency (*Provide Rebates for Landscape irrigation Efficiency*). 6. Expand CII Water Use Surveys (*Offer Water Use Surveys*). 7. Expand Res Water Use Surveys (*Offer Water Use Surveys*).	No
2	Other	Percentage	20%	1. Continue with Shortage Level 1 restrictions and prohibitions except where superseded by more stringent restrictions and prohibitions. 2. Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days.[(b)] 3. CII - Prohibit the use of non-recirculating systems in all new conveyer car wash and commercial laundry systems (*CII – Other CII restriction or prohibition*). 4. Prohibit the use of single pass cooling systems in new connections (*Other*).	Yes
2	Other	--	--	1. Continue with Shortage Level 1 actions except where superseded by more stringent actions. 2. Water Efficiency Workshops, Public Events (*Other*).	Yes

X	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels?				
Shortage Level	**Demand Reduction Actions**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?**		**Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)**	**Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?**
		Volume or Percentage	**Shortage Gap Reduction Value** AF		
3	Other	Percentage	30%	1. Continue with Shortage Level 2 restrictions and prohibitions except where superseded by more stringent restrictions and prohibitions. 2. Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control. 3. Prohibit use of potable water for street washing (*Other*) 4. Prohibit Filling Ornamental Lakes or Ponds (*Other water feature or swimming pool restriction*).	Yes
3	Other	--	--	1. Continue with Shortage Level 2 actions except where superseded by more stringent actions. 2. Home or Mobile Water Use Reports (*Expand Public Information Campaign*). 3. Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing (*Decrease Line Flushing).* 4. Reduce System Water Loss. 5. Increase Water Waste Patrols/Enforcement (*Increase Water Waste Patrols*). 6. Implement Drought Rate Structure and Customer Water Budgets (Res)(*Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge*). 7. Implement Drought Rate Structure and Customer Water Budgets (CII) (*Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge).*	Yes

X	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels?				
Shortage Level	**Demand Reduction Actions**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?**		**Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)**	**Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?**
		Volume or Percentage	**Shortage Gap Reduction Value** AF		
4	Other	Percentage	40%	1. Continue with Shortage Level 3 restrictions and prohibitions except where superseded by more stringent restrictions and prohibitions. 2. Prohibit vehicle washing except with recirculated water or low-volume systems (*Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water).* 3. Prohibit use of water for recreational purposes such as water parks and the filling of pools (*Other water feature or swimming pool restriction).*	Yes
5	Other	Percentage	50%	1. Continue with Shortage Level 4 restrictions and prohibitions except where superseded by more stringent restrictions and prohibitions. 2. Require net zero demand increase on new water service connections (*Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections).* 3. Prohibit single-pass cooling systems (*Other).*	Yes
5	Other	--	--	1. Continue with Shortage Level 4 actions except where superseded by more stringent actions. 2. Require Pool Covers (*Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas).*	Yes

X	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels?				
Shortage Level	**Demand Reduction Actions**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?**		**Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)**	**Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?**
		Volume or Percentage	**Shortage Gap Reduction Value** AF		
6	Other	Percentage	60%	1. Continue with Shortage Level 5 restrictions and prohibitions except where superseded by more stringent restrictions and prohibitions. 2. Moratorium on new water service connections (*Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections).* 3. Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation.	Yes

Notes:

(a) In certain cases water use restrictions and consumption reduction actions implemented by Cal Water are not specifically called out in DWR's provided demand reduction actions list. The most appropriate DWR provided demand reduction action is included in italics in parenthesis.

(b) Watering restricted to no more than 3 days/week in Shortage Level 2 and Shortage Level 3; no more than 2 days/week in Shortage Level 4; no more than 1 day/week in Shortage Level 5.

(c) Residential water budgets of up to 30% for Shortage Level 3, up to 40% for Shortage Level 4, up to 50% for Shortage Level 5, up to 60% for Shortage Level 6.

(d) CII water budgets of up to 10% for Shortage Level 3, up to 20% for Shortage Level 4, up to 30% for Shortage Levels 5 and 6.

(e) Minimum residential indoor usage constraint decreased to 24 GPCD in Shortage Level 5 and CII reduction constraint increased to 45%.

(f) In Shortage Level 6 minimum residential indoor usage constraint decreased to 17 GPCD and CII reduction constraint increased to 50%.

(g) Estimates are not strictly additive because multiple actions may target the same end uses or customer behaviors, and combined implementation may result in overlapping or reinforcing effects. For example, irrigation restrictions and drought rate structures and customer water budgets both reduce outdoor water use and may achieve similar savings when implemented together, whereas public information and enforcement actions may improve compliance of other water use restrictions.

(h) The actions listed above were modeled using the Drought Response Tool (DRT), many of which actions are implemented across a number of Shortage Levels, some at increasing implementation levels, and presented in the District's 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). The estimated total percent savings with implementation of all demand reductions in:

- Shortage Level 1 is 10%, Shortage Level 2 is 20%, Shortage Level 3 is 30%, Shortage Level 4 is 40%, Shortage Level 5 is 50%, Shortage Level 6 is 60%.

Chapter 9
Demand Management Measures

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (e)***

Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(1) (A) For an urban retail water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, a narrative description that addresses the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The narrative shall describe the water demand management measures that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets pursuant to Section 10608.20.

(B) The narrative pursuant to this paragraph shall include descriptions of the following water demand management measures:

(i) Water waste prevention ordinances.

(ii) Metering.

(iii) Conservation pricing.

(iv) Public education and outreach.

(v) Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss.

(vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support.

(vii) Other demand management measures that have a significant impact on water use as measured in gallons per capita per day, including innovative measures, if implemented.

This chapter describes the demand management measures (DMMs) implemented by California Water Service (Cal Water) in its East Los Angeles District (also referred to herein as the "District") to promote efficient water use and support long-term water supply reliability. These measures are organized in accordance with the categories identified in the Urban Water Management Planning Act and reflect both longstanding conservation practices and more recent programmatic developments.

Demand management plays a central role in Cal Water's resource planning strategy. As discussed in earlier chapters, historical reductions in per capita water use in the District have been driven by a combination of metering, conservation-oriented rate design, customer programs, and passive savings associated with plumbing codes and appliance efficiency standards. The measures described in this chapter build on those foundations and represent the primary tools available to manage future demand growth.

This chapter also provides important context for the State's Making Conservation a California Way of Life (MCCWL) regulation, which establishes new water use efficiency standards and performance requirements that extend beyond the SB X7-7 framework. While compliance with

MCCWL-related Urban Water Use Objectives (UWUOs) is addressed in Chapter 5, many of the actions required to support future compliance—particularly expanded conservation programs, enhanced reporting, and implementation of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) performance measures—are described in this chapter.

For public utilities such as Cal Water that are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), the scope and pace of demand management implementation are closely tied to authorization by the CPUC. Accordingly, this chapter describes both the measures currently in place and the institutional, staffing, and regulatory considerations that influence Cal Water's ability to expand conservation activities in the District over time. This chapter includes the following chapters:

9.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

9.2 Metering

9.3 Conservation Pricing

9.4 Customer Conservation Programs

9.5 Water Loss Management

9.6 Water Conservation Program Staffing

9.7 Summary and Implementation Considerations

9.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

Cal Water's authority to enforce water waste prevention measures and water use restrictions is established and overseen by the CPUC through Rule 14.1 or Schedule 14.1. In addition, local governments within Cal Water districts may adopt ordinances regulating water use. Cal Water coordinates its water waste prevention efforts with applicable local jurisdictions. For the East Los Angeles District, this coordination includes the cities of Montebello, Commerce, Vernon, and Monterey Park, and Los Angeles County.

CPUC Rule 14.1 defines the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP; see **Appendix H**), including, but not limited to, permanent prohibitions on water waste and restrictions on water use. Prohibited water waste practices include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Use of potable water through a broken or defective plumbing fixture or irrigation system after Cal Water has provided written notice to repair the condition and the customer has failed to complete repairs within seven business days of receipt of the notice.

- Application of potable water to landscapes in a manner that results in runoff onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, sidewalks, roadways, parking lots, or structures.
- Use of a hose to wash vehicles—including cars, trucks, buses, boats, aircraft, and trailers—unless the hose is equipped with a shut-off nozzle or similar device that immediately stops water flow when not in use.

During water shortage conditions, Schedule 14.1 also authorizes Cal Water to implement additional water use restrictions and penalties, which may include the following:

- Limitations on outdoor irrigation, including restrictions on time of day and frequency of watering.
- Requirements to repair leaks, breaks, or malfunctions within five business days of written notification by Cal Water.
- Application of potable water to driveways, sidewalks, and other hardscapes.
- Use of potable water in water features unless the feature operates as a recirculating system.
- Application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours following measurable rainfall.
- Serving drinking water in eating or drinking establishments unless requested by the customer.
- Irrigation of ornamental landscaping on public street medians.
- Irrigation of landscapes at newly constructed homes or buildings using potable water in a manner inconsistent with requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission or the Department of Housing and Community Development.
- Requirements for hotels and motels to provide guests with the option to decline daily laundering of towels and linens, with clear and prominent notice provided in each guest room.
- Limitations on filling ornamental lakes or ponds.
- Use of potable water for street cleaning, except for initial wash-down associated with construction activities.
- Use of potable water for construction-related purposes, such as dust control or backfill consolidation, unless no alternative water source or method is available.

These measures form a key component of the District's overall demand management strategy and support compliance with state water conservation regulations.

9.2 Metering

☑ ***CWC § 526 (a)***

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an urban water supplier that, on or after January 1, 2004, receives water from the federal Central Valley Project under a water service contract or subcontract … shall do both of the following:

(1) On or before January 1, 2013, install water meters on all service connections to residential and nonagricultural commercial buildings constructed prior to January 1, 1992, located within its service area.

(2) On and after March 1, 2013, or according to the terms of the Central Valley Project water contract in operation, charge customers for water based on the actual volume of deliveries, as measured by a water meter.

☑ ***CWC § 527 (a)***

(a) An urban water supplier that is not subject to Section 526 shall do both of the following:

(1) Install water meters on all municipal and industrial service connections located within its service area on or before January 1, 2025.

All services in the East Los Angeles District are metered. Meters are read monthly and are subject to routine maintenance and calibration to ensure accuracy. Customers are billed monthly based on metered water use.

Cal Water is also piloting automatic meter reading (AMR) and advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) in several of its districts. If deployed more broadly in the future, AMI would enhance the District's ability to detect leaks and other system issues and to notify customers of potential problems. AMI would also allow the provision of more timely and detailed water use information, supporting customer engagement as well as enabling customers to more closely monitor their own water usage and take appropriate actions to improve their water use efficiency.

9.3 Conservation Pricing

The CPUC reviews and authorizes East Los Angeles District water rates in a General Rate Case (GRC) every three years. Currently, the District uses a four-tier increasing block rate design for residential water use and a single-tier uniform rate design for non-residential use. The District provides rate assistance to lower income households through its Customer Assistance Program (CAP).

9.4 Customer Conservation Programs

Cal Water has a long-standing water-use efficiency program designed to reduce water use across residential and non-residential customer classes. The program includes landscape conversion

incentives, irrigation equipment rebates, indoor device rebates, and customer education resources. Core programs available to residential customers are summarized below. Additional programs are offered to non-residential customers, and program offerings may be adjusted over time based on district-specific needs and program performance.

9.4.1 Current Customer Conservation Programs

Cal Water currently offers residential customers a range of water-use efficiency rebates, support services, and educational resources, including the following:

Turf Replacement

- Turf replacement rebates of up to $3 per square foot for removal of turf and conversion to California-friendly, low-water-use landscaping with efficient irrigation.

Irrigation Equipment Rebates

- Smart Landscape Tune-Up: A free, site-specific irrigation assessment that includes approved repairs to existing irrigation systems and installation of high-efficiency sprinkler nozzles and smart irrigation controllers, as appropriate.
- Smart irrigation controllers: Rebates of $125 per controller for weather- and soil-based irrigation controllers that adjust watering schedules based on site conditions.
- High-efficiency sprinkler nozzles: Rebates of $5 per nozzle for replacing conventional spray nozzles with high-efficiency nozzles that apply water more uniformly.

Indoor Device Rebates

- High-efficiency clothes washers: Rebates of $150 per washer for eligible models that use substantially less water than standard washers.
- MaP Premium high-efficiency toilets: Rebates of $50 per toilet for models using 1.1 gallons per flush or less.
- Conservation kits: Free kits containing water-saving plumbing devices, such as high-efficiency showerheads, faucet aerators, hose nozzles, leak detection tablets, and educational materials.

Online Resources

- Cal Water maintains a suite of online water-use efficiency resources to help customers understand and adopt water-saving practices.

School Education

- Cal Water's school education program includes the Aqua Adventures, A Splash of Creativity, H2Oath, and Water Smart Grant programs. Cal Water's Teacher Toolkit provides teachers with practical guidance and teaching rubrics for helping students learn about resource sustainability and the importance of using water wisely.

These programs are implemented through a combination of in-house staff and contracted service providers. Cal Water conducts ongoing outreach and customer engagement to promote awareness and participation. In addition, customer service representatives are trained to assist customers with high water use or billing concerns by directing them to appropriate conservation programs and educational resources.

9.4.2 Future Customer Conservation Programs

Cal Water understands that its conservation programming must be adapted to the new MCCWL regulatory requirements. For instance, meeting the rigorous outdoor water use standards will require transitioning substantial amounts of turf area to more water efficient landscaping. Therefore, outdoor conservation measures, including turf replacement incentives and support services, will need to be prioritized to drive future water savings. While targeted indoor efficiency measures have also been retained to maximize water savings, the focus remains heavily on outdoor improvements.

Achieving continued water savings in the District requires a rapid market transformation towards landscape efficiency. Typically, market transformations can span decades as they require shifting both consumer behaviors and supply chain dynamics, even with incentives. Early adopters have already made necessary adjustments, but many property owners have not yet embraced this change. Landscape transformation represents a significant departure from traditional practices, often perceived as complex and undesirable by many. Overcoming this resistance and encouraging participation will be challenging.

A crucial aspect is convincing customers that embracing landscape efficiency enhances, rather than detracts from, the value of their property. The traditional view equates lush, green lawns with success and economic status. Therefore, changing this deep-seated perception to appreciate the aesthetics and benefits of water-sustainable landscaping is essential.

Given the urgency to transform landscapes without the luxury of time, Cal Water faces several challenges that require:

- Robust customer education.
- High levels of customer motivation.

- Accessibility to landscape design and plant knowledge.
- Considerable labor investment.
- Significant financial resources.

To increase customer engagement, Cal Water's programs must offer compelling incentives, clear communication about the required processes, and substantial support to guide customers through these changes. **Table 9-1** outlines the key barriers to successful deployment of landscape transformation programs.

Table 9-1. Barriers and Customer Requirements of Landscape Transformation Programs

Landscape Transformation Barriers	Customer Requirements
• Customers lack motivation to reduce their water use. • Most customers are unaware of, or overwhelmed by, landscape efficiency programs. • Landscape efficiency solutions must be "customized" for each property. • Water suppliers do not currently have a deep understanding of their customers. • Agencies do not possess the resources to uniquely target and engage their customers.	• Customers desire to have a beautiful landscape. • Each customer has a different vision of what comprises landscape beauty. • Most customers have considered converting their lawn, but they need help to accomplish this. • Customers confirmed that design support is the most important need. • Incentives are necessary to pull the trigger on converting their lawn. • There are a number of misperceptions that disconnect the customer from their actual water usage. They believe most water is used indoors; that they already have efficient equipment; and saving money is the main driver.

Many water users currently do not prioritize landscape water efficiency, lacking both understanding of its urgency and motivation to implement drastic changes.

Cal Water's strategy is to significantly enhance education about the need for outdoor water use reduction and how to achieve it. Fortunately, studies indicate a growing customer interest in aesthetically pleasing, water-efficient landscaping. Many property owners consider turf removal but require assistance to proceed. Time and cost are significant barriers.

To effectively encourage this shift, Cal Water must not only convince customers of the necessity of these changes but also provide them with extensive support—from design assistance to continuous engagement and resources. Additionally, incentives must be compelling enough to convince customers of the value of investing in these changes.

Success will depend on expanding education, services, and incentives to accelerate market transformation. To support this enhanced program structure, Cal Water must accordingly increase its staff, marketing efforts, operational support, and budget to meet these elevated service demands.

In addition to turf replacement, Cal Water has identified a suite of customer conservation programs with demonstrated water-saving potential and meaningful market impact. Together, these measures represent a comprehensive portfolio that—subject to adequate staffing and funding—is intended to support compliance with the MCCWL regulations. The measures summarized in **Table 9-2** are representative of Cal Water's current conservation approach. As program performance is evaluated and technologies evolve, Cal Water may refine this portfolio by modifying, replacing, or adding measures to ensure continued program effectiveness.

Table 9-2. Representative Conservation Measures with Significant Savings Potential

Conservation Measure	Remaining Potential	Reasoning for Selecting
Home Water Budgets	All single-family homes	• Identifies customers with inefficient usage, thus allowing better targeting of programs and assistance. • Provides a foundational step in educating customers with powerful and personal information that identifies site-specific efficiency opportunities. • As an educational tool alone, shown to reduce water use.
Outdoor Efficiency		
Turf Replacement	All properties with remaining turf	• Required measure for meeting landscape and irrigation standards. • Huge remaining opportunity. • Long lifespan measure.

Conservation Measure	Remaining Potential	Reasoning for Selecting
Sprinkler Tune-up	All properties with remaining turf	• Nearly all irrigation systems need repair. • Repairs are necessary before efficiency upgrades are made otherwise new products will not work as designed. • High customer demand.
Smart Controllers	All properties with irrigation	• High customer receptivity due to technical aspect of device. • Reduces overwatering by providing the appropriate amount of water based on the local weather.
Pressure Regulating Spray Heads	All properties with popup spray heads	• Millions of non-pressure regulating spray heads. • Reduces water use due to high water pressure and low head drainage.
High Efficiency Sprinkler Nozzles	All properties with popup spray heads	• Millions of high flow nozzles are available for retrofit. • Solution for customers electing to keep turf. • Reduces runoff. • High cost effectiveness. • Generally easy retrofit.
Indoor Efficiency		
Premium Efficiency Toilets	Nearly 50% of existing fixtures are 1.6 GPF or above	• Reliable 25-year life of water savings. • Easy retrofit.
High Efficiency Clothes Washers	All single-family homes and multi-family in-unit washers	• Customers prefer high efficiency models. • Easy to administer. • Washers have 10–12-year life

9.4.3 CII Performance Measures

The MCCWL regulations require urban retail water suppliers to implement a suite of actions intended to improve commercial, industrial, and CII water use efficiency. These actions include converting certain mixed-use meters (MUMs) serving large landscaped areas to dedicated

irrigation meters (DIMs), installing approved in-lieu technologies where DIM installation is not pursued, and implementing a broad set of CII best management practices (BMPs). The regulations also require suppliers to classify all CII accounts using a prescribed framework and to identify and catalog large, disclosable buildings.

Importantly, implementation of CII Performance Measures is required regardless of whether a supplier is otherwise projected to comply with its UWUO. As a result, compliance with these requirements will require substantial staffing, technical, and financial resources independent of UWUO compliance outcomes. The following subsections summarize the primary CII Performance Measure requirements applicable to the East Los Angeles District.

DIM or In-Lieu Technology Installation

The MCCWL regulations require Cal Water to install DIMs or implement approved in-lieu technologies at all CII sites served by MUMs that irrigate one-half acre or more of landscaped area.

Installation of DIMs involves significant cost and logistical complexity for both Cal Water and its customers. Activities include site assessments, permitting, meter and backflow device installation, account setup, integration of additional meter reads, and ongoing maintenance and calibration. In recognition of these challenges, the regulations allow suppliers to satisfy the requirement through adoption of approved in-lieu technologies.

Approved in-lieu technologies include the following:

1. Water budget–based rate structures
2. Water budget–based management approaches not tied to rates
3. Hardware upgrades that enhance irrigation performance, including technologies that allow identification of outdoor water use, smart irrigation controllers, and pressure-regulated spray heads
4. Remote sensing technologies
5. Landscape plant palette transformation programs, including green infrastructure such as swales or rain gardens that reduce irrigation demand
6. Other efficient water use technologies, subject to demonstration of improved water use efficiency

For sites utilizing in-lieu technologies, the regulations further require Cal Water to provide education and communication services, irrigation system maintenance support (including audits and testing), and site-specific irrigation scheduling guidance. As a result, Cal Water will be required to take on an active role in supporting irrigation management at CII sites with large,

landscaped areas. In addition, Cal Water must calculate landscape water budgets for these sites using prescribed methodologies by June 30, 2029.

CII Account Classification

The MCCWL regulations require Cal Water to classify all CII accounts using a regulatory classification system that includes the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) 19 ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager property types, along with additional categories for water recreation facilities, vehicle washes, and commercial laundries. Following classification, Cal Water must identify customers whose water use falls within the 80th to 97.5th percentiles within each category to support targeted delivery of BMPs.

CII Disclosable Buildings

Under the MCCWL regulations, Cal Water is required to identify all disclosable buildings within its service area and provide water use reports upon request. Disclosable buildings are defined as non-manufacturing buildings exceeding 50,000 square feet.[23] Identification of these buildings was required by January 1, 2025, and by January 1 every year thereafter.

Upon request by a building owner or authorized agent, Cal Water must provide water use reports compatible with the EPA's ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager Data Exchange Services. Reports must include detailed monthly and aggregated usage data for at least the preceding twelve months for each meter serving the building.

Compliance with this requirement will require development of new processes and reporting systems capable of integrating billing data with EPA reporting platforms. Meeting these requirements will necessitate coordinated effort across Cal Water's conservation, billing, and information technology departments.

CII BMPs

The MCCWL regulations require implementation of CII BMPs for customers in the highest water-use percentiles. Cal Water must implement one BMP from each category (five total) for customers in the 80th percentile of usage and two BMPs from each of five categories (ten total) for customers in the 97.5th percentile of usage. The categories of BMPs include outreach and education, incentives, landscape practices, collaboration and coordination, and operational practices, with a range of eligible actions specified in the regulations.

[23] For the precise definition of a disclosable building, see California Code of Regulations, title 20, section 1683.

Selection and implementation of BMPs will be guided by customer characteristics, site conditions, and feasibility, and will require substantial program oversight, customer coordination, and tracking.

CII Performance Measures and UWUO Compliance

While the CII Performance Measures are an integral component of the MCCWL regulatory framework, water savings achieved through these measures do not directly contribute toward meeting the East Los Angeles District's UWUO reduction targets. Under the regulations, CII Performance Measures contribute to UWUO compliance only through reductions in water use measured by DIMs. Cal Water does not currently utilize a DIM meter classification, and DIM water use is therefore not a component of the District's UWUO calculation. As a result, although implementation of CII Performance Measures is mandatory and expected to yield water use efficiency benefits, the associated water savings will not be credited toward UWUO compliance for the District.

9.5 Water Loss Management

Cal Water conducts annual distribution system water loss audits using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Free Water Audit Software and reports the results to the California Department of Water Resources.[24]

To guide ongoing water loss management, Cal Water has developed a Water Loss Control Compliance Plan and a Water Loss Control Policy. These documents provide a framework for:

- Meeting current and future CPUC and state water loss standards and regulatory requirements;
- Improving audit data quality and validation scores; and
- Identifying and implementing cost-effective water loss control actions.

Cal Water has also conducted a comprehensive assessment comparing each district's current and projected distribution system water loss to applicable water loss standards. The results show that the East Los Angeles District's distribution system loss rates currently exceed the state-established efficient water loss standards applicable to the District pursuant to SB 555 by 25 to 30 percent (see **Table 4-6**). Achieving the necessary reductions in real water loss will depend on Cal Water's ability to implement water loss management programs in the District. For public utilities regulated by the CPUC, expansion of water loss management programs necessary to achieve reductions require CPUC authorization. Accordingly, future compliance with the water

[24] Completed water audits may be accessed at: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/

loss component of the MCCWL regulations for the District will depend on timely approval of expanded water loss management programs and related measures necessary to meet the state water loss standards.

9.6 Water Conservation Program Staffing

Cal Water's Conservation Department is currently staffed by nine full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. In light of mandated UWUO reductions and the extensive reporting and performance requirements associated with the MCCWL regulations, Cal Water has identified a need to expand its conservation program staffing.

While the use of consultants could provide short-term support, the ongoing and long-term nature of the regulatory requirements makes exclusive reliance on temporary staffing impractical. In particular, the data analysis, program tracking, and reporting obligations associated with the MCCWL framework require sustained institutional knowledge and continuity that are best supported through permanent staff.

Cal Water's staffing strategy therefore emphasizes strengthening internal capacity to manage conservation programs, lead outreach and customer engagement efforts, support customers, oversee ongoing CII activities, and fulfill reporting and compliance obligations. Consultants are expected to continue to play a targeted role by providing short-term, specialized expertise as needed, allowing flexibility while maintaining a strong in-house program foundation.

Consistent with this strategy, Cal Water has proposed in its 2024 GRC an increase in Conservation Department staffing from nine to fifteen positions. The six requested positions and their primary responsibilities are summarized in **Table 9-3**. At the time this UWMP was prepared, a final decision in the 2024 GRC had not yet been issued. As a result, it remains uncertain whether the requested staffing increases necessary to support compliance with state conservation requirements will be authorized.

Table 9-3. Proposed New Conservation Staff Positions

New Position	Responsibilities
Conservation Manager	• Program development/implementation/management • Budgeting • Staff oversight
Regional Conservation Coordinator (2 positions)	• Regional program implementation • District coordination • Customer engagement

New Position	Responsibilities
Water Resource Sustainability Analyst	• Program tracking/analysis • Compliance assessment/reporting • Data management
Water Resource Sustainability Assistant	• Data entry • Analysis support • Compliance reporting support
Conservation Assistant	• Program application/rebate processing • Customer assistance • Data entry/processing

9.7 Summary and Implementation Considerations

Cal Water has developed and implemented a comprehensive suite of demand management measures in the East Los Angeles District that address each category identified in the Urban Water Management Planning Act. These measures include water waste prevention and enforcement, universal metering, conservation-oriented pricing, public education and outreach, active management of distribution system water losses, and a broad portfolio of customer conservation programs. Collectively, these actions have contributed to substantial long-term reductions in per capita water use and have positioned the District well relative to historical conservation benchmarks.

Looking ahead, demand management will play an increasingly important role in meeting the requirements of the MCCWL regulation and supporting water supply reliability. While many conservation-driven reductions are already embedded in the District's baseline demand projections—through authorized programs, plumbing codes and appliance standards, and implementation of conservation rates—additional reductions are anticipated to be needed in future years as state efficiency standards become more stringent. As described in Chapter 5, achieving these reductions will require conservation efforts beyond those currently reflected in the baseline forecast.

For Cal Water, the ability to expand conservation programs, modify rate structures, and implement additional demand management actions is contingent on CPUC authorization. Program funding levels, staffing capacity, and implementation timelines are therefore closely linked to regulatory approval processes, including General Rate Case proceedings. The measures described in this chapter represent both Cal Water's current conservation framework and the foundation upon which expanded efforts may be built, subject to future CPUC decisions.

In this context, this chapter provides a practical and forward-looking assessment of how demand management measures support water use efficiency, regulatory compliance, and long-term

resource reliability in the District, while acknowledging the institutional and regulatory factors that shape implementation over the UWMP planning horizon.

Chapter 10
Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

☑ ***CWC § 10621 (b)***

Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

This chapter provides information on a public hearing, the adoption process for the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), the adopted UWMP and WSCP submittal process, Plan implementation, and the process for amending the adopted UWMP or WSCP. This chapter includes the following sections:

10.1 Inclusion of All 2025 Data

10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

10.4 Plan Submittal

10.5 Public Availability

10.6 Notification of Public Utilities Commission

10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

10.1 Inclusion of All 2025 Data

This UWMP includes the water use and planning data for the entire calendar year of 2025, per the California Department of Water Resources' (DWR's) 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

☑ ***CWC § 10642***

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan. Prior to adopting either, the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon. Prior to any of these hearings, notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of a hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. Notices by a local public agency pursuant to this section shall be provided pursuant to Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area. After the hearing or hearings, the plan or water shortage contingency plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing or hearings.

Prior to adopting the Plan, California Water Service (Cal Water) held a formal public hearing to present information on its East Los Angeles District (also referred to herein as "District") 2025 UWMP and WSCP on May 21, 2026, 6:30 PM.

Relevant entities were notified of the UWMP and WSCP review at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, including: (1) cities and counties, and (2) the public. These entities were noticed again with the specific date, time and location of the hearing at least two weeks prior to the public hearing. The notice to the public, as specified in Government Code 6066, and letters to relevant agencies can be found in **Appendix B** and **Appendix C**, respectively.

10.2.1 Notice to Cities and Counties

☑ ***CWC § 10631 (a)*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:*

Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities, as developed pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.

Table 10-1 lists the cities and counties that were notified. Copies of these letters are provided in **Appendix B**.

Table 10-1. Notification to Cities and Counties (DWR Table 10-1)

City Name	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
Add additional rows as needed		
City of Montebello	Yes	Yes
City of Commerce	Yes	Yes
City of Vernon	Yes	Yes
City of Bell	Yes	Yes
City of Monterey Park	Yes	Yes
County Name **Drop Down List**	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
Add additional rows as needed		
Los Angeles County	Yes	Yes

Notes:

(a) In addition to the Cities and Counties notified, Cal Water additionally notified the Central Basin Municipal Water District, the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and the Water Replenishment of Southern California.

10.2.2 Notice to the Public

Notification to the public and to cities and counties also provided instructions on how to view the 2025 UWMP and WSCP prior to the hearing, the revision schedule, and contact information of the UWMP and WSCP preparer. A copy of this notice is included in **Appendix C**.

10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

☑ ***CWC § 10608.26***

(a) In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier shall conduct at least one public hearing to accomplish all of the following:

(1) Allow community input regarding the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.

(2) Consider the economic impacts of the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.

(3) Adopt a method, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.20, for determining its urban water use target.

☑ ***CWC § 10621 (b)***

Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

The deadline for public comments on the UWMP and WSCP was May 24, 2026, three days after the public hearing. The final Plan was formally adopted by Cal Water's Vice President, Water Resources Planning and Sustainability on June 26, 2026, and was submitted to DWR within 30 days of approval. **Appendix I** presents a copy of the signed Resolution of Plan Adoption**. Appendix B** contains the following:

- Letters sent to and received from various agencies regarding this Plan, and
- Correspondence between Cal Water and participating agencies.

10.4 Plan Submittal

☑ ***CWC § 10621 (f)***

(1) Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.

☑ ***CWC § 10635 (c)***

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

☑ ***CWC § 10644 (a)***

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

(2) The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be submitted electronically and shall include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.

This UWMP and WSCP were submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by the July 1, 2026 deadline. The submittal was done electronically through DWR's Water Use Efficiency Data Portal, an online submittal tool. The adopted UWMP and WSCP were also sent to the California State Library and to the cities and counties listed in **Table 10-1** no later than 30 days after adoption.

10.5 Public Availability

☑ ***CWC § 10645***

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

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

On April 22, 2026, an electronic version of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP were made available for review by visiting Cal Water's website:

https://www.calwater.com/conservation/uwmp2025.

10.6 Notification of Public Utilities Commission

☑ ***CWC § 10621 (c)***

An urban water supplier regulated by the Public Utilities Commission shall include its most recent plan and water shortage contingency plan as part of the supplier's general rate case filings.

Cal Water is an urban water supplier regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission. Cal Water will include the District's 2025 UWMP and WSCP as part of its General Rate Case Filings.

10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

☑ ***CWC § 10644 (b)***

If an urban water supplier revises its water shortage contingency plan, the supplier shall submit to the department a copy of its water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 no later than 30 days after adoption, in accordance with protocols for submission and using electronic reporting tools developed by the department.

If the 2025 UWMP or WSCP is amended, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption and submittal will also be followed for the amended Plan.

Appendix A: UWMP Act Checklist

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and overview	n/a	Chapter 1 - Chapter 10 (pdf pg. 13–128)
x	x	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the Supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a Supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 1.6 (pdf pg. 17)
x	x	Section 2.1	10620(b)	Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.4 (pdf pg. 24)
x	n/a	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP.	Plan preparation	2-1	Section 2.1 (pdf pg. 21) Table 2-1 (pdf pg. 22)
x	x	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance.	Plan preparation	2-2	Section 2.3 (pdf pg. 22) Table 2-2 (pdf pg. 23)
x	x	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes.	Plan preparation	2-3	Section 2.4 (pdf pg. 24) Table 2-3 (pdf pg. 25)
x	x	Section 2.4	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.5.2 (pdf pg. 27) Section 10.2 (pdf pg. 124) Appendix C (pdf pg. 148)
x	x	Section 2.4.2	10620(d)(3)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other Suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.5 (pdf pg. 25) Section 10.2 (pdf pg. 124) Appendix B (pdf pg. 144)

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	n/a	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source.	Plan preparation	2-4 R	Section 2.5.1 (pdf pg. 26) Table 2-4 (pdf pg. 26) Section 4.5 (pdf pg. 54)
n/a	x	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Wholesale Suppliers will provide their Suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the Wholesale Supplier to the Supplier during various water year types.	Plan preparation	2-4 W	N/A
x	x	Chapter 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System description	n/a	Chapter 3 (pdf pg. 29)
x	x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	n/a	Section 3.3 (pdf pg. 31) Figure 3-2 (pdf pg. 32)
x	x	Section 3.4.1	10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System description	3-1	Section 3.4 (pdf pg. 32) Table 3-1 (pdf pg. 33)
x	x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	System description	n/a	Section 3.4 (pdf pg. 32) Table 3-2 (pdf pg. 33)
x	x	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area… include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the Supplier's water management planning. Describe the land uses within the service area.	System description and baselines	n/a	Section 3.5 (pdf pg. 34) Table 3-1 (pdf pg. 33)
x	Optional	Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System water use	4-1 and 4-2	Section 4.2 (pdf pg. 38) Table 4-1 (pdf pg. 40) Table 4-2 (pdf pg. 43)

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	Optional	Section 4.3.1	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update.	System water use	4-5	Section 4.3.1 (pdf pg. 49) Table 4-5 (pdf pg. 50)
x	n/a	Section 4.3.2	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System water use	4-6	Section 4.3.2 (pdf pg. 50) Table 4-6 (pdf pg. 51)
x	n/a	Section 4.2.5.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.2 (pdf pg. 42) Table 4-3 (pdf pg. 45)
x	n/a	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.3(1) (pdf pg. 44) Table 4-4 (pdf pg. 48)
x	n/a	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.3(1) (pdf pg. 44) Table 4-4 (pdf pg. 48)
x	n/a	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)(ii)	To the extent that a Supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water Supplier shall… Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.3(1) (pdf pg. 44) Table 4-4 (pdf pg. 48)
x	x	Section 4.2.5.6	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System water use	n/a	Section 4.4 (pdf pg. 52) Section 7.5 (pdf pg. 95) Table 4-7 (pdf pg. 54) Table 7-5 (pdf pg. 97)
n/a	x	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale Suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their Retail Suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and targets	n/a	N/A

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	n/a	Section 5.2	10608.4	in meeting their water use targets. Reporting requirements will vary depending on whether the Supplier: - Was considered an urban retail water supplier in 2020, - Met its 2020 target in 2020, or - Was part of a merger or consolidation since 2020. Chapter 5 Subsections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3	Baselines and targets	5-1	Chapter 5 (pdf pg. 55) Table 5-1 (pdf pg. 56)
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.9 (pdf pg. 79) Table 6-9 (pdf pg. 80)
x	x	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System supplies	n/a	Chapter 7 (pdf pg. 85)
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(C)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the Supplier. If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	Water supplies and recycled water	6-1	Section 6.2 (pdf pg. 64) Table 6-1 (pdf pg. 67)
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the Supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2 (pdf pg. 64)
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.1 (pdf pg. 64)
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the Supplier has the legal right to pump.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.1 (pdf pg. 64)
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… (include) information as to whether DWR has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin…	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	n/a

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	n/a
x	x	Section 6.2.2.	10631(b)(4)(C)	If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.3 (pdf pg. 67) Table 6-1 (pdf pg. 67)
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System supplies	6-9	Section 6.9 (pdf pg. 79) Table 6-9 (pdf pg. 80)
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System supplies	6-8 and 6-9	Section 6.9 (pdf pg. 79) Table 6-8 (pdf pg. 79) Table 6-9 (pdf pg. 80)
x	x	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.7 (pdf pg. 76)
x	n/a	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier’s service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-2	Section 6.5.2 (pdf pg. 68) Table 6-2 (pdf pg. 70)
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-3	Section 6.5.2 (pdf pg. 68) Table 6-3 (pdf pg. 71)
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Section 6.5.3 (pdf pg. 72) Table 6-4 (pdf pg. 74)

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Section 6.5.3 (pdf pg. 72) Table 6-4 (pdf pg. 74)
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the Supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and describe the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4 and 6-5	Section 6.5.3 (pdf pg. 72) Table 6-4 (pdf pg. 74) Table 6-5 (pdf pg. 75)
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions that may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-6	Section 6.5.4 (pdf pg. 75) Table 6-6 (pdf pg. 76)
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	n/a	Section 6.5.4 (pdf pg. 75) Table 6-6 (pdf pg. 76)
x	x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	6-7	Section 6.6 (pdf pg. 76)
x	x	Section 6.2.10	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water Supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years.	System supplies	6-7	Section 6.8 (pdf pg. 77) Table 6-7 (pdf pg. 78)
x	x	Section 6.3 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain.	System suppliers, energy intensity	O-1A, O-1B, O-1C, and O-2	Section 6.11 (pdf pg. 82) Table 6-10 (pdf pg. 83)
x		Section 7.1	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the Supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.1.2 (pdf pg. 88)

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 7.2	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-2, 7-3, and 7-4	Section 7.2 (pdf pg. 94) Section 7.3 (pdf pg. 95) Table 7-1 (pdf pg. 92) Table 7-2 (pdf pg. 93) Table 7-3 (pdf pg. 93) Table 7-4 (pdf pg. 91)
x	x	Section 7.2.3	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.4 (pdf pg. 94)
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.5 (pdf pg. 95) Table 7-5 (pdf pg. 97)
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive years.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.5.1 (pdf pg. 96)
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.5.2 (pdf pg. 96)
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-5	Section 7.5 (pdf pg. 95) Table 7-5 (pdf pg. 97)
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.5 (pdf pg. 95) Table 7-5 (pdf pg. 97)
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix G (pdf pg. 222)

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix G (Chapter 2) (pdf pg. 227)
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the Supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix G (Chapter 3) (pdf pg. 250)
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the Supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix G (Chapter 3) (pdf pg. 228)
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% shortage, and greater than 50% shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix G (Chapter 4) (pdf pg. 232)
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing WSCP that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-1	Appendix G (Chapter 4) (pdf pg. 232)
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Appendix G (Section 5.2) (pdf pg. 242)
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-3	Appendix G (Section 5.1) (pdf pg. 233)
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Appendix G (Section 5.3) (pdf pg. 242)

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to State-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Table 8-3	Appendix G (Section 5.4, Table 5-1) (pdf pg. 242, 236)
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2 and 8-3	Appendix G (Section 5.1, Section 5.2, Section 5.7, Table 5-1) (pdf pg. 233, 236, 242, 244)
x	x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water shortage contingency plan	n/a	Appendix G (Section 5.6) (pdf pg. 244)
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix G (Chapter 6) (pdf pg. 245)
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(B), 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix G (Chapter 6) (pdf pg. 245)
x	n/a	Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix G (Chapter 7) (pdf pg. 246)
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix G (Chapter 8) (pdf pg. 250)
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3. Water Shortage Emergencies.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix G (Chapter 8) (pdf pg. 250)

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix G (Chapter 8) (pdf pg. 250)
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix G (Chapter 9) (pdf pg. 251)
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix G (Chapter 9) (pdf pg. 251)
x	n/a	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix G (Chapter 9) (pdf pg. 251)
x	n/a	Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail Suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data are collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix G (Chapter 10) (pdf pg. 252)
x	x	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the WSCP to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix G (Chapter 11) (pdf pg. 253)
x	n/a	Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix G (Section 5.1.1, Table 5-1) (pdf pg. 235, 236)
x	x	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the WSCP to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 days after adoption of the plan.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix G (Chapter 12) (pdf pg. 254)

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	n/a	Sections 9.1	10631(e)(1)	Retail Suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand management measures	n/a	Chapter 9 (pdf pg. 107)
n/a	x	Sections 9.2	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale Suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and Supplier assistance program.	Demand management measures	n/a	N/A
x	n/a	Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail Suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 2.5.2 (pdf pg. 27) Section 10.3 (pdf pg. 126)
x	x	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the Supplier provides water that the Supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 2.5.2 (pdf pg. 27) Section 10.3 (pdf pg. 126)
x	x	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 2026.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 2.4 (pdf pg. 24) Section 10.4 (pdf pg. 127)
x	x	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier made the UWMP and WSCP available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the UWMP and WSCP.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Chapter 10 (pdf pg. 123) Appendix C (pdf pg. 148)
x	x	Section 10.2.2	10642	The Supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 10.2.1 (pdf pg. 124) Table 10-1 (pdf pg. 125) Appendix B (pdf pg. 144)
x	x	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.3 (pdf pg. 126) Appendix I (pdf pg. 334)

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.4 (pdf pg. 127)
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.4 (pdf pg. 127)
x	x	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.4 (pdf pg. 127)
x	x	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.7 (pdf pg. 128)
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its UWMP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.5 (pdf pg. 127)
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its WSCP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.5 (pdf pg. 127)
x	x	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If Supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.6 (pdf pg. 128)

Appendix B: Correspondence

- UWMP and WSCP Notice of Preparation
- District Mailing List
- UWMP and WSCP Public Draft Comments

Note: There were no public comments received on the UWMP and WSCP Public Draft.

The Cal Water Difference

Dear XXXX,

We hope that this note finds you well. California Water Service (Cal Water) is beginning the process of updating our Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plans (WSCP) and wanted to ensure you had the pertinent information to participate in the process, which is included in the following notification.

These plans are a critical component of the steps we are taking to meet the current and future water supply needs of our customers, and to elevate our urban water use efficiency.

To develop well-rounded plans, **we are requesting data from the partners that serve our customers** to ensure the plans are representative of the communities we serve. The specific data points we are seeking can be found below the following notice.

At your earliest convenience, **please confirm you have received this Notice of Preparation**. If you have any questions, need any additional information, or would like to find time to meet virtually with our team to discuss this further, please reach out at your convenience.

Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan – 2025 Update

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires that California Water Service Company (Cal Water) update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. The updated UWMP and WSCP are due by July 1, 2026.

Cal Water is currently reviewing its existing UWMP and associated WSCP, which were updated in 2021, and considering revisions to the documents. Coordination with water suppliers, cities, counties, and community organizations in the region is an important part of the preparation of Cal Water's UWMP and WSCP. We invite your agency's participation in this revision process. We are available to discuss the assumptions used in the development of the plans including available water supply, water demands, land use, as well as other aspects of the plans.

A draft of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be made available for public review and a public hearing will be scheduled in 2026. In the meantime, if you would like more information regarding Cal Water's 2020 UWMP and WSCP and the schedule for updating these documents, or if you would like to participate in the preparation of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, please contact Jake Lam at:

Jake Lam
Associate Engineer
California Water Service
jlam@calwater.com

DATA REQUEST – Help Develop Our UWMP and WSCP

We're seeking to coordinate with community partners to ensure we develop a UWMP and associated WSCP that are reflective of our communities. We'd like to begin this partnership today and ask that you provide the following information to Jake Lam (jlam@calwater.com):

- Description of current land use
- GIS files for land use and zoning
- Population growth projections
- Most recent General Plans

We are looking to gather this information by XXXX XX, XXXX.

Once again, we thank you for your continued partnership. If you have any questions, need any additional information, or would like to find time to meet virtually with our team to discuss this further, please reach out at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Kevin McCusker

Director of Government & Community Affairs

About Cal Water

California Water Service provides safe, clean, and affordable water utility service to more than 2 million people statewide. What sets Cal Water apart is its commitment to enhancing the quality of life for its customers and communities. Guided daily by their promise to provide quality, service, and value, the utility's employees lead the way in working to protect the planet, care for people, and operate with the utmost integrity. Integral to Cal Water's strategy is investing responsibly in infrastructure, sustainability initiatives, and community well-being. The utility has been named one of "America's Most Responsible Companies" and the "World's Most Trustworthy Companies" by *Newsweek* and a Great Place to Work®. More information is available at https://link.edgepilot.com/s/4069251c/_CvANuC690u9lTiwQCmjDg?u=http://www.calwaterdifference.com/.



California Water Service
1720 North 1st Street - San Jose, CA 95112
Unsubscribe

Name	Position (if known)	Agency	Other Agency Affiliation (if applicable)
Ms. Alejandro Rojas	General Manager	Central Basin Municipal Water District	
Monica Arroyo	Vice Mayor	City of Bell	
Ana Maria Quintana	Councilmember	City of Bell	
Alicia Romero	Councilmember	City of Bell	
Angela Bustamante	City Clerk	City of Bell	
Ali Saleh	Mayor	City of Bell	
Francis Flores	Councilmember	City of Bell	
Ernie Hernandez	City Manager	City of Commerce	
Mark Orme	City Manager	City of Eastvale	
Eduardo Sarmiento	City Clerk	City of Huntington Park	
City of Los Angeles Department of City P	Planning Department	City of Los Angeles	
Mr. Joseph Palombi	Director of Planning	City of Montebello	
Scarlet Peralta	District 2 Councilmember	City of Montebello	
Christopher Jimenez	City Clerk	City of Montebello	
David Torres	Mayor	City of Montebello	
Salvador Melendez	Councilmember District 3	City of Montebello	
Angie Jimenez	Councilmember	City of Montebello	
Kimberly Cobos-Cawthorne	Mayor	City of Montebello	
Raul Alvarez	City Manager	City of Montebello	
Georgina Tamayo	Mayor	City of Montebello	
Danielle Romero	Mayor Pro Tem	City of Montebello	
Ric Alonzo	Councilmember	City of Montebello	
Inez Alvarez	City Manager	City of Monterey Park	
Mike Futrell	City Manager	City of Riverside	
Mr. Daniel Walls	Director of Public Works	City of Vernon	
Dean Logan	Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk	Los Angeles County	
Janice Hahn	District 4 Supevisor	Los Angeles County	
Hilda Solis	District 1 Supervisor	Los Angeles County	
Ms. Amy Bodek	Director of Regional Planning	Los Angeles County	
Mr. Adam Ariki	Deputy Director of Department of Public Works Water Resource	Los Angeles County	
Shari Afshari	Deputy Director, Public Contracting and Asset Management	Los Angeles County	
Bill Winter	Assistant Deputy Director, Sewer Maintenance Division	Los Angeles County	
Holly Mitchell	Supervisor	Los Angeles County	
Kathryn Barger	Supervisor	Los Angeles County	
Mr. Earle Hartling	Water Recycling Coordinator	Los Angeles County Santiation Districts	
Ms. Victoria Conway	Departmental Engineer	Los Angeles County Santiation Districts	
Mr. Raymond Tremblay	Facilities Planning Department Head	Los Angeles County Santiation Districts	
Mr. Brad Coffey	Manager of Water Resources	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	
Esther Rojas	Manager of Watermaster & Water Resources	Water Replenishment District of Southern California	
Jackie Ramirez	Analyst	Water Replenishment District of Southern California	
Mr. Rob Beste	Assistant General Manager	Water Replenishment District of Southern California	
Mr. EJ Caldwell	General Manager	West Basin Municipal Water District	

Appendix C: Public Meeting Notice

- Public Meeting Notice of Intent
- Proof of Publication
- Public Meeting Presentation

The Cal Water Difference

Dear XXXX,

As a defined urban water supplier, California Water Service (Cal Water) is preparing an update to its Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plans (WSCP) that will address the water service conditions in our service areas. These documents support a water supplier's long-term resource planning to ensure that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands under defined conditions. Within the UWMP, Cal Water provides its projected water use from each source, in five-year increments, through the year 2050. Cal Water intends to adopt and file that UWMP plan, and the incorporated WSCP, as required with the Department of Water Resources, the California State Library, and any applicable city or county within which Cal Water provides service no later than 30 days after adoption.

Schedule of upcoming actions: After a public review period, a public meeting to receive comments on the Draft UWMP and WSCP will be held. As the information becomes available for each service area, the electronic copy of the UWMP, WSCP, deadline for public comments, and information on the public meeting are available at:

www.calwater.com/conservation/uwmp2025

If you are unable to attend the scheduled public meeting but want to provide comments regarding the proposed UWMP or WSCP, you may send your comments through the inquiry form, located at the URL above.

