



Water Supply Assessment Report

Newland Capital Group

For Kirby Street Project

APN: 456-030-020

July 2023



- CIVIL / STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
- MUNICIPAL CONSULTANTS
- SURVEYORS / PLANNERS
- WATER RESOURCES
- TRANSPORTATION

Section I: Introduction

I.1 Purpose

Water Code §10910 (a)(b)(c)

The purpose of this Water Supply Assessment (WSA) Report is to satisfy the requirements of Water Code §10910 et seq. and Government Code §66473.7 as amended by Senate Bill 610 (SB 610) and Senate Bill 221 (SB 221) in 2001. SB 610 focuses on the content of a water supply agency's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and stipulates that when a project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and exceeds project size thresholds defined in the California Water Code, the appropriate water supply agency must provide an assessment on whether its total projected water supplies will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project. SB 610 applies to proposed residential developments of more than 500 dwelling units, or commercial, industrial, or mixed-use developments that exceed various thresholds for size. SB 221 requires water supply verification when a tentative map, parcel map, or development agreement for a project is submitted to a land use agency for approval. SB 221 applies to proposed residential developments of more than 500 dwelling units (with some exceptions). The need for an assessment or verification is determined by the lead agency for a project.

I.2 Project Description

The City of Hemet is the lead agency for the preparation of an environmental document as required by CEQA for the proposed Kirby Street Project (Project). The Project proposes construction of an 850,640 square foot warehouse building on approximately 44 acres, located south of Acacia Road and west of Kirby Street. The developer for the Project is Newland Capital Group, and the location is shown in Figure 2.

I.3 Projected Water Demand

Water Code §10910 (c)(1)

In the City of Hemet's (COH) 2020 UWMP adopted in July 2021, there is discussion of Eastern Municipal Water District's (EMWD) in EMWD's 2020 UWMP. The demand projections for the parcels covering the project site were estimated based on Light Industrial land use, with a total demand of 108.38 acre-feet per year (AFY). The total water demand for this project is estimated to be 25.81 AFY, which falls within the limits of estimated demand considered in the EMWD 2020 UWMP. The specific facilities needed to serve the Project's water demands will be defined in the design conditions phase of COH's New Development Process.

The City is within the boundaries of Eastern Municipal Water District's (EMWD) service area and historically has purchased minor amounts of water from EMWD for emergency purposes only (e.g., the City's groundwater supplies not enough to meet demands). (EMWD water supplies consist of treated imported water and groundwater. For the purpose of simplicity, the EMWD supply will be referred to as "treated imported water" in the balance of this Water Supply Assessment (WSA). EMWD is a wholesale water agency that obtains imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and also has its own groundwater

wells. EMWD prepared a 2020 Plan which is incorporated in the City’s 2020 Urban Water Management Plan by reference. In addition, the City provided its water use projections identified in this 2020 Plan to EMWD in five-year increments for a normal year, a single dry year, and a five consecutive year drought over the next 25 years.

I.4 Requirements

The City of Hemet has requested that **Cozad & Fox, Inc.** prepare a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) for the Project. Based on information provided by the developer and lead agency, the projected demand from the Project is within the limits of demand accounted for in the COH’s 2020 UWMP adopted in July 2021, and EMWD’s 2020 UWMP, which was adopted in June 2021. As authorized by Water Code §10910 (c) (2) – (3), COH has elected to incorporate information from the 2020 UWMP in this WSA (attached as Appendix A).

In accordance with Water Code §10910 (d) – (f), the WSA shall:

1. Identify any existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts relevant to the identified water supply for the Project and provide a description of the quantities of water received in prior years by the public water system under existing water supply entitlements, water rights, water service contracts.
2. If no water has been received in prior years by the public water system, identify other public water systems of water service contract holders that receive a water supply or have existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts to the same source of water as the public water system; and
3. If groundwater is included in the proposed supply, identify the groundwater basin or basins from which the Project will be supplied and include any applicable documentation of adjudicated rights to pump. If the basin is not adjudicated, regardless of whether the basin has been identified as over drafted, provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater pumped by the public water system for the past five years from any groundwater basin from which the Project will be supplied; and provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater from the basin or basins from which the Project will be supplied to meet the projected water demand associated with the Project.