Sincerely,

Kevin McCusker
Director of Government & Community Affairs

About Cal Water

California Water Service provides safe, clean, and affordable water utility service to more than 2 million people statewide. This year, the company commemorates a century of service. What sets Cal Water apart is its commitment to enhancing the quality of life for its customers and communities. Guided daily by their promise to provide quality, service, and value, the utility's employees lead the way in working to protect the planet, care for people, and operate with the utmost integrity. Integral to Cal Water's strategy is investing responsibly in infrastructure, sustainability initiatives, and community well-being. The utility has been named one of "America's Most Responsible Companies" and the "World's Most Trustworthy Companies" by *Newsweek* and a Great Place to Work®. More information is available at www.calwaterdifference.com.

CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPER SERVICE BUREAU

DAILY JOURNAL CORPORATION

Mailing Address : 915 E 1ST ST, LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
Telephone (800) 788-7840 / Fax (800) 464-2839
Visit us @ www.LegalAdstore.com

Karlee Kaylor
CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE CO
1720 NORTH FIRST STREET
SAN JOSE, CA 95112

WWA# 4036828

COPY OF NOTICE

Notice Type: GOV2 Government Legal Notice (2Pub)

Ad Description
UWMP ELA 2026

To the right is a copy of the notice you sent to us for publication in the EAST L.A. TRIBUNE. Please read this notice carefully and call us with any corrections. The Proof of Publication will be filed with the County Clerk, if required, and mailed to you after the last date below. Publication date(s) for this notice is (are):

04/30/2026 , 05/07/2026

The charge(s) for this order is as follows. An invoice will be sent after the last date of publication. If you prepaid this order in full, you will not receive an invoice.

Publication	$680.00
www.capublicnotices.com	$20.00
Total	$700.00

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT AN URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN AND HOLD A PUBLIC MEETING TO RECEIVE COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED PLANS CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE – EAST LOS ANGELES DISTRICT

California Water Code (CWC) sections 10610 through 10656, known as the "Urban Water Management Planning Act" (Act), require all urban water suppliers that provide water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supply more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) at least once every five years.

UWMPs support a water supplier's long-term resource planning to confirm that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands under defined conditions. The UWMP must describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation, and demand management activities. The components of the plan may vary according to an individual community or area's characteristics and its capabilities to efficiently use and conserve water. The UWMP must also address measures for residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial water demand management.

Further, Section 10632 of the CWC requires that every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a

Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) as part of its plan (UWMP). Section 10632.2 provides that,

"An urban water supplier shall follow, where feasible and appropriate, the prescribed procedures and implement determined shortage response actions in its water shortage contingency plan...or reasonable alternative actions, provided that descriptions of the alternative actions are submitted with the annual water shortage assessment report pursuant to Section 10632.1." The WSCP will be incorporated as an appendix of the UWMP.

California Water Service's (Cal Water) East Los Angeles District, located in Los Angeles County, serves parts of Commerce, Vernon, Monterey Park, and Montebello. As a defined urban water supplier, Cal Water is preparing an update to its UWMP that will address water service conditions in the East Los Angeles District. Cal Water intends to adopt and file that UWMP plan, and the incorporated WSCP, as required with the Department of Water Resources, the California State Library, and any applicable city or county within which Cal Water provides service no later than 30 days after adoption.

Schedule of upcoming actions:

On or about April 21, 2026, an electronic copy of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be available for review. After a public review period, a public meeting to receive comments on the draft UWMP and WSCP for the East Los Angeles District will be held online on May 21, 2026, at 6:30 p.m. The UWMP, WSCP, and additional information on the public meeting, including a link to participate, are available at:

www.calwater.com/conservation/uwmp2025

If you are unable to attend the scheduled public meeting but want to provide comments regarding the proposed UWMP or WSCP, you may send your comments through the inquiry form, located at the URL above. Cal Water will receive comments on the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP through May 24, 2026.

Please share this notice with others who may have interest in this matter.

4/30, 5/7/26

WWA-4036828#
EAST L.A. TRIBUNE

* A 0 0 0 0 0 7 3 7 9 2 3 3 *

2025 Urban Water Management Plan
2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

East Los Angeles District

May 21, 2026

Quality. Service. Value.®

Meeting Agenda

- Introduce California Water Service (CWS) staff and consultants
- Purpose and Objectives
- Presentation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP)
- Presentation of 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)
- Public comments and questions

2025 UWMP Update: Public Outreach

- Notice of Preparation to relevant entities by February 2026
- Notice of Intent to relevant entities in April 2026
- Two notices posted in local newspaper in May 2026
- Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP available for review at: https://www.calwater.com/conservation/uwmp2025
- Public hearing held today (May 21, 2026)

Urban Water Management Planning Act

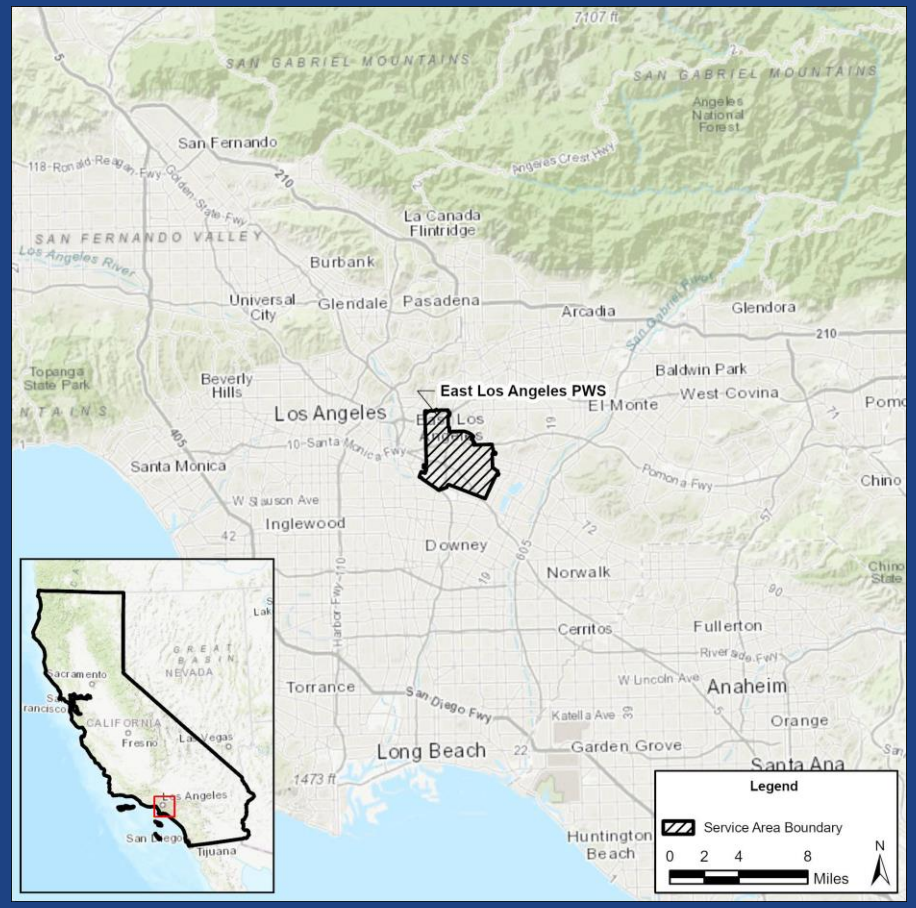
- Supports long-term water resource planning to ensure adequate supplies
- California Water Code - Sections 10610-10656
- Threshold: Utilities with 3,000+ services or 3,000+ acre-feet per year (AFY) water sales
- At least a 20-year planning horizon, Cal Water's plan cover 25 years
- Must be updated every 5 years and submitted by July 1, 2026
- Basis for SB-610 Water Supply Assessments

2025 UWMP Elements

- Service area description
- Population forecast
- Supply and demand projections through 2050 in normal, single dry, and multiple dry years
- Water supply reliability
- Conservation / Demand Management Measures
- Climate change
- WSCP

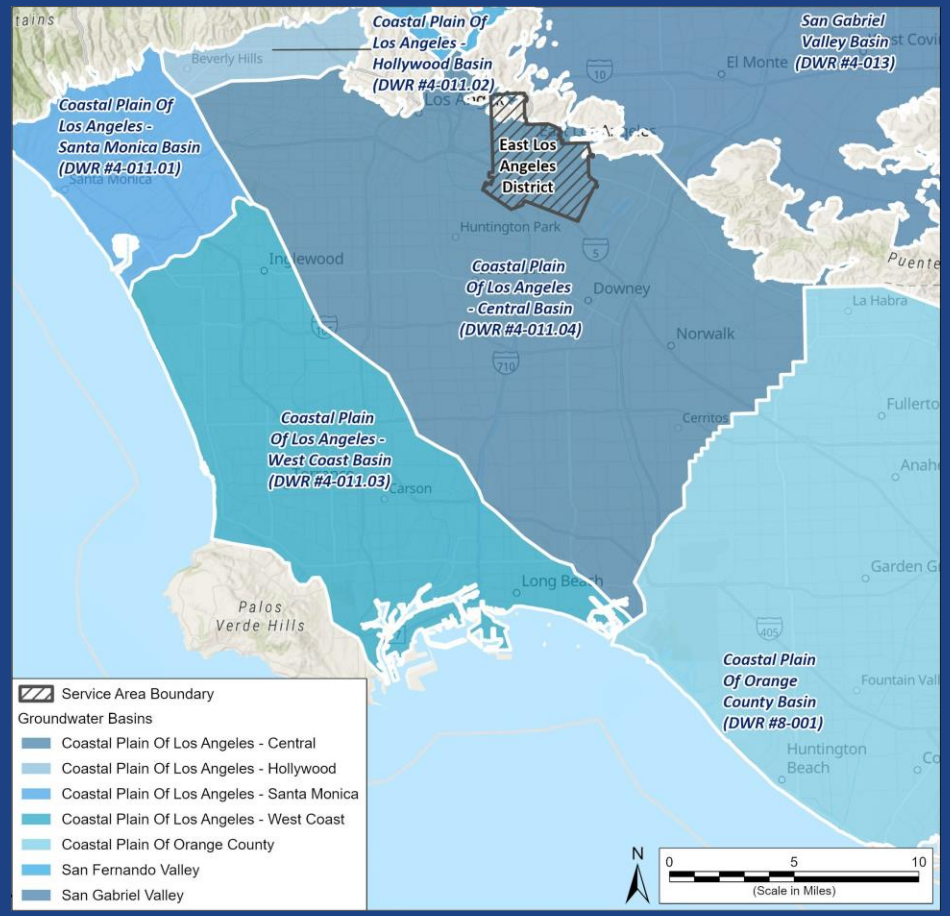
District Overview

- Formed in 1928
- Serves a large portion of unincorporated Los Angeles County known as East Los Angeles, as well as portions of the cities of Montebello, Commerce, Vernon, and Monterey Park
- Delivers purchased water and groundwater
- Operates 13 groundwater wells, 17 storage tanks, 29 booster pumps, and 276 miles of mains



Water Supply Sources

- Purchased water from Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD) (18% of supply mix on average between 2021 - 2025)
- Groundwater pumped from the adjudicated Central Basin (82% of supply mix on average between 2021 - 2025)
- Recycled water supplied from CBMWD is available, but stopped being served in February 2025

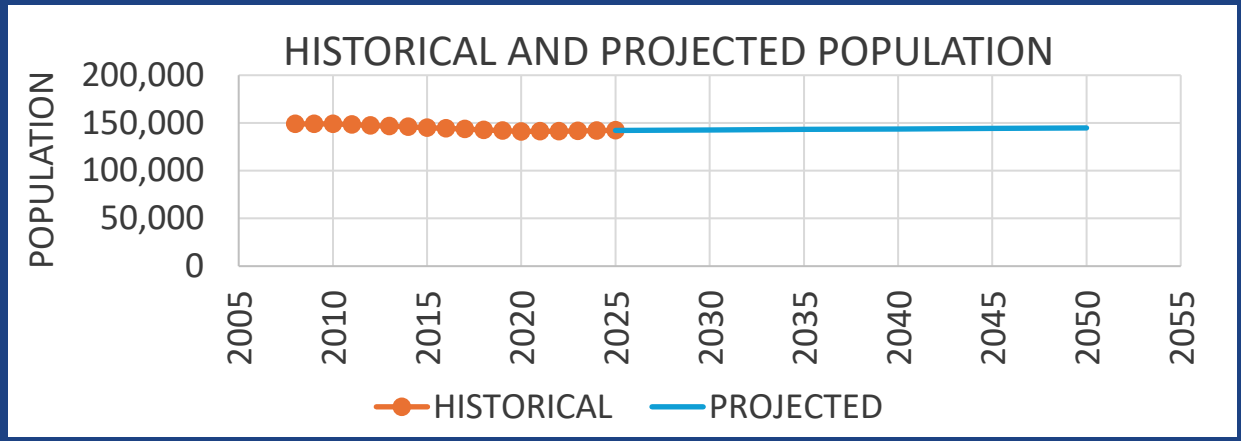


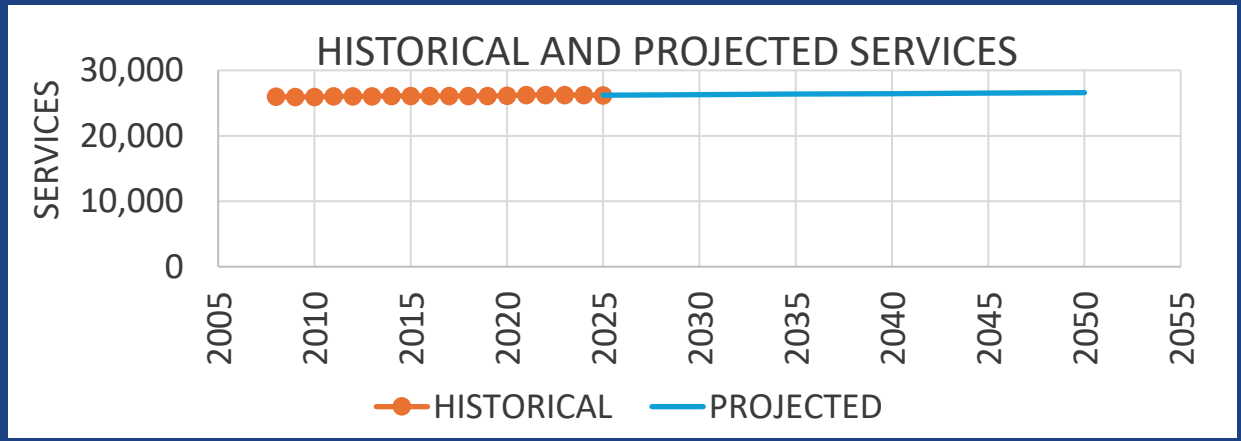
Demand Projection Methodology

- Forecast horizon is beyond 20 years required by UWMP
- Generates normal-, wet-, and dry-year demand forecasts
- Directly considers impacts of climate change
- Demand model uses historical data on services, sales, production, population, and proposed conservation measures
- Projected water use based on regional or general plan growth projections, historical water use trends, anticipated conservation, and compliance with state water use efficiency regulations

Population & Services

- Population Projections
  - 2050 population projected to be 144,800
  - 2% increase relative to 2025 population
- Service Growth
  - 2050 services projected to be 26,600
  - 1% increase relative to 2025 services

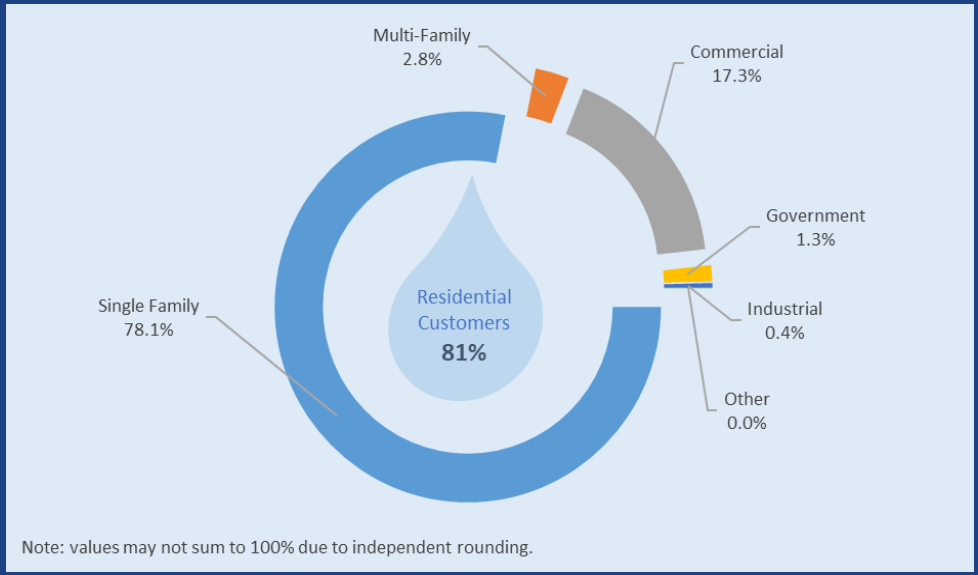




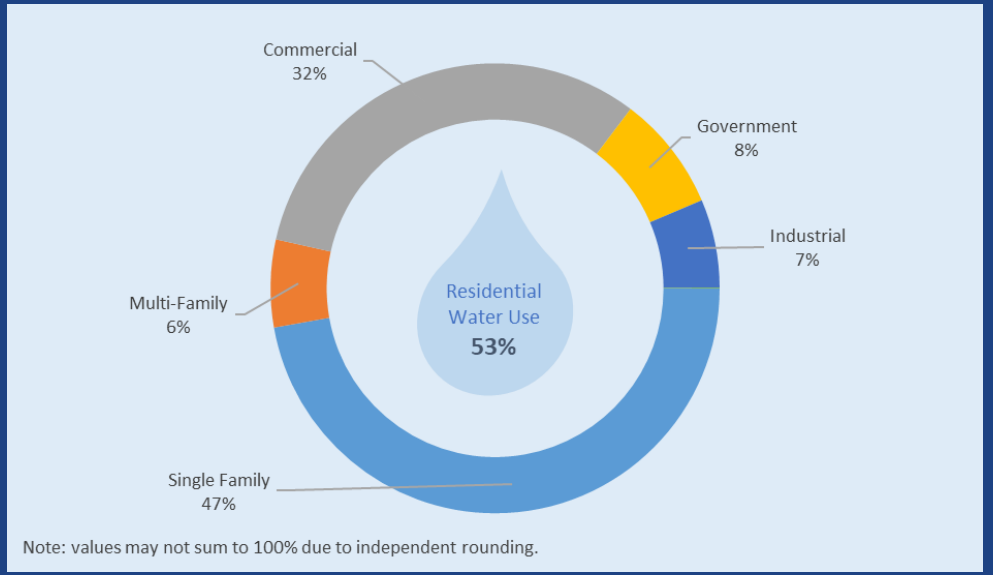
Water Demand by Customer Class

- Water demand decreased 7% between 2021 and 2025
- Largest customer sector is Single Family Residential (47% of total District demand) between 2021 - 2025

Customer Categories

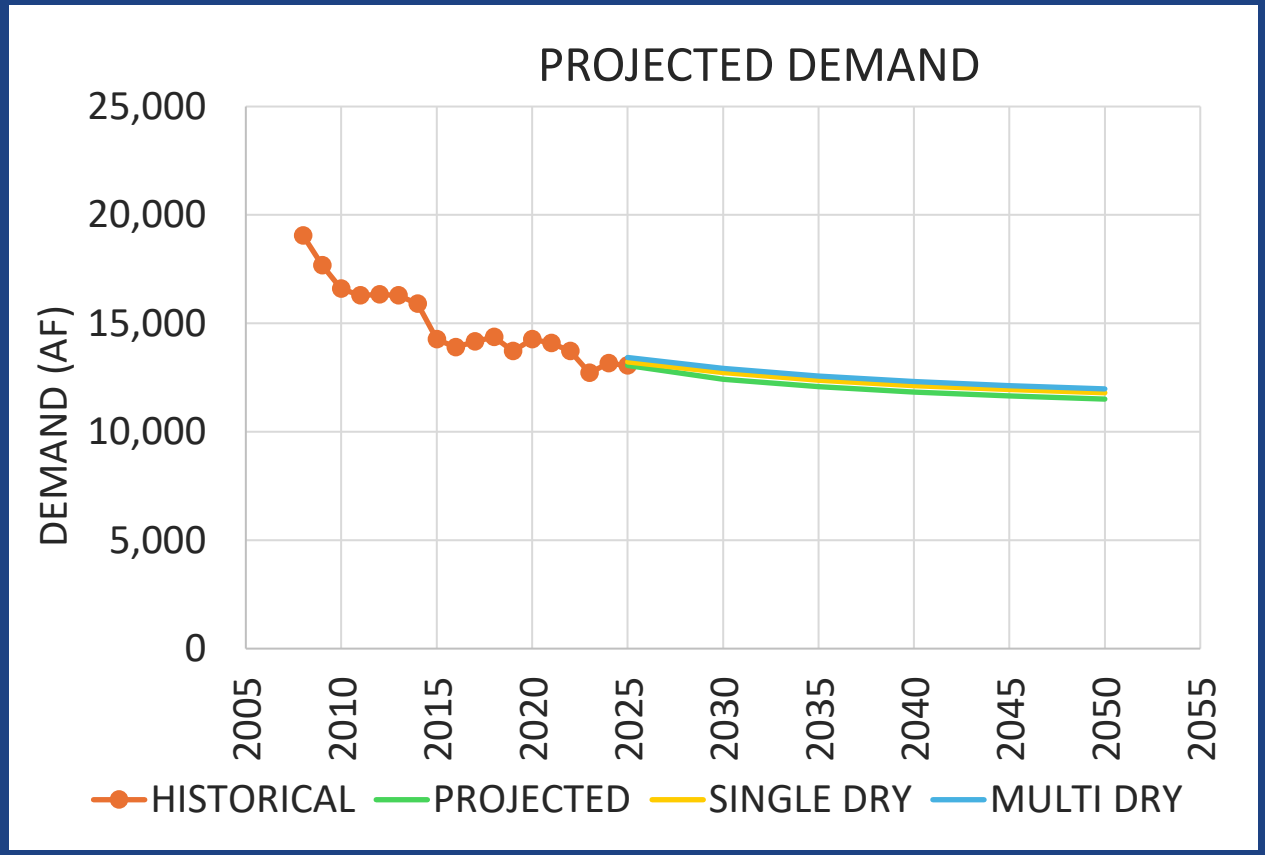


Water Demand



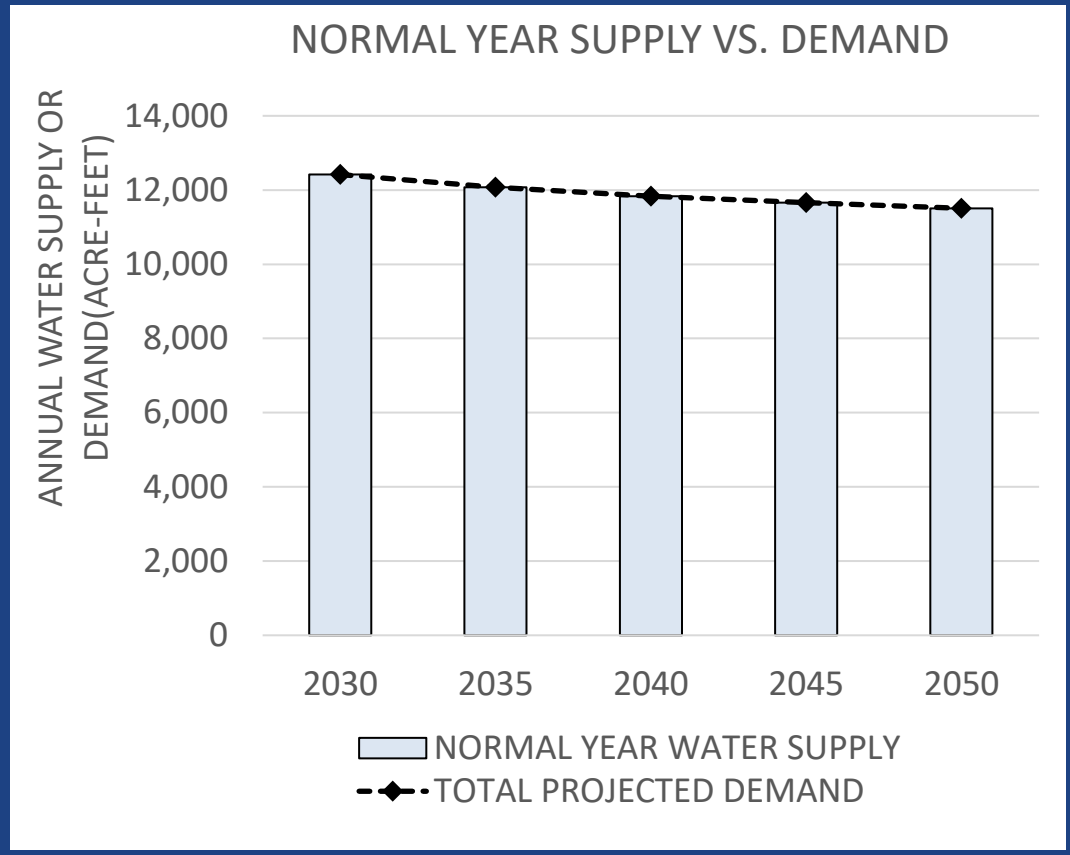
Demand – Current and Projected

- By 2050, demand projected to be 11,500 acre-feet per year (AFY) under normal year conditions and up to 12,000 AFY under multi-dry year conditions
- 12% decrease relative to 2025 demands



Supply Sufficiency

- Supply sufficiency analysis is based on the following factors:
  - The District has always been able to meet historical demands
  - Long-term supply arrangements with regional wholesale agency provides reliable imported water supplies
  - Projected groundwater demands are managed under the adjudicated basin framework and regional groundwater replenishment programs
- Supply is projected to be sufficient to meet projected demand under normal, single dry, and multiple dry year conditions
- Any regulatory or actual shortages will be addressed by the WSCP

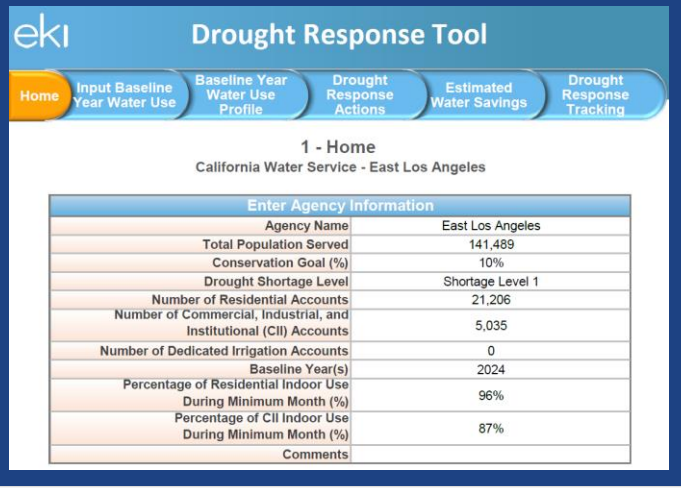


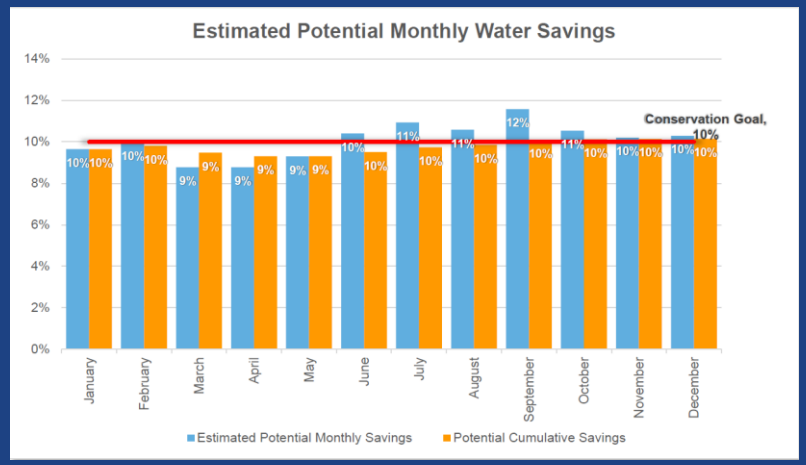
Conservation

- **Key Foundational Measures**
  - Metering & Conservation Pricing: All connections are metered to ensure accurate billing, and tiered rate structures are used to incentivize lower water use
  - System Loss Management: Ongoing leak detection and repair programs minimize “real losses” within the distribution system
  - Education & Outreach: Public information campaigns, school education programs and dedicated staffing support and coordinate conservation initiatives
  - Water Waste Prevention: Ordinances prohibit activities such as excessive runoff and washing down driveways
- **Programs & Compliance**
  - Customer Programs: Landscape tune-ups and rebates for high efficiency irrigation equipment and indoor devices, and conservation kits
  - Target Achievement: Successful implementation of these measures enabled the District to meet its 2020 water use target

Water Shortage Contingency Plan Elements

- Comprehensive drought response plan
  - Procedures for the Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessments
  - Six standard water Shortage Levels (10% to >50%)
  - Shortage response actions
  - Communication protocols
  - Monitoring, enforcement, and reporting
- Quantitatively assessed using Drought Response Tool (DRT)





Questions or Comments



- Review the draft 2025 UWMP and 2025 WSCP and submit public comments at: https://www.calwater.com/conservation/uwmp2025
- Comments on the draft 2025 UWMP and 2025 WSCP will be accepted through **May 24, 2026** (three days from today)

Appendix D: Service Area Map

LAND USE MAP

City of Commerce, CA

LEGEND

Land Use Designation

- Atlantic Mixed Use
- Commerical Manufacturing
- Commercial
- Low Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential
- High Density Residential
- Housing Opportunity
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Public Facilities
- City Boundary

Source: Commerce 2020 General Plan Update January, 2008

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 Feet

Revisions

Description:	Date:

DISCLAIMER:

This map is a public resource of general information. The feature data provided on this map represents the most accurate adopted land use and parcel information available at the most recent date of revision. In the event of a conflict between information on this map and adopted City Resolutions or Ordinances, the City's Resolutions or Ordinances shall govern.

Printed: August 6, 2009
General Plan Map 08.06.09.mxd

GIS Hogle-Ireland, Inc.

Los Angeles County

EAST LOS ANGELES Community Plan

Adopted by Board of Supervisors - 6/23/88

As Amended Through - 11/12/14 (LP 2014-00003)

FORM-BASED CODE Specific Plan (3rd Street)

Adopted by Board of Supervisors 11/12/14

Scale in Feet
0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000

Transect Zones

- 3rd Street (TOD) Zone
- Cesar Chavez Avenue (CC) Zone
- 1st Street (FS) Zone
- Atlantic Boulevard (AB) Zone
- Neighborhood Center (NC) Zone
- Low-Medium Density (LMD) Zone
- Civic (CV) Zone
- Open Space (OS) Zone

LEGEND

Land Use Policy

- LD - Low Density Residential (8 du/ac)
- LMD - Low/Medium Density Residential (17 du/ac)
- MD - Medium Density Residential (30 du/ac)
- RP - Residential Parking
- CR - Commercial Residential (30 du/ac)
- CC - Community Commercial
- MC - Major Commercial
- CM - Commercial Manufacturing
- I - Industrial
- P - Public Use
- SP - Specific Plan

Transit Lines

- Metrolink Stations
- Metro Rail Stations
- Metrolink
- Transitways
- Light Rail - Existing
- Light Rail - Proposed
- Light Rail - Under Construction

Base Features

- Lot, Cut/Deed, Subdivision and Easement Line
- Parcels
- Specific Plan Boundary
- City / Unincorporated Community Boundary
- Surrounding City
- Surrounding Unincorporated Community
- National Forest

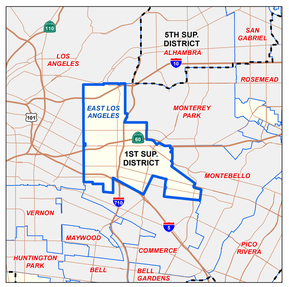
NOTES:

This policy map depicts generalized land use classifications, each of which is intended to describe the dominant use characteristics within the area covered. The location of planning boundaries is as accurate as can be portrayed at this scale. The actual use and intensity of development that may be allowed on private property within any given land classification is determined by a review of this policy map, other mapped and written policies of the Plan, and the underlying zoning classification. For a professional evaluation of what uses may be allowed in a given land use classification, please contact the Land Development Coordinating Center (LDCC) at (213) 974-6411.

Parcel boundaries are from the parcel database maintained by the Department of Public Works and the Assessor's Office. Parcels shown on the map reflect the most recent update from the Assessor's Office as of the "Current As of:" date listed below. Dashed lines represent additional parcel linework such as easements, cut/deed lines, lot lines, subdivision boundaries and tax rate area lines.

Street Centerline data from 2010 TIGER (US Census Bureau), modified through the LA County Countywide Address Management System (CAMS).

VICINITY MAP:



KEY MAP:



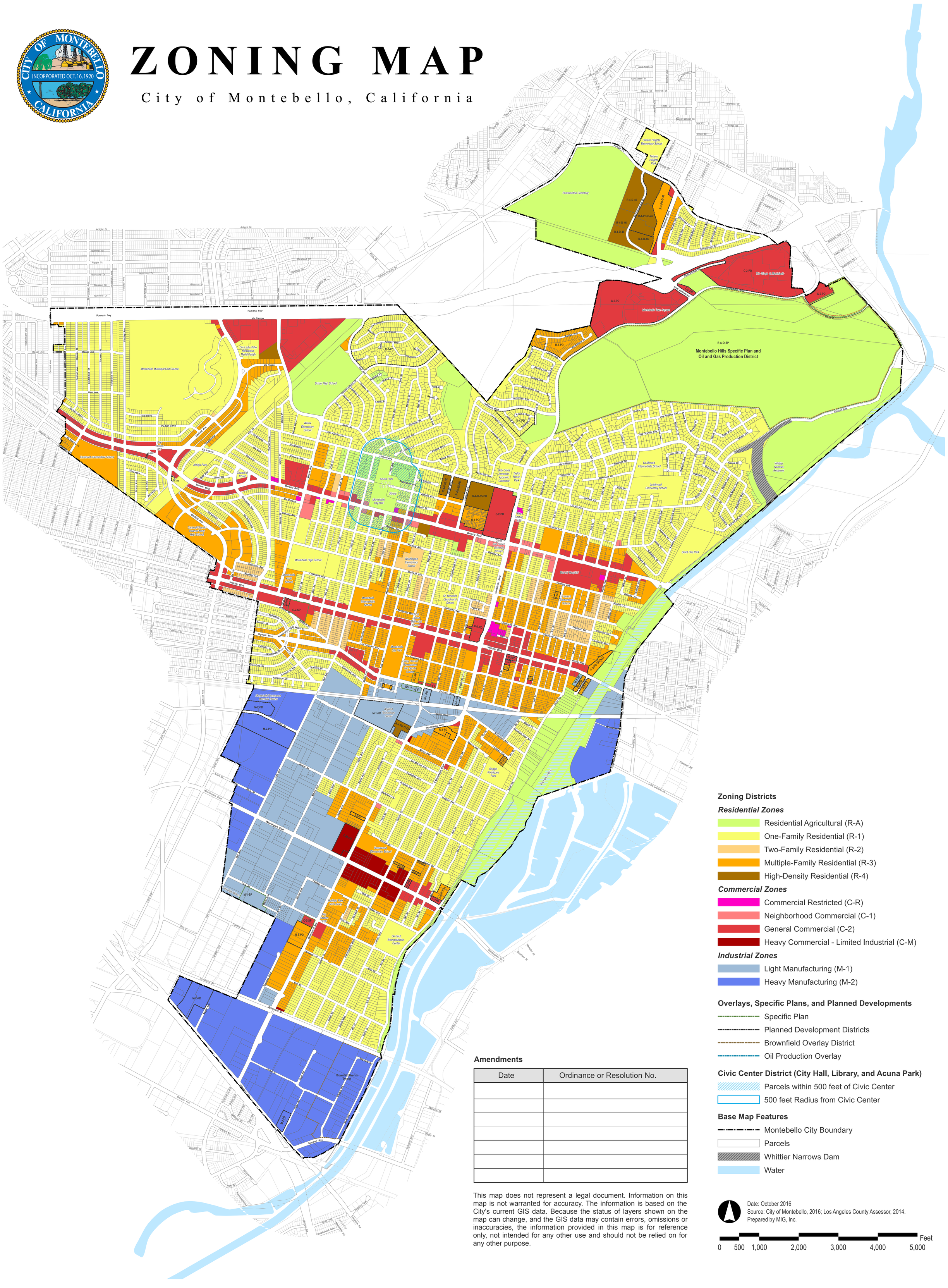
Current as of: 12/18/2014

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Department of Regional Planning
320 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Scale in Feet (Main Map)
0 300 600 1,200 1,800 2,400

ZONING MAP

City of Montebello, California


Montebello Hills Specific Plan and Oil and Gas Production District
Montebello Town Square
The Shops at Montebello
Resurrection Cemetery
Potrero Heights Elementary School
Potrero Heights Park
Montebello Municipal Golf Course
Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal Parish
Schurr High School
Willcox Elementary School
Eastmont Intermediate School
Carlwell Sacred Heart of Mary High School
Montebello High School
Montebello Intermediate School
Montebello Adult School
Washington Elementary School
Bell Gardens Intermediate School
Montebello City Park
Montebello City Hall
Library
Acuna Park
Ashiya Park
Church of Christ
Holy Cross Armenian Apostolic Cathedral
Taylor Ranch Park
La Merced Intermediate School
La Merced Elementary School
Grant Rea Park
Whittier Narrows Reservoir
Reggie Rodriguez Park
Greenwood Elementary School
Hodgkins Park and Library
De Paul Evangelization Center
Rio Hondo River
Brownfield Overlay District
Pomona Fwy
Beverly Blvd
Whittier Blvd
Washington Blvd
Lincoln Ave
Olympic Blvd
Cleveland Ave
Garfield Ave
Atlantic Blvd
Montebello Way
Via Campo
Via Acosta
Via San Carlo
Via Bonita
Via Lantana
Via Verde
Via Camino
Via Victoria
Via Palermo
Via Rienda
Via Paseo
Via Roma
Via Milano
Via Trieste
Via Firenze
Via Napoli
Via Valencia
Via Alicante
Via Toledo
Via Granada
Via Cordoba
Via Sevilla
Via Malaga
Via Cadiz
Via Tarragona
Via Barcelona
Via Zaragoza
Via Salamanca
Via Cartagena
Via Bilbao
Via Cordoba
Via Cadiz
Via Sevilla
Via Malaga

1688 W Garvey

Sphere of Influence

2015 Potrero Grande

Market Place

Garfield Village Specific Plan

500 E Markland

Legend

Updated as of Ord. 2261 Effective 5/16/2025

Overlay

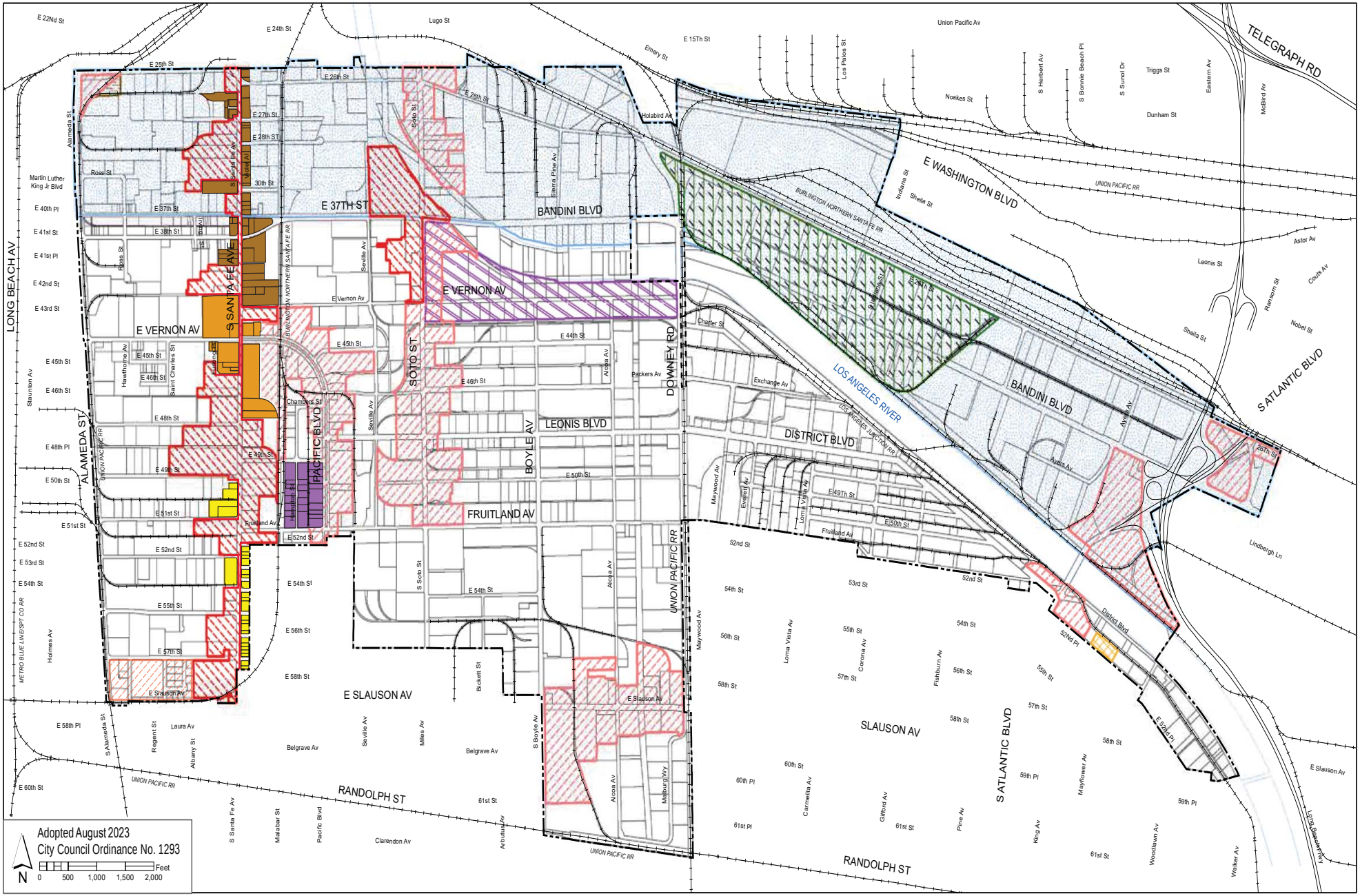
- Planned Development (P-D)
- Senior Citizens Housing (S-C-H)
- Business Recovery Development Agreement Zone (BRDZ)
- Residential Incentive Zone (RIZ)

Zoning

- Single-Family Residential (R-1)
- Medium-Multiple Residential (R-2)
- High-Density Residential (R-3)
- Neighborhood Shopping (N-S)
- Shopping Center (S-C)
- Central Business Commercial (C-B)
- Regional Specialty Center (R-S)
- Commercial Services (C-S)
- Commercial/Professional (C-P)
- Open Space (O-S)
- Office Professional (O-P)
- Saturn Park (S-P)
- Garfield Village - Commercial Services (GVC-S)
- Garfield Village - Neighborhood Shopping (GVN-S)
- City Boundary
- Sphere of Influence
- Specific Plans
- Saturn Park (S-P) Voter Enacted

0 1,600 3,200 6,400 9,600 12,800 Feet

City of Monterey Park **Zoning Map**



Zone

- Industrial
- MU-CC (City Center)
- MU-S (Santa Fe South)
- MU-N (Santa Fe North)
- MU-PH (Pacific Hampton)

Overlay Districts

- Housing
- Emergency Shelter
- Commercial - 2
- Rendering
- Slaughtering
- Commercial - 1
- Truck and Freight Terminal

Base Map

- Vernon City Boundary
- Vernon Sphere of Influence
- Freeway
- Railroad
- Los Angeles River

City of Vernon
ZONING MAP

Appendix E: Historical and Projected Service Area Population, Services, Sales, and Production

California Water Service

East Los Angeles District

Water Supply/Demand Analysis Projections Summary

June 2026

California Water Service - East Los Angeles District
Water Supply/Demand Analysis and Projections Summary

Table 1. Historical & Projected Population				
YEAR	TYPE	HOUSEHOLD	GROUP QUARTERS	TOTAL
2000	Historical	148,153	532	148,685
2001	Historical	148,205	519	148,723
2002	Historical	148,256	505	148,762
2003	Historical	148,308	492	148,800
2004	Historical	148,360	478	148,838
2005	Historical	148,412	465	148,877
2006	Historical	148,463	452	148,915
2007	Historical	148,515	438	148,953
2008	Historical	148,567	425	148,991
2009	Historical	148,618	411	149,030
2010	Historical	148,670	398	149,068
2011	Historical	147,812	457	148,269
2012	Historical	146,953	516	147,470
2013	Historical	146,095	576	146,670
2014	Historical	145,236	635	145,871
2015	Historical	144,378	694	145,072
2016	Historical	143,520	753	144,273
2017	Historical	142,661	812	143,474
2018	Historical	141,803	872	142,674
2019	Historical	140,944	931	141,875
2020	Historical	140,086	990	141,076
2021	Historical	140,240	990	141,230
2022	Historical	140,396	990	141,386
2023	Historical	140,676	990	141,666
2024	Historical	140,907	990	141,897
2025	Historical	141,150	990	142,140
2030	Projected	141,667	994	142,661
2035	Projected	142,186	997	143,183
2040	Projected	142,707	1,001	143,708
2045	Projected	143,230	1,005	144,234
2050	Projected	143,754	1,008	144,763
2025 to 2050 Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)				0.1%

California Water Service - East Los Angeles District
Water Supply/Demand Analysis and Projections Summary

Table 2. Historical & Projected Services

YEAR	TYPE	SFR-M	SFR-F	MFR	COM	IND	GOV	IRR	OTH	REC	TOTAL
2000	Historical	20,197	0	136	4,972	134	324	0	14	0	25,778
2001	Historical	20,215	0	136	4,977	133	319	0	12	0	25,793
2002	Historical	20,263	0	136	4,972	130	320	0	12	0	25,832
2003	Historical	20,318	0	136	4,987	126	321	0	15	0	25,903
2004	Historical	20,322	0	136	4,984	126	328	0	17	0	25,913
2005	Historical	20,371	0	136	4,989	127	330	0	20	0	25,974
2006	Historical	20,383	0	136	4,981	125	333	0	18	0	25,976
2007	Historical	20,402	0	135	4,979	124	333	0	23	0	25,996
2008	Historical	20,324	0	136	5,028	118	348	0	25	0	25,980
2009	Historical	20,242	0	135	5,083	114	366	0	21	0	25,962
2010	Historical	20,257	0	135	5,073	112	361	0	14	0	25,952
2011	Historical	20,283	0	423	4,840	112	355	0	12	0	26,026
2012	Historical	20,280	0	521	4,765	110	352	0	12	0	26,040
2013	Historical	20,287	0	596	4,707	109	356	0	14	0	26,070
2014	Historical	20,293	0	654	4,656	108	354	0	12	0	26,078
2015	Historical	20,300	0	713	4,610	107	351	0	14	0	26,096
2016	Historical	20,298	0	729	4,597	105	350	0	9	0	26,089
2017	Historical	20,311	0	729	4,593	104	349	0	11	0	26,095
2018	Historical	20,311	0	729	4,590	103	349	0	14	1	26,096
2019	Historical	20,331	0	728	4,587	101	351	0	15	2	26,116
2020	Historical	20,382	0	729	4,584	101	355	0	12	2	26,164
2021	Historical	20,424	0	729	4,594	103	355	0	14	2	26,221
2022	Historical	20,458	0	729	4,599	102	354	0	13	2	26,257
2023	Historical	20,459	0	732	4,588	102	353	0	12	2	26,248
2024	Historical	20,471	0	735	4,568	102	351	0	14	2	26,243
2025	Historical	20,466	0	737	4,541	99	351	0	15	1	26,210
2030	Projected	20,541	0	740	4,541	99	351	0	15	1	26,288
2035	Projected	20,616	0	743	4,541	99	351	0	15	1	26,366
2040	Projected	20,692	0	746	4,541	99	351	0	15	1	26,444
2045	Projected	20,768	0	748	4,541	99	351	0	15	1	26,522
2050	Projected	20,844	0	751	4,541	99	351	0	15	1	26,601
2025 to 2050 Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)											0.1%

SFR-M = Single-Family Metered
SFR-F = Single-Family Unmetered (Flat Service)
MFR = Multi-Family
COM = Commercial
IND = Industrial
GOV = Government
IRR = Irrigation
OTH = Other/Miscellaneous
REC = Recycled

Table 3. Historical & Projected Service Shares

YEAR	TYPE	SFR-M	SFR-F	MFR	COM	IND	GOV	IRR	OTH	REC	TOTAL
2000	Historical	78.4%	0.0%	0.5%	19.3%	0.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2001	Historical	78.4%	0.0%	0.5%	19.3%	0.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
2002	Historical	78.4%	0.0%	0.5%	19.2%	0.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
2003	Historical	78.4%	0.0%	0.5%	19.3%	0.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2004	Historical	78.4%	0.0%	0.5%	19.2%	0.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2005	Historical	78.4%	0.0%	0.5%	19.2%	0.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2006	Historical	78.5%	0.0%	0.5%	19.2%	0.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2007	Historical	78.5%	0.0%	0.5%	19.2%	0.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2008	Historical	78.2%	0.0%	0.5%	19.4%	0.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2009	Historical	78.0%	0.0%	0.5%	19.6%	0.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2010	Historical	78.1%	0.0%	0.5%	19.5%	0.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2011	Historical	77.9%	0.0%	1.6%	18.6%	0.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
2012	Historical	77.9%	0.0%	2.0%	18.3%	0.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
2013	Historical	77.8%	0.0%	2.3%	18.1%	0.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2014	Historical	77.8%	0.0%	2.5%	17.9%	0.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
2015	Historical	77.8%	0.0%	2.7%	17.7%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2016	Historical	77.8%	0.0%	2.8%	17.6%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
2017	Historical	77.8%	0.0%	2.8%	17.6%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
2018	Historical	77.8%	0.0%	2.8%	17.6%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2019	Historical	77.9%	0.0%	2.8%	17.6%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2020	Historical	77.9%	0.0%	2.8%	17.5%	0.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
2021	Historical	77.9%	0.0%	2.8%	17.5%	0.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2022	Historical	77.9%	0.0%	2.8%	17.5%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
2023	Historical	77.9%	0.0%	2.8%	17.5%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
2024	Historical	78.0%	0.0%	2.8%	17.4%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2025	Historical	78.1%	0.0%	2.8%	17.3%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2030	Projected	78.1%	0.0%	2.8%	17.3%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2035	Projected	78.2%	0.0%	2.8%	17.2%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2040	Projected	78.2%	0.0%	2.8%	17.2%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2045	Projected	78.3%	0.0%	2.8%	17.1%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%
2050	Projected	78.4%	0.0%	2.8%	17.1%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%

SFR-M = Single-Family Metered
SFR-F = Single-Family Unmetered (Flat Service)
MFR = Multi-Family
COM = Commercial
IND = Industrial
GOV = Government
IRR = Irrigation
OTH = Other/Miscellaneous
REC = Recycled

California Water Service - East Los Angeles District
Water Supply/Demand Analysis and Projections Summary

Table 4. Historical & Projected Sales in Acre-Feet

YEAR	TYPE	SFR-M	SFR-F[1]	MFR	COM	IND	GOV	IRR	OTH	REC	TOTAL
2000	Historical	9,351	0	442	5,846	3,466	1,712	0	10	0	20,829
2001	Historical	9,154	0	426	5,846	2,669	1,638	0	18	0	19,751
2002	Historical	9,514	0	426	5,900	2,555	1,682	0	23	0	20,100
2003	Historical	9,445	0	441	5,901	2,000	1,586	0	14	0	19,387
2004	Historical	9,405	0	443	6,040	2,045	1,619	0	23	0	19,576
2005	Historical	9,072	0	432	5,772	1,995	1,586	0	13	0	18,871
2006	Historical	9,131	0	426	5,891	1,971	1,638	0	20	0	19,077
2007	Historical	9,183	0	423	5,820	1,642	1,749	0	20	0	18,838
2008	Historical	8,797	0	397	5,686	1,802	1,814	0	30	0	18,526
2009	Historical	8,205	0	377	5,355	1,604	1,605	0	17	0	17,163
2010	Historical	7,794	0	368	5,152	1,326	1,517	0	9	0	16,167
2011	Historical	7,623	0	620	4,867	1,362	1,512	0	8	0	15,992
2012	Historical	7,740	0	742	4,836	1,208	1,610	0	8	0	16,143
2013	Historical	7,666	0	793	4,782	1,041	1,720	0	21	0	16,025
2014	Historical	7,322	0	839	4,552	1,077	1,800	0	19	0	15,609
2015	Historical	6,654	0	848	4,131	905	1,470	0	15	0	14,023
2016	Historical	6,452	0	830	4,152	830	1,398	0	14	0	13,676
2017	Historical	6,514	0	846	4,150	920	1,408	0	18	0	13,855
2018	Historical	6,519	0	840	4,146	939	1,362	0	-2	5	13,809
2019	Historical	6,198	0	795	4,032	906	1,079	0	14	33	13,057
2020	Historical	6,600	0	843	3,935	885	1,058	0	10	37	13,367
2021	Historical	6,358	0	825	4,108	893	1,104	0	10	37	13,336
2022	Historical	5,926	0	788	4,081	839	1,088	0	11	33	12,766
2023	Historical	5,717	0	781	3,910	797	984	0	5	10	12,205
2024	Historical	5,884	0	781	3,960	782	1,004	0	8	8	12,427
2025	Historical	5,887	0	793	3,916	687	1,049	0	4	0	12,336
2030	Projected	5,465	0	739	3,843	742	992	0	6	0	11,787
2035	Projected	5,225	0	706	3,788	742	978	0	6	0	11,444
2040	Projected	5,063	0	684	3,739	742	966	0	6	0	11,200
2045	Projected	4,954	0	669	3,697	742	955	0	6	0	11,022
2050	Projected	4,863	0	657	3,659	742	945	0	6	0	10,871
2025 to 2050 Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)											-0.5%

SFR-M = Single-Family Metered
SFR-F = Single-Family Unmetered (Flat Service)
MFR = Multi-Family
COM = Commercial
IND = Industrial
GOV = Government
IRR = Irrigation
OTH = Other/Miscellaneous
REC = Recycled

[1] SFR-F sales is an estimate.

Table 5. Historical & Projected Sales Shares

YEAR	TYPE	SFR-M	SFR-F[1]	MFR	COM	IND	GOV	IRR	OTH	REC	TOTAL
2000	Historical	45%	0%	2%	28%	17%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2001	Historical	46%	0%	2%	30%	14%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2002	Historical	47%	0%	2%	29%	13%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2003	Historical	49%	0%	2%	30%	10%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2004	Historical	48%	0%	2%	31%	10%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2005	Historical	48%	0%	2%	31%	11%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2006	Historical	48%	0%	2%	31%	10%	9%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2007	Historical	49%	0%	2%	31%	9%	9%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2008	Historical	47%	0%	2%	31%	10%	10%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2009	Historical	48%	0%	2%	31%	9%	9%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2010	Historical	48%	0%	2%	32%	8%	9%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2011	Historical	48%	0%	4%	30%	9%	9%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2012	Historical	48%	0%	5%	30%	7%	10%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2013	Historical	48%	0%	5%	30%	6%	11%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2014	Historical	47%	0%	5%	29%	7%	12%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2015	Historical	47%	0%	6%	29%	6%	10%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2016	Historical	47%	0%	6%	30%	6%	10%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2017	Historical	47%	0%	6%	30%	7%	10%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2018	Historical	47%	0%	6%	30%	7%	10%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2019	Historical	47%	0%	6%	31%	7%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2020	Historical	49%	0%	6%	29%	7%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2021	Historical	48%	0%	6%	31%	7%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2022	Historical	46%	0%	6%	32%	7%	9%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2023	Historical	47%	0%	6%	32%	7%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2024	Historical	47%	0%	6%	32%	6%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2025	Historical	48%	0%	6%	32%	6%	9%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2030	Projected	46%	0%	6%	33%	6%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2035	Projected	46%	0%	6%	33%	6%	9%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2040	Projected	45%	0%	6%	33%	7%	9%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2045	Projected	45%	0%	6%	34%	7%	9%	0%	0%	0%	100%
2050	Projected	45%	0%	6%	34%	7%	9%	0%	0%	0%	100%

SFR-M = Single-Family Metered
SFR-F = Single-Family Unmetered (Flat Service)
MFR = Multi-Family
COM = Commercial
IND = Industrial
GOV = Government
IRR = Irrigation
OTH = Other/Miscellaneous
REC = Recycled

[1] SFR-F sales is an estimate.

Table 6. Historical & Projected Sales Per Service in Gallons/Service/Day

YEAR	TYPE	SFR-M	SFR-F[1]	MFR	COM	IND	GOV	IRR	OTH	REC	TOTAL
2000	Historical	413	0	2,904	1,050	23,094	4,712	0	653	0	721
2001	Historical	404	0	2,798	1,049	17,880	4,578	0	1,308	0	684
2002	Historical	419	0	2,794	1,059	17,583	4,689	0	1,735	0	695
2003	Historical	415	0	2,897	1,056	14,211	4,413	0	833	0	668
2004	Historical	413	0	2,913	1,082	14,439	4,409	0	1,231	0	674
2005	Historical	398	0	2,838	1,033	14,007	4,285	0	594	0	649
2006	Historical	400	0	2,795	1,056	14,103	4,390	0	1,013	0	656
2007	Historical	402	0	2,798	1,043	11,839	4,695	0	768	0	647
2008	Historical	386	0	2,614	1,010	13,587	4,648	0	1,049	0	637
2009	Historical	362	0	2,492	941	12,531	3,912	0	730	0	590
2010	Historical	343	0	2,438	907	10,556	3,750	0	582	0	556
2011	Historical	336	0	1,307	898	10,875	3,800	0	577	0	549
2012	Historical	341	0	1,271	906	9,830	4,082	0	561	0	553
2013	Historical	337	0	1,188	907	8,548	4,309	0	1,340	0	549
2014	Historical	322	0	1,145	873	8,917	4,544	0	1,352	0	534
2015	Historical	293	0	1,061	800	7,551	3,742	0	934	0	480
2016	Historical	284	0	1,017	806	7,044	3,569	0	1,369	0	468
2017	Historical	286	0	1,036	807	7,914	3,604	0	1,480	0	474
2018	Historical	287	0	1,029	806	8,117	3,484	0	-161	9,574	472
2019	Historical	272	0	974	785	7,978	2,742	0	862	14,792	446
2020	Historical	289	0	1,032	766	7,853	2,658	0	693	16,634	456
2021	Historical	278	0	1,010	798	7,719	2,773	0	683	16,549	454
2022	Historical	259	0	964	792	7,323	2,743	0	755	14,684	434
2023	Historical	249	0	952	761	7,011	2,487	0	410	4,679	415
2024	Historical	257	0	949	774	6,870	2,551	0	488	3,635	423
2025	Historical	257	0	960	770	6,196	2,670	0	271	107	420
2030	Projected	238	0	891	756	6,693	2,527	0	390	0	400
2035	Projected	226	0	849	745	6,693	2,491	0	390	0	388
2040	Projected	218	0	819	735	6,693	2,459	0	390	0	378
2045	Projected	213	0	799	727	6,693	2,431	0	390	0	371
2050	Projected	208	0	781	719	6,693	2,406	0	390	0	365
2025 to 2050 Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)											-0.6%

SFR-M = Single-Family Metered
SFR-F = Single-Family Unmetered (Flat Service)
MFR = Multi-Family
COM = Commercial
IND = Industrial
GOV = Government
IRR = Irrigation
OTH = Other/Miscellaneous
REC = Recycled

[1] SFR-F sales is an estimate.

Table 7. Historical & Projected Per Capita Water Use in Gallons/Person/Day

YEAR	TYPE	SFR-M	SFR-F[1]	MFR	COM	IND	GOV	IRR	OTH	REC	TOTAL
2000	Historical	56	0	3	35	21	10	0	0	0	125
2001	Historical	55	0	3	35	16	10	0	0	0	119
2002	Historical	57	0	3	35	15	10	0	0	0	121
2003	Historical	57	0	3	35	12	10	0	0	0	116
2004	Historical	56	0	3	36	12	10	0	0	0	117
2005	Historical	54	0	3	35	12	10	0	0	0	113
2006	Historical	55	0	3	35	12	10	0	0	0	114
2007	Historical	55	0	3	35	10	10	0	0	0	113
2008	Historical	53	0	2	34	11	11	0	0	0	111
2009	Historical	49	0	2	32	10	10	0	0	0	103
2010	Historical	47	0	2	31	8	9	0	0	0	97
2011	Historical	46	0	4	29	8	9	0	0	0	96
2012	Historical	47	0	4	29	7	10	0	0	0	98
2013	Historical	47	0	5	29	6	10	0	0	0	98
2014	Historical	45	0	5	28	7	11	0	0	0	96
2015	Historical	41	0	5	25	6	9	0	0	0	86
2016	Historical	40	0	5	26	5	9	0	0	0	85
2017	Historical	41	0	5	26	6	9	0	0	0	86
2018	Historical	41	0	5	26	6	9	0	0	0	86
2019	Historical	39	0	5	25	6	7	0	0	0	82
2020	Historical	42	0	5	25	6	7	0	0	0	85
2021	Historical	40	0	5	26	6	7	0	0	0	84
2022	Historical	37	0	5	26	5	7	0	0	0	81
2023	Historical	36	0	5	25	5	6	0	0	0	77
2024	Historical	37	0	5	25	5	6	0	0	0	78
2025	Historical	37	0	5	25	4	7	0	0	0	77
2030	Projected	34	0	5	24	5	6	0	0	0	74
2035	Projected	33	0	4	24	5	6	0	0	0	71
2040	Projected	31	0	4	23	5	6	0	0	0	70
2045	Projected	31	0	4	23	5	6	0	0	0	68
2050	Projected	30	0	4	23	5	6	0	0	0	67
2025 to 2050 Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)											-0.6%

SFR-M = Single-Family Metered
SFR-F = Single-Family Unmetered (Flat Service)
MFR = Multi-Family
COM = Commercial
IND = Industrial
GOV = Government
IRR = Irrigation
OTH = Other/Miscellaneous
REC = Recycled

[1] SFR-F sales is an estimate.

California Water Service - East Los Angeles District
Water Supply/Demand Analysis and Projections Summary

Table 8. Historical & Projected Non-Revenue Water (NRW) in Acre-Feet[1]

YEAR	TYPE	AUTHORIZED UNBILLED USE	APPARENT LOSS	REAL LOSS	RECYCLED LOSS	TOTAL
2000	Historical					1,063
2001	Historical					888
2002	Historical					1,564
2003	Historical					1,147
2004	Historical					1,110
2005	Historical					1,231
2006	Historical					1,328
2007	Historical					1,059
2008	Historical					525
2009	Historical					505
2010	Historical					425
2011	Historical					303
2012	Historical					194
2013	Historical					268
2014	Historical					293
2015	Historical					245
2016	Historical	35	138	53	0	225
2017	Historical	35	353	-83	0	305
2018	Historical	12	352	191	0	555
2019	Historical	34	333	291	0	657
2020	Historical	36	341	521	0	898
2021	Historical	37	340	371	0	748
2022	Historical	39	324	592	0	954
2023	Historical	56	310	133	15	514
2024	Historical	35	316	364	16	730
2025	Historical	43	316	362	0	721
2030	Projected	43	317	264	0	624
2035	Projected	43	318	264	0	626
2040	Projected	44	319	265	0	628
2045	Projected	44	320	266	0	629
2050	Projected	44	321	267	0	631

[1]Total non-revenue water estimates are available prior to 2016, calculated as total water production less metered sales and estimated unmetered customer water use. Starting in 2016, non-revenue water estimates come from the Water Loss Report for the District that is filed annually with the Department of Water Resources.

Table 9. Historical & Projected Non-Revenue Water in GCD[1, 2]

YEAR	TYPE	SERVICES	AUTHORIZED UNBILLED USE	APPARENT LOSS	REAL LOSS	RECYCLED LOSS	TOTAL
2000	Historical	26,805					35
2001	Historical	26,820					30
2002	Historical	26,861					52
2003	Historical	26,935					38
2004	Historical	26,945					37
2005	Historical	27,009					41
2006	Historical	27,010					44
2007	Historical	27,032					35
2008	Historical	27,015					17
2009	Historical	26,996					17
2010	Historical	26,986					14
2011	Historical	27,063					10
2012	Historical	27,077					6
2013	Historical	27,109					9
2014	Historical	27,116					10
2015	Historical	27,135					8
2016	Historical	27,249	1	5	2	0	7
2017	Historical	27,053	1	12	-3	0	10
2018	Historical	27,091	0	12	6	0	18
2019	Historical	26,413	1	11	10	0	22
2020	Historical	27,163	1	11	17	0	30
2021	Historical	27,216	1	11	12	0	25
2022	Historical	27,266	1	11	19	0	31
2023	Historical	27,258	2	10	4	0	17
2024	Historical	27,361	1	10	12	1	24
2025	Historical	27,254	1	10	12	0	24
2030	Projected	27,335	1	10	9	0	20
2035	Projected	27,416	1	10	9	0	20
2040	Projected	27,497	1	10	9	0	20
2045	Projected	27,579	1	10	9	0	20
2050	Projected	27,661	1	10	9	0	20

[1]GCD = gallons/connection/day, calculated with total connections (active + inactive)

[2]Total non-revenue water estimates are available prior to 2016, calculated as total water production less metered sales and estimated unmetered customer water use. Starting in 2016, non-revenue water estimates come from the District's Water Loss Report filed annually with the Department of Water Resources.

Table 10. Projected Baseline and Adjusted Potable Demand in Acre-Feet

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Baseline Potable Water Demand	13,025	13,052	13,078	13,105	13,132
Demand Adjustments					
Passive Conservation	-363	-591	-737	-830	-900
Active Conservation	-143	-270	-384	-483	-583
Water Service Cost Growth	-66	-127	-184	-239	-291
Household Income Growth	53	102	150	196	242
Water Loss Management	-96	-96	-96	-97	-97
Total Adjustments	-614	-982	-1,251	-1,453	-1,629
Adjusted Potable Water Demand	12,411	12,070	11,827	11,652	11,502

Table 11. Projected Single-Dry-Year and Multi-Dry-Year Demand in Acre-Feet

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Normal Year	12,411	12,070	11,827	11,652	11,502
Single-Dry-Year	12,726	12,376	12,126	11,946	11,793
Multi-Dry-Year	12,921	12,565	12,311	12,128	11,972

California Water Service - East Los Angeles District
Water Supply/Demand Analysis and Projections Summary

Table 12. Historical & Projected Demand in Acre-Feet

YEAR	TYPE	SALES	NRW[1]	DEMAND[2]	GPCD[3]
2000	Historical	20,829	1,063	21,892	131
2001	Historical	19,751	888	20,639	124
2002	Historical	20,100	1,564	21,664	130
2003	Historical	19,387	1,147	20,534	123
2004	Historical	19,576	1,110	20,686	124
2005	Historical	18,871	1,231	20,101	121
2006	Historical	19,077	1,328	20,405	122
2007	Historical	18,838	1,059	19,897	119
2008	Historical	18,526	525	19,051	114
2009	Historical	17,163	505	17,668	106
2010	Historical	16,167	425	16,592	99
2011	Historical	15,992	303	16,295	98
2012	Historical	16,143	194	16,337	99
2013	Historical	16,025	268	16,293	99
2014	Historical	15,609	293	15,903	97
2015	Historical	14,023	245	14,268	88
2016	Historical	13,676	225	13,901	86
2017	Historical	13,855	305	14,160	88
2018	Historical	13,809	555	14,364	90
2019	Historical	13,057	657	13,714	86
2020	Historical	13,367	898	14,265	90
2021	Historical	13,336	748	14,085	89
2022	Historical	12,766	954	13,720	87
2023	Historical	12,205	514	12,719	80
2024	Historical	12,427	730	13,156	83
2025	Historical	12,336	721	13,057	82
2030	Projected	11,787	624	12,411	78
2035	Projected	11,444	626	12,070	75
2040	Projected	11,200	628	11,827	73
2045	Projected	11,022	629	11,652	72
2050	Projected	10,871	631	11,502	71
2025 to 2050 Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)				-0.5%	-0.6%

[1]Non-Revenue Water (NRW)

[2]Demand is equal to the sum of water sales and non-revenue water.

[3]Gallons per capita per day.

Table 13. Historical Water Production in Acre-Feet

YEAR	TYPE	WELLS	SURFACE	PURCHASED	RECYCLED[1]	OTHER[2]	TOTAL
2000	Historical	3,294	0	18,597	0	0	21,892
2001	Historical	2,850	0	17,789	0	0	20,639
2002	Historical	5,676	0	15,988	0	0	21,664
2003	Historical	5,294	0	15,240	0	0	20,534
2004	Historical	5,924	0	14,762	0	0	20,686
2005	Historical	6,048	0	14,053	0	0	20,101
2006	Historical	5,908	0	14,497	0	0	20,405
2007	Historical	5,126	0	14,771	0	0	19,897
2008	Historical	5,166	0	13,885	0	0	19,051
2009	Historical	3,934	0	13,734	0	0	17,668
2010	Historical	5,888	0	10,704	0	0	16,592
2011	Historical	5,433	0	10,862	0	0	16,295
2012	Historical	5,617	0	10,720	0	0	16,337
2013	Historical	5,533	0	10,759	0	0	16,293
2014	Historical	5,518	0	10,385	0	0	15,903
2015	Historical	8,972	0	5,296	0	0	14,268
2016	Historical	9,491	0	4,410	0	0	13,902
2017	Historical	9,687	0	4,474	0	0	14,161
2018	Historical	9,498	0	4,842	5	0	14,345
2019	Historical	9,126	0	4,557	33	0	13,717
2020	Historical	10,305	0	3,925	37	0	14,267
2021	Historical	9,492	0	4,556	37	0	14,086
2022	Historical	10,824	0	2,877	33	0	13,734
2023	Historical	11,047	0	1,647	25	0	12,720
2024	Historical	11,701	0	1,438	24	-2	13,162
2025	Historical	11,550	0	1,724	0	-2	13,272

[1]Includes water from recycling and desalter supply sources.

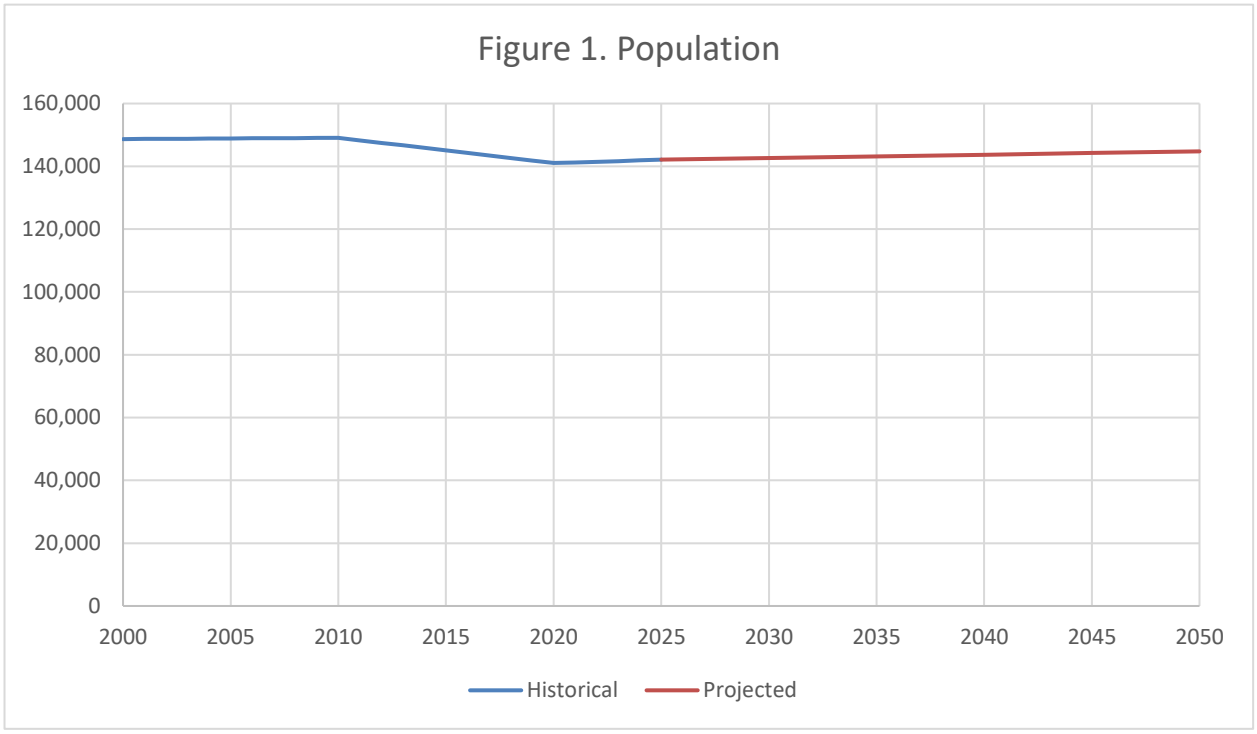
[2]Other water may include leased and wheeled water, as well as backwash and wastewater from treatment plant operation. Negative volumes represent production that has not entered the distribution system.

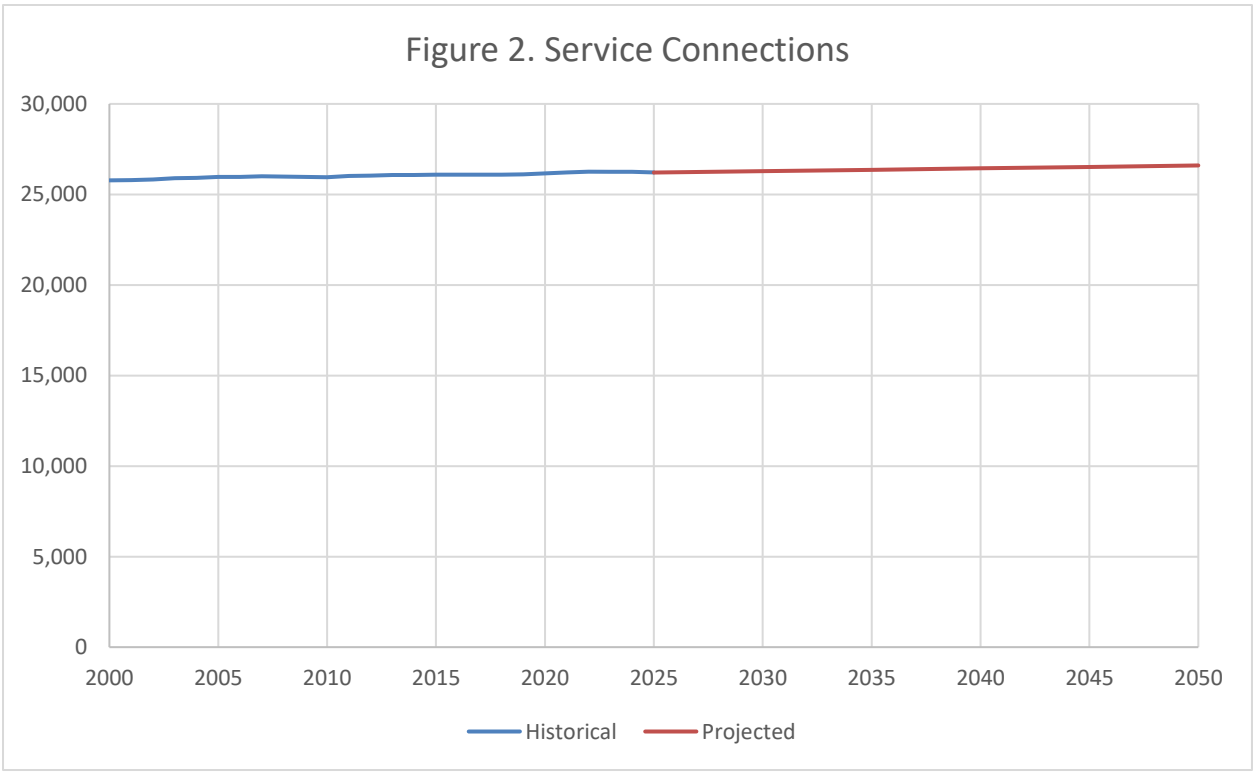
Table 14. Historical Water Production Shares

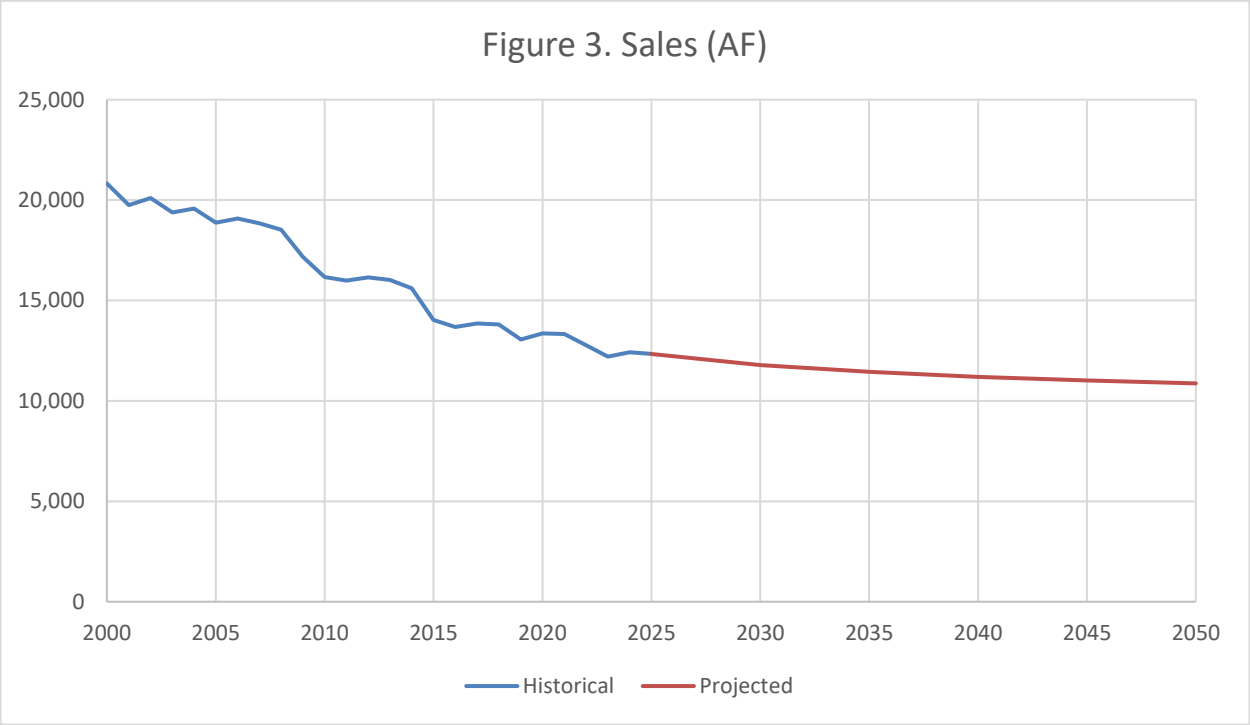
YEAR	TYPE	WELLS	SURFACE	PURCHASED	RECYCLED[1]	OTHER[2]	TOTAL
2000	Historical	15%	0%	85%	0%	0%	100%
2001	Historical	14%	0%	86%	0%	0%	100%
2002	Historical	26%	0%	74%	0%	0%	100%
2003	Historical	26%	0%	74%	0%	0%	100%
2004	Historical	29%	0%	71%	0%	0%	100%
2005	Historical	30%	0%	70%	0%	0%	100%
2006	Historical	29%	0%	71%	0%	0%	100%
2007	Historical	26%	0%	74%	0%	0%	100%
2008	Historical	27%	0%	73%	0%	0%	100%
2009	Historical	22%	0%	78%	0%	0%	100%
2010	Historical	35%	0%	65%	0%	0%	100%
2011	Historical	33%	0%	67%	0%	0%	100%
2012	Historical	34%	0%	66%	0%	0%	100%
2013	Historical	34%	0%	66%	0%	0%	100%
2014	Historical	35%	0%	65%	0%	0%	100%
2015	Historical	63%	0%	37%	0%	0%	100%
2016	Historical	68%	0%	32%	0%	0%	100%
2017	Historical	68%	0%	32%	0%	0%	100%
2018	Historical	66%	0%	34%	0%	0%	100%
2019	Historical	67%	0%	33%	0%	0%	100%
2020	Historical	72%	0%	28%	0%	0%	100%
2021	Historical	67%	0%	32%	0%	0%	100%
2022	Historical	79%	0%	21%	0%	0%	100%
2023	Historical	87%	0%	13%	0%	0%	100%
2024	Historical	89%	0%	11%	0%	0%	100%
2025	Historical	87%	0%	13%	0%	0%	100%

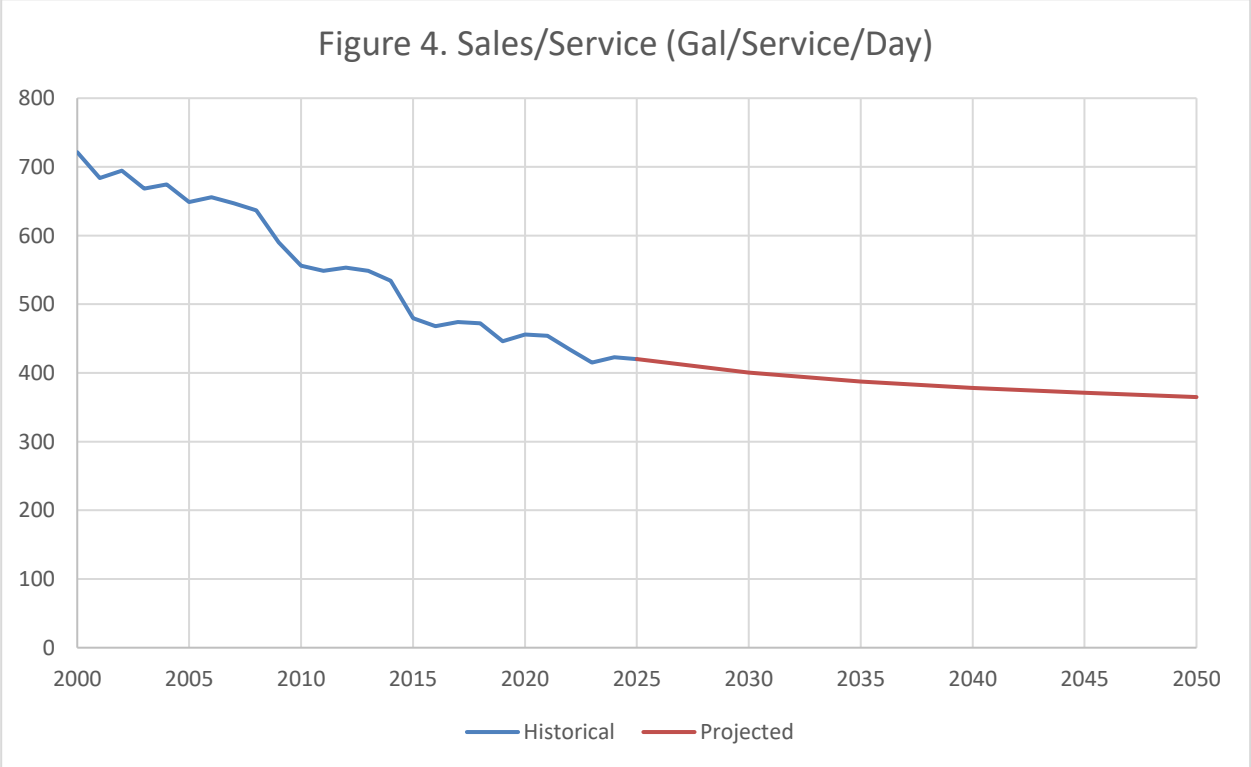
[1]Includes water from recycling and desalter supply sources.

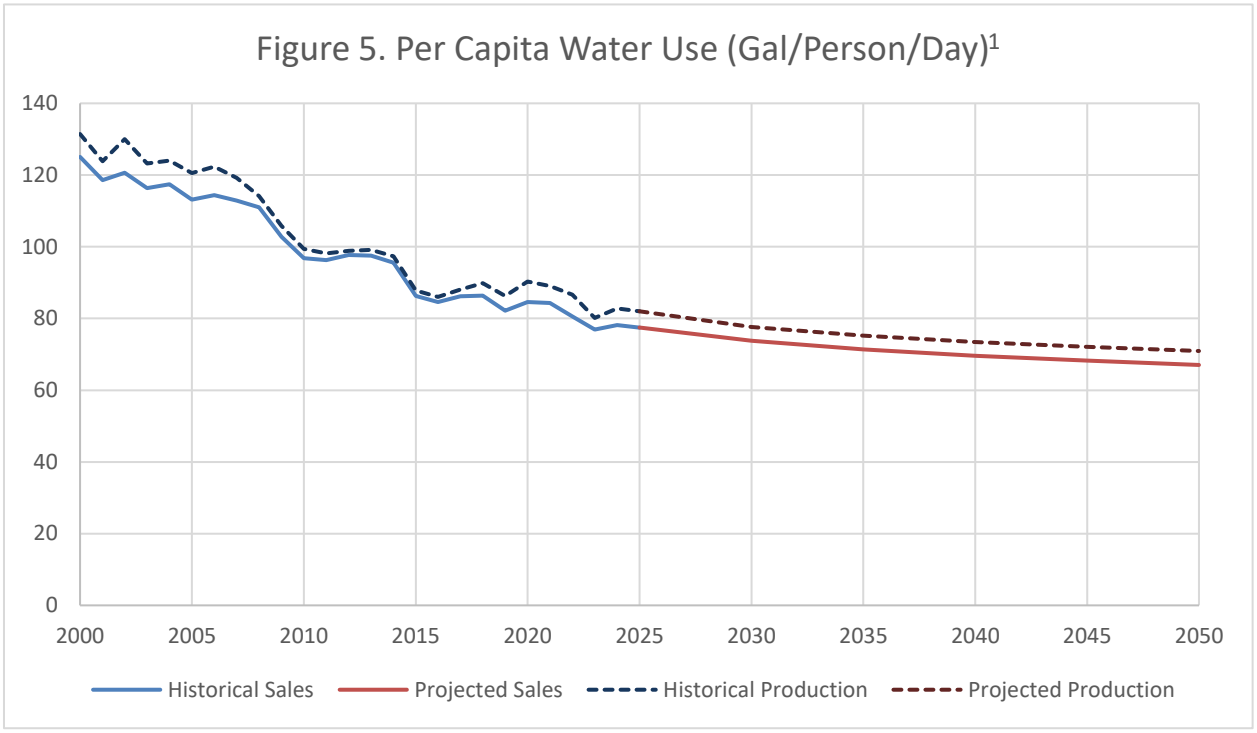
[2]Other water may include leased and wheeled water, as well as backwash and wastewater from treatment plant operation. Negative volumes represent production that has not entered the distribution system.

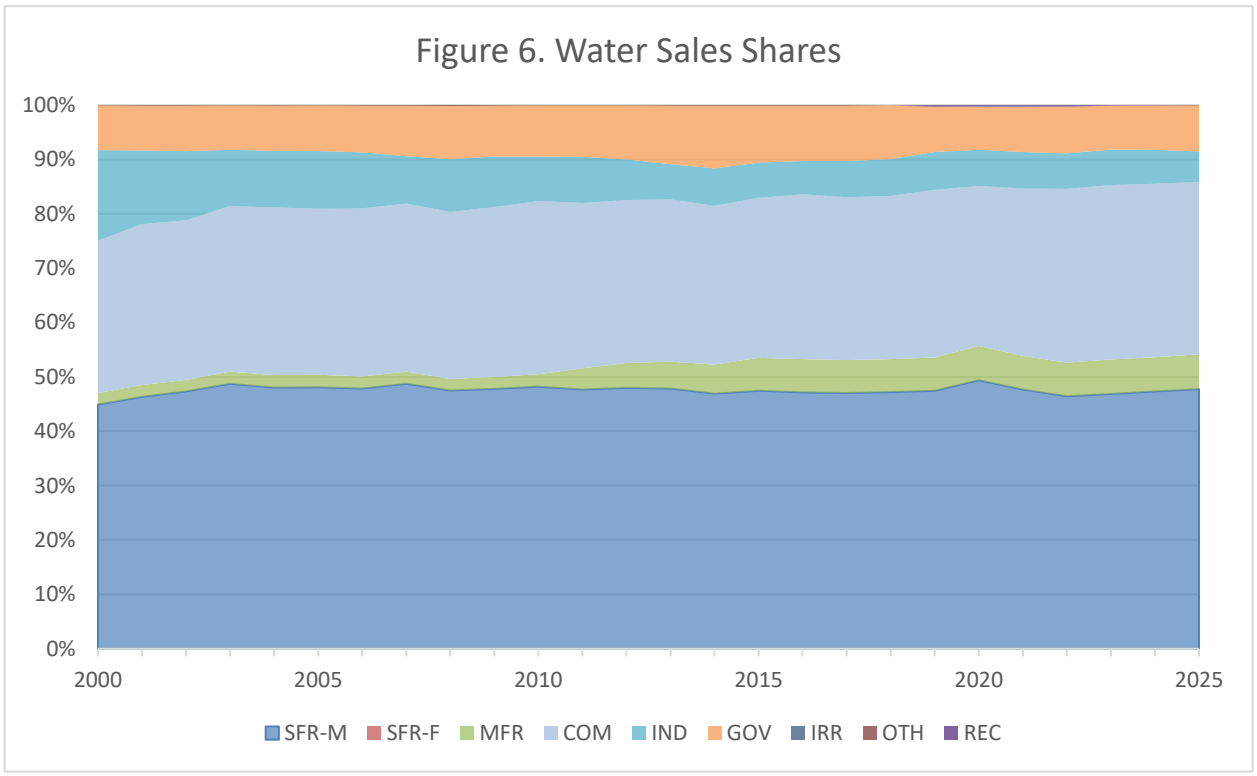

Figure 1. Population
160,000
140,000
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
0
2000
2005
2010
2015
2020
2025
2030
2035
2040
2045
2050
Historical
Projected


Figure 2. Service Connections
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
2000
2005
2010
2015
2020
2025
2030
2035
2040
2045
2050
Historical
Projected


Figure 3. Sales (AF)
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
2000
2005
2010
2015
2020
2025
2030
2035
2040
2045
2050
Historical
Projected

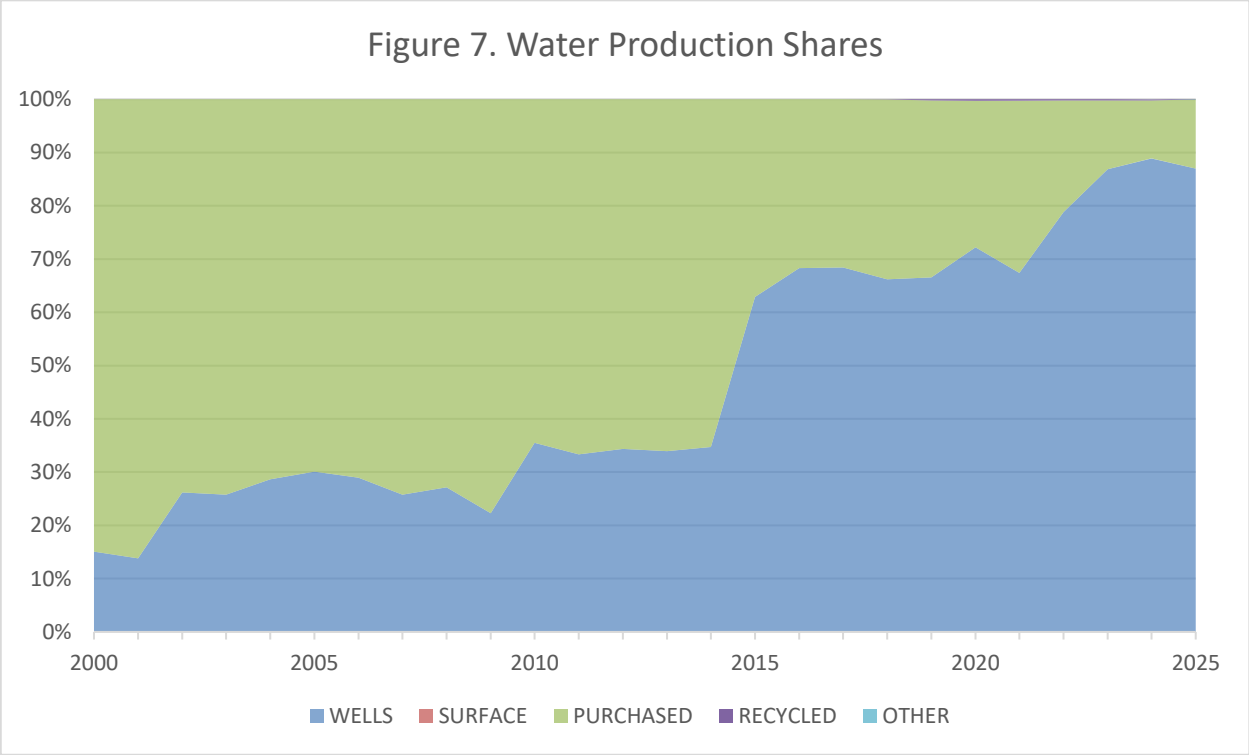

Figure 4. Sales/Service (Gal/Service/Day)
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
2000
2005
2010
2015
2020
2025
2030
2035
2040
2045
2050
Historical
Projected

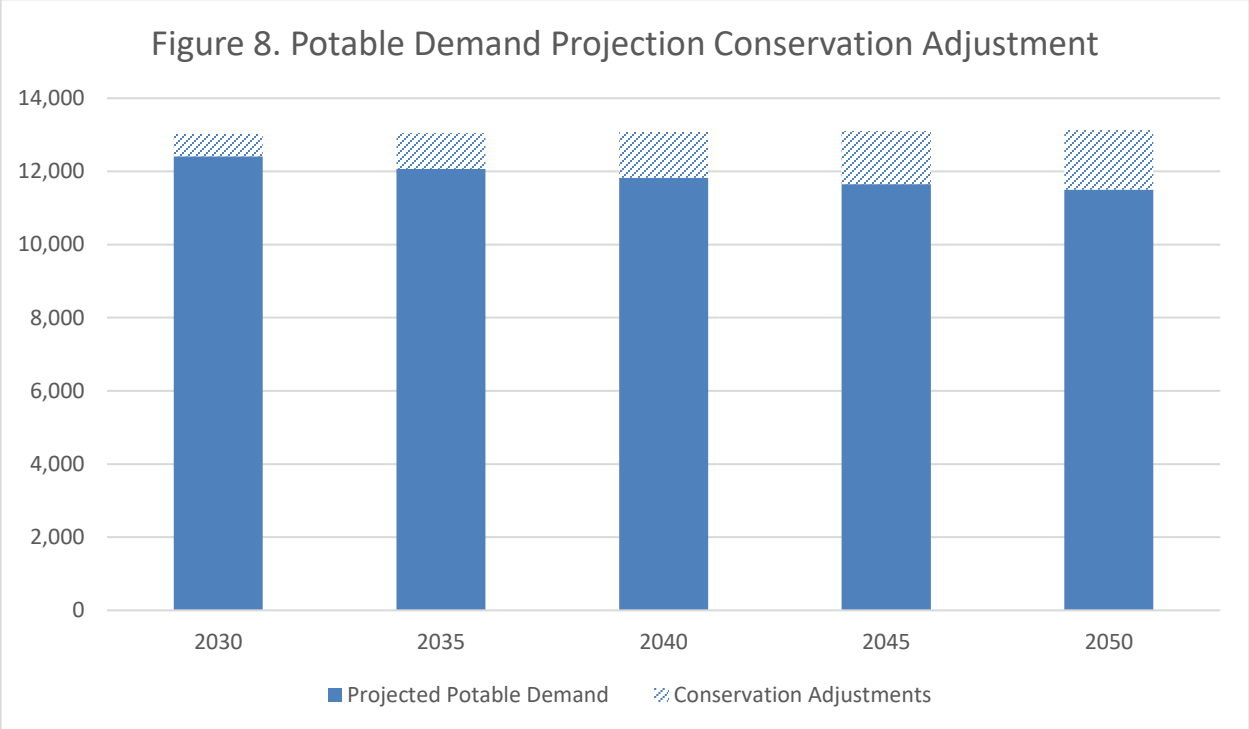




SFR-M = Single-Family Metered
SFR-F = Single-Family Unmetered (Flat Service)
MFR = Multi-Family
COM = Commercial
IND = Industrial
GOV = Government
IRR = Irrigation
OTH = Other/Miscellaneous
REC = Recycled

[1]Difference between the production and sales data series in Figure 5 is non-revenue water.


Figure 7. Water Production Shares
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
2000
2005
2010
2015
2020
2025
WELLS
SURFACE
PURCHASED
RECYCLED
OTHER


Figure 8. Potable Demand Projection Conservation Adjustment
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
2030
2035
2040
2045
2050
Projected Potable Demand
Conservation Adjustments

California Water Service - East Los Angeles District
Water Supply/Demand Analysis and Projections Summary

Water Supply Assessment (WSA) Information

Table 15. WSA Demand Treated as Additive to Regional Growth Projections

WSA	% of WSA Demand Added to Projection[1]
No WSAs	

[1]Percent of WSA demand considered to be additive to regional growth forecast.

Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGR)

Table 16. Historical Service Growth

Class	2020 to 2025	2015 to 2025	2010 to 2025	2005 to 2025
SFR[1]	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
MFR	0.2%	0.3%	12.0%	8.8%
COM	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.7%	-0.5%
IND	-0.3%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-1.2%
GOV	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.3%
IRR	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
OTH	3.2%	0.2%	0.0%	-1.6%
REC	-9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

[1]Total metered and unmetered single-family services

Table 17. Historical Growth between Decennial Censuses

Series	2010 to 2020	2000 to 2020	1990 to 2020
Population	-0.55%	-0.26%	-0.17%
Total Housing Units	0.13%	0.14%	0.21%
Occupied Housing Units	0.23%	0.17%	0.19%

Table 18. Regional Growth Forecasts from Land Use Planning Entities

Source: SCAG RTP 2015-50 Forecasts

Range: 2015-2050

Series	CAGR
Population	0.07%
Housing	0.07%
Employment	0.11%

California Water Service - East Los Angeles District
Water Supply/Demand Analysis and Projections Summary

Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGR) Used in Demand Projections

Table 19. Historical Service Growth

Time Series	Basis	Projection CAGR	Override CAGR[1]
Population	Land Use Entity Regional Population Forecast CAGR	0.07%	
Services			
SFR	Land Use Entity Regional Housing Forecast CAGR	0.07%	
MFR	Land Use Entity Regional Housing Forecast CAGR	0.07%	
COM	Land Use Entity Regional Population Forecast CAGR	0.00%	0.00%
IND	Land Use Entity Regional Population Forecast CAGR	0.00%	0.00%
GOV	Land Use Entity Regional Population Forecast CAGR	0.00%	0.00%
IRR	Land Use Entity Regional Population Forecast CAGR	0.00%	0.00%
OTH	Land Use Entity Regional Population Forecast CAGR	0.00%	0.00%
REC	Land Use Entity Regional Population Forecast CAGR	0.00%	0.00%

SFR = Single-Family
MFR = Multi-Family
COM = Commercial
IND = Industrial
GOV = Government
IRR = Irrigation
OTH = Other/Miscellaneous
REC = Recycled

[1]If value is present, then the demand model uses this value instead of the Basis value.

Appendix F: Climate Change Studies – Executive Summaries

- Potential Climate Change Impacts on the Water Supplies of California Water Service
- Climate Change – Water Resource Monitoring and Adaptation Plan – Phase 1 and Phase 2

Potential Climate Change Impacts on the Water Supplies of California Water Service

Prepared by

Gary Fiske and Associates, Inc.
Balance Hydrologics, Inc.

January 2016

Executive Summary

Introduction

California Water Service Company (Cal Water) provides water service to roughly 478,000 customers – about 1.7 million people – located in 83 state-wide communities in 24 service districts. Cal Water's districts rely on a variety of supply sources, including local groundwater, local surface water, and imported supplies. It is critical for Cal Water to gain a better understanding of the potential impacts of climate change on the availability of those supplies. Impacts are inherently uncertain, but Cal Water believes that the only responsible course is to carefully incorporate climate change into its ongoing water supply planning.

The present project and report represent a first step in that path. In order for Cal Water to determine how its long-term water supply planning should reflect climate change impacts, it must first have an understanding of what the impacts of climate change on its supply sources might be. That is the purpose of this study.

The work reported on here focuses on the sample of Cal Water districts highlighted in Figure ES-1. These districts account for 85% of Cal Water's total 2014 production and reflect the diversity of all Cal Water districts, including geographic, hydrologic, and climatic conditions and primary and secondary supply sources.

Changes in climate can affect the availability of local groundwater and surface water supplies, as well as purchased imported supplies. This study separately addresses the impacts on each of these for each sample district. It relies on the best available projections of changes in climate (temperature and precipitation) through the end of the century. It then uses the climate projections to examine how surface water flows and groundwater recharge rates may change.

For imported supplies, this study relies on studies already completed by wholesale providers where possible. Where no such studies have been done or where the data from such studies was unavailable, other approaches were developed to estimate climate change impacts on these supplies.

The results reported here provide an integrated view of how projected climate changes may affect water supply availability for Cal Water's service districts. The results also represent a first step in integrating potential future climate change impacts into Cal Water's ongoing supply planning. Because of the inherent uncertainties, a nuanced risk assessment may be needed to guide the incorporation of these results into long-range planning. Beyond the Company's supply/infrastructure planning, the results also can affect the Company's triennial General Rate Cases; they may also have potential operational implications.

Figure ES- 1. Cal Water Service Districts with Sample Districts Highlighted



Estimating Changes in Climate

Climate change is primarily driven by increased concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere. The trajectory of future climate change is a function of the rate at which those concentrations are projected to increase and the manner in which the atmosphere and oceans respond to increased concentrations. Both are difficult to model. Thus, while the scientific community overwhelmingly agrees that climate change will occur (and indeed may already have begun), the trajectory of those changes is very uncertain.

The projections of temperature and precipitation that underlie this study are based on 40 of the latest Global Circulation Models (GCMs) run as part of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 (CMIP5). Generally speaking, this type of approach is termed an ensemble analysis, for which the downscaled climate projections for any particular Cal Water Service District were based on the median of the 40 downscaled GCM datasets. The GCMs used by the analysis are driven by two GHG emission pathways that bound the possible trajectories of GHG concentrations.

Impacts of Climate Change on Water Supplies

The supplies for each district consist of a mix of local surface water, local groundwater, and/or purchased imports. Climate change impacts were estimated for each of these components. The approaches used for each are described below. Based on the breakdown of district production among the supply sources, Table ES-1 shows the ranges of projected overall climate change impacts on available supply, relative to the historic average.[1] Table ES-2 groups this vulnerability into 4 categories of expected change, and Figure ES-2 maps the end-of-century vulnerability.

[1] The historical averages used here, and elsewhere in this report, are based on the entire range of historical data available for the district-specific analyses. These ranges vary across districts, and are specified within the district-specific technical memoranda.

Table ES- 1. Projected Changes in Available Supply due to Climate Change

District		Percentage Change in Supply		
		2020	2050	2100
BK	Minimum	-10%	-10%	-12%
	Maximum	-12%	-16%	-20%
VIS	Minimum	-7%	-8%	-8%
	Maximum	-9%	-10%	-14%
KRV	Minimum	-13%	-16%	-19%
	Maximum	-16%	-21%	-31%
MPS/SSF/BG	Minimum	0%	-2%	-6%
	Maximum	0%	-7%	-15%
LAS	Minimum	-3%	-3%	-10%
	Maximum	-4%	-18%	-28%
CH	Minimum	2%	2%	0%
	Maximum	3%	1%	-3%
ORO	Minimum	0%	8%	5%
	Maximum	0%	-8%	-7%
DOM/HR/PV	Minimum	0%	0%	-1%
	Maximum	0%	-2%	-3%
STK	Minimum	0%	0%	-8%
	Maximum	0%	-14%	-17%
SLN	Minimum	-6%	-6%	-6%
	Maximum	-7%	-7%	-7%

Table ES- 2. Categories of Projected Supply Vulnerability

District	Supply Vulnerability		
	2020	2050	2100
KRV	3	4	4
BK	3	3	4
LAS	1	3	4
VIS	2	2	3
STK	1	2	3
SLN	2	2	2
MPS/SSF/BG	1	1	3
DOM/HR/PV	1	1	1
ORO	1	1	1
CH	1	1	1

Districts in Category 1 expect <5% reduction in supply. Category 2 indicates a reduction of 5-10%. Category 3 indicates an expected reduction of 10-15%. Category 4 reductions exceed 15%.

Figure ES- 2. Cal Water 2100 Vulnerability to Climate Change



Vulnerability levels:
Green = Low
Yellow = Moderate
Light Red = High
Dark Red = Very High

Estimating Climate Change Impacts on Local Surface Supplies

For those Cal Water districts that obtain a portion of their water supplies from local surface water, projected average annual precipitation in each of three forecast years (2020, 2050, 2100) were compared to historical precipitation to estimate the projected average annual discharge for that forecast year. Table ES-3 shows the estimated percent changes in surface water availability compared to historical averages.

Table ES- 3. Estimated Impacts on Local Surface Supply Availability

District		Percent Change in Runoff		
		2020	2050	2100
BK	Minimum Impact	-17%	-18%	-19%
	Maximum Impact	-18%	-19%	-23%
KRV	Minimum Impact	-17%	-18%	-19%
	Maximum Impact	-18%	-19%	-23%
MPS/SSF/BG	Minimum Impact	+3%	+6%	+12%
	Maximum Impact	+3%	+5%	+6%

Of the three districts, the two in the southern San Joaquin Valley are projected to experience significant reductions in their local surface supplies. In contrast, the Bear Gulch district surface supply is forecast to increase.

Estimating Climate Change Impacts on Local Groundwater Supplies

Climate change impacts on Cal Water's local groundwater supplies result from changes in projected groundwater recharge. The three groundwater recharge components include:

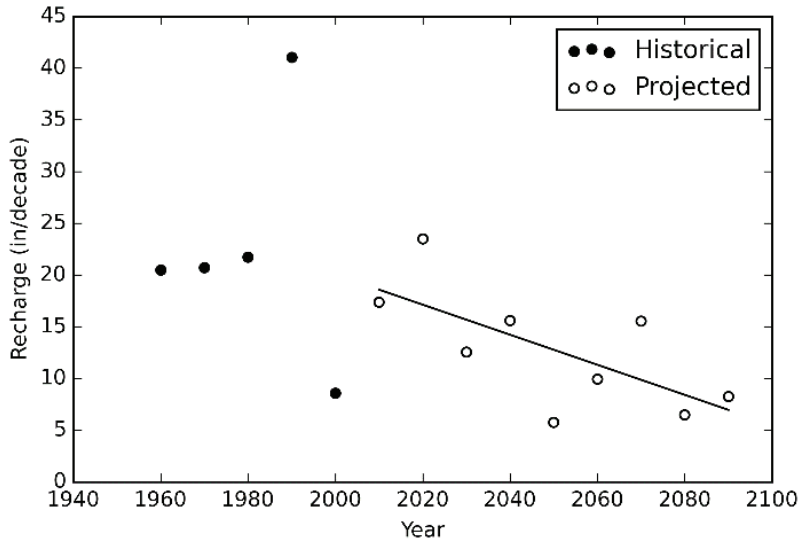
- Local river sources;
- Direct recharge from precipitation on the groundwater basin; and
- Recharge from agricultural and urban deep percolation.

The analysis first estimated the split of local recharge among these three components using geographic and geologic data, geochemical markers, and previously published reports and other supporting information. The climate change impacts on each component were then estimated, consolidated into overall projections of recharge impacts, and compared to estimated historical recharge rates.

Estimates of impacts on river recharge used the methodology for local surface supply described above. For the purposes of this phase of work, it was assumed that the change in recharge from the river is proportional to the change in total annual discharge. The estimated amount of water that will recharge directly into a groundwater basin from rain (or snow) is based on a balance of evapotranspiration (ET), precipitation rates, and soil

water capacity. Recharge is estimated using both historical and projected precipitation and temperature data. Decadal averages in projected recharge are then used to calculate long-term trends. This is illustrated in Figure ES-3 for Kern River Valley.

Figure ES- 3. Historic and Projected Decadal Direct-Precipitation Recharge for Kern River Valley



A quantitative projection of recharge from deep percolation beneath irrigated fields and urban areas is beyond the scope of this phase. Instead, districts for which a significant proportion of recharge is from agricultural and urban water are identified and expected trends under climate change of this water source for those districts are estimated. At-risk service areas with decreasing agricultural and urban water sources can be explored further in future work.

The estimated percentage impacts on each of the recharge components are multiplied by the expected fractions that each component is of total recharge to calculate the range of expected recharge reductions. Table ES-4 shows those results for each district, excluding the impacts of urban/agricultural applied water percolation.

Actual impacts on Cal Water's ability to pump groundwater may be less than these recharge reductions because the storage volumes in different basins have differing degrees of responsiveness to changes in recharge. The degree to which changes in recharge volumes translate into available groundwater supply is a function of the hydrogeologic attributes of the basin. A detailed understanding of those characteristics would require a level of modeling that is well beyond the scope of this phase of work. Instead, the estimates of basin responsiveness were based on the historical record of how the basin's water level has varied with recent climate variability. For some districts, the basin appears to be highly responsive, while for others changes in climate do not have much impact.

Table ES- 4. Projected Changes in Average Annual Groundwater Recharge

District		Percentage Change in Recharge		
		2020	2050	2100
BK	Minimum	-14%	-15%	-15%
	Maximum	-14%	-15%	-18%
VIS	Minimum	-9%	-10%	-11%
	Maximum	-9%	-10%	-14%
KRV	Minimum	-13.4%	-19%	-23%
	Maximum	-15%	-22%	-35%
MPS/SSF/BG	Minimum	-2%	-4%	-6%
	Maximum	-2%	-6%	-12%
LAS	Minimum	-7%	-8%	-13%
	Maximum	-8%	-18%	-25%
CH	Minimum	6%	4%	1%
	Maximum	6%	2%	-4%
ORO	Minimum	0%	0%	0%
	Maximum	0%	0%	0%
DOM/HR/PV	Minimum	0%	0%	0%
	Maximum	0%	0%	0%
STK	Minimum	-2%	-3%	-6%
	Maximum	-2%	-4%	-7%
SLN	Minimum	-7%	-7%	-7%
	Maximum	-7%	-7%	-7%

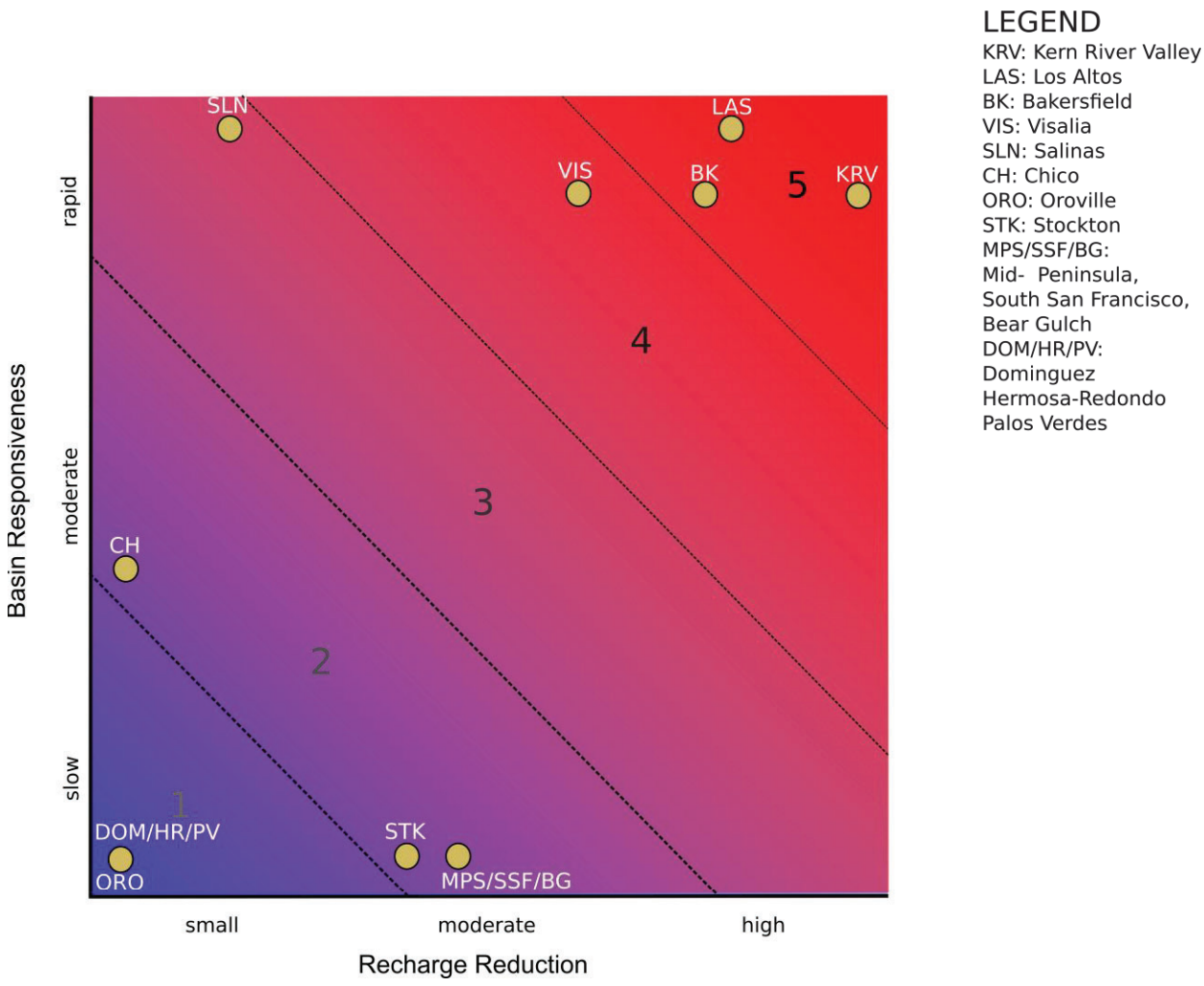
The overall risk to Cal Water's groundwater supplies for each district is based on the expected recharge reductions and the expected responsiveness of basin water level to those reductions. Table ES-5 rates each district's groundwater supply risk on a 1-5 scale, with 1 indicating little or no risk and 5 indicating high risk. Figure ES-4 is a visual depiction of these ratings.

Generally speaking, the groundwater supply impacts are large for the districts in the southern San Joaquin Valley. The Los Altos District also shows a high impact, largely because a significant portion of its recharge is from imported supplies, which are forecast to decrease significantly. Further north in the Central Valley, groundwater supplies are less affected. The Bay Area and Los Angeles Basin districts also show relatively smaller impacts.

Table ES- 5. District Groundwater Risk Ratings

District	Rating
BK	5
KRV	5
LAS	5
VIS	4
SLN	3
CH	2
MPS/SSF/BG	2
STK	2
ORO	1
DOM/HR/PV	1

Figure ES- 4. Groundwater Risk Ratings



Impacts of Climate Change on Imported Water Supplies

About half of Cal Water's supply is imported water that is purchased from wholesale suppliers. The supply and delivery systems of these suppliers are generally very complex and it is impossible within the confines of this project to independently model the impacts of climate change on those systems. The analysis therefore relied on available data, including the results of any climate change modeling that these suppliers themselves have done and other indicators of climate change impacts.

As a result, the climate change scenarios on which the estimates of impacts on different wholesale supplies are based will differ from one another and from the approach described above for the analysis of local supply impacts. The time frames of the results also differ. However, despite those limitations, important information about potential future climate change impacts on wholesale water supply availability was developed. Table ES-6 compares summary measures of central tendency for the potential district-specific climate change impacts on the availability of imported supplies.

Table ES- 6. Projected Climate Change Impacts on Imported Supplies

District	Source	Mid-Century	Late-Century
BK	SWP	-7%	-17%
LAS	SWP, CVP	-9%	-21%
ORO	SWP	-1%	-3%
MPS/SSF/BG	SFPUC	-10%	-20%
DOM/HR/PV	MWD	-1% to -2%	-2% to -5%
STK	USBR	-5%	-10%

Conclusions and Next Steps

The study results indicate significant risks for some districts. This points to the need for Cal Water to account for these risks in its future water supply planning if it is to minimize the adverse effects on its customers. The sole focus of this effort was to assess the potential climate change impacts on Cal Water's supplies. That is an important first step in integrating climate change into supply planning, but this study was not designed to:

- Analyze the impacts of these future supply limitations on Cal Water's ability to serve future customer demands. This is a function of such factors as water rights and contractual arrangements, how future demands are forecast to grow, how water conservation programming will affect those demands, and how Cal Water might modify the manner in which it operates its system.

- Develop mitigation plan to evaluate how potential supply and infrastructure investments and/or acquisition of new supplies might address any adverse impacts on water supply reliability.

- Formally assess alternative approaches to incorporating climate change in Cal Water's supply planning.

Possible next steps for Cal Water include:

- Methodological enhancements to reduce some of the uncertainties in the results reported herein;

- Development and acquisition of better and more complete data;

- Extending this study to other Cal Water districts;

- Developing a plan to mitigate anticipated climate change impacts on supply; and

- Integrating climate change into the Company's ongoing water supply planning.

Despite the study's limitations and uncertainties, three critical messages emerge:

- Cal Water supplies in the 21st century are likely to be adversely affected by climate change.

- These impacts will vary considerably across districts, depending on geography and source mix. For some districts, the impacts can be significant; for others, little or no impacts are projected.

- The impacts will generally increase over time. Anticipated late-century impacts are forecast to be significantly higher in some districts than impacts at mid-century. Moreover, during the period that climate change is forecast to increasingly constrain supplies, demands are also generally forecast to increase, further exacerbating the adverse impacts on water supply reliability.

Climate Change-Water Resource Monitoring and Adaptation Plan – Phase 1

December 17, 2020

California Water Service
1720 North First Street
San Jose, CA 95112

Submitted by:
ICF
555 W 5th St
Suite 3100
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Executive Summary

Shifts in the frequency and severity of natural hazards resulting from climate change, often referred to as climate hazards, increasingly threaten water resources in California. These relevant climate hazards include reductions to snowpack, greater concentrations of precipitation in both a shorter rain season and isolated atmospheric river events, and more volatility between wet and dry water years.

To identify and prepare for impacts from these hazards, California Water Service (Cal Water) is seeking to identify climate change vulnerabilities to water supplies, operations and facilities, and to develop adaptation strategies to address those vulnerabilities through a Climate Change Water Resources Monitoring and Adaptation Plan. This body of work is intended to provide Cal Water with information to inform decisions on water system/asset management and resource planning to better prepare for and respond to current and projected changes to climate. This work represents a forward-looking approach in addressing climate risks for California utilities, as the large majority of water wholesaler and utilities have not completed climate vulnerability and adaptation plans.

In the first phase of this effort, the ICF team collaborated with Cal Water to conduct a literature and tools review as the foundation for subsequent phases of work. In Phase 2 of this project, the ICF team and Cal Water will undertake a vulnerability assessment of Cal Water's facilities and operations by developing an assessment approach that evaluates climate impacts to Cal Water, identifies asset vulnerabilities, and prioritizes climate risks. Phase 3 will focus on an assessment of climate-driven impacts to water supply resources and demand. This first phase of research and assessment will provide Cal Water with a clear "lay of the land" in understanding available methodologies and lessons learned in conducting vulnerability assessments and developing adaptation plans in the water sector. This work can provide key insights for Cal Water, industry practitioners, and Cal Water customers on best practices and needs in climate vulnerability and adaptation efforts.

This first phase will also act as a foundation for Cal Water to build on in subsequent phases of work. ICF and Cal Water will build on research and findings developed in Phase 1 to define the scope of Phases 2 and 3.

In Phase 1, the ICF team undertook three areas of review:

1) Literature and tools related to adaptation planning by water suppliers and other relevant organizations
2) Methods and data in Cal Water's 2016 Vulnerability Study "Potential Climate Change Impacts on the Water Supplies of California Water Service"
3) Climate change impact assessments and adaptation plans beyond Cal Water (wholesalers, state agencies) that could affect Cal Water's vulnerability or adaptive capacity

In the first part of our assessment, the studies we reviewed conclude that there is high certainty of climate-driven reductions to snowpack, wetter winter months, and more volatility between wet and dry water years. While California water systems are designed to operate under a wide

range of hydrologic conditions, they are not designed to absorb and adapt to the projected levels of change, which could have impacts on historical supplies from reservoir systems and groundwater systems. These studies also revealed a suite of potential approaches to vulnerability assessment and risk assessment that are applicable to Phases 2 and 3.

Key studies that the ICF team referenced include Brown and Caldwell's "Impacts of Climate Change on Honolulu Water Supplies and Planning Strategies for Mitigation", the Water Research Foundation's (WRF)'s "Mapping Climate Exposure and Climate Information Needs to Water Utility Business Functions", the Metropolitan Water District's (MWD)'s "2015 Integrated Water Resources Plan" and "2015 Urban Water Management Plan", and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Climate Resilience Evaluation and Awareness Toolkit (CREAT).

In the second part of our review, we found that Cal Water's 2016 Climate Change Vulnerability Study undertook a high-level investigation of impacts of climate change on water supply, including surface water, groundwater, and imported water throughout Cal Water service areas. However, the study did not use uniform metrics across water suppliers, was unable to apply the currently available downscaled climate projections, and did not consider the full suite of potential climate impacts to Cal Water's systems, including impacts of compounding climate hazards and impacts on Cal Water facilities and operations.

In the third part of this work, the ICF team researched and assessed existing climate vulnerability assessments and adaptation efforts that have an impact on Cal Water's ability to mitigate impacts from climate change. This included efforts by water supply wholesalers connected to Cal Water's system, and state agencies that regulate Cal Water's supplies, operations, and planning efforts. This will allow Cal Water to build on existing actions and avoid recreating adaptation efforts that are planned or have been implemented.

Cal Water has undertaken key steps toward adaptation planning since the 2016 Vulnerability Study, such as this work to provide additional vulnerability analysis, working locally to identify and prepare to meet Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requirements, and coordinating with wholesalers on their identified climate-driven vulnerabilities. Phases 2 and 3 of this work will further frame system vulnerabilities within an adaptation planning context for a flexible and anticipatory response.

The ICF team's literature review focused on identifying approaches for assessing water utility vulnerabilities of assets and water resources, and adaptation planning needs (summarized in Table 1). To identify these priority approaches, the team reviewed a list of publications with input from Cal Water on key sources. We reviewed and analyzed the relevant literature for applicability to Cal Water, the advantages and fit within a robust plan for assessment, and the potential disadvantages. We highlighted those approaches in the sections on key takeaways and the applicability of approaches to Cal Water. Table 1 provides important considerations raised by the ICF team during this process.

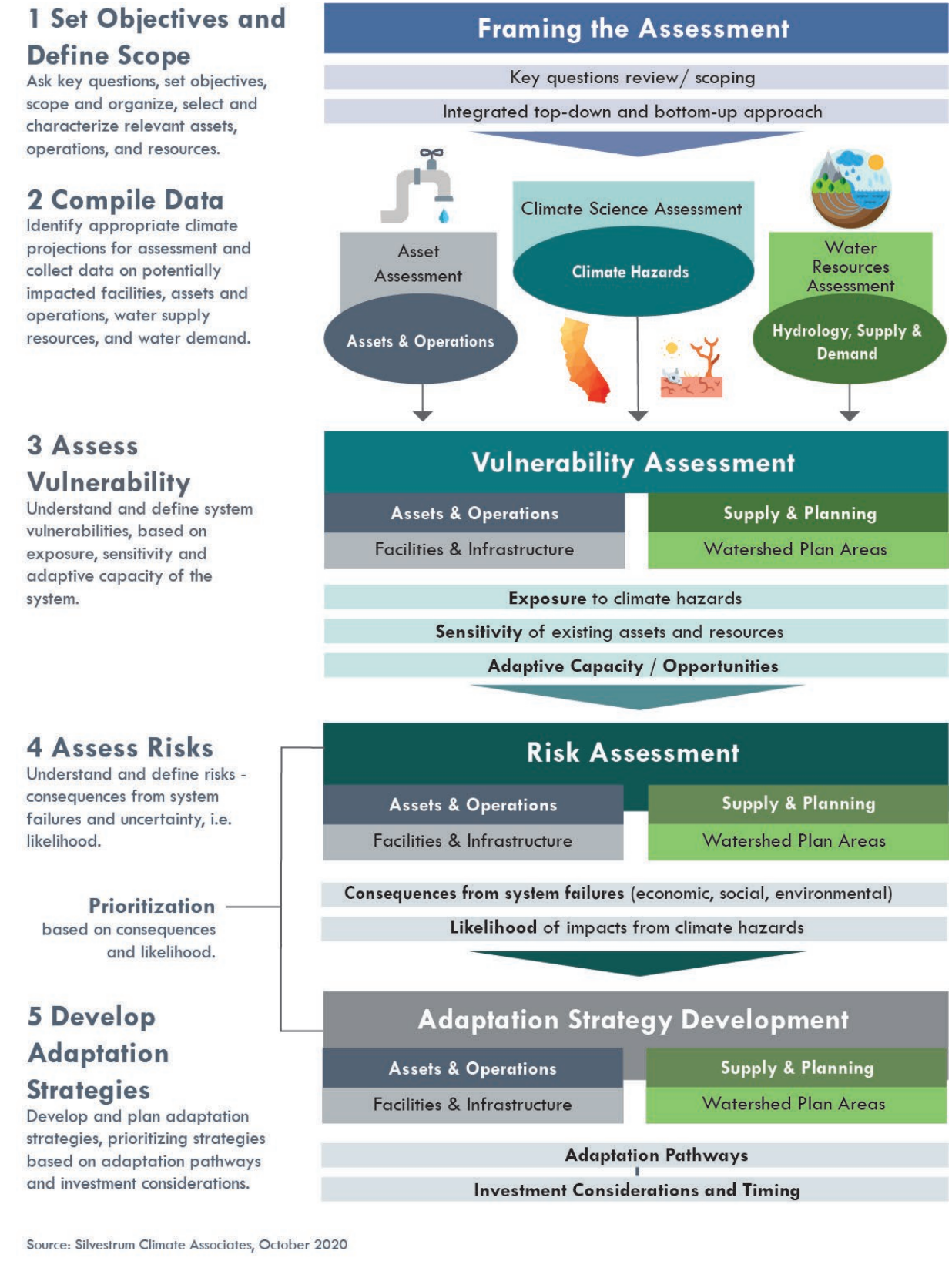
Table 1: Advantages and disadvantages of identified approaches

Identified Approach	Advantages	Disadvantages
Integrated resource-level (i.e., top-down) and asset-level (i.e., bottom-up) approaches to vulnerability assessment	• Allows for matching available information with appropriate methodologies • Supports evaluation of vulnerabilities in both water supply resources and physical systems: an integrated approach can help to address gaps in either area	• Bottom-up approaches can require extensive historical data and asset-level data • Integration of climate projections into hydrological models can be challenging. For example, data inputs for hydrological models and the outputs from climate projections may be incompatible or require additional data processing
Robust Decision-Making	• Supports identification of decisions for response under a range of potential climate futures • Supports alignment between climate impacts and operating units/business functions • Ensures the scope focuses on critical services, assets, and resources • Supports the development of adaptation pathways and measures • Provides a framework for information that can signal the need for critical decisions on adaptation	• Involves significant investment of time to identify performance metrics, business functions, and key variables • Even with significant time invested on the front end, scope can change and require rescoping later in the effort • Requires a strong understanding of utility decision-making
Applying climate projections to hydrologic modeling, future demand and planning scenarios	• Generates better understanding of impacts of extreme scenarios, snowpack loss, drought, increased temperatures, precipitation whiplash, and other hydrologic changes in water supply resources and downstream demands • Allows for modeling of a range of climate scenarios to better account for uncertainties in resource management and climate outcomes • Integrates climate projections with scaled historical time series data	• Can require substantial data, and may introduce bias (due to selected climate scenarios) • It is necessary to identify performance metrics and thresholds related to available climate variables; these can be difficult to identify and thresholds may not exist • Relies on necessary simplifying assumptions to model complex hydrologic systems
Stress testing and scenarios	• Supports management of uncertainty, especially in the absence of data • Allows for understanding of climate impacts on system performance within a risk framework	• Can require refined climate information (e.g. hydrological variables) and detailed asset information • Can require the integration of climate information into hydrological models, which may require

Identified Approach	Advantages	Disadvantages
	• Supports identification of major performance metrics and their potential for failure • Helps in understanding how the severity of impacts varies for facilities, operations, and water supplies under different climate change conditions.	significant data processing to be compatible with one another • Can result in qualitative or directional findings that don't provide straightforward adaptation responses
Engaging staff in climate change vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans	• Provides perspective for setting study parameters • Provides targeted input and data into assessment • Identifies existing data gaps and actions to address gaps • Supports development of institutional capacity for monitoring impacts, adaptation planning, and implementation	• Can be time-consuming for team members attending workshops and interviews; requires a targeted approach to ensure efficiency and that the right data is captured • Requires cross-team coordination that may be outside of "normal" communication pathways, e.g. between engineers and policy specialists
Evaluating costs of inaction	• Helps to prioritize adaptation planning needs • Creates a better understanding of the risks to Cal Water	• Requires scaling information on past costs without clear data on future impacts, creating uncertainties in estimates
Use of Flexible Adaptation Pathways	• Helps to select appropriate timing (including lead time from planning to implementation) and application of adaptation measures • Considers and compares multiple strategies in adaptation planning • Includes triggers that signal when decision-makers should decide on switching to another pathway • Allows for adaptive decisions under uncertainty by integrating points for re-assessing pathway and actions • Considers alternative external developments over time	• Does not provide a fixed timeline for actions • This approach is relatively new and may require coordination with budget cycles and external policy updates, since actions evolve over time • May push decision burden onto future decision-makers who did not develop original pathway

Our team synthesized these identified methodologies, findings, and insights into an overarching approach for characterizing climate vulnerabilities and planning for adaptation at both an asset level and water supply planning level to suit Cal Water's needs in addressing climate change impacts, shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Climate Assessment Framework



Source: Silvestrum Climate Associates, October 2020

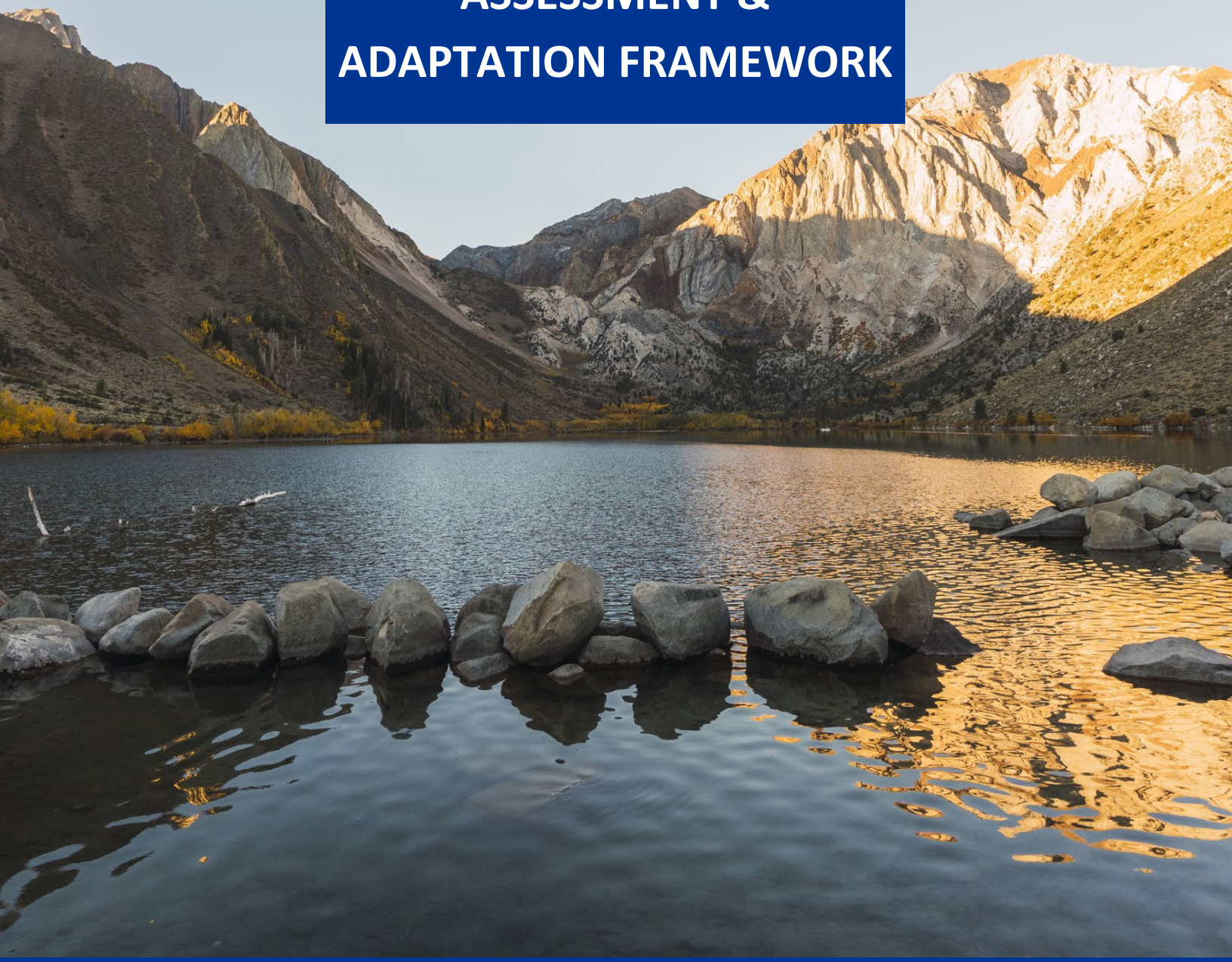
Based on this review, the ICF team is making the following key recommendations for guiding Cal Water's efforts in identifying climate vulnerabilities and planning for adaptation:

- **Apply a standard conceptual framework to vulnerability assessment which integrates both top-down analysis and bottom-up analysis (see Figure 1).** The standard conceptual framework for assessing climate vulnerabilities and risks includes understanding exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity, and potential impacts as components of vulnerability, and consequence and likelihood as components of risk. Top-down analysis would begin by applying downscaled Global Climate Model (GCM) projections to assess impacts on water supply resources and the bottom-up analysis would begin by identifying system sensitivities to climate hazards. These analyses are complementary.
- **Use a robust decision making (RDM) framework for vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning** by seeking to identify decisions for response under a range of potential climate futures, mapping impacts on operating units/business functions, and ensuring that the scope focuses on critical services, assets, and resources. A robust decision-making framing will support the development of adaptation pathways and measures by monitoring information that signals the need for critical decisions on adaptation.
- **Engage staff and key stakeholders in the planning process** to gain a holistic planning perspective for setting study parameters, providing targeted input into assessment and plan development, and supporting institutional capacity for adaptation.
- **Build off of the 2016 Cal Water Climate Change Impact study by applying updated climate models and projections for additional hydrologic variables** to hydrologic modeling, future demand and planning scenarios, and scaled historical time series data to better understand impacts of extremes, precipitation whiplash, and other hydrologic changes in water supply resources. We recommend presentation of this with uniform metrics for more actionable findings.
- **Assess climate impact consequence by stress-testing key water system performance metrics.** This includes developing a range of impact scenarios to understand how the severity of impacts varies for facilities, operations, and water supplies under different climate change conditions.
- **Evaluating the order of magnitude cost of inaction.** We recommend communicating consequences in terms of direct costs to Cal Water and customers without adaptation actions to prioritize adaptation response.
- **Follow a step-by-step, iterative process to adaptive management which fully aligns with potential exposure to climate hazards and vulnerabilities**, including:
    - Utilizing Flexible Adaptation Pathways in planning for selecting appropriate timing and application of adaptation measures
    - Planning for monitoring and evaluation
    - Evaluating adaptation investment decisions

During Phases 2 and 3 in which Cal Water and the ICF team will further assess vulnerability, we will frame the study outputs within a decision-making context for compatibility with adaptation planning concepts and eventual investment in adaptation measures.

California Water Service

CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT & ADAPTATION FRAMEWORK



December 2021

Summary for Decision Makers

Study Purpose

California Water Service already faces climate risks — wildfire, increasing temperatures, sea level rise, flooding, and drought — and seeks to address these risks by identifying them and taking action. This Study works to (1) identify and prioritize climate-driven risks to Cal Water's supply reliability, operations, and assets and (2) project and assess changes to the supply of and demand for Cal Water resources. This Study is intended to assist in understanding climate change risk across all Cal Water's districts, spanning its future supply and demand as well as its key operations and assets. The report identifies primary risks to Cal Water across the districts as well as top risks to individual districts.

Using this study and the proposed adaptation framework, Cal Water can continuously monitor and address the following types of risks:

- Immediate risks given near-term threat and low risk tolerance
- Actions to take when a trigger is reached (e.g., when information becomes available or there is external opportunity for an adaptation strategy)
- District-specific risks requiring targeted management attention
- Risks to disadvantaged and vulnerable communities

Policy Context for Climate Risk Assessment and Adaptation Planning

Various state agencies are expected to develop requirements on water utilities for incorporating climate change adaptation into their planning and operations including conducting vulnerability assessments as a starting point. These policy frameworks and requirements include:

1. The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) Order Instituting Rulemaking (OIR) R.18-04-019 to Consider Strategies and Guidance for Climate Change Adaptation (2020). The statutory deadline for finalizing requirements for Phase II, expected to apply to water utilities, has been extended to December 2022.
2. The California Coastal Commission (CCC) Critical Infrastructure at Risk: Sea Level Rise Planning Guidance for California's Coastal Zone (Draft, November 2021).
3. The California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA) 2021 Climate Adaptation Strategy (Draft, October 2021).
4. The 2020 Water Resilience Portfolio in response to Governor's Executive Order N-10-19.
5. The State Water Resources Control Board's 2017 Comprehensive Response to Climate Change.

6. The Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) from the Financial Stability Board recommend that organizations to describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term. Furthermore, it recommends that asset managers describe how climate-related risks and opportunities are factored into relevant products or investment strategies.

Summary of Findings of Climate Change Risks

All districts face climate change risks, and all districts face at least 6 of the top identified risks to Cal Water. Factors that affect district vulnerability include groundwater dependency, State Water Project (SWP) dependency, limited supply diversity, and location in coastal or wildfire-prone areas.

Risks to Supply Reliability

Without action, Cal Water may face significant water supply reliability and operational impacts that will challenge its ability to meet the water needs of its customers by mid-century due to changes to State Water Project deliveries, decreasing groundwater recharge, increasing duration, intensity, and frequency of droughts, and increasing outdoor demands.

Annual State Water Project (SWP) deliveries are likely to decrease in average years and the driest years may result in no deliveries. Average climate models project a decrease of 15% while the driest models project an average annual decrease of up to 36%. The Antelope Valley and Livermore districts are at particularly high risk.

Groundwater recharge is expected to decrease in some basins. Up to 20% decrease in average annual groundwater recharge is expected due to decreases in average precipitation, streamflow, and/or water available for managed recharge. Decreased recharge could limit sustainable yield from groundwater basins and lead to supply shortages. The King City and Visalia districts show the greatest average groundwater recharge decline.

Decreased surface water supply availability is expected due to longer, more severe, and more frequent droughts. The driest climate scenarios include megadroughts of 10 to 20+ years in duration, with districts in Southern California more at risk than districts in Northern California. The driest climate models project dry year precipitation decreases of 45 to 70%, with the Antelope Valley, Los Altos, and Livermore districts at the highest risk of large supply availability decreases during the driest years. Central tendency models project that dry year frequency may increase up to 10%. Decreased local and imported surface water supplies could lead to supply shortages.

Outdoor demands will increase due to increased evapotranspiration (ET) and longer, more frequent, and more severe droughts. Increased demands could lead to shortages and/or

challenges to operations. The Antelope Valley, Bear Gulch, Chico-Hamilton, and Visalia districts are at particularly high risk of increased demands.

Risks to Operations

Without action, major risks to operations include surface water quality from increasing temperatures and wildfire could further limit the ability to deliver water to customers and significantly increase treatment costs. Wildfire will also continue to threaten Cal Water workforce and operations throughout the century, including disruption of operations due to smoke.

Water quality will decrease due to high temperatures and low rainfall. A 24–36% increase in number of hot days with no precipitation could increase algal blooms, cyanotoxins, sediments, and eutrophication. This may increase water treatment costs and potentially impact supply availability. Multiple districts are at high risk. By mid-century Antelope Valley, Redwood Valley, and Stockton, could experience high impacts.

Water quality will also decrease due to increased wildfire risk and frequency of intense rainfall. Based on downscaled wildfire projections, districts may see an increase of 4–122% over historical averages of annual area burned by wildfire. An increase of 10–12% in extreme precipitation events could alter vegetation cover and infiltration rates, resulting in greater quantities of debris and pollutants that enter waterways after fire events. Post-fire debris flows may also disrupt operations, increase water treatment costs, and reduce water available for distribution. Multiple districts are at particularly high risk. Some districts, such as Oroville, may face higher consequences due to limited supply alternatives.

Worker health and safety will be endangered due to wildfire. A 4–122% increase in wildfire risk could increase the amount of smoke, threatening the safety of outdoor workers. All districts are likely to experience an increase in wildfire risk and are highly vulnerable to experiencing impacts to worker health and safety, including from wildfire smoke.

Natural snowpack storage may decrease due to declining snowpack due to temperature increases. A 17–57% decrease in April 1st snowpack is projected for the watersheds that provide surface water supplies for Cal Water's districts. This decrease in snowpack storage could lead to overall reduced supply and force Cal Water (or reservoir managers) to adjust reservoir storage facilities and operations to adapt to decreased surface flows. All districts are at high risk except those with supply not influenced by snowpack.

Risks to Assets

Without action, riverine and urban flooding poses a serious threat to Cal Water's assets, including pumps and treatment facilities**.** Rising groundwater and sea level rise present a risk to coastal assets, especially pressurized mains. Wildfire will continue to threaten assets, with an increase in areas burned in some districts and surrounding areas.

More frequent and severe riverine and urban flooding can result in service disruption and infrastructure damage due to loss of access to assets, damage to electrical components, long recovery time from disruption, and difficulty in moving or replacing fixed assets**.** Flooding could also occur from urban stormwater runoff. The most vulnerable assets are pumps, intakes, valves, wells, treatment facilities and radio sites. About half of all districts are vulnerable, particularly Chico-Hamilton.

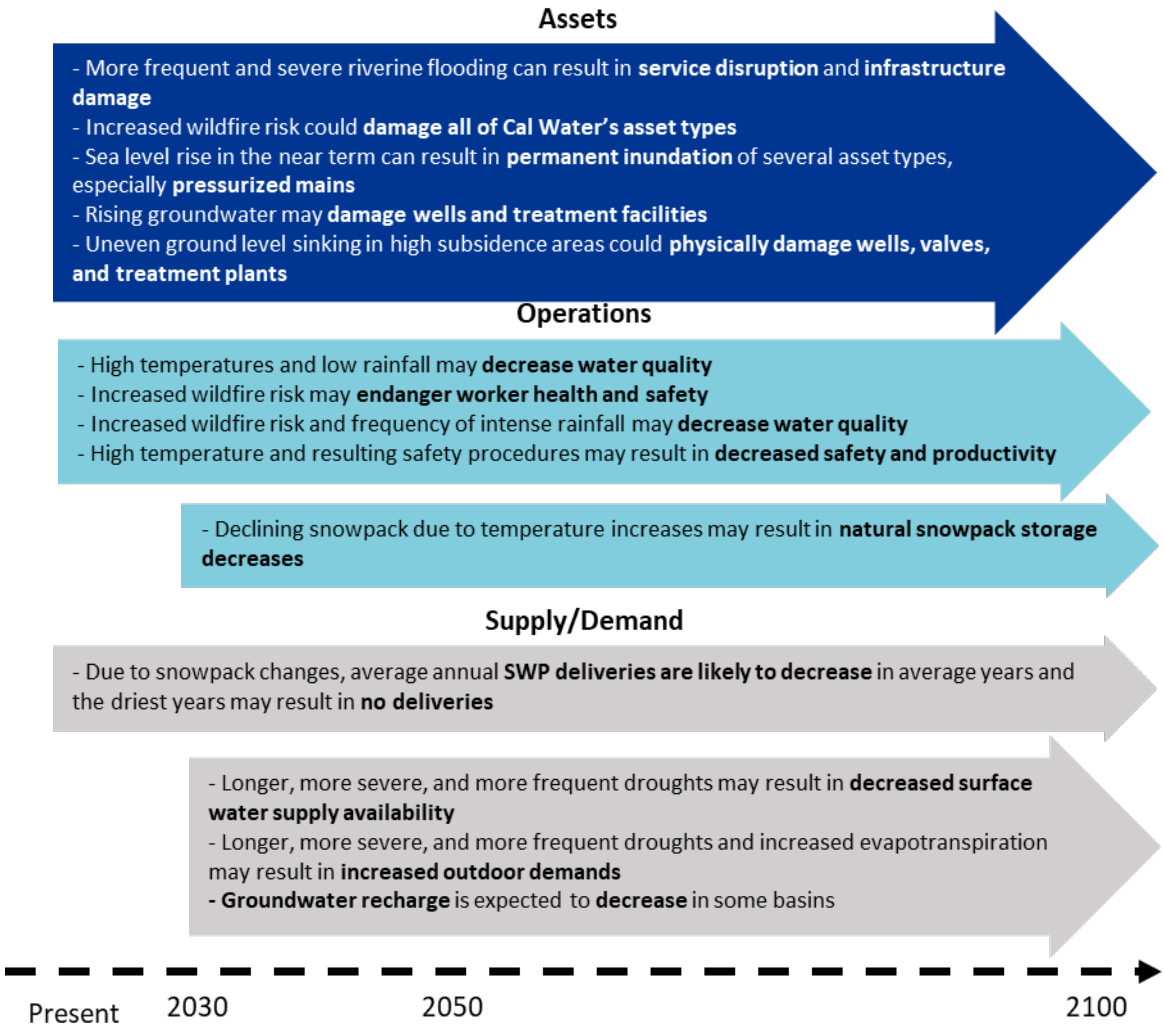
Sea level rise can result in permanent inundation of several asset types, especially pressurized mains. Assets located along low-lying coastal shorelines are most vulnerable to sea level rise. South San Francisco and Hermosa Redondo districts are at particularly high risk.

Rising groundwater due to sea level rise may affect wells and treatment facilities. Sea level rise can flood wells and treatment facilities or cause saltwater intrusion in wells, affecting operations, water quality, or preventing access to facilities. Portions of Redwood Valley, Salinas, South San Francisco, Hermosa Redondo, and Dominguez districts are at particularly high risk.

Increased wildfire risk could affect all of Cal Water's asset types. Cal Water's most vulnerable assets include pressurized mains, radio sites, and treatment facilities, which may see elevated impacts. All districts have assets in CALFIRE threat areas of High and above.

Figure 1 below summarizes climate-related risks over the short, medium, and long term. Across all Cal Water districts, many of these risks are already present, though severity of the risk will differ district by district. District profiles accompanying this report identify those risks by district.

Figure 1: Summary of climate-related risks to Cal Water over the short, medium, and long term. Timing of risks will differ by district.

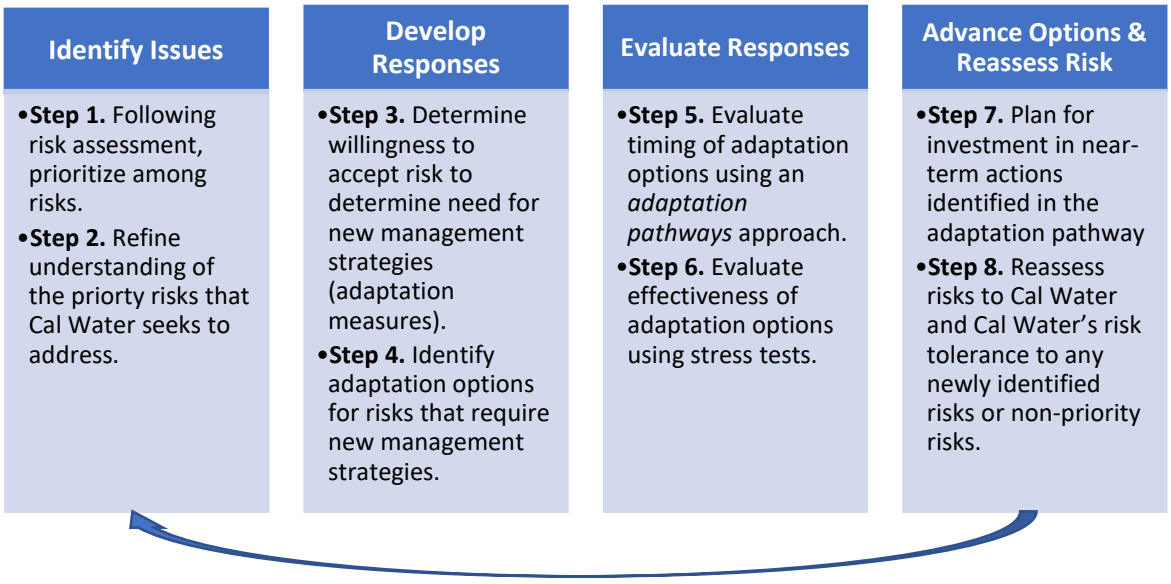


Addressing Priority Risks

An adaptation framework is provided to assist Cal Water in incorporating the outcomes of this study into further analysis of investment decision making over time.

The primary steps of the adaptation framework are summarized below in Figure 2.

Figure 2: The Adaptation Framework follows 8 steps and is an iterative process for adaptation planning



The departments primarily affected by climate risks include Water Resource Sustainability; Water Quality; Operations; and Engineering. District Management will be affected by vulnerabilities in those districts (see Climate District Profiles available for each district).

Cal Water will need to address vulnerabilities exacerbated by climate change to prepare its systems for continued operation and to continue to meet established level of service goals. Changing climate conditions may change the historical balance between supply and demand and increase management requirements of assets and operations. Adaptation options should be developed and evaluated for major identified risks. Given that supply availability is dictated by many factors outside of Cal Water's control, it may be important for Cal Water to seek adaptation measures in collaboration with wholesalers and local and federal water management agencies.

Appendix G: Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Water Shortage Contingency Plan 2025 Update

East Los Angeles District

June 2026

Chapter 1
Introduction

☑ ***CWC § 10640***

(a) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630). The supplier shall likewise periodically review the plan as required by Section 10621, and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a water shortage contingency plan shall prepare a water shortage contingency plan pursuant to Section 10632. The supplier shall likewise periodically review the water shortage contingency plan as required by paragraph (10) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

☑ ***CWC § 10632.3***

It is the intent of the Legislature that, upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code) based on drought conditions, the board defer to implementation of locally adopted water shortage contingency plans to the extent practicable.

This document describes the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for the California Water Service (Cal Water) East Los Angeles District (also referred to herein as the "East Los Angeles District" or "District"). The WSCP includes the levels of response to a water shortage caused by drought or by supply interruptions caused by infrastructure failure, regulatory mandate, or catastrophic human-caused or natural events. The primary objective of the WSCP is to ensure that the District has in place the necessary resources and management responses needed to protect health and human safety, minimize economic disruption, and preserve environmental and community assets during water supply shortages and interruptions.

Specifically, this WSCP includes the following chapters:

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Chapter 2 - Water Supply Reliability Analysis

Chapter 3 - Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Chapter 4 - Water Shortage Levels

Chapter 5 - Shortage Response Actions

Chapter 6 - Communication Protocols

Chapter 7 - Compliance and Enforcement

Chapter 8 - Legal Authorities

Chapter 9 - Financial Consequences of WSCP

Chapter 10 - Monitoring and Reporting

Chapter 11 - WSCP Refinement Procedures

Chapter 12 - Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

Chapter 2
Water Supply Reliability Analysis

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

As described in Chapter 6 of the East Los Angeles District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the District currently purchases water from Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD). In addition, the District overlies the adjudicated Central Basin of the Los Angeles Groundwater Basin (California Department of Water Resources [DWR] Basins No. 4-011.04). The Central Basin is adjudicated. The District has also historically used recycled water from CBMWD; however, currently, the District has no recycled water customers.

Chapter 7 of the District's 2025 UWMP demonstrates that the supplies available to the District are considered highly reliable in extended drought conditions, and are expected to continue to be sufficient to meet projected District demands in all hydrologic conditions evaluated, including an extended five-year drought period. Although water shortage conditions are not expected to arise due to drought, this WSCP addresses potential water shortage conditions resulting from any cause (e.g., droughts, impacted distribution system infrastructure, regulatory-imposed shortage restrictions, catastrophic events, etc.).

Chapter 3
Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (2)***

The procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment that include, at a minimum, both of the following:

(A) The written decision-making process that an urban water supplier will use each year to determine its water supply reliability.

(B) The key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year, including all of the following:

(i) Current year unconstrained demand, considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors, such as policies to manage current supplies to meet demand objectives in future years, as applicable.

(ii) Current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year. The annual supply and demand assessment may consider more than one dry year solely at the discretion of the urban water supplier.

(iii) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints.

(iv) A defined set of locally applicable evaluation criteria that are consistently relied upon for each annual water supply and demand assessment.

(v) A description and quantification of each source of water supply.

☑ ***CWC § 10632.1***

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

☑ ***CWC § 10632.2***

An urban water supplier shall follow, where feasible and appropriate, the prescribed procedures and implement determined shortage response actions in its water shortage contingency plan, as identified in subdivision (a) of Section 10632, or reasonable alternative actions, provided that descriptions of the alternative actions are submitted with the annual water shortage assessment report pursuant to Section 10632.1. Nothing in this section prohibits an urban water supplier from taking actions not specified in its water shortage contingency plan, if needed, without having to formally amend its urban water management plan or water shortage contingency plan.

On an annual basis, the District will conduct an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (AWSDA) to identify whether there is likely to be a water shortage condition in the coming year, assuming it is dry. Each element of the AWSDA is described below.

1. Evaluation Criteria

   The Evaluation Criteria that will be used to identify whether the District is likely to experience a water shortage in the coming year include:

   a. **Purchased Water Available Supply -** Because the District purchases potable water from CBMWD, the evaluation of District supplies for a particular year will be based largely on information provided by CBMWD.

      i. Should the District not receive information from CBMWD by June 1st, the District will assume supply availability in line with prior recent drought year availability .

   b. **Supply Well Operational Constraints -** A comparison of groundwater level elevations to well operational depths to identify the need to: (1) lower pump depths or (2) site and drill additional supply wells.

   c. **Treatment and Distribution System Constraints -** An assessment of the probabilities of facility and infrastructure outages and the degree to which they could limit Cal Water's ability to access, convey, or treat adequate supplies, including any planned maintenance or capital improvements over the next year that could affect its ability to provide sufficient supply to meet demands.

   d. **Local Regulatory Conditions -** Evaluation of: (1) any new Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD) policies that could trigger a change in the District's adjudicated water rights to the Central Basin, or (2) any new limitations on well permitting that could limit the ability to deepen existing supply wells or drill new supply wells.

   e. **State Regulatory Conditions -** Evaluation of any state-mandated drought or water use restrictions.

   In the Spring prior to the submittal date, these Evaluation Criteria will be assessed by Cal Water staff, including District staff with detailed knowledge of District operations, well conditions, and WRD activities. The data used to support the AWSDA may include, but are not limited to, supply capacity, supply and pump capacity, firm capacities, tank storage capacity, groundwater level measurements, water quality, system demand, and zone demand.

2. Water Supply

   As described above, the District obtains its supplies from purchases (CBMWD) and pumped groundwater from the Central Basin. As discussed in Chapter 7 of the District's 2025 UWMP, these supplies are projected to be sufficient to serve future demands. The only identified potential constraints on water supply are the operational limitations and/or potential local regulatory conditions identified in the Evaluation Criteria above.

3. Unconstrained Customer Demand

   The demand forecast described in Chapter 4 of the District's 2025 UWMP yields the anticipated annual unconstrained water demand, (i.e., the expected water use in the absence of shortage-caused reductions in water use) to support the AWSDA. During a drought cycle, unconstrained demand typically increases due to higher-than-normal air temperatures and lower-than-normal precipitation. The supply reliability analysis and Drought Risk Assessment presented in Chapter 7 of the District's 2025 UWMP accounts for this anticipated shift in unconstrained water demand, and as discussed above, even with these increases in demand, the available supply (i.e., purchased water and groundwater) is expected to be sufficient to meet these demands.

4. Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Subsequent Year

   Cal Water will evaluate the anticipated supplies for the current year, assuming that the following year will be dry, as defined above, using the identified Evaluation Criteria. Barring changes in supply availability per the Evaluation Criteria, the assumed dry subsequent year is not expected to affect the manner in which Cal Water will utilize its available supplies in the current year, and the planned water use for the current year will equal the unconstrained demand.

5. Infrastructure Considerations

   As part of its triennial General Rate Case applications to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), Cal Water prepares a Supply-Demand Analysis (CPUC SD Analysis) for each of its districts. The CPUC SD Analysis is an inventory of water production and pump assets that provide direct and indirect sources of supply to meet customer demands in accordance with CPUC General Order 103-A and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 Waterworks Standards. This CPUC SD Analysis is based on a combination of regulatory requirements, professional consultant recommendations, and industry standard practices, including those from the American Water Works Association (AWWA) and American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE). It identifies specific vulnerabilities in different pressure zones within the system and evaluates the system against performance criteria that meet regulatory requirements and ensure operationally adequate levels of service.

   This analysis will guide Cal Water's evaluation of operational treatment/distribution constraints that could potentially limit the availability of supplies. This evaluation of supply well operational constraints and treatment and distribution constraints will assess potential impacts on supply availability or related factors (e.g., mandated demand reductions). If such constraints are identified, Cal Water will develop a plan to address these constraints, mitigate potential effects, and implement the appropriate water Shortage Level of action per Chapter 5, below.

6. Other Factors

   As identified under the Evaluation Criteria above, local regulatory conditions could potentially limit the availability of supplies. Therefore, Cal Water will evaluate the development of new regulatory constraints in the Spring of each year and assess their potential impacts on supply availability or related factors (e.g., mandated demand reductions). If such constraints are identified, Cal Water will develop a plan to address these constraints and mitigate potential effects and implement the appropriate water shortage level of action per Chapter 5, below.

Consistent with California Water Code (CWC) § 10632.1, Cal Water will prepare and submit an AWSDA to DWR by July 1st of each year.

Chapter 4
Water Shortage Levels

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (3)***

(A) Six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50 percent shortage. Urban water suppliers shall define these shortage levels based on the suppliers' water supply conditions, including percentage reductions in water supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation or level of subsidence, or other changes in hydrological or other local conditions indicative of the water supply available for use. Shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, and other potential emergency events.

(B) An urban water supplier with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels may comply with the requirement in subparagraph (A) by developing and including a cross-reference relating its existing categories to the six standard water shortage levels.

Consistent with the requirements of CWC § 10632(a)(3), the WSCP is based on the six water Shortage Levels shown in **Table 4-1**. These Shortage Levels are intended to address shortages caused by any condition, including the catastrophic interruption of water supplies.

Table 4-1. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels (DWR Table 8-1)

☒	Check the box if the Supplier uses the Standard six levels of water shortage.		
Standard Shortage Levels	**Percent Shortage Range**	**Suppliers Shortage Levels**	**Percent Shortage Range**
1	Up to 10%		
2	Up to 20%		
3	Up to 30%		
4	Up to 40%		
5	Up to 50%		
6	>50%		
Notes:			

Shortage response actions for each of these Shortage Levels are identified and discussed in Chapter 5.

Chapter 5
Shortage Response Actions

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (4)***

Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.

(B) Locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.

(C) Locally appropriate operational changes.

(D) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions.

(E) For each action, an estimate of the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.

This chapter describes the response actions Cal Water will take to deal with the shortages associated with each of the six Shortage Levels enumerated in Chapter 4. As discussed above, the existing District supplies are expected to be able to serve 100% of future demands under all hydrologic conditions evaluated. However, inasmuch as Cal Water may have to implement shortage response actions to comply with state mandates local regulatory changes, or respond to catastrophic events, it is important to carefully identify and describe the anticipated necessary actions.

5.1 Demand Reduction

The combinations of demand-reduction actions required to resolve the shortages associated with each of the six Shortage Levels are based on Cal Water's experience in dealing with past drought-related shortages and also include other actions deemed appropriate to achieve the required demand reductions. In order to evaluate and ensure that the right actions would be implemented with the proper level of intensity, Cal Water employed the Drought Response Tool (DRT), an Excel spreadsheet model developed by EKI Environment and Water, Inc. (EKI).

The DRT provides a quantitative framework that allows Cal Water to systematically estimate the monthly and cumulative annual demand reductions expected to result from particular combinations of drought response actions and associated implementation rates. Data inputs to the DRT include total production, sector-specific water use, population, and assumptions regarding the split between indoor and outdoor water use for each customer sector (class).

For each drought response action, the user specifies:

- The customer class(es) and end use(s) that are affected;

- The percent savings for those end use(s) for each account that implements the action based on evaluations reported in the literature, or where such studies are not available, on best estimates based on Cal Water experience; and
- The percentage of accounts assumed to implement the action, which is presumed to be the result of the intensity level of Cal Water program implementation, including but not limited to marketing and enforcement activities.

Based on the foregoing inputs, the DRT calculates the resulting monthly savings. Cal Water adjusted the combination of actions and implementation levels to achieve the targeted savings levels at each of the six Shortage Levels.

In order to evaluate the robustness of the DRT, Cal Water modeled the actions implemented during the height of the last drought for a subset of its districts, and found that the modeled water shortage reductions were generally consistent with the observed responses. In short, the DRT is a robust, transparent tool that can be used to tie a particular set of shortage-response actions to an expected reduction in demand.

For each of the Shortage Levels, the modeling targeted the maximum demand reduction, ergo:

- 10% for Shortage Level 1
- 20% for Shortage Level 2,
- 30% for Shortage Level 3,
- 40% for Shortage Level 4,
- 50% for Shortage Level 5, and
- 60% for Shortage Level 6.

The key DRT inputs and outputs for each of the six water shortage levels are reproduced in **Attachment A**.

Table 5-1 shows the water shortage reduction actions, savings assumptions, and implementation rates that are required for the District to achieve the targeted annual demand reductions for each of the Shortage Levels. At each Shortage Level, there are two types of demand-reduction actions identified:

- Restrictions on customer water usage; and
- Consumption reduction actions by Cal Water to encourage decreased water usage.

The total demand reductions are governed by a set of user-specified constraints to ensure that usage levels do not endanger health and safety or result in unacceptable economic impacts. The DRT will not permit estimated usage reductions to violate these constraints, regardless of the demand reduction actions selected. For most districts, the following default constraints are used:

- A minimum residential indoor per capita daily usage of 25 gallons,
- A maximum residential outdoor usage reduction of 100%,

- A maximum Commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) indoor usage reduction of 30%, and
- A maximum CII outdoor usage reduction of 100%.

For the East Los Angeles District, the necessary demand reductions in Shortage Level 5 and Shortage Level 6 cannot be achieved with these constraints. In such cases, Cal Water will have to balance the attainment of reductions to ensure health and safety and/or impacts to economic activity. As noted at the bottom of **Table 5-1**, the savings shown for Shortage Level 5 assume that the minimum residential indoor usage has been reduced to 24 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) and the maximum CII indoor usage reduction is 45%. In Shortage Level 6 when a 60% savings is required, residential indoor usage is further reduced to 17 GPCD and the maximum CII indoor usage reduction is 50%.

Many actions are implemented across a number of Shortage Levels, some at increasing implementation levels. Therefore, the actions are listed as a row under the first Shortage Level at which they are implemented, and the implementation rate is shown under each Shortage Level column heading at the right. The unit savings represent a percentage savings of the end uses indicated in the table. Because of the DRT logic described above, the format of **Table 5-1** differs from that of the default DWR table.

5.1.1 Defining Water Features

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (b)***

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

As required by CWC §10632, Cal Water distinguishes between “decorative water features” such as ponds, lakes, and fountains that are artificially supplied with water and “recreational water features” such as swimming pools and spas. Prohibitions on water use for decorative water features are listed separately from those for recreational water features (see **Table 5-1**).

Table 5-1. Demand Reduction Actions to Achieve Required Savings (DWR Table 8-2)

Water Shortage Response Action	End Use(s)	End Use Savings	Implementation by Shortage Level						Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Shortage Level 1: Minimal Shortage									
Water Use Restriction (a)									
Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Irrigation	**10%**	75%						Yes
Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Leaks	**100%**	35%	70%	70%	70%	75%	90%	Yes
Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Irrigation	**3%**	15%	65%	65%	70%	75%		Yes
Prohibit application of potable water to outdoor landscapes within 48 hours of measurable rainfall (*Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition*)	Irrigation	**20%**	15%	65%	65%	70%	100%		Yes
Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Misc. Outdoor	**17%**	15%	65%	65%	70%	75%	75%	Yes
Other - Require automatic shut-off hoses (*Other - Require automatic shut of hoses*)	Misc. Outdoor	**17%**	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	Yes
CII - Lodging establishments must offer opt out of linen service	Fixtures & Appliances	**0.5%**	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	Yes
CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Fixtures & Appliances	**0.5%**	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	Yes

Water Shortage Response Action	End Use(s)	End Use Savings	Implementation by Shortage Level						Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
No watering of landscape of newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission, the Department of Housing and Community Development, or other State agency (*Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition*)	Irrigation	**50%**	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		Yes
Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water (*Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains*)	Misc. Outdoor	**50%**	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	Yes
Consumption Reduction									
Expand Public Information Campaign	All	**0.5%**	50%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	No
Water Bill Inserts *(Improve Customer Billing)*	All	**0.5%**	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	No
Promote online water waste reporting *(Expand Public Information Campaign)*	All	**10%**	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1%	1%	No
Expand Rebates or Giveaways of Plumbing Fixtures and Devices *(Provide Rebates or Giveaways of Plumbing Fixtures and Devices)*	All	**10%**	1%	3%	3%	4%	5%	5%	No
Expand Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency (*Provide Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency*)	All	**10%**	1%	3%	3%	4%	5%	5%	No

Water Shortage Response Action	End Use(s)	End Use Savings	Implementation by Shortage Level						Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Offer CII Water Use Surveys *(Offer Water Use Surveys)*	All CII uses	**5%**	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	No
Offer Res Water Use Surveys *(Offer Water Use Surveys)*	All Residential Uses	**5%**	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	No
Shortage Level 2: Moderate Shortage									
Restrictions									
Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Irrigation	**15%-79%** [b]		75%	50%	50%	75%		Yes
Prohibit the use of non-recirculating systems in all new conveyer car wash and commercial laundry systems (*Other)*	Fixtures & Appliances	**50%**		See note (c)	See note (c)	See note (c)	See note (c)	See note (c)	Yes
Consumption Reduction									
Water Efficiency Workshops, Public Events *(Other)*	All Residential Uses	**5%**		50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	No
Shortage Level 3: Severe Shortage									
Restrictions									
Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	Misc. Outdoor	**100%**			1%	1%	1%	1%	Yes
Prohibit use of potable water for street washing (*Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces*)	Misc. Outdoor	**100%**			1%	1%	1%	1%	Yes

Water Shortage Response Action	End Use(s)	End Use Savings	Implementation by Shortage Level						Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Prohibit Filling Ornamental Lakes or Ponds (*Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains*) (*Other water feature or swimming pool restriction*)	Misc. Outdoor	**100%**			1%	1%	1%	1%	Yes
Consumption Reduction									
Home or Mobile Water Use Reports (*Expand Public Information Campaign*)	All	**5%**			25%	50%	50%	50%	No
Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing (*Decrease Line Flushing*)	Non Revenue Water	**25%**			50%	50%	75%	75%	No
Reduce System Water Loss	Non Revenue Water	**100%**			20%	20%	25%	35%	No
Increase Water Waste Patrols/Enforcement (*Increase Water Waste Patrols*)	All	**10%**			2%	4%	5%	5%	No
Implement Drought Rate Structure and Customer Water Budgets (Res) (*Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge*)	All Residential Uses	**30%-60%** [c]			35%	75%	90%	60%	Yes
Implement Drought Rate Structure and Customer Water Budgets (CII) (*Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge*)	All CII uses	**10%-30%** [d]			35%	75%	90%	95%	Yes

Water Shortage Response Action	End Use(s)	End Use Savings	Implementation by Shortage Level						Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Shortage Level 4: Critical Shortage									
Water Use Restrictions									
Prohibit vehicle washing except with recirculated water or low-volume systems (*Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water*)	Misc. Outdoor	**10%**				50%	50%	50%	Yes
Prohibit use of water for recreational purposes such as water parks and the filling of pools (*Other water feature or swimming pool restriction*)	Misc. Outdoor	**100%**				1%	1%	1%	Yes
Shortage Level 5: Emergency Shortage (f)									
Water Use Restrictions									
Require net zero demand increase on new water service connections (*Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections*)	All	**100%**					0.1%	0.1%	Yes
Prohibit single-pass cooling systems (*Other*)	Cooling	**50%**					20%	20%	Yes
Consumption Reduction Actions									
Require Pool Covers (*Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas*)	Misc. Outdoor	**28%**					10%	10%	Yes

Water Shortage Response Action	End Use(s)	End Use Savings	Implementation by Shortage Level						Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Shortage Level 6: Extreme Shortage (g)									
Water Use Restrictions									
Moratorium on new water service connections (*Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections*)	All	**100%**						0.1%	Yes
Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	Irrigation	**100%**						75%	Yes
	Cumulative Annual Savings		**10%**	**20%**	**30%**	**40%**	**50%**	**60%**	

Notes:

(a) In certain cases water use restrictions and consumption reduction actions implemented by Cal Water are not specifically called out in DWR's provided demand reduction actions list. The appropriate DWR provided demand reduction action is included in italics in parenthesis.

(b) Watering restricted to no more than 3 days/week in Shortage Level 2 and Shortage Level 3; no more than 2 days/week in Shortage Level 4; no more than 1 day/week in Shortage Level 5.

(c) Implementation rates are not currently well understood and are therefore not presented. These rates will be evaluated through additional study of this water use restriction.

(d) Residential water budgets of up to 30% for Shortage Level 3, up to 40% for Shortage Level 4, up to 50% for Shortage Level 5, up to 60% for Shortage Level 6.

(e) CII water budgets of up to 10% for Shortage Level 3, up to 20% for Shortage Level 4, up to 30% for Shortage Levels 5 and 6.

(f) Minimum residential indoor usage constraint decreased to 24 GPCD in Shortage Level 5 and CII reduction constraint increased to 45%.

(g) In Shortage Level 6 minimum residential indoor usage constraint decreased to 17 GPCD and CII reduction constraint increased to 50%.

5.2 Supply Augmentation

As indicated in **Table 5-2**, Cal Water has not identified any supply augmentation actions to assist in resolving future District water shortages but are currently assessing potential options. As identified above in Chapter 3, Cal Water may consider drilling new wells if necessary due to declining groundwater levels or purchasing additional supplies from CBMWD as needed. However, Cal Water considers these actions to be operational changes (described under Section 5.3), rather than accessing a new supply source.

Table 5-2. Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (DWR Table 8-3)

☒	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value AF	
See note (a)	See note (a)	See note (a)	See note (a)	See note (a)

Notes:
(a) Cal Water evaluates water supply augmentation projects on an on-going basis. At this time, Cal Water does not have supply augmentation projects planned specifically to address water shortage conditions.

5.3 Operational Changes

As discussed above in Chapter 3, the primary operational change that Cal Water will consider in the District is extracting groundwater from new wells following identification of this need as part of the AWSDA or related processes. The District may consider, as needed, purchasing additional water from CBMWD, as needed. As identified in **Table 5-1**, the District will also decrease the frequency and length of line flushing under Shortage Level 3 and beyond. The District will also evaluate the potential benefits of altering other maintenance cycles and expediting infrastructure repairs to improve system efficiency, to the extent feasible.

5.4 Mandatory Restrictions

The water shortage response actions included in **Table 5-1** include a variety of mandatory customer water use restrictions that will be necessary to achieve the targeted demand reductions for the different Shortage Levels. The types of restrictions and the manner and degree of enforcement for these restrictions vary by Shortage Level, and are discussed in Chapter 7.

5.5 Emergency Response Plan

Cal Water has an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in place that coordinates the overall response to a disaster within the District.

The ERP addresses Cal Water's responsibilities in emergencies associated with natural disaster, human-caused emergencies, and technological incidents. It provides a framework for coordination of response and recovery efforts within Cal Water in cooperation with local, state, and federal agencies, as well as other public and private organizations. The ERP establishes an emergency organization to direct and control operations during a period of emergency by assigning responsibilities to specific personnel.

The ERP does the following:

- It conforms to the State mandated Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and it effectively structures emergency response at all levels in compliance with the Incident Command System (ICS).
- It establishes response policies and procedures, while providing Cal Water clear guidance related to emergency planning.
- It describes and details procedural steps necessary to protect lives and property.
- It outlines coordination requirements.
- It provides a basis for unified training and response exercises to ensure compliance.

The District has installed backup power generators at many of its well sites, booster sites, and pump storage sites that can be operated in the event of a system wide power outage. A complete loss of power has never been experienced, but the generators have been used in the past to overcome localized outages.

The District currently has interconnections with Montebello Land and Water Company, South Montebello Irrigation District, and San Gabriel Valley Water Company, as discussed in Section 6.7.3 of the District's 2025 UWMP.

5.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

☑ ***CWC § 10632.5***

(a) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632, beginning January 1, 2020, the plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities.

(b) An urban water supplier shall update the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan when updating its urban water management plan as required by Section 10621.

(c) An urban water supplier may comply with this section by submitting, pursuant to Section 10644, a copy of the most recent adopted local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) if the local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan addresses seismic risk.

Cal Water's ERP includes information on various hazards and a related fault map overlying the District. The Los Angeles County Emergency/Disaster Plans and Annexes, which includes additional discussion of area earthquake risk and mitigation, can be found at:

https://ceo.lacounty.gov/emergencydisaster-plans-and-annexes.

5.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

Table 5-1 above shows the effectiveness of the specific demand-reduction actions and implementation levels necessary for the District to achieve the targeted savings for each water Shortage Level. The bottom row indicates the total annual cumulative savings expected to be reached at each Shortage Level. Additional details, including anticipated savings on a month-by-month basis are provided in the DRT inputs and outputs included in **Attachment A**.

Chapter 6
Communication Protocols

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (5)***

Communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments, regarding, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) Any current or predicted shortages as determined by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(B) Any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(C) Any other relevant communications.

Cal Water intends to escalate communication to customers and stakeholders, as needed, throughout any water shortage situation to help ensure they are aware of current conditions, any water use restrictions that are in effect, and the many ways Cal Water can help them reduce their water use. Cal Water's outreach efforts may include multiple channels, including bill messages, bill inserts, direct mail, email, letters, social media, print, radio, music streaming services, TV, over-the-top media, movie theatre advertising, and group presentations.

These efforts will expand on current Cal Water outreach efforts and will be customized to the needs at the time of the shortage to ensure a proper channel mix so that the maximum audience is reached as efficiently as possible.

Chapter 7
Compliance and Enforcement

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

Schedule 14.1 includes specific Enforcement provisions that take effect upon activation. When Schedule 14.1 is activated, its Enforcement section supersedes the Enforcement provisions in Rule 14.1, and enforcement of the applicable requirements will be administered in accordance with the enforcement procedures described in Schedule 14.1 for the period it remains in effect.

7.1 Water Use Restrictions

In accordance with Rule 14.1, Cal Water is currently authorized to take the following actions to enforce the water use restrictions:

First Violation: Cal Water shall provide the customer with a written notice of violation. In addition, Cal Water is authorized to take the following actions:

a) If the customer currently receives service through a metered connection, install a real-time water measurement device on the customer's service line and provide the customer with access to information from the device. The cost of the device, including installation and on-going operating costs, may be billed to the customer, and nonpayment may result in discontinuation of service.

b) If the customer does not currently receive service through a metered connection, install a water meter on the customer's service line, charge the customer for water use pursuant to Cal Water's metered service tariffs and rules, and install a real-time water measurement device on the customer's service line and provide the customer with access to information from the device. The cost of the device, including installation and ongoing operating costs, may be billed to the customer, and nonpayment may result in discontinuance of service.

Second Violation: If Cal Water verifies that the customer has used potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses after having been notified of the first violation, Cal Water shall provide the customer with a second written notice of violation and is authorized to install a flow-restricting device on the customer's service line. Cal Water shall not be held liable for any injuries, damages, and/or consequences arising from the installation of a flow-restricting device.

In June 2021, Cal Water submitted an update to Rule 14.1 and Schedule 14.1 to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) for approval to align with the restrictions identified in this WSCP. Rule 14.1 and Schedule 14.1 were approved by the CPUC in July 2021. Rule 14.1 and Schedule 14.1 are discussed in more detail in Chapter 8. The current versions of Rule 14.1 and Schedule 14.1 can be found on the Cal Water website.

The passage of Assembly Bill 1572 includes both regulatory responsibilities and customer-facing obligations relating to the prohibition of potable water for irrigating non-functional turf. Cal Water plans to submit a revised Rule 14.1 and Schedule 14.1 to the CPUC for approval prior to January 1, 2027, to be in compliance with the regulatory requirements and is developing communication materials and an outreach plan to be in compliance with the customer-facing obligations.

7.2 Non-Essential, Wasteful Uses

In the event that more stringent measures are needed, implementation of Schedule 14.1 would be requested from the CPUC. If implemented, Cal Water is currently authorized to take the following actions when its personnel verify a customer is using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses.

First Violation: Cal Water shall provide the customer with a written notice of violation. In addition, Cal Water is authorized to take the following actions:

A. If the customer currently receives service through a metered connection, install a real- time water measurement device on the customer's service line and provide the customer with access to information from the device. The cost of the device, including installation and ongoing operating costs, may be billed to the customer, and nonpayment may result in discontinuance of service.

B. If the customer does not currently receive service through a metered connection, install a water meter on the customer's service line, charge the customer for water use pursuant to Cal Water's metered service tariffs and rules, and install a real-time water measurement device on the customer's service line and provide the customer with access to information from the device. The cost of the device, including installation and ongoing operating costs, may be billed to the customer, and nonpayment may result in discontinuance of service.

Second Violation: If Cal Water verifies that the customer has used potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses after having been notified of the first violation, Cal Water shall provide the customer with a second written notice of violation. In addition to the actions prescribed under the first violation above, Cal Water is authorized to take the following actions:

A. Apply the following waste of water penalties, which are in addition to any other charges authorized by this Schedule or other Cal Water tariffs.
   i. If Shortage Level 1 is in effect, $25
   ii. If Shortage Level 2 is in effect, $50
   iii. If Shortage Level 3 is in effect, $100
   iv. If Shortage Level 4 is in effect, $200
   v. If Shortage Level 5 is in effect, $400
   vi. If Shortage Level 6 is in effect, $800
B. At its sole discretion, waive the waste of water penalty if the customer participates in a water use evaluation provided by Cal Water and/or provides documentation to Cal Water proving that a drip irrigation system, micro spray irrigation system, high-efficiency sprinkler system, or properly programmed smart irrigation controller has been installed, after a notice of violation was delivered, and is in use at the customer's service address.

Third Violation: If Cal Water verifies that the customer has used potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses after having been notified of the second violation, Cal Water shall provide the first and second violations above, Cal Water is authorized to take the following actions:

A. Apply the following waste of water penalties, which are in addition to any other charges authorized by this Schedule or other Cal Water tariffs.
   i. If Shortage Level 1 is in effect, $50
   ii. If Shortage Level 2 is in effect, $100
   iii. If Shortage Level 3 is in effect, $200
   iv. If Shortage Level 4 is in effect, $400
   v. If Shortage Level 5 is in effect, $800
   vi. If Shortage Level 6 is in effect, $1,600
B. At its sole discretion, waive the waste of water surcharge if the customer participates in a water use evaluation provided by Cal Water and/or provides documentation to Cal Water proving that a drip irrigation system, micro spray irrigation system, high- efficiency sprinkler system, or properly programmed smart irrigation controller has been installed, after notice of violations have been delivered, and is in use at the customer's service address.

Fourth Violation: If Cal Water verifies that the customer has used potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses after having been notified of the third violation, Cal Water shall

provide the customer with a fourth written notice of violation. In addition to actions set forth in previous violations prescribed above, Cal Water is authorized to install a flow-restricting device on the customer's service line.

Egregious Violations: Notwithstanding the foregoing framework for penalties, customers who Cal Water has verified are egregiously using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses are subject to having a flow- restricting device installed on their service line. After providing the customer with one notice of egregious violation, either by direct mail or door hanger, which documents the egregious use of potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses and explains that failure to correct the violation may result in the installation of a flow-restricting device on the customer's service line, Cal Water is authorized to install a flow-restricting device on the customer's service line.

7.3 Drought Surcharges

Water budgets and associated drought surcharges are included as actions in **Table 5-1**. Cal Water may implement such actions through the implementation of Schedule 14.1.

Chapter 8
Legal Authorities

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (7)***

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

(B) A statement that an urban water supplier shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1.

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

Cal Water is a public water utility that is regulated by the CPUC. As such, it does not have the authority to adopt resolutions or ordinances. Rule 14.1, as filed with the CPUC, serves as Cal Water's restrictions on non-essential, wasteful uses of potable water. In the event that more stringent measures are required, Cal Water may request the addition of Schedule 14.1 which serves as Cal Water's WSCP and includes leveled mandatory reductions and drought surcharges. Cal Water shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code and to ensure consistency with local resolutions and ordinances.

On June 14, 2021, Cal Water filed its current Schedule 14.1 with the CPUC.[1] Schedule 14.1 lays out the leveled mandatory reductions and drought surcharges associated with Cal Water's WSCP. This filing is consistent with Resolution W-5034, adopted by the Commission on April 9, 2015, ordering compliance with requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

Schedule 14.1 is an extension of Rule 14.1. The compliance and enforcement information presented in Chapter 7 is based on the current versions of both Rule 14.1 and Schedule 14.1.

In the event of a determination of a water shortage Cal Water shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with the Water Code Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1 and implement the WSCP at the appropriate Shortage Level.

[1] For reference, the current versions of Rule 14.1 and Schedule 14.1 are included as **Attachment B** .

Chapter 9
Financial Consequences of WSCP

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (8)***

A description of the financial consequences of, and responses for, drought conditions, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) A description of potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).

(B) A description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).

(C) A description of the cost of compliance with Chapter 3.3 (commencing with Section 365) of Division 1.

In 2008, the CPUC approved the creation of a Water Revenue Adjustment Mechanism (WRAM) and Modified Cost Balancing Accounts (MCBA). The goals of the WRAM and MCBA are to sever the relationship between sales and revenue to remove the disincentive to reduce water use. The WRAM and MCBA are designed to be revenue neutral in order to ensure that both the utility and ratepayers are neither harmed nor benefitted.

In 2020, the CPUC ordered that regulated water utilities may not include the continuation of the WRAM and MCBA in their next general rate case filing but may propose the use of a Monterey-Style Revenue Adjustment Mechanism and Incremental Cost Balancing Account. As such, as of 2023 the WRAM and MCBA are no longer in place for Cal Water.

During a water shortage, Cal Water will file for a Drought Memorandum Account, or similar, to track incremental shortage-related expenses to be reviewed by the CPUC for future recovery in rates. Cal Water will also file for a Drought Lost Revenue Memorandum Account, or similar, to track reduced sales to be reviewed by the CPUC for future recovery in rates.

Both the Drought Memorandum Account and Drought Lost Revenue Memorandum Account are mechanisms that have been approved by the CPUC in previous droughts.

Chapter 10
Monitoring and Reporting

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

During the period 2014-16, in order to effectively respond to the drought, Cal Water realigned its organizational structure to ensure sufficient resources were available to implement its WSCP. The day-to-day implementation was overseen by the Director of Drought Management & Conservation, with the assistance of the Drought Response Project Manager .The Director of Drought Management & Conservation reported to a team of Cal Water's Officers (Steering Committee), including the President & CEO, the Vice President of Corporate Communications & Community Affairs, the Vice President of Customer Service & Information Technology, the Vice President of Operations, and the Vice President of Continuous Improvement .

Reporting to the Director of Drought Management & Conservation was a team of functional leads, each responsible for managing individual portions of Cal Water's Plan. This team included the Director of Customer Service, the Water Conservation Manager, the Manager of Corporate Communications, the Water Supply Manager, and the Government & Community Relations Manager.

Cal Water will implement a similar structure to effectively manage future water shortages which will be overseen by the Vice President, Water Resources Planning and Sustainability.

This structure includes regular meetings with reporting on items such as:

- Aggregate customer demands,
- Customer compliance with water use restrictions,
- Current and projected water supply conditions,
- Customer outreach activities,
- Customer service inquiries, and
- Operations activities (e.g., water flushing activities, leak repairs, etc.).

Chapter 11
WSCP Refinement Procedures

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

Cal Water's Drought Steering Committee utilizes an adaptive management process to regularly assess and determine adjustments and changes to the implementation of the WSCP. These refinements are overseen by the Vice President, Water Resources Planning and Sustainability through the team of functional leads.

Chapter 12
Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

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

The deadline for public comments on the WSCP was May 24, 2026, three days after the public hearing. The final WSCP was formally adopted by Cal Water's Vice President, Water Resources Planning and Sustainability on June 26, 2026. The District's 2025 UWMP includes a copy of the signed Resolution of UWMP and WSCP Adoption and contains the following:

- Letters sent to and received from various agencies regarding the UWMP and WSCP; and,
- Correspondence between Cal Water and participating agencies.

The District's 2025 UWMP and WSCP were submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by the July 1, 2026 deadline. The submittal was done electronically through DWR's Water Use Efficiency Data Portal, an online submittal tool. The adopted WSCP was also sent to the California State Library and to the cities and counties listed in Table 10-1 of the District's 2025 UWMP.

On April 22, 2026, electronic versions of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP were made available for review on Cal Water's website:
https://www.calwater.com/conservation/uwmp2025 .

Attachment A

Key Drought Response Tool Tables and Charts

Drought Response Tool

1 - Home

California Water Service - East Los Angeles

Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	East Los Angeles
Total Population Served	141,489
Conservation Goal (%)	10%
Drought Shortage Level	Shortage Level 1
Number of Residential Accounts	21,206
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	5,035
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	0
Baseline Year(s)	2024
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	96%
Percentage of CII Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	87%
Comments	

Navigation	
USER'S GUIDE	Download and read the guide before using this Tool
1 - HOME	Enter agency information
2 - INPUT BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Enter Baseline Year production and use
3 - BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Review and confirm entered information
4 - DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTIONS	Select Drought Response Actions and input estimated water savings and implementation rates.
5 - ESTIMATED WATER SAVINGS	Review estimated water production and compare estimated savings to conservation target.
6 - DROUGHT RESPONSE TRACKING	Track production and water savings against the conservation target.

Drought Response Tool
© 2015 Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.

Drought Response Tool

1 - Home

California Water Service - East Los Angeles

For questions about this tool or for additional information, contact:

Anona Dutton, P.G., C.Hg.
adutton@ekiconsult.com
(650) 292-9100

eki environment & water

Disclaimer: *This electronic file is being provided by EKI Environment & Water Inc. (EKI; fomerly Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.) at the request of (CLIENT). The Drought Response Tool was transmitted to CLIENT in electronic format, on a CD dated [DATE] (Original Document). Only the Original Document, provided to, and for the sole benefit of, CLIENT constitutes EKI's professional work product. An electronic copy of the Drought Response Tool is provided to CLIENT's Customer Agencies, for use only by CLIENT-designated Customer Agencies. The Drought Response Tool is copyrighted by EKI. All rights are reserved by EKI, and content may not be reproduced, downloaded, disseminated, published, or transferred in any form or by any means, except with the prior written permission of EKI. Customer Agencies may use the Drought Response Tool for reviewing potential drought response alternatives. The delivery to, or use by, Customer Agencies of the Drought Response Tool does not provide rights of reliance by Client Agencies or other third parties without the express written consent of EKI and subject to the execution of an agreement between such Customer Agency or other third party and EKI. EKI makes no warranties, either express or implied, of the electronic media or regarding its merchantability, applicability, compatibility with the recipients' computer equipment or software; of the fitness for any particular purpose; or that the electronic media contains no defect or is virus free. Use of EKI's Drought Response Tool, other electronic media, or other work product by Client Agency or others shall be at the party's sole risk. Further, by use of this electronic media, the user agrees, to the fullest extent permitted by law, to defend, indemnify and hold harmless EKI, CLIENT, and their officers, directors, employees, and subconsultants against all damages, liabilities or costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees and defense costs, arising from any use, modification or changes made to the electronic files by anyone other than EKI or from any unauthorized distribution or reuse of the electronic files without the prior written consent of EKI.*

© 2015 Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.

3 - Baseline Year (2024) Water Use Profile

East Los Angeles

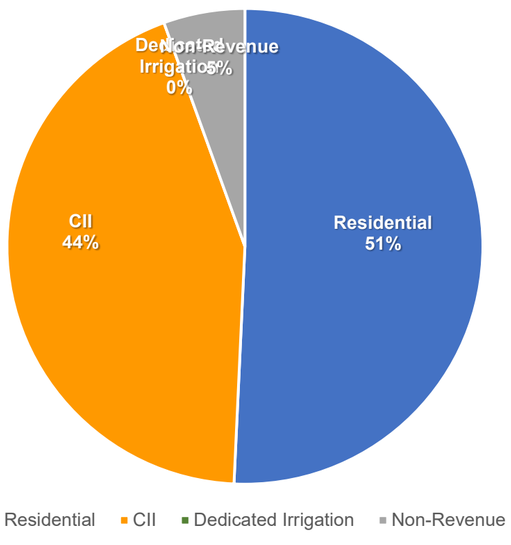
Baseline Year (2024) Annual Water Use Summary

Units: (af)

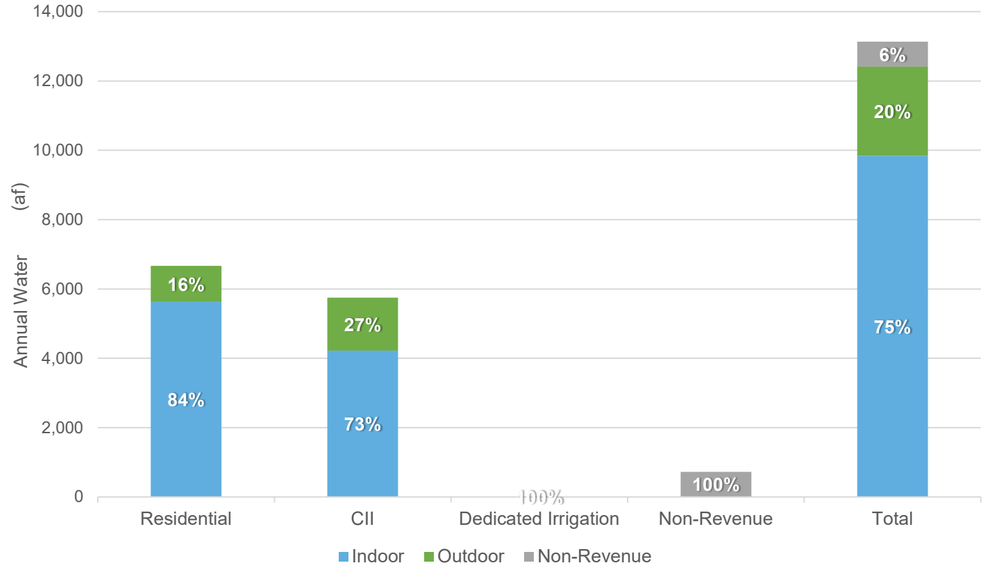
A summary of your Baseline Year water use by sector and major end use category is shown below. Select the units in which your production and use data are displayed.

Water Use	Total Production (af)	Water Use (af)				Comments
		Residential	CII	Dedicated Irrigation	Non-Revenue	
Total	13,138	6,665	5,747	0	726	
Total Indoor	9,845	5,628	4,217	--	--	
Total Outdoor	2,566	1,037	1,529	0	--	
Total Non-Revenue	726	--	--	--	726	
Total Indoor %	75%	84%	73%	0%	--	
Total Outdoor %	20%	16%	27%	100%	--	
Total Non-Revenue %	6%	--	--	--	100%	

Baseline Year (2024) Percent Annual Water Use by Sector



Baseline Year (2024) Annual Water Use by Sector and End Use



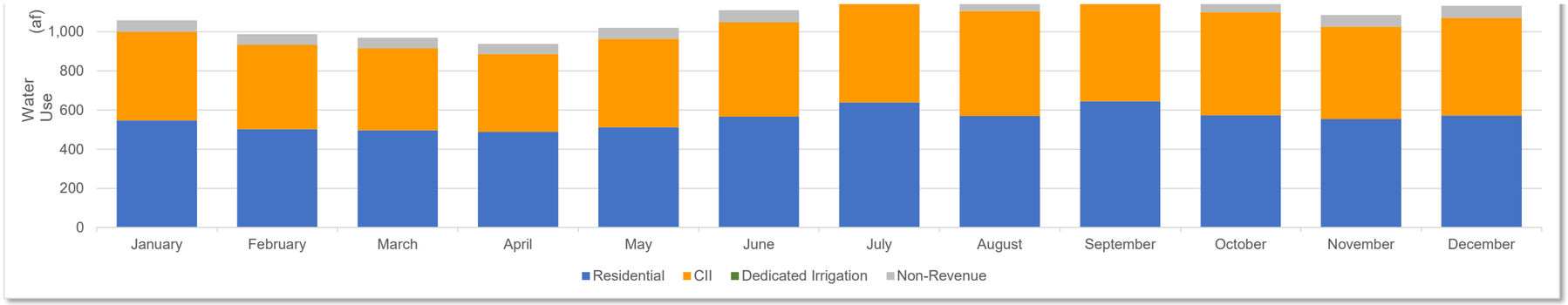
Baseline Year (2024) Monthly Total Water Use by Sector



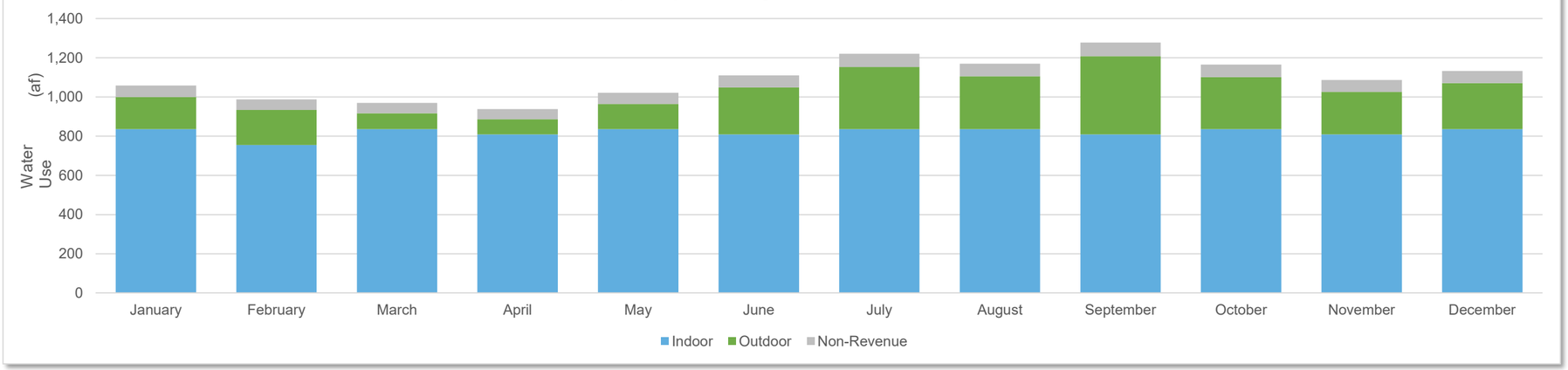
Drought Response Tool
© 2015 Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.

3 - Baseline Year (2024) Water Use Profile

East Los Angeles



Baseline Year (2024) Monthly Indoor vs. Outdoor Water Use



Drought Response Tool
© 2015 Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Shortage Level 1

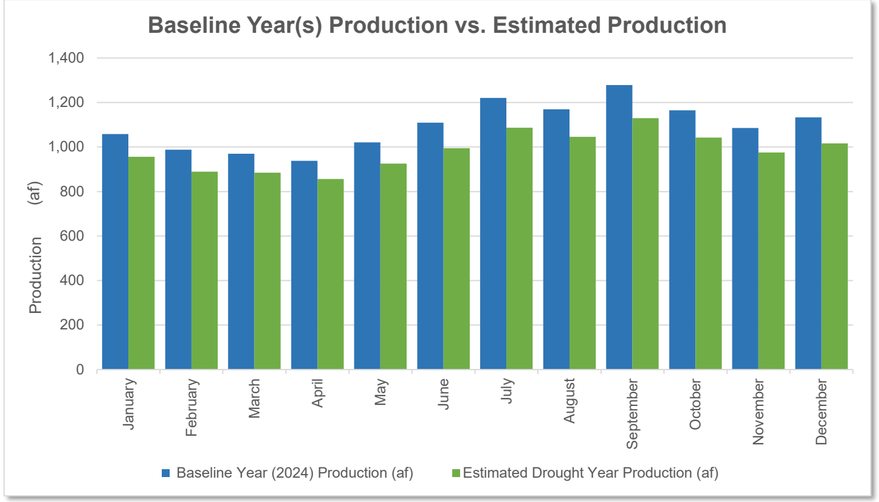
East Los Angeles

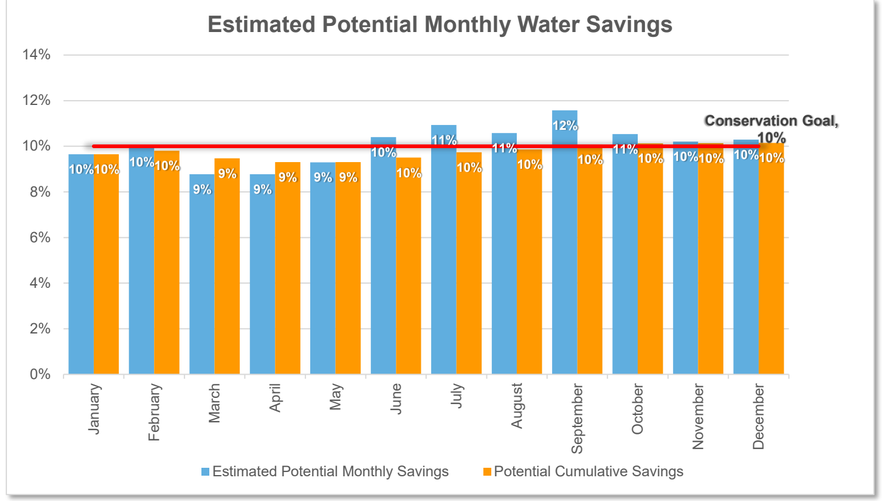
Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary

Units: (af)

This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.

Month	Baseline Year (2024) Production (af)	Estimated Drought Year Production (af)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	1,058	956	10%	10%	10%	
February	988	889	10%	10%	10%	
March	970	885	9%	9%	10%	
April	938	856	9%	9%	10%	
May	1,021	926	9%	9%	10%	
June	1,110	994	10%	10%	10%	
July	1,220	1,087	11%	10%	10%	
August	1,170	1,046	11%	10%	10%	
September	1,278	1,130	12%	10%	10%	
October	1,165	1,042	11%	10%	10%	
November	1,086	975	10%	10%	10%	
December	1,133	1,017	10%	10%	10%	





Drought Response Tool
© 2015 Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.

Drought Response Tool

Home | Input Baseline Year Water Use | Baseline Year Water Use Profile | Drought Response Actions | Estimated Water Savings | Drought Response Tracking

1 - Home

California Water Service - East Los Angeles

Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	East Los Angeles
Total Population Served	141,489
Conservation Goal (%)	20%
Drought Shortage Level	Shortage Level 2
Number of Residential Accounts	21,206
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	5,035
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	0
Baseline Year(s)	2024
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	96%
Percentage of CII Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	87%
Comments	

Navigation	
USER'S GUIDE	Download and read the guide before using this Tool
1 - HOME	Enter agency information
2 - INPUT BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Enter Baseline Year production and use
3 - BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Review and confirm entered information
4 - DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTIONS	Select Drought Response Actions and input estimated water savings and implementation rates.
5 - ESTIMATED WATER SAVINGS	Review estimated water production and compare estimated savings to conservation target.
6 - DROUGHT RESPONSE TRACKING	Track production and water savings against the conservation target.

Drought Response Tool
© 2015 Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Shortage Level 2

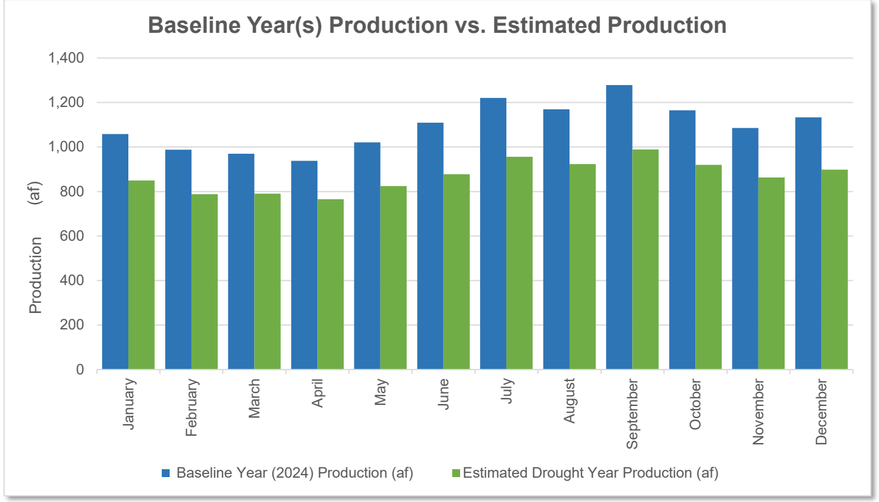
East Los Angeles

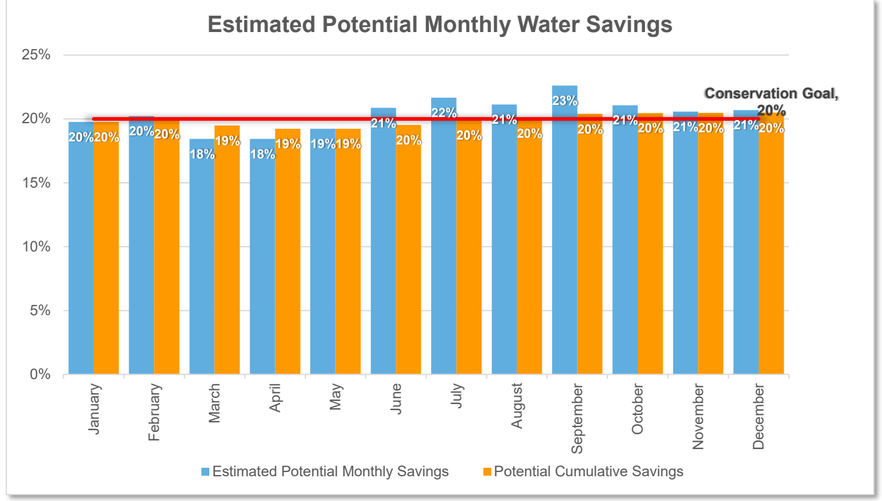
Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary

Units: (af)

This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.

Month	Baseline Year (2024) Production (af)	Estimated Drought Year Production (af)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	1,058	849	20%	20%	20%	
February	988	788	20%	20%	20%	
March	970	791	18%	19%	20%	
April	938	765	18%	19%	20%	
May	1,021	825	19%	19%	20%	
June	1,110	878	21%	20%	20%	
July	1,220	956	22%	20%	20%	
August	1,170	923	21%	20%	20%	
September	1,278	989	23%	20%	20%	
October	1,165	920	21%	20%	20%	
November	1,086	863	21%	20%	20%	
December	1,133	899	21%	20%	20%	





Drought Response Tool
© 2015 Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.

Drought Response Tool

Home | Input Baseline Year Water Use | Baseline Year Water Use Profile | Drought Response Actions | Estimated Water Savings | Drought Response Tracking

1 - Home

California Water Service - East Los Angeles

Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	East Los Angeles
Total Population Served	141,489
Conservation Goal (%)	30%
Drought Shortage Level	Shortage Level 3
Number of Residential Accounts	21,206
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	5,035
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	0
Baseline Year(s)	2024
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	96%
Percentage of CII Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	87%
Comments	

Navigation	
USER'S GUIDE	Download and read the guide before using this Tool
1 - HOME	Enter agency information
2 - INPUT BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Enter Baseline Year production and use
3 - BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Review and confirm entered information
4 - DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTIONS	Select Drought Response Actions and input estimated water savings and implementation rates.
5 - ESTIMATED WATER SAVINGS	Review estimated water production and compare estimated savings to conservation target.
6 - DROUGHT RESPONSE TRACKING	Track production and water savings against the conservation target.

Drought Response Tool
© 2015 Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Shortage Level 3

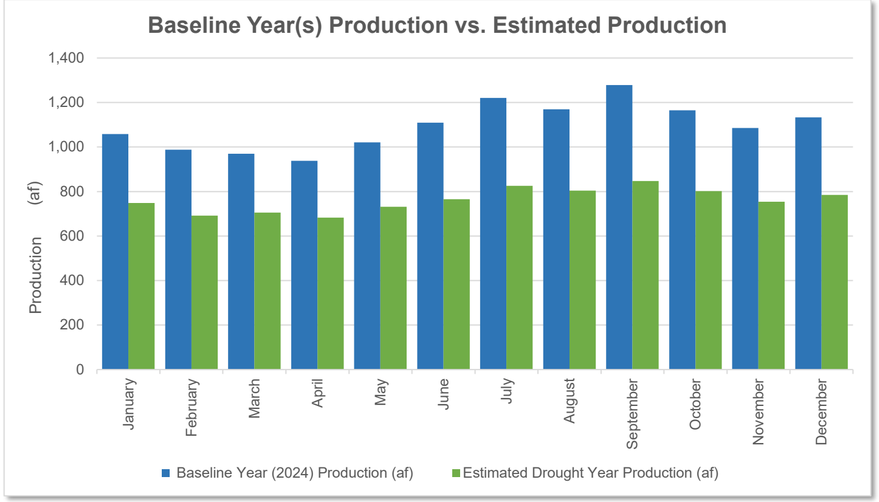
East Los Angeles

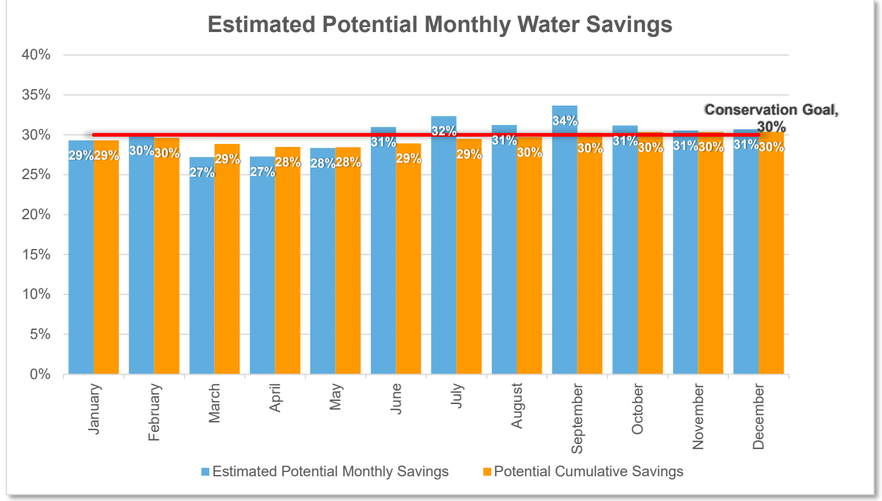
Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary

Units: (af)

This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.

Month	Baseline Year (2024) Production (af)	Estimated Drought Year Production (af)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	1,058	748	29%	29%	30%	
February	988	692	30%	30%	30%	
March	970	706	27%	29%	30%	
April	938	682	27%	28%	30%	
May	1,021	731	28%	28%	30%	
June	1,110	766	31%	29%	30%	
July	1,220	826	32%	29%	30%	
August	1,170	805	31%	30%	30%	
September	1,278	848	34%	30%	30%	
October	1,165	802	31%	30%	30%	
November	1,086	754	31%	30%	30%	
December	1,133	785	31%	30%	30%	





Drought Response Tool
© 2015 Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.

Drought Response Tool

Home | Input Baseline Year Water Use | Baseline Year Water Use Profile | Drought Response Actions | Estimated Water Savings | Drought Response Tracking

1 - Home

California Water Service - East Los Angeles

Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	East Los Angeles
Total Population Served	141,489
Conservation Goal (%)	40%
Drought Shortage Level	Shortage Level 4
Number of Residential Accounts	21,206
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	5,035
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	0
Baseline Year(s)	2024
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	96%
Percentage of CII Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	87%
Comments	

Navigation	
USER'S GUIDE	Download and read the guide before using this Tool
1 - HOME	Enter agency information
2 - INPUT BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Enter Baseline Year production and use
3 - BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Review and confirm entered information
4 - DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTIONS	Select Drought Response Actions and input estimated water savings and implementation rates.
5 - ESTIMATED WATER SAVINGS	Review estimated water production and compare estimated savings to conservation target.
6 - DROUGHT RESPONSE TRACKING	Track production and water savings against the conservation target.

Drought Response Tool
© 2015 Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Shortage Level 4

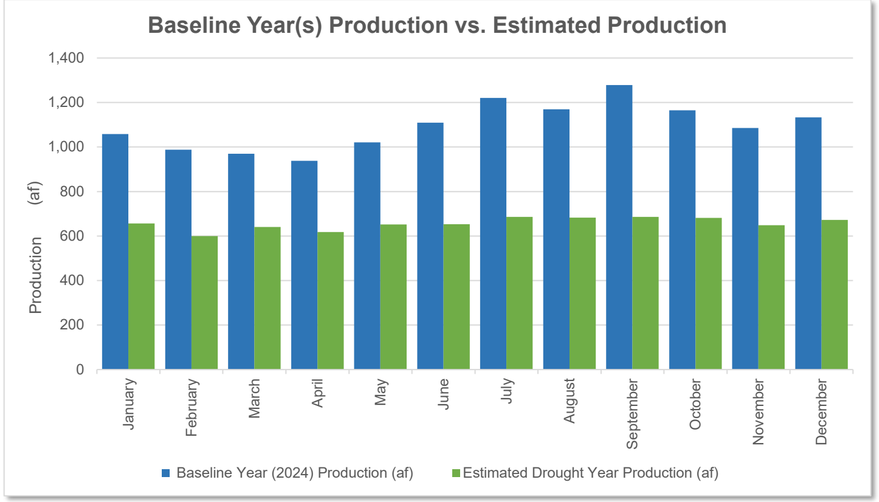
East Los Angeles

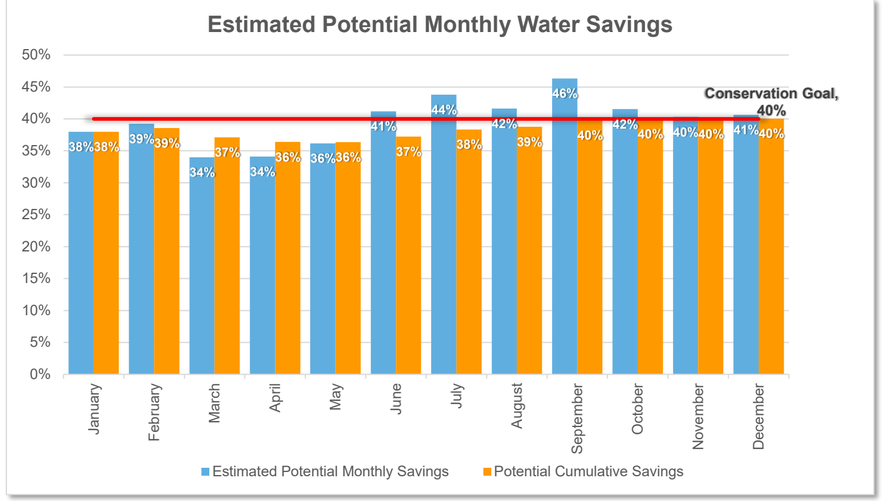
Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary

Units: (af)

This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.

Month	Baseline Year (2024) Production (af)	Estimated Drought Year Production (af)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	1,058	656	38%	38%	40%	
February	988	600	39%	39%	40%	
March	970	640	34%	37%	40%	
April	938	618	34%	36%	40%	
May	1,021	652	36%	36%	40%	
June	1,110	653	41%	37%	40%	
July	1,220	686	44%	38%	40%	
August	1,170	683	42%	39%	40%	
September	1,278	686	46%	40%	40%	
October	1,165	681	42%	40%	40%	
November	1,086	648	40%	40%	40%	
December	1,133	673	41%	40%	40%	





Drought Response Tool
© 2015 Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.

Drought Response Tool

Home | Input Baseline Year Water Use | Baseline Year Water Use Profile | Drought Response Actions | Estimated Water Savings | Drought Response Tracking

1 - Home

California Water Service - East Los Angeles

Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	East Los Angeles
Total Population Served	141,489
Conservation Goal (%)	50%
Drought Shortage Level	Shortage Level 5
Number of Residential Accounts	21,206
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	5,035
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	0
Baseline Year(s)	2024
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	96%
Percentage of CII Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	87%
Comments	

Navigation	
USER'S GUIDE	Download and read the guide before using this Tool
1 - HOME	Enter agency information
2 - INPUT BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Enter Baseline Year production and use
3 - BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Review and confirm entered information
4 - DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTIONS	Select Drought Response Actions and input estimated water savings and implementation rates.
5 - ESTIMATED WATER SAVINGS	Review estimated water production and compare estimated savings to conservation target.
6 - DROUGHT RESPONSE TRACKING	Track production and water savings against the conservation target.

Drought Response Tool
© 2015 Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Shortage Level 5

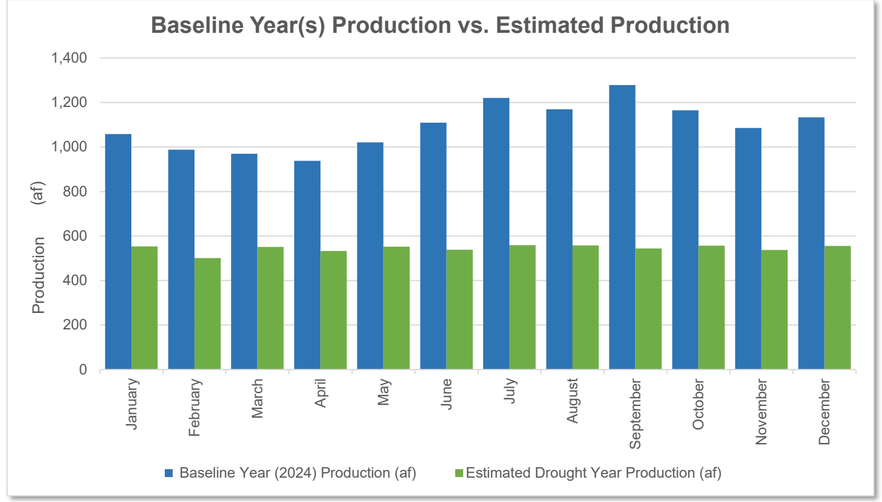
East Los Angeles

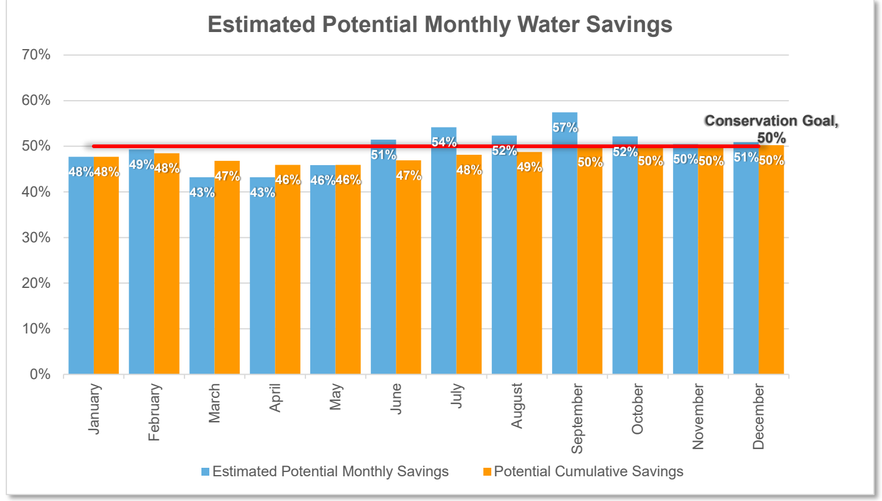
Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary

Units: (af)

This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.

Month	Baseline Year (2024) Production (af)	Estimated Drought Year Production (af)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	1,058	554	48%	48%	50%	
February	988	501	49%	48%	50%	
March	970	551	43%	47%	50%	
April	938	533	43%	46%	50%	
May	1,021	552	46%	46%	50%	
June	1,110	539	51%	47%	50%	
July	1,220	559	54%	48%	50%	
August	1,170	557	52%	49%	50%	
September	1,278	544	57%	50%	50%	
October	1,165	557	52%	50%	50%	
November	1,086	538	50%	50%	50%	
December	1,133	556	51%	50%	50%	





Drought Response Tool
© 2015 Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.

Drought Response Tool

Home | Input Baseline Year Water Use | Baseline Year Water Use Profile | Drought Response Actions | Estimated Water Savings | Drought Response Tracking

1 - Home

California Water Service - East Los Angeles

Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	East Los Angeles
Total Population Served	141,489
Conservation Goal (%)	60%
Drought Shortage Level	Shortage Level 6
Number of Residential Accounts	21,206
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	5,035
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	0
Baseline Year(s)	2024
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	96%
Percentage of CII Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	87%
Comments	

Navigation	
USER'S GUIDE	Download and read the guide before using this Tool
1 - HOME	Enter agency information
2 - INPUT BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Enter Baseline Year production and use
3 - BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Review and confirm entered information
4 - DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTIONS	Select Drought Response Actions and input estimated water savings and implementation rates.
5 - ESTIMATED WATER SAVINGS	Review estimated water production and compare estimated savings to conservation target.
6 - DROUGHT RESPONSE TRACKING	Track production and water savings against the conservation target.

Drought Response Tool
© 2015 Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Shortage Level 6

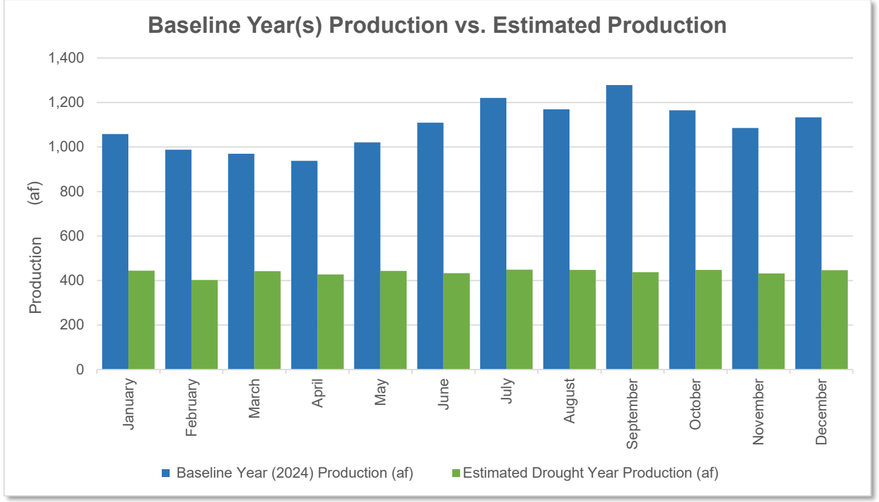
East Los Angeles

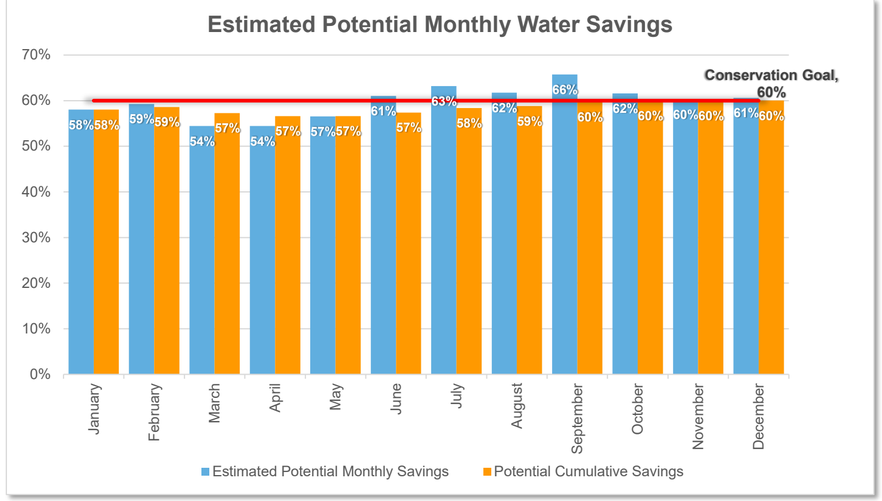
Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary

Units: (af)

This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.

Month	Baseline Year (2024) Production (af)	Estimated Drought Year Production (af)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	1,058	444	58%	58%	60%	
February	988	402	59%	59%	60%	
March	970	442	54%	57%	60%	
April	938	427	54%	57%	60%	
May	1,021	443	57%	57%	60%	
June	1,110	433	61%	57%	60%	
July	1,220	449	63%	58%	60%	
August	1,170	448	62%	59%	60%	
September	1,278	438	66%	60%	60%	
October	1,165	448	62%	60%	60%	
November	1,086	432	60%	60%	60%	
December	1,133	447	61%	60%	60%	





Drought Response Tool
© 2015 Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.

Attachment B
CPUC Rule and Schedule 14.1

CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE COMPANY
1720 North First Street
San Jose, CA 95112
(408) 367-8200

Rule No. 14.1

NON-ESSENTIAL, WASTEFUL USES OF POTABLE WATER (C)

A) APPLICABILITY

1. This rule applies to all of California Water Service's regulated ratemaking areas in California, as well as Grand Oaks Water. (C) (L)

B) GENERAL INFORMATION

1. All expenses incurred by California Water Service to implement Rule 14.1, and Schedule 14.1, that have not been considered in a General Rate Case or other proceeding shall be accumulated by Cal Water in a separate memorandum account, authorized by the Commission, for disposition as directed or authorized from time to time by the Commission. (T) (T) (D)

C) DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Rule, the following terms have the meanings set forth in this section.

1. "Commercial nursery" means the use of land, buildings or structures for the growing and/or storing of flowers, fruit, trees, ornamental trees, vegetable plants, shrubs, trees and similar vegetation for the purpose of transplanting, for use as stock or grafting, and includes the retail sale or wholesale distribution of such items directly from the premises/lot.

2. "Drip irrigation system" means a non-spray, low-pressure, and low volume irrigation system utilizing emission devices with a precipitation or flow rate measured in gallons per hour (GPH), designed to slowly apply small volumes of water at or near the root zone of plants or other landscaping.

3. "Flow rate" means the rate at which water flows through pipes, valves, and emission devices, measured in gallons per minute (GPM), gallons per hour (GPH), inches per hour (IPH), hundred cubic feet (Ccf), or cubic feet per second (CFS).

4. "Flow-restricting device" means valves, orifices, or other devices that reduce the flow of potable water through a service line, which are capable of providing the premise with a minimum flow rate of 0.5 gallons per minute. (C) (C)

5. "High-efficiency sprinkler systems" means an irrigation system with emission devices, such as sprinkler heads or nozzles, with a precipitation or flow rate no greater than on IPH.

6. "Irrigation" means the application of potable water by artificial means to landscape. (L)

(Continued)

C) DEFINITIONS (continued) (L)

7. "Irrigation system" means the components of a system meant to apply water to an area for the purpose of irrigation, including, but not limited to, piping, fittings, sprinkler heads or nozzles, drip tubing, valves, and control wiring.
8. "Landscape" means all of the outdoor planting areas, turf areas, and water features at a particular location.
9. "Measurable rainfall" means any amount of precipitation of more than one-quarter of an inch (0.25"). (C) (C)
10. "Micro spray irrigation system" means a low-pressure, low-volume irrigation system utilizing emission devices that spray, mist, sprinkle, or drip with a precipitation or flow rate measured in GPH, designed to slowly apply small volumes of water to a specific area.
11. "Ornamental landscape" means shrubs, bushes, flowers, ground cover, turf, lawns, and grass planted for the purpose of improving the aesthetic appearance of property, but does not include crops or other agricultural products or special landscape areas.
12. "Ornamental turf" means a ground cover surface of grass that can be mowed and is planted for the purpose of improving the aesthetic appearance of the property, but does not include crops or other agricultural products or special landscape areas.
13. "Plumbing fixture" means a receptacle or device that is connected to a water supply system, including, but not limited to, pipes, toilets, urinals, showerheads, faucets, washing machines, water heaters, tubs, and dishwashers.
14. "Potable water" means water supplied by Cal Water which conforms to the federal and state standards for human consumption.
15. "Properly programmed" means a smart irrigation controller that has been programmed according to the manufacturer's instructions and site-specific conditions.
16. "Real-time water measurement device" means a device or system that provides regularly updated electronic information regarding the customer's water use.
17. "Runoff" means water which is not absorbed by the soil or landscape to which it is applied and flows from the landscape onto other areas.
18. "Smart irrigation controller" means an automatic device used to remotely control valves that operate an irrigation that has been tested by an American National Standards Institute accredited third-party certifying body or laboratory in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency's WaterSense program (or an analogous successor program), and certified by such body or laboratory as meetings the performance and efficiency requirements of such program, or the more stringent performance and efficiency requirements of another similar program. (L)

(Continued)

C) DEFINITIONS (continued) (L)

19. "Special landscape area" means an area of landscape dedicated solely to edible plants and areas dedicated to active play such as parks, sports fields, golf courses, and where turf provides a playing surface.
20. "Turf" means a ground cover surface of grass that can be mowed.
21. "Water feature" means a design element where open, artificially supplied water performs an aesthetic or recreation feature, including, but not limited to, ponds, lakes, waterfalls, fountains, and streams.
22. "Water use evaluation" means an evaluation of the efficiency of indoor water-using devices, including, but not limited to, measurement of flow rates for all existing showerheads, faucets, and toilets, inspection for leaks, and providing written recommendations to improve the efficiency of the indoor water-using fixtures and devices and/or an evaluation of the performance of an irrigation system, including, but not limited to, inspection for leaks, reporting of overspray or runoff, and providing written recommendations to improve the performance of the irrigation system.

D) ENFORCEMENT

This Rule establishes certain restrictions on the use of potable water. Violating the restrictions set forth is declared a non-essential, wasteful use of potable water. Cal Water is authorized to take the following actions when its personnel verify a customer is using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses. No person shall have any right or claim in law or in equity against Cal Water because of, or as a result of, any matter or thing done or threatened to be done pursuant to the restrictions on using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses. (T) (T) (C)

1. FIRST VIOLATION

Cal Water shall provide the customer with a written notice of violation. In addition, Cal Water is authorized to take the following actions: (N)

a) If the customer currently receives service through a metered connection, install a real-time water measurement device on the customer's service line and provide the customer with access to information from the device. The cost of the device, including installation and on-going operating costs, may be billed to the customer, and nonpayment may result in discontinuation of service.

b) (L)(N)

D) ENFORCEMENT (continued) (L)

1. FIRST VIOLATION (continued)

b) If the customer does not currently receive service through a metered connection, install a water meter on the customer's service line, charge the customer for water use pursuant to Cal Water's metered service tariffs and rules, and install a real-time water measurement device on the customer's service line and provide the customer with access to information from the device. The cost of the device, including installation and ongoing operating costs, may be billed to the customer, and nonpayment may result in discontinuance of service. (N) (N)

2. SECOND VIOLATION

If Cal Water verifies that the customer has used potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses after having been notified of the first violation, Cal Water shall provide the customer with a second written notice of violation and is authorized to install a flow-restricting device on the customer's service line. Cal Water shall not be held liable for any injuries, damages, and/or consequences arising from the installation of a flow-restricting device.

3. NOTICES OF VIOLATION:

a) Unless otherwise specified, written notices of violation provided to customers pursuant to this Rule shall document the verified violation and alert the customer to the fact that future violations of the restricted uses of potable water may result in a real-time water measurement device being installed on the customer's service line at the customers expense, the installation of a flow-restricting device on the customer's service line, or the discontinuation of the customer's service. (T) (T) (T)

b) If Cal Water elects to install a flow-restricting device on a customer's service line, the written notice shall document the steps the customer must take in order for the flow-restricting device to be removed, and shall explain that after the flow-restricting device is removed, it may be reinstalled, without further notice, if the customer is again verified by Cal Water to be using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses. (T) (T) (T) (T)

4. FLOW RESTRICTING DEVICE CONDITIONS

The installation of a flow-restricting device on a customer's service line is subject to the following conditions: (L)

(Continued)

Rule No. 14.1 Page 5

NON-ESSENTIAL, WASTEFUL USES OF POTABLE WATER (C)

D) ENFORCEMENT (continued) (L)

4. FLOW RESTRICTING DEVICE CONDITIONS (continued)

a) The device shall be capable of providing the premise with a minimum flow rate of 0.5 gallons per minute. (C) (C)

b) The device may only be removed by Cal Water, and only after a minimum three-day period has elapsed.

c) Any tampering with the device may result in the discontinuation of the customer's water service and the customer being charged for any damage to Cal Water's equipment or facilities and any required service visits.

d) After the removal of the device, if Cal Water's personnel verify that the customer is using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses, Cal Water may install another flow-restricting device without prior notice. This device shall remain in place until water supply conditions warrant its removal. If, despite the installation of the device, Cal Water's personnel verifies that the customer is using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses, then Cal Water may discontinue the customer's water service, as provided in its Rule No. 11. (T) (T) (T) (T)

5. FLOW RESTRICTING DEVICE REMOVAL CHARGES

The charge to customers for removal of a flow-restricting device installed pursuant to this Rule is $100 during normal business hours, and $150 for the device to be removed outside of normal business hours.

E) WASTEFUL USES OF WATER

Except where necessary to address an immediate health or safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency, customers are prohibited, at all times, from using potable water for the following actions, as each is declared a non-essential, wasteful use of water:

a) Outdoor Irrigation Restrictions (C)

(i) Irrigating ornamental landscape with potable water is prohibited during the hours between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

(ii) The foregoing irrigation restriction does not apply to:

(1) Landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use drip irrigation systems and/or micro spray irrigation systems;

(L) (C)

(Continued)

Rule No. 14.1 Page 6

NON-ESSENTIAL, WASTEFUL USES OF POTABLE WATER (C)

E) WASTEFUL USES OF WATER (continued) (L)

a) Outdoor Irrigation Restrictions (continued)

(ii) The foregoing irrigation restriction does not apply to: (continued)

. . .

(2) Irrigating ornamental landscapes with the use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, with a continuously monitored hose which is fitted with an automatic shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not it use or monitored, or for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system. (C)

b) Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks, or Malfunctions: All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the customer's plumbing fixtures and/or irrigation system must be repaired within five (5) business days of written notification by Cal Water, unless other arrangements are made with Cal Water.

c) Prohibited Uses of Water: Customers are prohibited from using potable water for the following actions:

(i) The application of potable water to landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures;

(ii) The use of a hose that dispenses potable water to wash vehicles, including cars, trucks, buses, boats, aircraft, and trailers, whether motorized or not, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use;

(iii) The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks;

(iv) The use of potable water in a water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system;

(v) The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within forty-eight (48) hours after measurable rainfall (see Definitions);

(vi) Irrigation outside of newly constructed homes and buildings with potable water in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission, the Department of Housing and Community Development, or other state agency.

(vii) The serving or drinking water other than upon request in eating and drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased; (L) (C)

(Continued)

Rule No. 14.1 Page 7
NON-ESSENTIAL, WASTEFUL USES OF POTABLE WATER (C)

E) WASTEFUL USES OF WATER (continued) (L)

d) Operators of hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. The hotel or motel shall prominently display notice of this option in each guest room using clear and easily understood language. (C)

e) Other duly adopted restrictions on the use of potable water as prescribed from time to time by the Commission or other authorized government agencies are incorporated herein by reference. (C)

(D)

F) ADOPTION OF SCHEDULE NO. 14.1 - STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (T)
(T)

1. Addition of Schedule No. 14.1
If, in the opinion of Cal Water, more stringent water conservation measures are required due to supply conditions or government directive, Cal Water may request the addition of Schedule No. 14.1 – Staged Mandatory Reductions and Drought Surcharges, via a Tier 2 advice letter. (T)

a) Cal Water may not activate Schedule No. 14.1 until it has been authorized to do so by the California Public Utilities Commission, as delegated to its Division of Water and Audits.

b) A Schedule No. 14.1 that has been authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission shall remain dormant until triggered by specific conditions detailed in the Schedule No. 14.1 tariff and Cal Water has requested and received authorization for activating a stage by the California Public Utilities Commission.

c) Notice of the Tier 2 advice letter and associated public participation hearing, if required, shall be provided to customers through a bill insert or a direct mailing, as set forth in Subsection 5 (Public Notice) below.

d) Cal Water shall comply with all requirements of Sections 350-358 of the California Water Code.

e) The Tier 2 advice letter requesting the addition of a Schedule No. 14.1 shall include, but not be limited to:
   (i) A proposed Schedule No. 14.1 tariff, which shall include but not be limited to:
      (1) Applicability;
      (2) Territory applicable to; (L)

(Continued)

F) ADOPTION OF SCHEDULE NO. 14.1 - STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (continued) (L)

1. Addition of Schedule No. 14.1 (continued)

e) The Tier 2 advice letter requesting the addition of a Schedule No. 14.1 shall include, but not be limited to: (continued)

(i) A proposed Schedule No. 14.1 tariff, which shall include but not be limited to: (continued)

. . .

(3) A detailed description of each stage (the number of stages requested for a ratemaking area may vary depending on the specifics of the water shortage event); (T) (T)

(4) A detailed description of the trigger(s) that activates each stage; (T)

(5) A detailed description of each water use restriction for each stage of water budgets;

(6) Water use violation levels, written warning levels, associated penalties, if applicable, and exception procedures; (T)

(7) Conditions for the installation of a flow-restricting device; (T)

(8) Charges for the removal of a flow-restricting device; and (T)

(9) Special conditions.

(ii) Justification for, and documentation and calculations in support of the water budgets.

2. Conditions for Activating Schedule No. 14.1

Cal Water may file a Tier 1 advice letter to request activation of a particular stage of Schedule No. 14.1 tariff if:

a) Cal Water, the California Public Utilities Commission, wholesale water supplier, or other government agency declares an emergency requiring mandatory water budgets, mandatory water rationing, or mandatory water allocations; or

b) A government agency declares a state of emergency in response to severe drought conditions, earthquake or other catastrophic event that severely reduces Cal Water's water supply; or

c) Water supplies are projected to be insufficient to meet normal customer demand by Cal Water; or (C)

d) A water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists; or

e) Cal Water is unable to achieve water conservation targets set by itself or a governing agency; or (L)(C)

(Continued)

F) ADOPTION OF SCHEDULE NO. 14.1 - STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (continued) (L)

2. Conditions for Activating Schedule No. 14.1 (continued)

. . .

f) Water conservation targets set by itself or a governing agency are insufficient; or (C)

g) Cal Water chooses to subsequently activate a different stage of the Schedule No. 14.1 tariff.

3. Activating Schedule No. 14.1

The Tier 1 advice letter requesting activation of a stage of the Schedule No. 14.1 tariff shall:

a) Include, but not be limited to, a justification for activating the particular stage of Staged Mandatory Reductions and Drought Surcharges, as well as the period during which the particular stage will be in effect. (C)

b) Be accompanied by the customer notification measures detailed in sub-section 5 (Public Notice) below.

4. De-Activating Schedule No. 14.1

When Schedule No. 14.1 is activated and Cal Water determines that water supplies are again sufficient to meet normal demands, and mandatory water use reductions are no longer necessary, Cal Water shall seek the approval of the California Public Utilities Commission, via a Tier 1 advice letter, to de-activate the particular stage of mandatory water use reductions that had been authorized.

5. Public Notice

a) When Cal Water requests the addition of Schedule No. 14.1 via a Tier 2 advice letter, it shall provide notice of the Tier 2 advice letter and associated public hearing to customers through bill inserts or direct mailing, and it shall comply with all requirements of Sections 350-358 of the California Water Code (CWC), including but not limited to the following: (T) (T) (T)

(i) In order to be in compliance with both General Order 96-B and CWC, notice shall be provided via both newspaper and bill insert or direct mailing; (T)

(ii) One notice shall be provided for each advice letter filed that includes both notice of the filing of the Tier 2 advice letter as well as the details of the public hearing (date, time, place, etc.); (L)

(Continued)

F) ADOPTION OF SCHEDULE NO. 14.1 - STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (continued) (L)

5. Public Notice (continued)

a) When Cal Water requests the addition of Schedule No. 14.1 via a Tier 2 advice letter, it shall provide notice of the Tier 2 advice letter and associated public hearing to customers through bill inserts or direct mailing, and it shall comply with all requirements of Sections 350-358 of the California Water Code (CWC), including but not limited to the following: (continued)

. . .

(iii) The public meeting shall be held after the Tier 2 advice letter is filed, and before the Commission authorizes the addition of Schedule No. 14.1 to the tariff, except in cases of emergency water shortages approved by the Commission; (C)

(iv) Cal Water shall consult with Division of Water and Audits staff prior to filing advice letter, in order to determine details of the public meeting.

b) In the event that Schedule No. 14.1 is triggered, and Cal Water requests activation through the filing of a Tier 1 advice letter, Cal Water shall notify its customers and provide each customer with a summary of Schedule No. 14.1 by means of bill insert or direct mailing. Notification shall take place prior to imposing any penalties associated with this plan. If activation of Schedule No. 14.1 occurs one year or more since the public hearing associated with adding Schedule No. 14.1 to its tariffs, then Cal Water shall conduct a public hearing pursuant to California Water Code Section 351 prior to activating a stage of the tariff. (T) (T)

c) During the period that a stage of Schedule No. 14.1 is activated, Cal Water shall provide customers with updates in at least every other bill regarding its water supply status and the results of customers' conservation efforts. (L)

Appendix H: Conservation Master Plan

CONSERVATION MASTER PLAN 2026 – 2030



April 2026

East Los Angeles District

California Water Service

Prepared by M.Cubed

Executive Summary

This Conservation Master Plan presents California Water Service's (Cal Water's) strategy for managing water demand in the East Los Angeles District over the 2026–2030 planning period. The plan describes historical conservation performance, emerging regulatory and resource drivers, the District's conservation program framework, and the funding needed to support expanded conservation efforts.

Historical Progress

The East Los Angeles District has achieved substantial and sustained reductions in water use over the past two decades. Per capita water use has declined significantly, enabling the District to comply with the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7) and consistently exceed the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) conservation goals for Class A water utilities. These reductions reflect the combined effects of universal metering, conservation-oriented pricing, customer conservation programs, and state and federal plumbing and appliance efficiency standards.

Need for Expanded Conservation

The conservation landscape facing the East Los Angeles District is shaped by two primary factors: evolving state efficiency standards and the reliability and cost of imported water supplies. The State's Making Conservation a California Way of Life (MCCWL) regulations establish increasingly stringent water use efficiency standards and reporting requirements beginning in 2027 and tightening over time. Maintaining compliance with these standards will require continued program implementation, careful performance tracking, and sustained customer engagement.

At the same time, the District relies heavily on imported supplies from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Metropolitan faces structural supply challenges associated with reduced Colorado River allocations, hydrologic variability affecting the State Water Project, environmental constraints, and long-term climate uncertainty. These factors increase the potential for supply variability, allocation programs, and rising wholesale water costs. In this context, conservation serves not only as a compliance mechanism, but also as a prudent strategy to reduce dependence on high-cost and hydrologically uncertain imported supplies.

Under currently authorized funding and anticipated passive efficiency gains, the District is projected to comply with its UWUO but not the state's distribution system water loss standard over the planning horizon. Because water loss reduction is primarily addressed through capital investment in system improvements, the proposed conservation program emphasis is focused on strengthening demand management and enhancing overall supply resilience.

Conservation Program Strategy

Cal Water's conservation strategy integrates multiple demand-management tools within a centrally administered program framework designed to maximize consistency, cost-effectiveness, and regulatory compliance. Key elements include:

- Residential and non-residential conservation programs
- Increased emphasis on outdoor landscape efficiency and high-water-use customers
- Universal metering and conservation-oriented rate design
- Proactive water loss management
- Water waste prevention under CPUC Rule 14.1
- Ongoing program tracking, empirical savings evaluations, and regulatory reporting

Together, these components position conservation as a long-term resource strategy that supports compliance with state efficiency standards, water supply sustainability objectives, and cost-effective service delivery.

Budget and Implementation

Cal Water is proposing a 24 percent increase in the East Los Angeles District's conservation budget in the 2024 General Rate Case. While the District is projected to comply with its Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO)—though not the state distribution system water loss standard—under currently authorized conservation levels, the proposed increase reflects broader resource management considerations rather than a modeled UWUO shortfall.

The East Los Angeles District depends on imported supplies from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, which faces continuing uncertainty related to Colorado River allocations and State Water Project reliability. Expanding conservation is therefore intended to reduce dependence on high-cost and hydrologically variable imported supplies, strengthen supply resilience, and help moderate long-term cost pressures for customers.

Conclusion

Conservation is a core resource management function rather than a supplementary program. Continued investment in conservation will help the East Los Angeles District meet evolving state requirements, support water supply reliability, and manage the cost of service for customers. This plan establishes the framework for achieving these objectives during the 2026–2030 period and provides the foundation for future program adjustments as regulatory requirements and water use conditions continue to evolve.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary i

List of Acronyms v

1 Introduction 1

1.1 Master Plan Scope and Objectives 1

1.2 Relationship to GRC and UWMP 2

1.3 Relationship to Water Shortage Contingency Plan 2

1.4 Plan Organization 3

2 District Overview 4

3 Need for Expanded Conservation 8

3.1 New State Regulations for Urban Water Use 8

3.1.1 UWUO Compliance Requirements 8

3.1.2 Mixed-Use Meter Requirements 11

3.1.3 CII Performance Measures 12

3.1.4 Overall Compliance Timeline and Enforcement Provisions 13

3.1.5 Non-Functional Turf Watering Ban 15

3.2 Addressing Supply Reliability 15

3.3 Managing Cost of Service 16

3.4 Summary of Conservation Drivers 17

4 Progress Towards Conservation Goals and Targets 18

4.1 Compliance with Water Conservation Act of 2009 18

4.2 Compliance with CPUC Conservation Goals 19

4.3 UWUO Compliance Assessment 20

4.4 Summary of Progress Toward Goals and Targets 23

5 Water Conservation Program Strategy 25
5.1 Program Administration 25
5.2 Water Waste Prevention 26
5.3 Metering and Conservation Pricing 27
5.4 Water Loss Management 28
5.5 Customer Conservation Programs 29
5.5.1 Current Customer Conservation Programs 29
5.5.2 Future Customer Conservation Programs 30
5.5.3 CII BMPS 34
5.6 Program Monitoring and Reporting 36
5.7 Water Conservation Program Staffing 37
5.8 Summary of Water Conservation Program Strategy 39
6 Current and Requested Conservation Budget 41
6.1 Conservation Program Budget Components 41
6.2 Conservation Program Budget Adjustments 41
6.3 Conservation Program Budget Comparison 42
7 Conclusion 45

List of Acronyms

AB	Assembly Bill
AF	Acre-feet (one AF equals 325,851 gallons)
AMI	Advanced metering infrastructure
AMR	Automatic meter reading
AWE	Alliance for Water Efficiency
BCR	Benefit Cost Ratio
BMP	Best Management Practice
CalWEP	California Water Efficiency Partnership
CII	Commercial, industrial, and institutional
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
EO	Executive Order
GPCD	Gallons per capita per day
GPF	Gallons per flush
GPM	Gallons per minute
GRC	General Rate Case
HET	High efficiency toilet
HEU	High efficiency urinal
HEW	High efficiency clothes washer
IOU	Investor-owned utility
MaP	Maximum performance toilet testing program
MCCWL	Making Conservation a California Way of Life
MGD	Million gallons per day
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California
SB	Senate Bill
SB X7-7	Senate Bill X7-7 Water Conservation Act of 2009
ULFT	Ultra low flow toilet
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WF	Water Factor
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan

1 Introduction

1.1 Master Plan Scope and Objectives

Cal Water is committed to helping its customers use water efficiently and has developed a broad portfolio of water conservation programs to support this objective. To ensure that these programs represent an appropriate and cost-effective mix, Cal Water routinely conducts comprehensive conservation program analysis and planning. This planning is undertaken on a five-year cycle in coordination with the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The results of this planning effort for the East Los Angeles District are summarized in this report, which covers the period from 2026 through 2030.

New State regulations, rising water supply costs, and increasing competition for limited water supplies are driving the need for expanded conservation programs. Although Cal Water and its customers have made substantial progress in improving water-use efficiency and managing demand over the past two decades, additional conservation will be required going forward.

The recently adopted *Making Conservation a California Way of Life* (MCCWL) regulations establish a new set of conservation requirements and performance targets for urban water suppliers. At the same time, rising water supply costs in many parts of the State are making conservation an increasingly cost-effective means of narrowing the gap between water supply and demand.

Together, these regulatory and economic factors underscore the need to expand conservation programming in the East Los Angeles District.

The primary purposes of this Conservation Master Plan are to:

- Serve as a high-level guidance document to inform annual conservation activities, including program implementation levels, staffing requirements, and budget needs, for both internal planning and stakeholder coordination.
- Summarize the portfolio of conservation measures that Cal Water plans to implement, including estimated water savings, program costs, and anticipated effects on water demand.
- Describe the evaluation process and criteria used to assess and select conservation measures.

- Provide an update to the 2016–2020 Conservation Master Plan as part of Cal Water's five-year review cycle, including an assessment of program performance and identification of any needed adjustments.

- Ensure that Cal Water districts are positioned to comply with the State's *Making Conservation a California Way of Life* (MCCWL) regulations.

1.2 Relationship to GRC and UWMP

Cal Water's operations are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), which approves district-level budgets and rates through a triennial General Rate Case (GRC) proceeding. Conservation programs and associated expenditures are reviewed and authorized as part of each GRC.

The most recent completed GRC was initiated in 2021 and covered the three-year period from 2023 through 2025 (the 2021 GRC). Conservation programs and budgets reflected in this plan are those authorized under the 2021 GRC.

A subsequent GRC covering the period from 2026 through 2028 was initiated in 2024 (the 2024 GRC). In that proceeding, Cal Water has requested authorization for increased conservation program expenditures in the East Los Angeles District to support compliance with state conservation regulations and supply reliability and cost issues. At the time this plan was prepared, a final decision in the 2024 GRC had not yet been issued. As a result, it remains uncertain whether the requested level of conservation program funding needed to support compliance with state conservation requirements will be approved.

This plan updates the Conservation Master Plan completed by Cal Water in 2021, which covered the 2021–2025 planning period. It serves as the primary source of information on the historical and planned implementation of conservation programs reported in the East Los Angeles District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). A copy of this Conservation Master Plan is included as an appendix to the UWMP.

1.3 Relationship to Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Water Conservation Master Plan is distinct from Cal Water's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which is also included as part of each district's UWMP. The primary purpose of the WSCP is to provide a framework for responding to water shortage emergencies, such as those caused by drought or other events that temporarily disrupt water supplies.

In contrast, the purpose of the Water Conservation Master Plan is to establish a long-term framework for education, assistance, and incentive programs designed to help customers use water efficiently on an ongoing basis. Regardless of drought

conditions, water in California is an increasingly scarce resource, and investments in water use efficiency have consistently been shown to be a cost-effective means of ensuring reliable water supplies over the long term.

While conservation programs become especially important during periods of water shortage, their primary objective is to support Cal Water's ability to reliably meet customer water needs well into the future.

1.4 Plan Organization

This Conservation Master Plan is organized to describe the context for conservation in the East Los Angeles District, assess regulatory and resource drivers, outline the District's conservation strategy, and present the funding and implementation framework for the 2026–2030 planning period.

- **Section 2** describes the East Los Angeles District service area, including population, customer characteristics, and historical water use trends.
- **Section 3** explains the need for expanded conservation, including new state efficiency requirements, supply reliability considerations, and the role of conservation in managing long-term cost of service.
- **Section 4** summarizes the District's performance relative to past and emerging conservation goals and regulatory targets, including SB X7-7, CPUC conservation goals, and Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) requirements.
- **Section 5** presents the District's water conservation program strategy, including program administration, water waste prevention, metering and conservation pricing, water loss management, customer conservation programs, staffing, and program monitoring and reporting.
- **Section 6** describes the current and requested conservation budget, including budget components, proposed adjustments, and comparisons of authorized and requested funding levels.
- **Section 7** provides conclusions regarding the District's conservation progress, future needs, and the role of conservation as a long-term resource management strategy.

Together, these sections provide a comprehensive framework for understanding how conservation supports regulatory compliance, water supply reliability, and cost-effective water service in the East Los Angeles District.

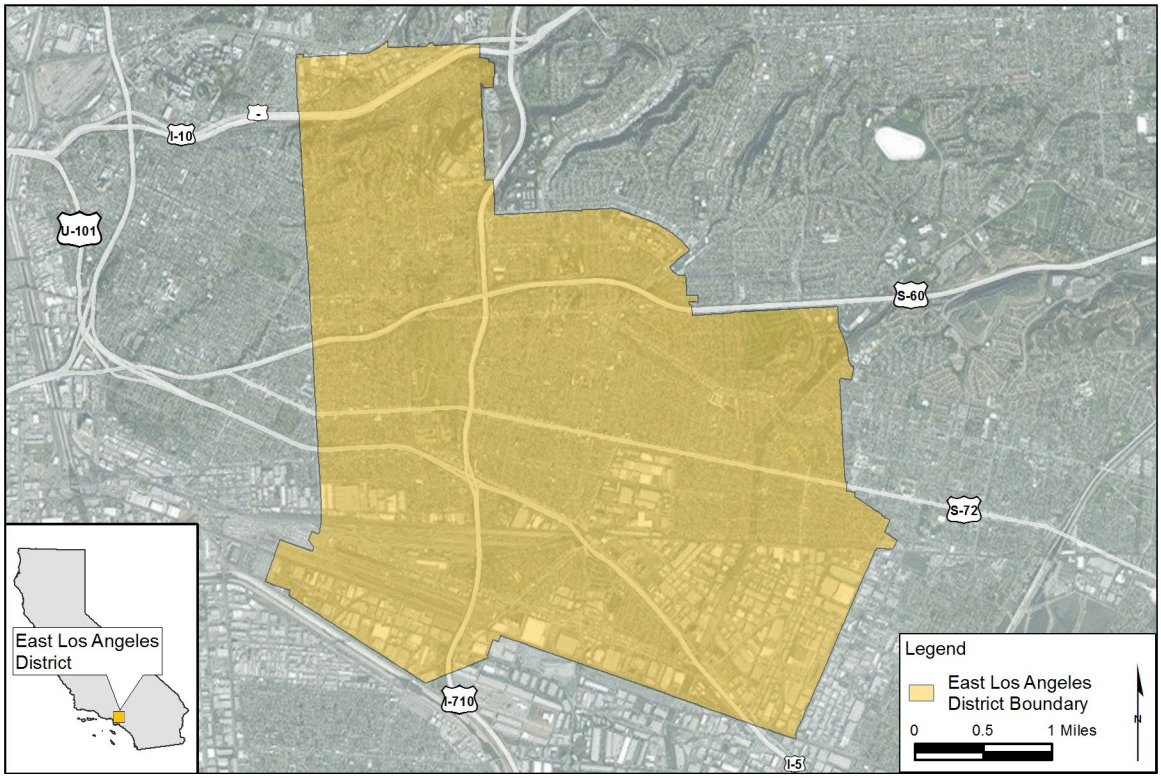
2 District Overview

District Quick Facts:

- Communities Served: East Los Angeles and portions of Montebello, Commerce, Vernon, and Monterey Park
- Population served in 2025: 142,140
- Residential Customers: 81% of total services and 53% of total use
- Sources of Supply: imported surface water, local groundwater, recycled water
- Average Annual Water Deliveries Last Five Years: 13,300 AF
- Average Per Capita Water Use Last Five Years: 84 GPCD

The East Los Angeles District is located east of downtown Los Angeles with a western boundary approximately three miles from LA's Civic Center. The service area encompasses a large section of unincorporated Los Angeles County known as East Los Angeles, and portions of the cities of Montebello, Commerce, Vernon, and Monterey Park. A map of the service area boundaries is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. East Los Angeles District Service Area Boundaries



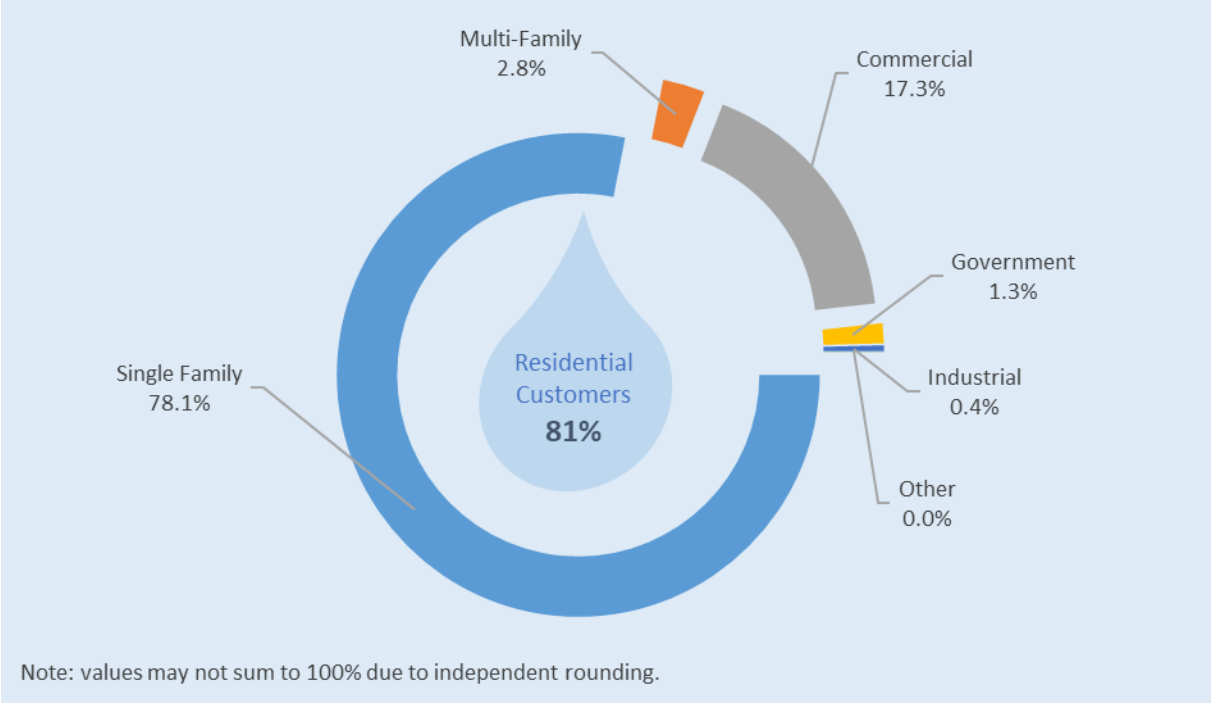
Service area population has experienced negative growth over the past decade, decreasing from 145,072 in 2015 to 142,140 in 2025. The District provides water service to residential, commercial, industrial, and governmental customers. Residential customers account for approximately 81 percent of service connections and 53 percent of total water use within the District. The distribution of service connections and water sales by customer category is shown in Figures 2 and 3.

On a per capita basis, water use in the District has declined steadily since the early 2000s. Between 2000 and 2025, water use per person decreased by 38 percent (Figure 4), falling from 131 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) to 82 GPCD. Over this period, total demand decreased by 40 percent—from 21,892 AF in 2000 to 13,057 AF today.

Several factors have contributed to this long-term reduction in use. Tiered residential pricing was adopted in 2009, strengthening incentives for efficient household water use. Additionally, beginning in 2012, Cal Water tripled conservation program expenditures, expanding customer access to tools and resources that support water-use efficiency. Lastly, state and federal efficiency standards have significantly reduced water use from toilets, showers, clothes washers, and other plumbing fixtures.

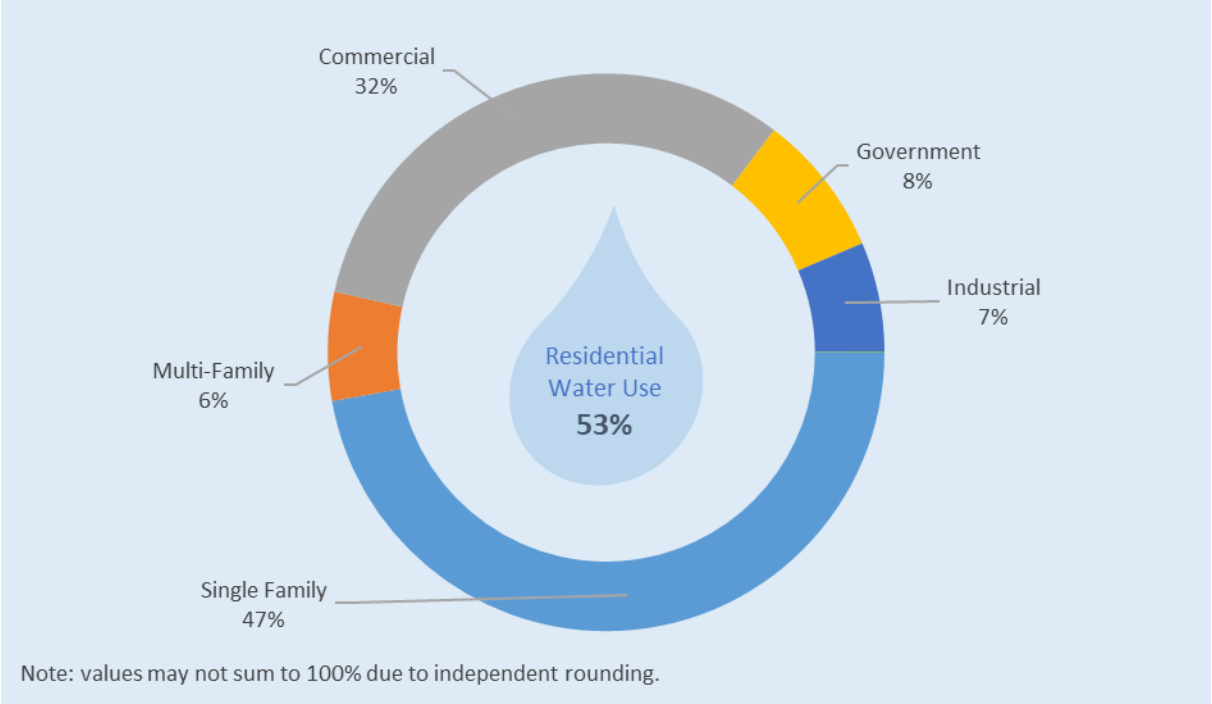
Collectively, these actions have resulted in a sustained reduction in water use across the service area.

Figure 2. Share of Services in 2025 by Customer Category



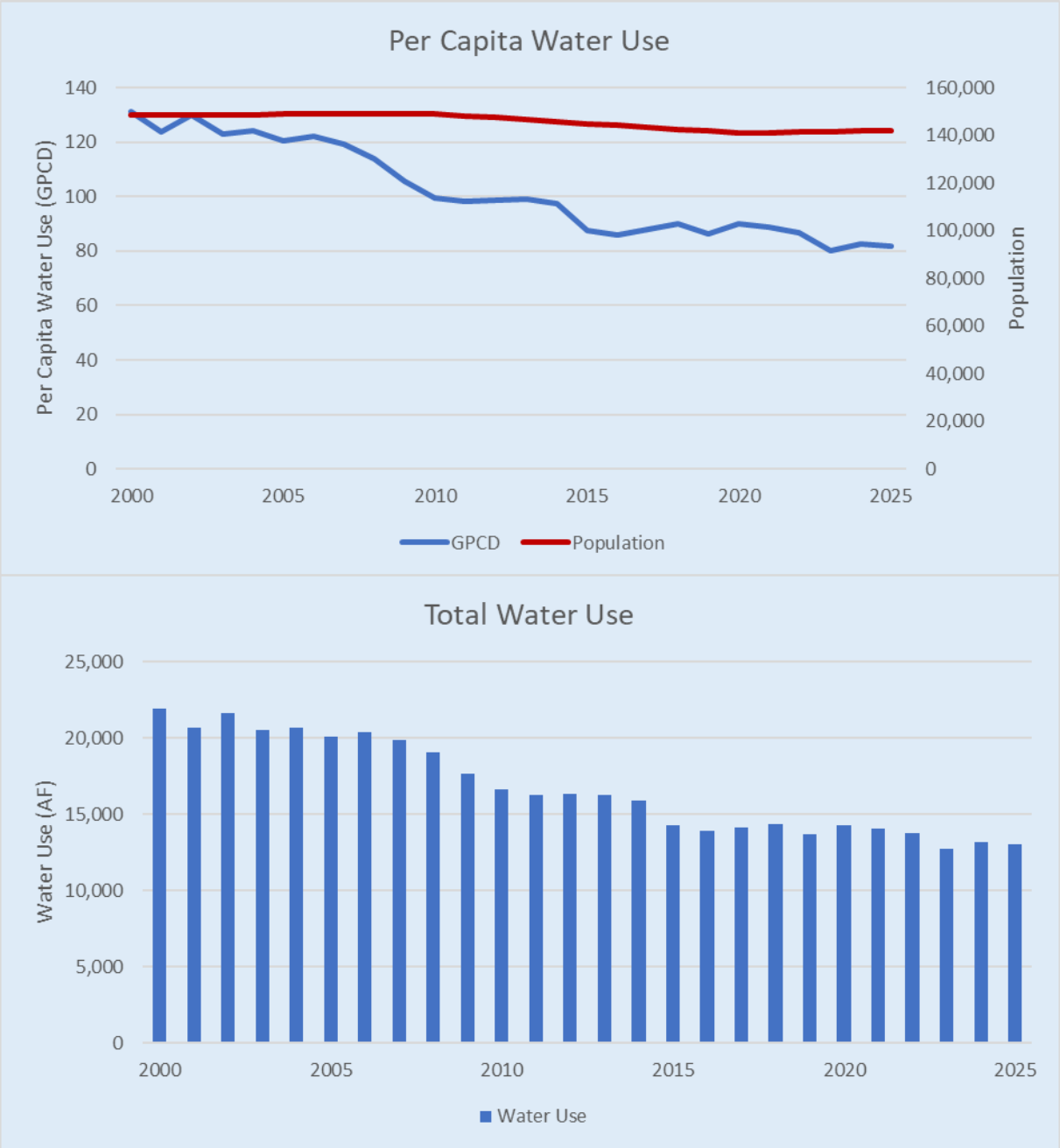
Note: values may not sum to 100% due to independent rounding.

Figure 3. Share of Water Sales by Customer Category: 2021-2025



Note: values may not sum to 100% due to independent rounding.

Figure 4. Total and Per Capita Water Use: 2000 - 2025



3 Need for Expanded Conservation

While the East Los Angeles District has achieved substantial reductions in per capita water use over the past two decades, evolving regulatory requirements, water supply sustainability challenges, and rising water supply costs are increasing the need for additional conservation. Expanded conservation efforts will play a central role in meeting new state efficiency standards, supporting long-term supply reliability, and managing the cost of service for customers. The following sections describe these drivers in greater detail and explain how they shape the District's conservation planning priorities.

3.1 New State Regulations for Urban Water Use

In 2018, the California State Legislature enacted Senate Bill 606 and Assembly Bill 1668 to enhance the state's resilience against droughts and climate change. These laws – collectively referred to as the *Making Conservation a California Way of Life* legislation -- set stringent water efficiency standards that retail water suppliers must meet within an accelerated timeline. Starting in 2027, these suppliers are mandated to keep their water consumption within the limits of an Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO). The UWUO encompasses the aggregate efficient use of indoor and outdoor residential water uses, commercial landscape irrigation, and distribution system water loss. Furthermore, the regulations stipulate that water suppliers implement comprehensive commercial performance measures and substantially increase their reporting to the state on their progress in meeting these new requirements.

3.1.1 UWUO Compliance Requirements

An urban retail water supplier's UWUO represents the cumulative volumes of water shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Components of UWUO Standards



Residential Indoor Standard

The Residential Indoor Standard sets the maximum allowable indoor water use, measured in gallons per capita per day (GPCD). Initially, Assembly Bill 1668 established a statewide standard of 55 GPCD until January 1, 2025, then reducing to 52.5 GPCD until January 1, 2030, when it drops further to 50 GPCD. However, adjustments were made with the enactment of Senate Bill 1157 in 2022, which now sets the indoor standard at 55 GPCD in 2024, decreasing to 47 GPCD in 2025, and further to 42 GPCD by 2030.

It has been estimated that indoor residential use in California currently averages about 50 GPCD.[1] Thus, meeting the 2030 standard implies a 16 percent reduction from current indoor usage levels.

Residential Outdoor Standard

The outdoor standard is tailored to the efficient water use required for residential landscaping within each district's climate. It involves an aggregate water budget calculated as follows:

Outdoor Residential Budget = LAM x LEF x (ETo – Peff) x 0.62

In this equation:

- **LAM** is the measured residential landscape area in square feet.
- **ETo** represents the reference evapotranspiration, measured in inches per year.[2]
- **Peff** is the effective precipitation, also in inches per year.[3]
- **LEF** (Landscape Efficiency Factor) is a regulatory factor that dictates the overall water budget.

The LEF poses significant compliance challenges due to its stringent reduction targets. Initially set at 0.80, the LEF will decrease to 0.63 starting July 1, 2035, and further to 0.55 by July 1, 2040.

For new residential landscapes, the standard is immediately more stringent, set at a LEF of 0.55 from the outset. This means that all new residential landscaping must meet this lower efficiency factor regardless of the current LEF enforced for existing landscapes. This regulation ensures that new developments contribute to water conservation efforts from their inception.

---

[1] See Results of the Indoor Residential Water Use Study prepared by the California Department of Water Resources.
[2] The amount of water needed to maintain cool season turf grass in a healthy condition.
[3] The portion of annual rainfall available for plant water requirements thereby reducing the amount needing to come from irrigation.

The introduction of progressively lower LEF values for existing landscapes, combined with the standard for new developments, presents a considerable challenge. Maintaining the health of turf grass will be particularly difficult when the LEF drops below 0.8. Many communities may need to significantly reduce or even eliminate turf grass, a change that will transform the visual and functional aspects of residential outdoor spaces.

CII Dedicated Irrigation Meter Standard

The water budget for CII Dedicated Irrigation Meters (DIMs) is calculated similarly to residential landscaping but adheres to a stricter standard. Starting July 1, 2040, the required efficiency factor for these meters will be set at 0.45, making the maintenance of landscapes with significant amounts of turf nearly unattainable. It is the responsibility of each retail water agency to accurately measure and map the landscape area for their dedicated irrigation accounts. These measurements are then incorporated into a landscape water use equation to establish a supplier-specific CII landscape budget.

For retail water suppliers, including Cal Water, that do not currently have a CII DIM customer classification, the regulations impose additional requirements. These suppliers are mandated to identify all CII Mixed Use Meters (MUMs) within their service areas that serve landscapes of half an acre or more of irrigated area. They must either install DIMs for these landscapes or implement at least two equivalent in-lieu technologies designed to measure and enhance landscape water-use efficiency at these sites. This aspect of the legislation ensures that all significant landscape areas, regardless of their current meter classification, are brought under stringent water use monitoring and management. The actions Cal Water will be required to take to satisfy these requirements are described in a subsequent section of this plan.

Water Loss Standard

The Water Loss Standard, established by Senate Bill 555, sets rigorous criteria for managing "real" water loss, which includes actual physical leakage from a water supplier's distribution system. The standard specifies the maximum allowable water loss per connection per day for each urban water retailer's service area. This is determined using system-specific validated baseline water loss audit data.

Every year, water suppliers must conduct a detailed audit of their distribution systems to pinpoint where and how water losses occur—whether through leaks, meter inaccuracies, unauthorized consumption, or other inefficiencies. The primary objective is to accurately gauge the extent of water loss and to develop effective strategies to reduce it, thereby enhancing the overall efficiency of the water supply system and conserving water resources.

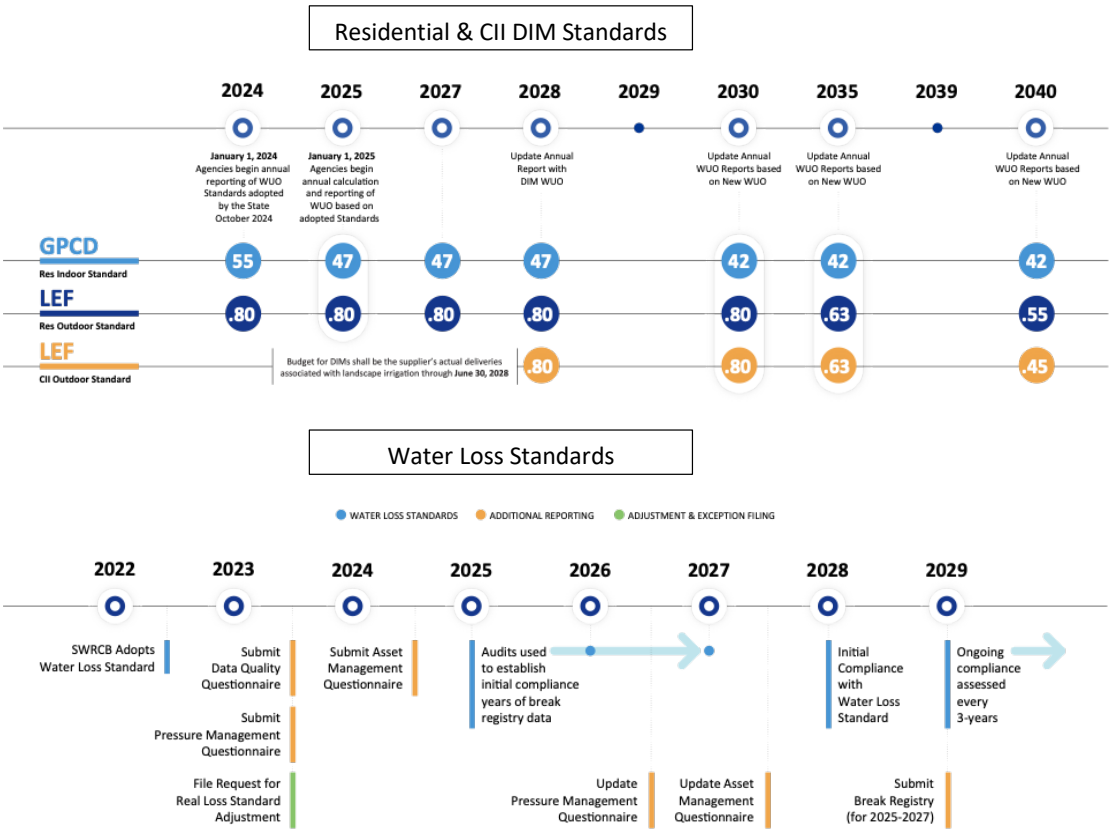
It is crucial to note that compliance with the Water Loss Standard is mandatory for all suppliers, regardless of their total water use relative to their UWUO. Even if a supplier's aggregate water usage falls below their designated UWUO, they must still

meet their specific water loss standards. This separate and independent compliance requirement underscores the importance of including water loss monitoring, management, and reporting tasks in the plan.

WUO Compliance Timeline

Compliance with these standards will require rigorous documentation and adherence to evolving guidelines, underscoring the escalating complexities water suppliers face under the UWUO compliance framework. Figure 6 outlines the compliance timelines for these regulatory components.

Figure 6. Compliance Timeline for Meeting WUO Standards



3.1.2 Mixed-Use Meter Requirements

As discussed above, the regulations mandate that each retail water agency must identify all CII MUM accounts with landscaped areas of half an acre or more by June 30, 2027. These sites must either be converted to dedicated irrigation meters by 2039 or be equipped with at least two approved in-lieu water management technologies. By June 30, 2040, suppliers are required to achieve and maintain a 95% conversion rate to dedicated irrigation meters or equivalent interventions annually.

For water suppliers opting to implement in-lieu water management technologies on CII large landscapes, they have until June 30, 2029, to identify all sites that will require treatment. Acceptable in-lieu water management technologies include:

1. Water budget-based management programs without a specific rate structure.
2. Water budget-based rate structures.
3. Installation of technologies that support detailed monitoring and analysis of outdoor water use, such as Advanced Metering Infrastructure.
4. Use of remote sensing or similar technologies to monitor and analyze outdoor water usage.
5. Other technologies that assist in water use analysis or enhance outdoor water use efficiency, pending Board approval.

Additionally, the proposed regulations require water suppliers managing large landscapes without Dedicated Irrigation Meters to implement the following water management practices:

1. Regular communications with users about water efficiency.
2. Maintenance of irrigation systems to ensure optimal performance.
3. Adherence to efficient irrigation scheduling practices to minimize waste.

These requirements are designed to ensure more precise water use monitoring and management, helping these sites to meet conservation goals and comply with regulatory standards.

3.1.3 CII Performance Measures

For CII properties, the state has not set efficiency standards per se but has mandated specific performance measures due to the high variability and insufficient data on water use across commercial properties. The proposed measures aim to identify high water users and promote efficiency within this sector.

These new requirements entail substantial utility staff efforts to analyze the water usage of CII customers. One such task requires categorizing all CII accounts into 19 Energy Star Portfolio Manager property types, in addition to three specialized water-centric business categories: water recreation, vehicle washes, and laundries.

Additionally, suppliers are required to identify all buildings within their service area that are 50,000 square feet or larger by June 30, 2024, or when the regulations take effect—whichever is later. The regulations require water suppliers to provide an aggregate water use report to each of these properties upon request from the building owner or their representative.

Water suppliers are also tasked with identifying their Top Water Users in CII and choosing from three tracks of Best Management Practices (BMP) compliance to

address the highest water users. Full implementation for all tracks must be finalized by June 30, 2039. Each track is detailed as follows:

- **Track 1**: By June 30, 2025, identify both the top 2.5% and top 20% of all CII water users. Implement a conservation program that includes at least two BMPs from each of five BMP categories for the top 2.5% (10 BMPs in total), and one BMP from the same categories for the top 20% (5 BMPs in total).

- **Track 2**: By June 30, 2027, identify the top 2.5% and top 20% of water users within each of the 22 CII classification categories. Implement a conservation program that includes at least two BMPs from each of five BMP categories for the top 2.5% users, and one BMP from the same categories for the top 20% in each category.

- **Track 3**: By June 30, 2029, identify existing CII connections deemed inefficient based on Key Business Activity Indicators (KBAI) developed for each of the 22 CII categories. Implement a conservation program that includes at least one BMP from each of the five BMP categories.

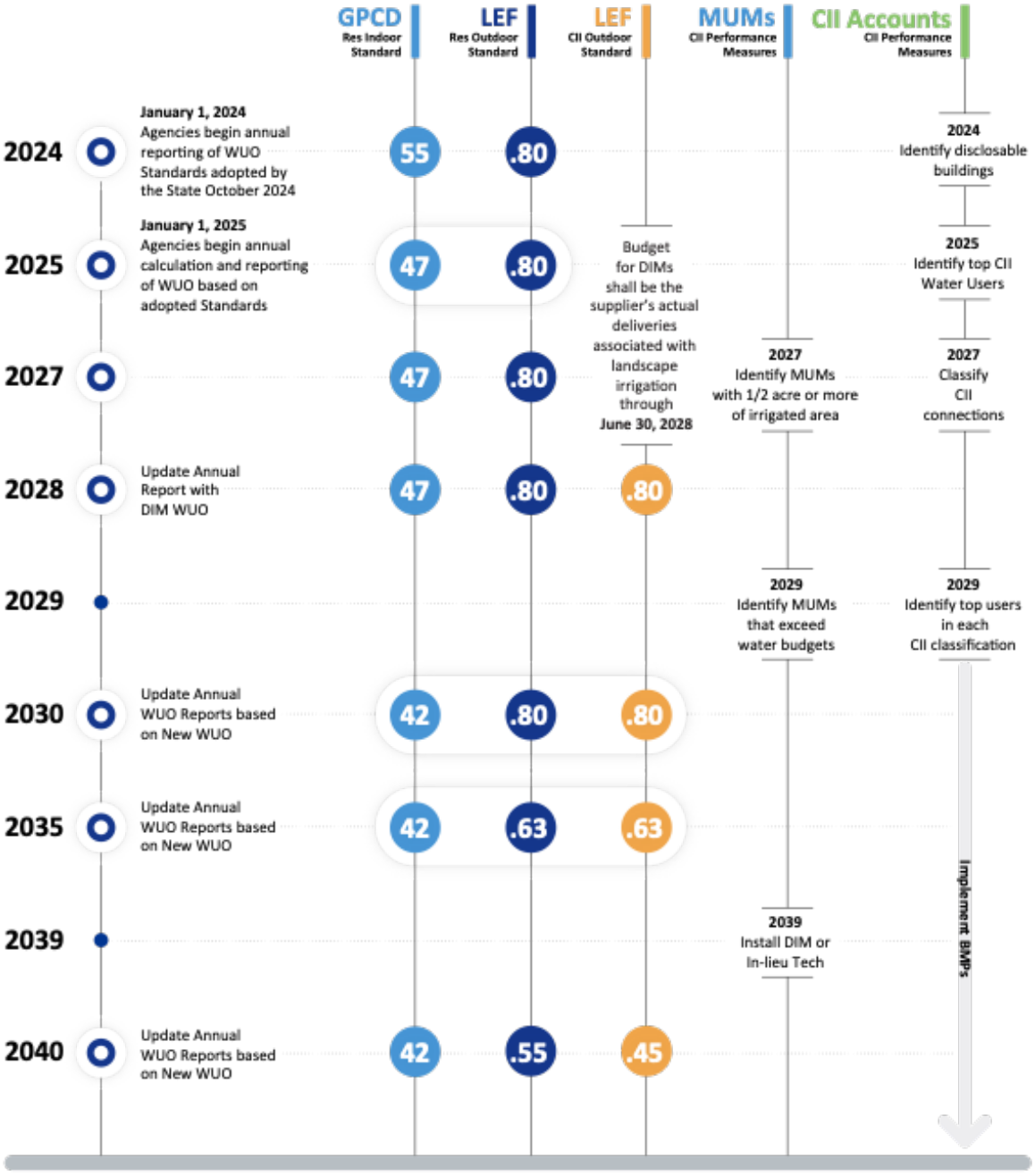
CII Performance Measures and UWUO Compliance

Despite the comprehensive nature of these measures, it is important to note that none of the savings achieved through these efforts will count towards a water agency's compliance with their UWUO. Although these measures are a legally mandated and significant undertaking, they do not directly contribute to UWUO compliance, presenting a challenging scenario for suppliers who must fulfill these obligations without them counting towards their UWUO compliance requirements.

3.1.4 Overall Compliance Timeline and Enforcement Provisions

Figure 7 outlines the critical reporting dates and compliance milestones associated with the *Making Conservation a California Way of Life* regulatory framework. This schedule details the progressive tightening of standards from 2025 to 2040. Starting on January 1, 2027, water suppliers are required to demonstrate compliance with the UWUO on an annual basis.

Figure 7. Making Conservation a California Way of Life Regulatory Framework Timeline



Beginning in 2027, under the new regulations, retail water suppliers are mandated to maintain their actual water use at or below the levels specified by their UWUO. After November 1, 2027, the State Water Board is empowered to enforce civil penalties for non-compliance. These penalties can reach up to $1,000 per day in non-drought years and escalate to $10,000 per day during drought conditions. In addition to monetary

fines, the State Water Board may issue informational orders demanding specific data and information needed for assessing compliance, as well as conservation orders that mandate actions to be taken by the water supplier to enhance water resource conservation.

Although the State Water Board has indicated a possible delay in enforcement to allow water suppliers adequate time to adhere to these standards, it is important to acknowledge that the 2018 legislation codifies these deadlines. Consequently, water suppliers remain at risk of third-party lawsuits grounded on claims of waste and unreasonable use if they do not achieve UWUO compliance by the stipulated dates.

3.1.5 Non-Functional Turf Watering Ban

Alongside the *Making Conservation a California Way of Life* framework, a separate regulation now exists that restricts the use of potable water for watering "non-functional" turf. Drawing inspiration from a similar initiative in Nevada, the California Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 1572 in October 2023. This law prohibits the irrigation of non-functional turf on CII properties using potable water. Although property owners retain autonomy to determine what qualifies as "functional" versus "non-functional" turf, water suppliers are tasked with updating their ordinances and communicating the prohibitions to customers. Additionally, suppliers may choose to provide technical or turf replacement program support to customers facing turf removal, necessitating further allocation of staff and budgetary resources.

3.2 Addressing Supply Reliability

Southern California's imported water supplies face growing reliability risks driven by climate change, hydrologic volatility, and regulatory and operational constraints affecting both the Colorado River and the State Water Project (SWP)—the two cornerstone sources of imported water delivered to the region through the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan).

The Colorado River system has experienced long-term aridification and persistent storage stress in Lake Mead and Lake Powell, prompting federal shortage declarations and delivery reductions under the interim shortage guidelines framework. Looking ahead, the region also faces substantial uncertainty as the current operating guidelines approach expiration and new post-2026 operating rules are developed—an issue that has heightened focus on conservation, storage, and operational flexibility across Colorado River contractors, including Metropolitan.

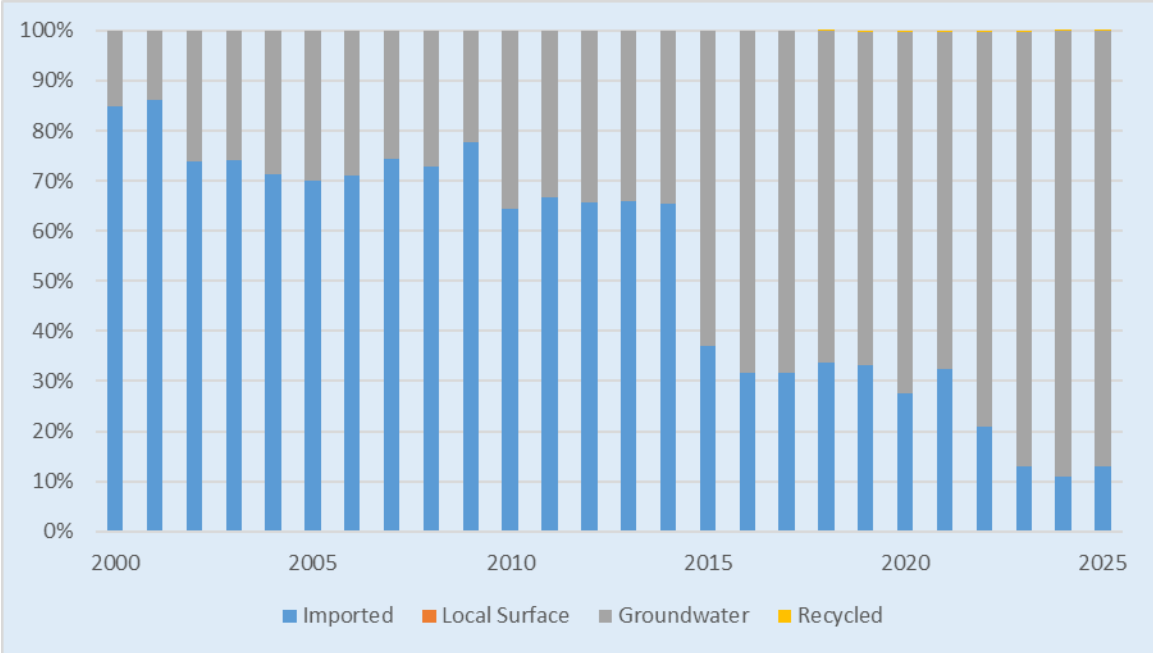
SWP supplies are inherently variable and are influenced by Northern California hydrology, Delta pumping constraints, and operational and environmental requirements. Recent history illustrates this vulnerability: Metropolitan has reported record-low SWP deliveries during 2020–2022, which exposed delivery and supply vulnerabilities for communities heavily dependent on SWP water. In addition, annual

SWP allocation announcements can be highly conservative early in the water year and may change as conditions evolve—underscoring the uncertainty that imported supplies can introduce into local planning.

Given these imported supply challenges, conservation and demand management remain foundational tools for improving reliability. Reducing potable demand helps moderate exposure to imported supply variability, provides additional operational flexibility during dry years, and can reduce the magnitude and frequency of short-term supply interruptions that require emergency response actions. Metropolitan's own long-range planning emphasizes adapting to these long-term threats through a portfolio approach that includes conservation alongside local resources, storage, and system investments.

As illustrated in Figure 8, the District has relied on a mix of local groundwater and imported surface water. Going forward, imported water will continue to be part of the District's supply mix. Accordingly, the District's conservation strategy is an important component of maintaining reliable service in the face of increasing uncertainty in imported water availability from both the Colorado River and the SWP.

Figure 8. Imported Water as Share of Total District Supply



3.3 Managing Cost of Service

In addition to meeting regulatory and supply requirements, expanded conservation plays an important role in managing the long-term cost of water service. Many of Cal Water's conservation programs are able to generate verified water savings at a cost

in the range of approximately $500 to $1,000 per acre-foot (AF), placing conservation among the lower-cost water resource options available to the District. By comparison, purchased surface water supplies often cost more than $1,000 per AF, and the development of new supply sources—such as recycled water, groundwater remediation, desalination, or new surface storage—can exceed $2,000 per AF when capital, treatment, conveyance, and operating costs are considered.

Because conservation can reduce the volume and timing of higher-cost supply acquisitions, it helps moderate upward pressure on rates while also improving supply reliability. In many situations, enhanced conservation represents one of the lowest-cost sources of incremental water supply available to the District and plays an important role in managing future cost-of-service impacts for customers, even as additional supply investments may still be required over the long term.

3.4 Summary of Conservation Drivers

Taken together, regulatory, hydrologic, and economic factors create a strong and continuing need for sustained conservation in the East Los Angeles District. The State's Making Conservation a California Way of Life (MCCWL) regulations establish increasingly stringent water use efficiency standards and reporting requirements that will require continued reductions in residential, landscape, and system water use over time. At the same time, the District relies heavily on imported supplies delivered through the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, whose Colorado River and State Water Project sources face growing hydrologic variability, operational constraints, and long-term climate-related uncertainty. These conditions heighten the importance of managing demand to enhance local supply reliability and reduce exposure to imported supply risks.

In parallel with these regulatory and resource challenges, the cost of developing or acquiring additional water supplies continues to rise. Compared with purchased water and new supply development, conservation often represents the least-cost resource available to meet incremental demand and improve reliability margins. Expanded conservation therefore serves multiple objectives: supporting compliance with State efficiency standards, strengthening resilience to imported supply uncertainty, and helping manage long-term cost-of-service impacts for customers. For these reasons, conservation will remain a central component of the District's resource management strategy over the 2026–2030 planning period and beyond.

4 Progress Towards Conservation Goals and Targets

This section summarizes the East Los Angeles District's progress toward key state and regulatory conservation requirements and assesses the District's outlook for compliance with new state conservation requirements. It reviews performance relative to the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7) and the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) conservation goals, both of which reflect historical reductions in per capita water use. It then evaluates future compliance with the State's Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) framework under the *Making Conservation a California Way of Life* regulations, which establish increasingly stringent efficiency requirements beginning in 2027.

Together, these measures provide a bridge between past conservation achievements and the additional reductions that will be required in the coming decades. The analysis highlights that while the District has met or exceeded prior conservation targets, further conservation beyond currently authorized levels will likely be necessary to maintain compliance with post-2030 state efficiency standards.

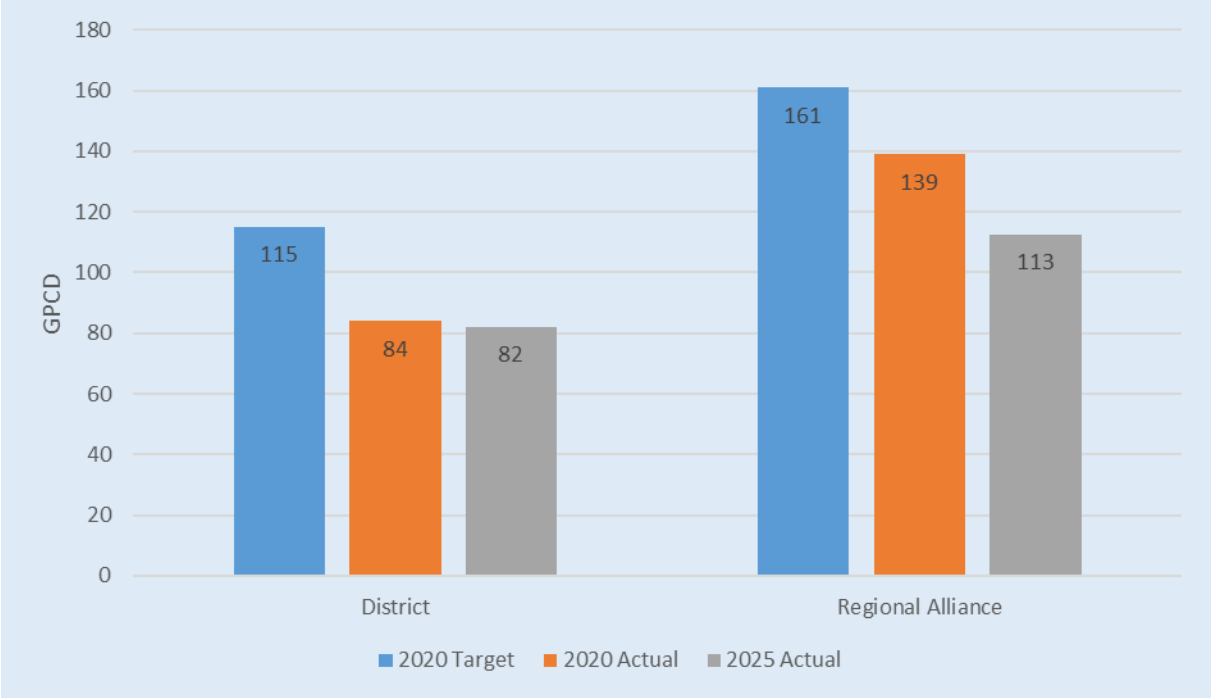
4.1 Compliance with Water Conservation Act of 2009

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7) required urban retail water suppliers to achieve a 20 percent reduction in per capita water use by 2020. To comply, each supplier was required to establish a 2020 per capita water use target based on historical water use. The statute also allowed suppliers to meet the requirement through participation in a Regional Alliance with other urban retail water suppliers.

The East Los Angeles District formed a Regional Alliance with other Cal Water districts located within the South Coast Hydrologic Region. Under SB X7-7, compliance is achieved if either the District's individual per capita water use or the Regional Alliance's aggregate per capita water use remains below the applicable target.

As shown in Figure 9, the District has maintained compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009. In 2025, both the District's and the Regional Alliance's per capita water use remained well below their respective targets, reflecting on-going improvements in water-use efficiency by the District and its customers.

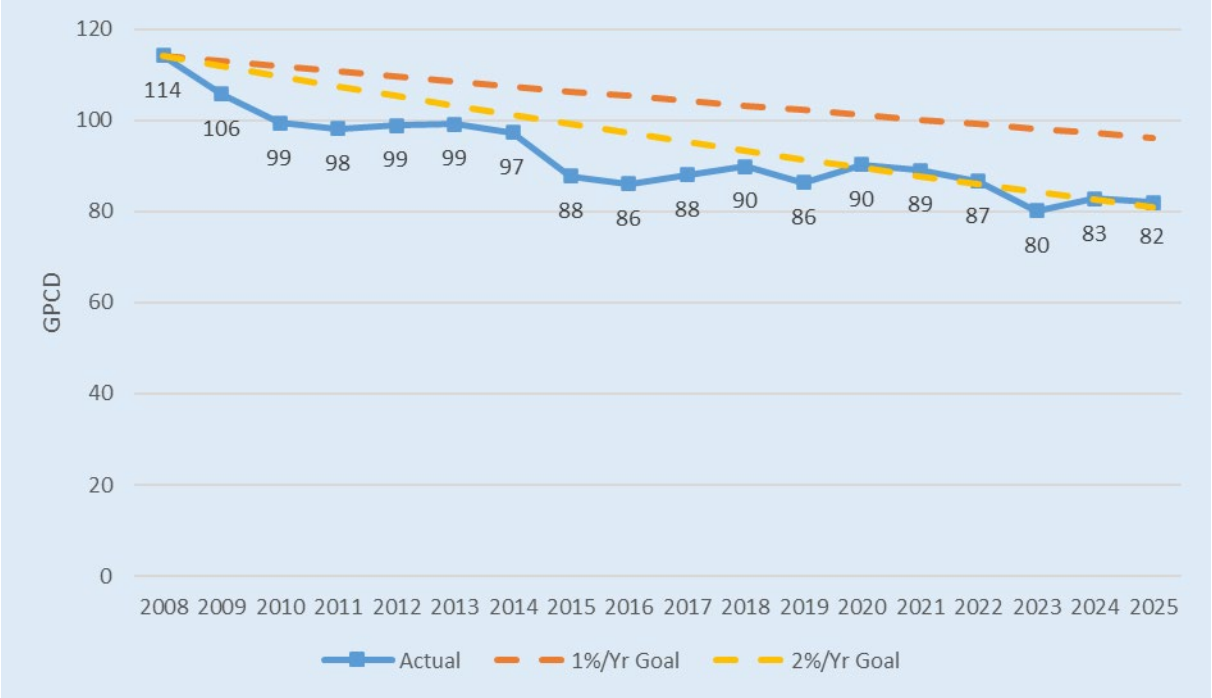
Figure 9. 2020 Target and Actual Per Capita Water Use



4.2 Compliance with CPUC Conservation Goals

In 2008, the CPUC established a water conservation goal of 1 to 2 percent per annum for Class A water utilities, including California Water Service Company. As shown in Figure 10, the East Los Angeles District has consistently exceeded this goal. Since adoption of the CPUC's conservation goal, District per capita water use has declined by approximately 28 percent.

Figure 10. District Per Capita Water Use Relative to CPUC Conservation Goals



4.3 UWUO Compliance Assessment

As described in Section 3, the UWUO establishes an aggregate water-water budget calculated from: (1) a residential indoor water use standard; (2) a residential outdoor water budget; (3) a CII landscape outdoor water use budget for landscapes served by dedicated irrigation meters; (4) a water loss budget; (5) allowable variances; and (6) a potable reuse bonus. Beginning in 2027, the District must annually assess whether the sum of its regulated water uses—residential indoor and outdoor use, dedicated irrigation meter use, and distribution system water loss—is at or below its UWUO. Additionally, starting in 2028, the District must demonstrate that real and apparent distribution system water loss rates are less than their corresponding standards.[4] As noted in Section 3, compliance with the water loss standards is required even if the District's total regulated water use is below its UWUO.

The state standards underlying the residential indoor, residential outdoor, and CII outdoor components of the UWUO will become increasingly stringent over time. As a result, compliance is expected to require continued reductions in water use beyond those achieved under the SB X7-7 framework.

[4] Real losses refer to physical loss of water through leaks, spills, and seeps, while apparent losses refer to unaccounted for water due to meter inaccuracies, administrative or record keeping errors, or theft.

Cal Water has evaluated how projected regulated water use in the East Los Angeles District compares to anticipated UWUO requirements over the UWMP 2025-2050 planning horizon. The assessment is predicated on levels of conservation that are currently authorized by the CPUC, together with anticipated passive conservation savings. These passive savings include continued turnover of plumbing fixtures and appliances subject to state and federal efficiency standards and customer behavioral responses to conservation-oriented rate structures.

Under this baseline demand scenario, regulated water use in the East Los Angeles District is projected to remain below the applicable UWUO requirements throughout the forecast period, as shown in Table 1 and Figure 11.

In contrast, baseline real water loss projections exceed the applicable state water loss standard beginning in 2028 and continue to do so throughout the forecast period. As shown in Table 1 and Figure 11, projected real water loss exceeds the standard by approximately 40 percent.

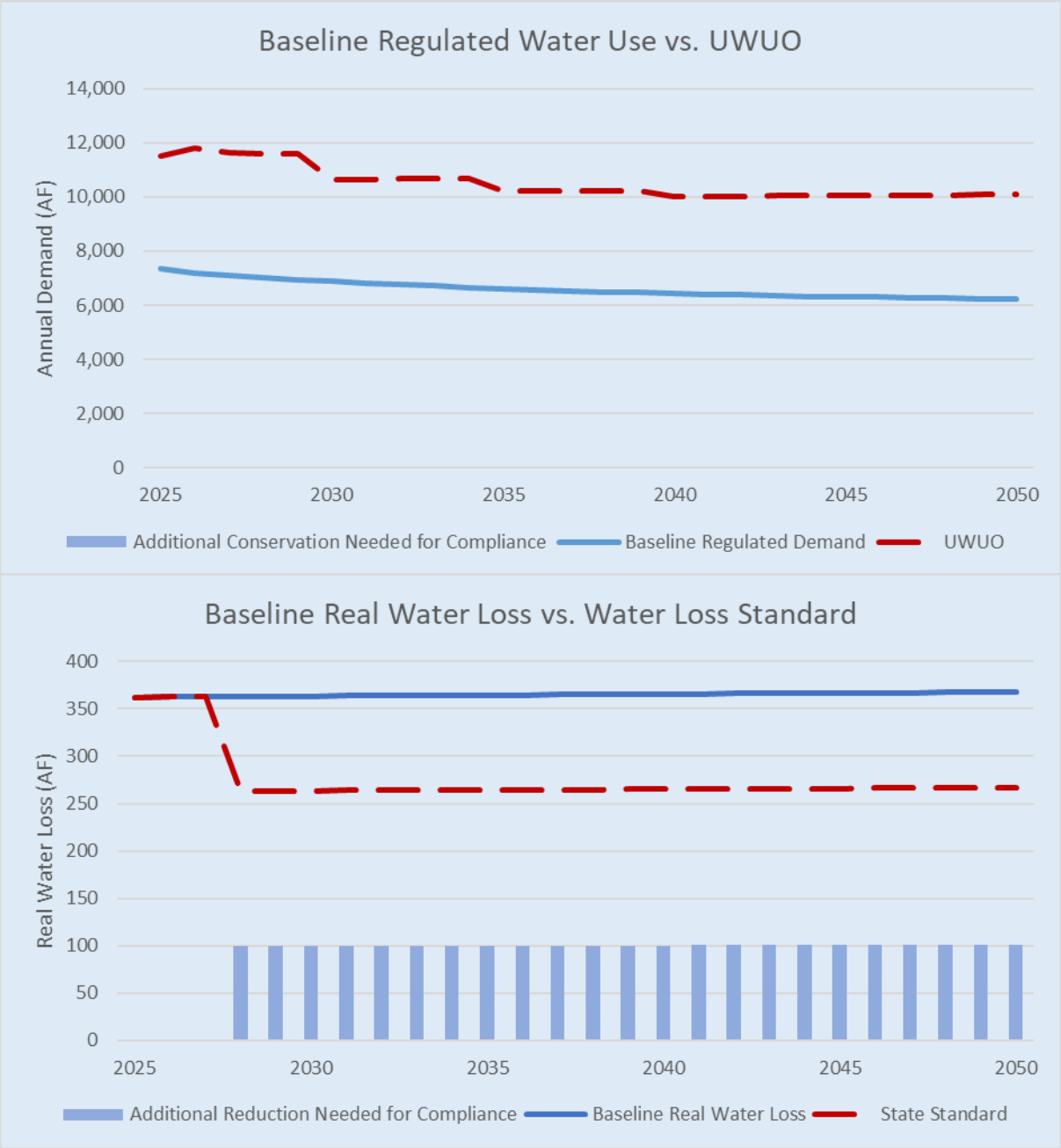
These results indicate that, absent additional water loss control measures, the District would not comply with the state's real water loss performance standard, even though total regulated water use remains within its UWUO. Accordingly, enhanced leak detection, pressure management, infrastructure renewal, and related water loss control activities will be necessary to achieve compliance with the separate water loss performance requirement.

Table 1. East Los Angeles District Projected Regulated Demands vs UWUO

Regulated Water Use					
Year	Service Area Population (a)	Water Demand Subject to UWUO Compliance (b)	UWUO Projections	Over (+)/Under (-) UWUO	
		(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(GPCD)
2025	142,140	7,358	11,491	-4,133	-26
2030	142,661	6,884	10,646	-3,762	-24
2035	143,183	6,613	10,203	-3,590	-22
2040	143,708	6,431	10,014	-3,583	-22
2045	144,234	6,310	10,050	-3,740	-23
2050	144,763	6,208	10,087	-3,878	-24
Distribution System Real Water Loss					
Year	Service Area Population (a)	Baseline Real Water Loss Projections	Real Water Loss Standard Projections	Over (+)/Under (-) Standard	
		(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(GPCD)
2025	142,140	362	362	0	0
2030	142,661	363	264	+100	+1
2035	143,183	364	264	+100	+1
2040	143,708	365	265	+100	+1
2045	144,234	367	266	+101	+1
2050	144,763	368	267	+101	+1

NOTES:
(a) From 2025 UWMP Table 3-1.
(b) Water demand subject to UWUO compliance includes single family, multi-family, dedicated irrigation meter, and water loss sectors (excluding unbilled authorized consumption) and is detailed in 20205 UWMP Table 4-2.

Figure 11. East Los Angeles District Projected Regulated Demand vs. UWUO



4.4 Summary of Progress Toward Goals and Targets

The East Los Angeles District has demonstrated strong performance relative to historical conservation requirements. Per capita water use has declined substantially over the past two decades, enabling the District to maintain compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009 and to consistently exceed CPUC conservation goals for Class A water utilities. These results reflect the combined effects of conservation

programming, metering, conservation-oriented pricing, and state and federal plumbing and appliance efficiency standards.

Looking forward, the District's baseline demand projections—reflecting currently authorized conservation and anticipated passive efficiency gains—indicate that regulated water use is expected to remain below UWUO requirements throughout the forecast period. In contrast, baseline real water loss projections exceed the applicable state water loss standard beginning in 2028 and continue to do so throughout the forecast period. These results indicate that, absent additional water loss control measures, the District would not comply with the state's real water loss performance standard, even in years when total regulated water use remains within its UWUO.

In summary, the District has successfully met past conservation targets and is positioned to comply with near-term UWUO requirements. However, sustained progress toward long-term state efficiency standards will depend on continued program refinement and expansion of conservation efforts in the coming planning cycles.

5 Water Conservation Program Strategy

This section describes the strategy Cal Water uses to manage water demand in the East Los Angeles District and to support compliance with state conservation regulations and water supply reliability and cost-of-service objectives. Rather than relying on any single measure, the District's approach combines regulatory tools, pricing signals, system efficiency improvements, and customer-focused conservation programs to achieve sustained reductions in water use.

The strategy is implemented within a centrally administered program framework that promotes consistency, cost-effectiveness, and regulatory compliance across Cal Water's service areas. Within this structure, the District applies a coordinated set of actions that include water waste prevention and enforcement, universal metering and conservation-oriented pricing, water loss management, residential and non-residential conservation programs, and expanded efforts to transform outdoor landscape water use in response to emerging state efficiency standards. The subsections that follow describe how these elements work together to form an integrated long-term demand management strategy.

5.1 Program Administration

Cal Water administers its conservation programs on a centralized basis across its service districts. This structure reflects both operational and regulatory considerations. Because Cal Water operates as a single regulated utility, conservation program budgets, designs, and performance are reviewed and authorized through statewide CPUC General Rate Case proceedings. Centralized administration helps ensure that programs are implemented consistently with CPUC authorizations and reporting requirements while allowing Cal Water to maintain standardized tracking, evaluation, and compliance processes.

Central administration also creates important efficiencies. By offering a core set of programs across multiple districts, Cal Water can leverage economies of scale in program design, marketing, rebate fulfillment, data management, and vendor contracting. These scale advantages reduce per-unit program costs and improve overall cost-effectiveness. Consistent program offerings also simplify customer communications and expectations, as customers across districts have access to a similar suite of rebates, services, and educational resources.

While program administration is centralized, implementation is informed by local conditions. Marketing emphasis, customer targeting, and outreach strategies are adjusted to reflect district-specific conservation drivers, such as supply reliability objectives, UWUO compliance needs, and customer water use characteristics. This structure allows Cal Water to balance systemwide efficiency with responsiveness to the East Los Angeles District's particular conservation needs.

5.2 Water Waste Prevention

Cal Water's authority to enforce water waste prevention measures and water use restrictions is established and overseen by the CPUC through Rule 14.1 or Schedule 14.1. In addition, local governments within Cal Water districts may adopt ordinances regulating water use. Cal Water coordinates its water waste prevention efforts with applicable local jurisdictions. For the East Los Angeles District, this coordination includes the communities of East Los Angeles, Montebello, Commerce, Vernon, Monterey Park, and Los Angeles County.

CPUC Rule 14.1 defines the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan, including, but not limited to, permanent prohibitions on water waste and restrictions on water use. Prohibited water waste practices include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Use of potable water through a broken or defective plumbing fixture or irrigation system after Cal Water has provided written notice to repair the condition and the customer has failed to complete repairs within seven business days of receipt of the notice.
- Application of potable water to landscapes in a manner that results in runoff onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, sidewalks, roadways, parking lots, or structures.
- Use of a hose to wash vehicles—including cars, trucks, buses, boats, aircraft, and trailers—unless the hose is equipped with a shut-off nozzle or similar device that immediately stops water flow when not in use.

During water shortage conditions, Schedule 14.1 also authorizes Cal Water to implement additional water use restrictions, which may include the following:

- Limitations on outdoor irrigation, including restrictions on time of day and frequency of watering.
- Requirements to repair leaks, breaks, or malfunctions following written notification by Cal Water.
- Application of potable water to driveways, sidewalks, and other hardscapes.
- Use of potable water in water features unless the feature operates as a recirculating system.
- Application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours following measurable rainfall.
- Serving drinking water in eating or drinking establishments unless requested by the customer.

- Irrigation of ornamental landscaping on public street medians.
- Irrigation of landscapes at newly constructed homes or buildings using potable water in a manner inconsistent with requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission or the Department of Housing and Community Development.
- Requirements for hotels and motels to provide guests with the option to decline daily laundering of towels and linens, with clear and prominent notice provided in each guest room.
- Limitations on filling ornamental lakes or ponds.
- Use of potable water for street cleaning, except for initial wash-down associated with construction activities.
- Use of potable water for construction-related purposes, such as dust control or backfill consolidation, unless no alternative water source or method is available.

These measures are a component of the District's overall demand management strategy and support compliance with state water conservation regulations.

5.3 Metering and Conservation Pricing

Metering provides the measurement needed to track usage, identify leaks and high-use patterns, and manage demand effectively—because water use cannot be managed if it is not measured—while volumetric and tiered pricing structures create clear financial incentives for customers to use water efficiently.

Metered Service

All services in the District are metered and routinely calibrated and tested for accuracy. Metering water use provides improved customer awareness of water use, stronger price signals under volumetric billing, and the identification and repair of leaks. Metered households typically use 10 to 30 percent less water than similar unmetered households. [5]

Advanced Metering Infrastructure

Cal Water is also piloting automatic meter reading (AMR) and advanced metering infrastructure (AMI). If deployed more broadly in the future, AMI would enhance the District's ability to detect leaks and other system issues and to notify customers of potential problems. AMI would also allow the provision of more timely and detailed

[5] Tanverakul, S. A., & Lee, J. (2015). *Impacts of Metering on Residential Water Use in California.* Journal of the American Water Works Association, 107(2).

water use information, supporting customer engagement as well as enabling customers to more closely monitor their own water usage and take appropriate actions to improve their water use efficiency.

Conservation Pricing

The District uses a four-tier increasing block rate structure for residential water use and a single-tier uniform rate for non-residential customers. Under the residential rate design, the unit price of water increases as usage rises, providing progressively stronger financial incentives for customers to use water efficiently and to limit discretionary outdoor use. The District also offers rate assistance to lower-income households through its Customer Assistance Program (CAP). All District water rates are reviewed and authorized by the CPUC through the General Rate Case process conducted every three years.

5.4 Water Loss Management

The District conducts annual distribution system water loss audits using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Free Water Audit Software and reports the results to the California Department of Water Resources.[6]

To guide ongoing water loss management, Cal Water has developed a Water Loss Control Compliance Plan and a Water Loss Control Policy. These documents provide a framework for:

- Meeting current and future CPUC and state water loss standards and regulatory requirements;
- Improving audit data quality and validation scores; and
- Identifying and implementing cost-effective water loss control actions.

Cal Water has also conducted a comprehensive assessment comparing each district's current and projected distribution system water loss to applicable water loss standards. The results indicate that, absent additional water loss control measures, the District would not comply with the state's real water loss performance standard, even in years when total regulated water use remains within its UWUO. Accordingly, enhanced leak detection, pressure management, infrastructure renewal, and related water loss control activities will be necessary to achieve compliance with the separate water loss performance requirement.

[6] Completed water audits may be accessed at: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/

5.5 Customer Conservation Programs

Cal Water has a long-standing water-use efficiency program designed to reduce water use across residential and non-residential customer classes. The program includes landscape conversion incentives, irrigation equipment rebates, indoor device rebates, and customer education resources. Core programs available to residential customers are summarized below. Additional programs are offered to non-residential customers, and program offerings may be adjusted over time based on district-specific needs and program performance.

5.5.1 Current Customer Conservation Programs

Cal Water currently offers residential customers a range of water-use efficiency rebates, support services, and educational resources, including the following:

Turf Replacement

- Turf replacement rebates of up to $3 per square foot for removal of turf and conversion to California-friendly, low-water-use landscaping with efficient irrigation.

Irrigation Equipment Rebates

- Smart Landscape Tune-Up: A free, site-specific irrigation assessment that includes approved repairs to existing irrigation systems and installation of high-efficiency sprinkler nozzles and smart irrigation controllers, as appropriate.
- Smart irrigation controllers: Rebates of $125 per controller for weather- and soil-based irrigation controllers that adjust watering schedules based on site conditions.
- High-efficiency sprinkler nozzles: Rebates of $5 per nozzle for replacing conventional spray nozzles with high-efficiency nozzles that apply water more uniformly.

Indoor Device Rebates

- High-efficiency clothes washers: Rebates of $150 per washer for eligible models that use substantially less water than standard washers.
- MaP Premium high-efficiency toilets: Rebates of $50 per toilet for models using 1.1 gallons per flush or less.

- Conservation kits: Free kits containing water-saving plumbing devices, such as high-efficiency showerheads, faucet aerators, hose nozzles, leak detection tablets, and educational materials.

Online Resources

- Cal Water maintains a suite of online water-use efficiency resources to help customers understand and adopt water-saving practices.

School Education

- Cal Water's school education program includes the Aqua Adventures, A Splash of Creativity, H2Oath, and Water Smart Grant programs. Cal Water's Teacher Toolkit provides teachers with practical guidance and teaching rubrics for helping students learn about resource sustainability and the importance of using water wisely.

In addition to these core offerings, Cal Water may implement non-core programs in select districts to address specific local needs or emerging opportunities. For example, in recent years Cal Water implemented a direct-install bathroom retrofit program targeting lower-income households and multifamily properties in several of its districts.

Cal Water's customer conservation programs are implemented through a combination of in-house staff and contracted service providers. Cal Water conducts ongoing outreach and customer engagement to promote awareness and participation. In addition, customer service representatives are trained to assist customers with high water use or billing concerns by directing them to appropriate conservation programs and educational resources.

5.5.2 Future Customer Conservation Programs

Cal Water understands that its conservation programming must be adapted to the new MCCWL regulatory requirements. For instance, meeting the rigorous outdoor water use standards will require transitioning substantial amounts of turf area to more water efficient landscaping. Therefore, outdoor conservation measures, including turf replacement incentives and support services, will need to be further prioritized to drive future water savings. While targeted indoor efficiency measures have also been retained to maximize water savings, the focus remains heavily on outdoor improvements.

Achieving Landscape Transformation

Achieving the required level of water savings in the East Los Angeles District requires a rapid market transformation towards landscape efficiency. Typically, market transformations can span decades as they require shifting both consumer behaviors and supply chain dynamics, even with incentives. Early adopters have already made

necessary adjustments, but many property owners have not yet embraced this change. Landscape transformation represents a significant departure from traditional practices, often perceived as complex and undesirable by many. Overcoming this resistance and encouraging participation will be challenging.

A crucial aspect is convincing customers that embracing landscape efficiency enhances, rather than detracts from, the value of their property. The traditional view equates lush, green lawns with success and economic status. Therefore, changing this deep-seated perception to appreciate the aesthetics and benefits of water-sustainable landscaping is essential.

Given the urgency to transform landscapes without the luxury of time, Cal Water faces several challenges that require:

- Robust customer education.
- High levels of customer motivation.
- Accessibility to landscape design and plant knowledge.
- Considerable labor investment.
- Significant financial resources.

To increase customer engagement, Cal Water's programs must offer compelling incentives, clear communication about the required processes, and substantial support to guide customers through these changes. Table 2 outlines the key barriers to successful deployment of landscape transformation programs.

Many water users currently do not prioritize landscape water efficiency, lacking both understanding of its urgency and motivation to implement drastic changes.

Cal Water's strategy is to significantly enhance education about the need for outdoor water use reduction and how to achieve it. Fortunately, studies indicate a growing customer interest in aesthetically pleasing, water-efficient landscaping. Many property owners consider turf removal but require assistance to proceed. Time and cost are significant barriers.

To effectively encourage this shift, Cal Water must not only convince customers of the necessity of these changes but also provide them with extensive support—from design assistance to continuous engagement and resources. Additionally, incentives must be compelling enough to convince customers of the value of investing in these changes.

Success will depend on expanding education, services, and incentives to accelerate market transformation. To support this enhanced program structure, Cal Water must accordingly increase its staff, marketing efforts, operational support, and budget to meet these elevated service demands.

Table 2. Barriers and Customer Requirements of Landscape Transformation Programs

Landscape Transformation Barriers	Customer Requirements
• Customers lack motivation to reduce their water use. • Most customers are unaware of, or overwhelmed by, landscape efficiency programs. • Landscape efficiency solutions must be "customized" for each property. • Water suppliers do not currently have a deep understanding of their customers. • Agencies do not possess the resources to uniquely target and engage their customers.	• Customers desire to have a beautiful landscape. • Each customer has a different vision of what comprises landscape beauty. • Most customers have considered converting their lawn, but they need help to accomplish this. • Customers confirmed that design support is the most important need. • Incentives are necessary to pull the trigger on converting their lawn. • There are a number of misperceptions that disconnect the customer from their actual water usage. They believe most water is used indoors; that they already have efficient equipment; and saving money is the main driver.

Beyond Landscape Transformation

In addition to turf replacement, Cal Water has identified a suite of customer conservation programs with demonstrated water-saving potential and meaningful market impact. Together, these measures represent a comprehensive portfolio that—subject to adequate staffing and funding—is intended to support achievement of the water use reduction levels required under the MCCWL regulations. The measures summarized in Table 3 are representative of Cal Water's current conservation approach. As program performance is evaluated and technologies evolve, Cal Water may refine this portfolio by modifying, replacing, or adding measures to ensure continued program effectiveness.

Table 3. Representative Conservation Measures with Significant Savings Potential

Conservation Measure	Remaining Potential	Reasoning for Selecting
Home Water Budgets	All single-family homes	• Identifies customers with inefficient usage, thus allowing better targeting of programs and assistance. • Provides a foundational step in educating customers with powerful and personal information that identifies site-specific efficiency opportunities. • As an educational tool alone, shown to reduce water use.
Outdoor Efficiency		
Turf Replacement	All properties with remaining turf	• Required measure for meeting landscape and irrigation standards. • Huge remaining opportunity. • Long lifespan measure.
Sprinkler Tune-up	All properties with remaining turf	• Nearly all irrigation systems need repair. • Repairs are necessary before efficiency upgrades are made otherwise new products will not work as designed. • High customer demand.
Smart Controllers	All properties with irrigation	• High customer receptivity due to technical aspect of device. • Reduces overwatering by providing the appropriate amount of water based on the local weather.
Pressure Regulating Spray Heads	All properties with popup spray heads	• Millions of non-pressure regulating spray heads. • Reduces water use due to high water pressure and low head drainage.
High Efficiency Sprinkler Nozzles	All properties with popup spray heads	• Millions of high flow nozzles are available for retrofit. • Solution for customers electing to keep turf. • Reduces runoff. • High cost effectiveness. • Generally easy retrofit.
Indoor Efficiency		

Conservation Measure	Remaining Potential	Reasoning for Selecting
Premium Efficiency Toilets	Nearly 50% of existing fixtures are 1.6 GPF or above	• Reliable 25-year life of water savings. • Easy retrofit.
High Efficiency Clothes Washers	All single-family homes and multi-family in-unit washers	• Customers prefer high efficiency models. • Easy to administer. • Washers have 10–12-year life

5.5.3 CII BMPS

The MCCWL regulations require that the District implement CII BMPs for non-residential customers with very high usage.

The regulations specify that the District must implement at least one BMP from each of the following categories for customers with usage above the 80th percentile, while it must implement at least two BMPs from these categories for customers with usage above the 97.5th percentile.

Outreach, Technical Assistance, and Education BMPs

1. Direct contacts via site visits or phone calls
2. Informative or educational bill inserts
3. Conducting workshop or developing training videos
4. Webpage portals to access information, tools, and rebates
5. Cost-effectiveness analysis tools
6. Commercials or advertisements
7. Grass roots marketing
8. Community based social marketing
9. Other CII-best management practices derived from additional innovation and technology advancement that can be taken by suppliers, subject to Water Board approval

Incentives BMPs

1. Rebates and cost-sharing for replacing inefficient fixtures, equipment, irrigation systems or landscapes with water efficient ones
2. Certification or branding programs that recognize customers as water efficient
3. Incentives for technologies that enable customers to identify, measure, and analyze indoor and outdoor water use

4. Other CII-best management practices derived from additional innovation and technology advancement that can be taken by suppliers, subject to Board approval

Landscape BMPs

1. Landscape and irrigation management practices to promote improved water use efficiency
2. Irrigation system inspections, audits, or surveys
3. Training or guidance on irrigation scheduling and maintenance
4. New development landscape inspection, workshops, and training
5. Programs to remove turf and replace it with climate-ready vegetation
6. Programs to decrease urban heat and reduce turf water use by planting trees
7. Programs to install green infrastructure such as swales or rain gardens that offset irrigation needs
8. Other CII-best management practices derived from additional innovation and technology advancement that can be used by suppliers, subject to Water Board approval

Collaboration and Coordination BMPs

1. Coordination with "green" building certification or recognition programs to promote water use efficiency
2. Coordination with land use authorities to check new landscapes design and implementation
3. Collaboration with non-governmental organizations on outreach and education
4. Collaboration with municipal arborists and tree planting organizations to expand and maintain urban forests
5. Collaboration with stormwater agencies to install green infrastructure such as swales or rain gardens to also offset irrigation needs
6. Other CII-best management practices derived from additional innovation and technology advancement that can be taken by suppliers, subject to Water Board approval

Operational BMPs

1. Infrastructure changes (for example, smart meter replacement programs)
2. Billing or data collection procedures (for example, data tracking, analysis, and reporting improvements)
3. Other operational best management practices to facilitate CII best management practices program implementation and evaluation
4. Other CII best management practices derived from additional innovation and technology advancement that can be taken by suppliers, subject to Water Board approval

Table 4 shows the key tasks and milestones related to these new CII BMP requirements.

Table 4. Tasks and Milestones for Regulatorily Prescribed CII BMPs

Task	Frequency	Timing
Identify the top 2.5% and the top 20% of CII water users	One time and on-going	June 30, 2025
Identify the top 2.5% of CII water users and top 20% of connections in each water use classification	One time and on-going	June 30, 2029
Identify existing CII connections that appear to be inefficient according to key business activity indicators	One time and on-going	June 30, 2029
Implement at least 2 programs from each BMP category for top 2.5% of CII water users	Annually	June 30, 2039
Implement at least 1 program from each BMP category for top 20% of accounts in each water use classification	Annually	June 30, 2039
Conduct marketing and outreach to targeted commercial customers	Annually	Continuous
Administer Commercial Rebate and Support Programs	Annually	Continuous

5.6 Program Monitoring and Reporting

Ongoing monitoring, evaluation, and reporting are central components of Cal Water's conservation program strategy. These activities ensure that programs are performing as intended, that water savings estimates are supported by empirical evidence, and that the District meets CPUC and state regulatory requirements. Together, these efforts provide accountability, support continuous program improvement, and inform future program design and funding decisions.

Program Tracking

Cal Water uses the Alliance for Water Efficiency (AWE) Water Conservation Tracking Tool to systematically track program participation, expenditures, and estimated

water savings across conservation programs. This system allows Cal Water to track implementation activity, evaluate program cost-effectiveness, identify participation trends, and assess progress toward water savings targets. The tracking data also support demand forecasting, program planning, and regulatory reporting.

Savings Evaluations

In addition to routine tracking, Cal Water conducts periodic savings evaluations to assess the actual water use impacts of its conservation programs. These evaluations typically use statistical and econometric methods to compare water use patterns before and after program participation, often relative to control groups. Recent and ongoing evaluations include:

- Toilet, showerhead, faucet, and complete bathroom retrofit water savings evaluations
- Lawn-to-Garden Program turf replacement water savings evaluation
- Smart Landscape Tuneup Program water savings evaluation
- Flume Rebate Program water savings evaluation

CPUC and State Reporting

Cal Water fulfills multiple conservation-related reporting requirements at both the CPUC and state levels. These include:

- **CPUC reporting:** Annual reports detailing conservation program activities, expenditures, and estimated water savings by district. These reports support regulatory oversight and future budget authorizations.
- **State reporting:**
  - Annual distribution system water loss audits and reporting to the California Department of Water Resources
  - Annual Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) compliance assessments
  - Annual Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) performance measure compliance reporting

These monitoring and reporting functions require substantial data management, analytical support, and regulatory coordination, and are a key driver of the administration and research budget described in Section 6.

5.7 Water Conservation Program Staffing

Cal Water's Conservation Department is currently staffed by nine full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. A prior staffing evaluation by Cal Water indicated that the industry standard staffing ratio is 12 FTEs per million people served. At present, Cal Water has only 9 FTEs serving a customer base of 2 million people, or roughly one-third the

standard level. This evaluation, conducted before the *Making Conservation a California Way of Life* regulations were introduced, already demonstrated a stark understaffing issue. The additional responsibilities introduced by the new regulations will undoubtedly intensify this challenge.

In light of mandated UWUO reductions and the extensive reporting and performance requirements associated with the MCCWL regulations, Cal Water has identified a need to expand its conservation program staffing.

While the use of consultants could provide short-term support, the ongoing and long-term nature of the regulatory requirements makes exclusive reliance on temporary staffing impractical. In particular, the data analysis, program tracking, and reporting obligations associated with the MCCWL framework require sustained institutional knowledge and continuity that are best supported through permanent staff.

Cal Water's staffing strategy therefore emphasizes strengthening internal capacity to manage conservation programs, lead outreach and customer engagement efforts, support customers, oversee ongoing CII activities, and fulfill reporting and compliance obligations. Consultants are expected to continue to play a targeted role by providing short-term, specialized expertise as needed, allowing flexibility while maintaining a strong in-house program foundation.

Consistent with this strategy, Cal Water has proposed in its 2024 GRC an increase in Conservation Department staffing from nine to fifteen positions. The six requested positions and their primary responsibilities are summarized in Table 5. At the time this plan was prepared, a final decision in the 2024 GRC had not yet been issued. As a result, it remains uncertain whether the CPUC will authorize the requested staffing increases necessary to support compliance with state conservation requirements.

Table 5. Proposed New Conservation Staff Positions

New Position	Responsibilities
Conservation Manager	• Program development/implementation/management • Budgeting • Staff oversight
Regional Conservation Coordinator (2 positions)	• Regional program implementation • District coordination • Customer engagement
Water Resource Sustainability Analyst	• Program tracking/analysis • Compliance assessment/reporting • Data management
Water Resource Sustainability Assistant	• Data entry • Analysis support • Compliance reporting support
Conservation Assistant	• Program application/rebate processing • Customer assistance • Data entry/processing

5.8 Summary of Water Conservation Program Strategy

Cal Water's conservation strategy for the East Los Angeles District integrates regulatory tools, pricing signals, system efficiency measures, customer-focused programs, and rigorous monitoring and reporting to achieve sustained reductions in water demand. This multi-layered approach reflects the need to meet evolving state conservation standards, support water supply reliability, and manage long-term cost-of-service impacts.

Centralized program administration provides consistency, economies of scale, and strong cost-effectiveness, while district-level implementation focuses outreach and resources where they are most needed. Foundational elements of the strategy include water waste prevention and enforcement, universal metering and conservation-oriented rate design, and proactive water loss management. These structural measures create the conditions for efficient water use and system performance.

Building on this foundation, customer conservation programs deliver direct savings through rebates, technical assistance, education, and market transformation initiatives. In response to *Making Conservation a California Way of Life* requirements, increasing emphasis is being placed on outdoor landscape efficiency and support for high-water-use residential and commercial customers. Ongoing program tracking, empirical savings evaluations, and CPUC and state reporting ensure that program performance is documented, savings assumptions remain evidence-based, and the District can demonstrate compliance with UWUO, CII, and water loss standards.

Together, these elements position conservation as a long-term resource management strategy that supports regulatory compliance, water supply reliability, and cost-effective water supply planning for the District.

6 Current and Requested Conservation Budget

Cal Water is proposing an increase in the East Los Angeles District's conservation budget in the 2024 General Rate Case (GRC). The proposed annual budget increases from $406,448 to $504,677, representing an increase of approximately 24 percent.

Although the District is projected to comply with its Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) under currently authorized conservation levels, this is not the case for distribution system water loss where modeling indicates the District would not comply with state water loss standards absent additional water loss management. The proposed increase reflects this need, as well as broader resource management considerations. The East Los Angeles District relies heavily on imported supplies from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, which faces ongoing supply uncertainty associated with the Colorado River and State Water Project. Expanding conservation is therefore intended to reduce dependence on high-cost and hydrologically uncertain imported supplies and to enhance long-term supply reliability and cost stability for customers.

6.1 Conservation Program Budget Components

The District's conservation budget consists of four primary components: (1) program implementation, (2) public information, (3) school education, and (4) administration and research. The program implementation budget is the largest component and covers the costs of delivering conservation programs, excluding marketing and internal staffing costs. The public information budget supports program marketing as well as broader conservation outreach and customer communications. The school education budget funds school-based conservation education programs offered within the District. The administration and research budget covers the District's allocated share of conservation staffing costs, along with expenditures for external consultants performing research, program evaluation, and water savings verification.

6.2 Conservation Program Budget Adjustments

In its 2024 GRC, Cal Water proposed three key adjustments to the currently authorized conservation program budget to address evolving regulatory and operational needs:

1. UWUO Compliance Budget Adjustment:

To support compliance with UWUO requirements, Cal Water conducted a detailed cost analysis using a representative portfolio of conservation measures. This analysis identified the measures and activity levels needed to achieve projected savings, estimated associated annual and cumulative water savings, and calculated the corresponding costs required to meet UWUO targets.

2. Adjustments for Supply-Impacted and High-Cost Districts:

Additional adjustments were proposed for districts affected by imported supply uncertainty and for those facing high incremental water supply costs. These adjustments allocate additional conservation resources to address supply reliability challenges and to pursue conservation as a cost-effective alternative to higher-cost supply development.

3. Adjustments to Mitigate Potential Implementation Feasibility and Cost-of-Service Concerns:

Because the first two adjustments resulted in substantial budget increases in some districts, a moderating adjustment was applied to limit potential cost-of-service impacts. This constraint effectively capped proposed program budget increases at no more than five times a district's currently authorized conservation budget, balancing regulatory compliance needs with affordability and implementation feasibility.

6.3 Conservation Program Budget Comparison

Figures 12 and 13 compare the East Los Angeles District's currently authorized conservation budget with the budget requested in the 2024 GRC. Overall, total conservation funding increases from $406,448 to $504,677, representing an increase of approximately 24 percent.

The most significant change is in the program implementation budget, which increases from $193,580 to $290,370—an increase of roughly 50 percent. As a result, the share of total conservation funding devoted to direct customer programs rises from 48 percent to 58 percent. This shift reflects a strategic prioritization of on-the-ground conservation measures designed to reduce demand for imported water supplies, enhance supply reliability, and moderate long-term wholesale water costs in a region dependent on Metropolitan Water District imports.

The public information budget decreases from $69,314 to $58,074, and its share declines from 17 percent to 12 percent. This reduction reflects efficiencies in marketing and outreach expenditures as funding is reallocated toward direct program implementation.

Similarly, the administration and research budget decreases slightly from $113,479 to $111,089, with its share declining from 28 percent to 22 percent. Although total conservation funding increases, a larger proportion of resources is directed toward customer-facing program delivery rather than administrative overhead.

The school education budget increases from $30,075 to $45,144, increasing its share from 7 percent to 9 percent. This adjustment supports continued community engagement and long-term water use awareness.

Taken together, the proposed budget represents both an expansion and a reprioritization. Total conservation funding increases by approximately one-quarter, and a larger share of resources is directed toward direct program implementation. While the District is projected to comply with its UWUO under baseline conservation levels, it is not projected to meet the state's real water loss performance standard without additional system improvements. Because water loss reduction activities are primarily funded through capital improvement programs, the conservation budget increase is principally aimed at strengthening demand management, reducing exposure to imported supply risk, and reinforcing conservation as a reliability- and cost-management strategy for East Los Angeles.

Figure 12. East Los Angeles District Conservation Budget: Current Authorized and Requested

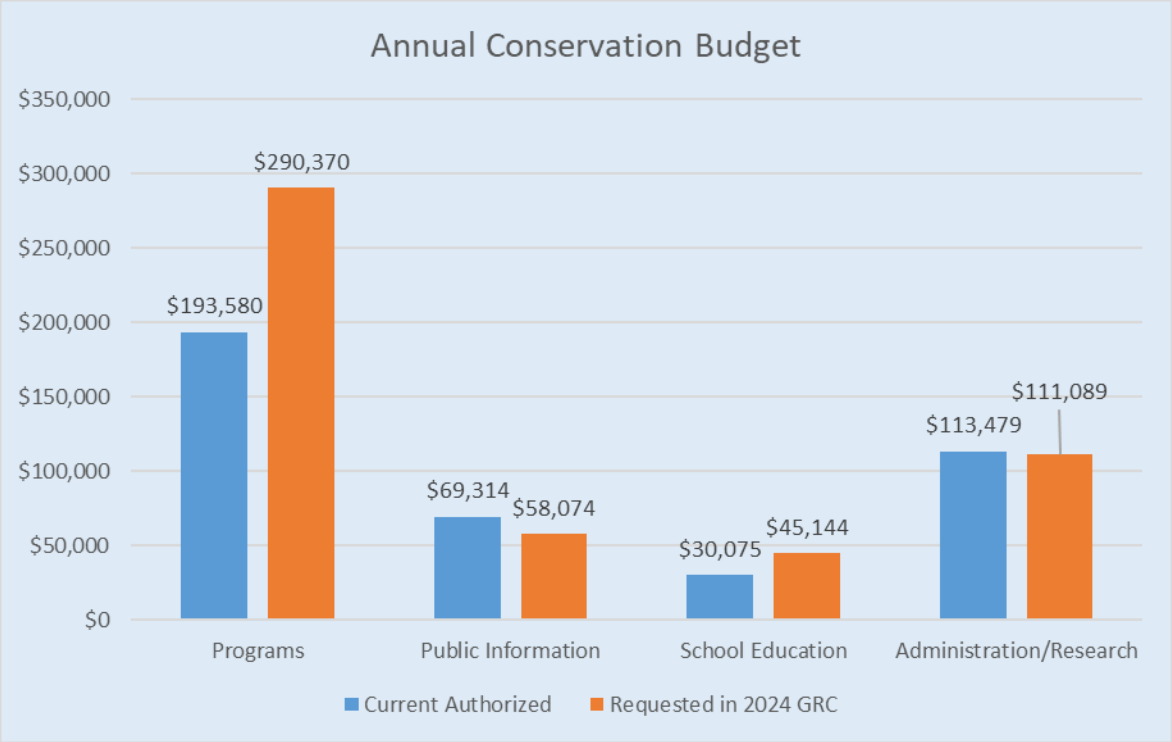
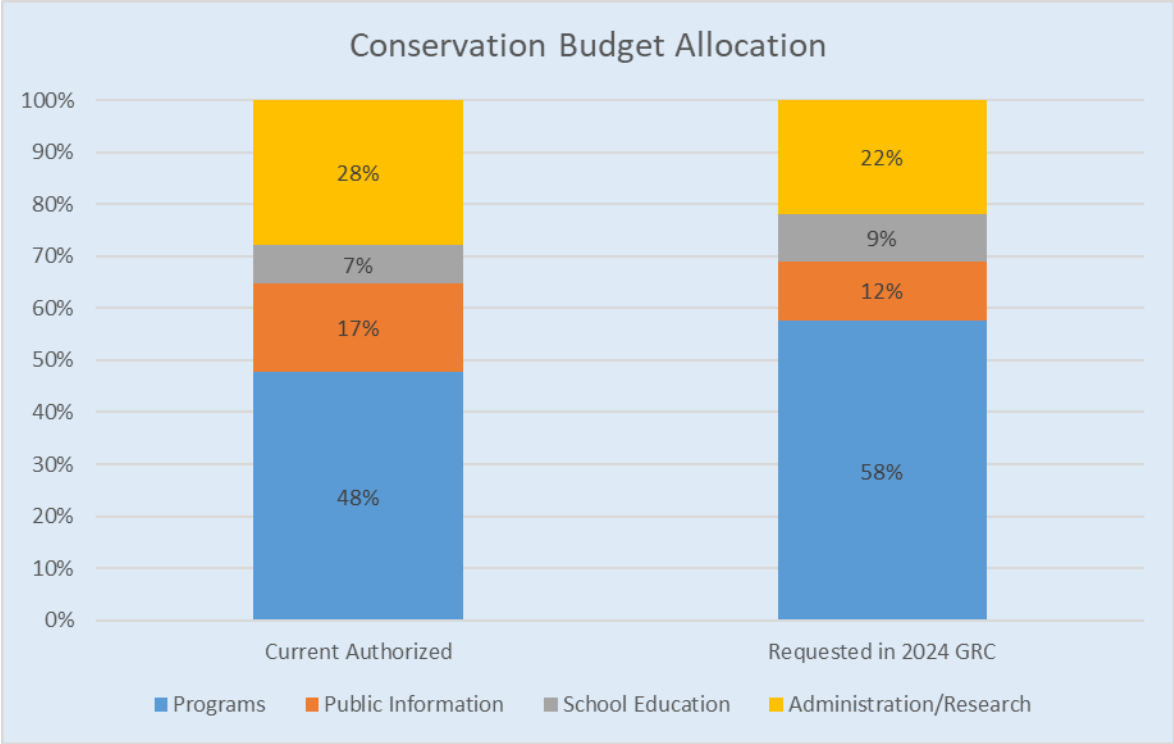


Figure 13. East Los Angeles District Conservation Budget Shares



7 Conclusion

The East Los Angeles District has achieved sustained reductions in water use over the past two decades through universal metering, conservation-oriented pricing, expanded customer programs, and state and federal efficiency standards. As documented in this plan, these efforts have enabled the District to meet or exceed historical conservation requirements—including compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009 and CPUC conservation goals—while continuing to provide reliable service.

Looking ahead, the primary regulatory driver is the State's Making Conservation a California Way of Life (MCCWL) framework, which establishes increasingly stringent efficiency standards and reporting requirements beginning in 2027 and extending through 2035 and beyond. Even where baseline projections indicate near-term compliance, maintaining compliance over time will require sustained implementation, performance tracking, and continued refinement of conservation programs.

The District's reliance on imported supplies from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California also introduces long-term resource and cost risk. Reduced Colorado River allocations, variability in State Water Project deliveries, environmental constraints in the Bay-Delta, and climate-driven hydrologic shifts heighten the potential for supply variability and rising wholesale costs. In this context, conservation serves not only as a compliance tool, but as a practical strategy for moderating demand and reducing exposure to imported supply volatility.

Under currently authorized funding and anticipated passive efficiency gains, the District is projected to comply with its UWUO but not the state's distribution system water loss standard over the planning horizon. Because water loss reduction is primarily addressed through capital investment in system improvements, the proposed conservation program emphasis is focused on strengthening demand management and enhancing overall supply resilience.

Cal Water's conservation strategy integrates rate design, system efficiency measures, and customer-focused programs within a centrally administered framework that promotes consistency and cost-effectiveness. Expanded program implementation—supported by monitoring, evaluation, and reporting—will help ensure that savings are measurable, sustained, and responsive to evolving regulatory and supply conditions.

Conservation will remain a core long-term resource strategy for the East Los Angeles District. Continued investment will support compliance with state efficiency standards, enhance supply reliability, and help moderate long-term cost pressures for customers. This Conservation Master Plan provides the framework for achieving these objectives during the 2026–2030 planning period and beyond.

Appendix I: Resolution to Adopt

CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE
1720 North First Street
San Jose, CA 95112-4598 *Tel:* (408) 367-8200

June 26, 2026

Mr. Ryan Bailey, Manager
Water Use Efficiency Branch
California Department of Water Resources
P.O. Box 942836
Sacramento, CA 94236-0001

Re: Adoption of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
California Water Service – East Los Angeles District

Mr. Bailey:

This letter serves as notice that California Water Service (Cal Water) has formally adopted this 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for our East Los Angeles District.

The attached resolution from Cal Water's Board of Directors on September 28, 2005 delegated authority for this approval to, among others, any Vice President. I have approved the attached UWMP and WSCP, which were developed by staff under my supervision in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act contained in the California Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.6.

If you have any questions regarding this UWMP or WSCP, please contact Jake Lam at the above mailing address, by telephone at (408) 367-8257, or by email at jlam@calwater.com.

Sincerely,

Kenneth G. Jenkins
Vice President, Water Resources Planning and Sustainability

Attachments – Resolution

cc: Scott Wagner – Director of Water Resources
James Crawford – District Manager, East Los Angeles District

CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE
1720 North First Street
San Jose, CA 95112-4598 *Tel:* (408) 367-8200

CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE COMPANY

RESOLVED, that this Board of Directors delegates its authority to approve Urban Water Management Plans as required under the Urban Water Management Planning Act contained in California Water Code 6, Part 2.6 to the President and Chief Executive Officer, any Vice President, the Corporate Secretary and any Assistant Secretary of California Water Service Company.

--oOo--

I, DAN L. STOCKTON, Corporate Secretary of California Water Service Company, a California corporation, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of certain resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of said corporation at a regular meeting of said Board duly called and held September 28, 2005, at which a quorum was present, that all Directors present voted in favor of said resolution, and that said resolution has never been annulled or revoked but is still in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto signed my name this 7th day of September, 2005.

Dan L. Stockton
Corporate Secretary