If the proposed Project includes a “subdivision” of more than 500 residential dwelling units as defined by Government Code §66473.7 (a)(1), the public water system shall also provide verification as to whether the public water system is able or unable to provide a sufficient water supply based upon an analysis of whether water supplies available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years within a 20-year projection will meet the projected demand associated with the proposed subdivision which considers:

1. The historical record for at least 20 years.
2. The applicability of any urban water shortage contingency analysis.
3. The reduction in water supply for “specific water use sector” per an adopted resolution, ordinance, or contract; and

4. The amount of water that can be reasonably relied upon from specified supply projects.

This assessment is a technical, informational, and advisory opinion only. It is a supporting document for an environmental document and is not a commitment by the City of Hemet (COH) to supply water for the Project. The information included is based on information available at the time of the report and changing circumstances could affect COH's water supply evaluation presented in this document.

This assessment does not specifically address funding of new or existing supplies. The cost of water supplies will increase over time and the developer of this Project may be required to fund the acquisition of new, supplemental supplies, treatment facilities, potable, wastewater, or recycled water infrastructure, and water efficiency measures for existing customers. The extent of additional funding will be determined by COH and may take the form of a new component of connection fees or a separate charge. New customers may also be required to pay a higher commodity rate for water used than existing customers to help offset the rising costs of new supplies.

Prior to project construction, the developer of the Project is required to meet with COH staff to establish development design conditions, which will detail water, wastewater, and recycled water requirements to serve the Project. If there is a change in the circumstances detailed in this assessment, COH will address the changes in the development design conditions for the Project. Modifications at the development design conditions stage could reduce the amount of water available to serve the Project.

I.5 Background

CWC 10631 (a)

The City owns and operates a water distribution system that serves a portion of the City of Hemet. The City's service area covers approximately 5.25 square miles (approximately 19 percent of the City's municipal boundaries) and is located in the southwesterly part of Riverside County. It is generally bounded on the north by the City of San Jacinto and the west by the City of Menifee. The area surrounding the City is predominantly rural and supports farming and agricultural activity. The location of the City's water service area is shown in Figure 1 in the City of Hemet 2020 Urban Water Management Plan.

The City relies almost exclusively on groundwater pumped by its groundwater wells. The City's three active wells (Wells 2A, 10A, and 12) produce groundwater from the San Jacinto Basin which covers an area of approximately 60 square miles. The San Jacinto Basin is drained by the San Jacinto River and is recharged by surface runoff from adjacent mountains and hills, by rainfall directly on the valley floor and by return flow from water applied from overlying uses. The San Jacinto Basin serves as a natural storage reservoir and filtering system for wells constructed therein. In addition, the San Jacinto Basin has a Groundwater Replenishment Program which uses untreated imported water to recharge the San Jacinto Basin.

I.6 Urban Water Management Plan

The 2020 UWMP was adopted by the City of Hemet July 2021. This plan documents COH’s projected supplies and demands in five-year increments through the year 2045, certifies COH’s compliance with water use efficiency targets defined in the Water Conservation Act of 2009, and demonstrates COH’s supply reliability, even under dry year hydrologic conditions lasting multiple years. Demands shown in the 2020 UWMP are not project specific, but rather, projected in aggregate using the best available current and planned land use information over EMWD’s entire service area. The 2020 UWMP relies heavily on information and assurances contained within EMWD’s 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (MWD UWMP) when evaluating service area supply reliability. The 2020 MWD UWMP is attached as Appendix B.

I.7 Population Projection

CWC 10631 (a)

The City provides water service to an area with a current population of 30,433. The current and projected population table presents the current and projected population of the area encompassed by the City’s service area from CY 2020 to CY 2045. The City is projected to have a population of 33,386 by CY 2045.

The City initially reviewed the available historical populations within its service area for population growth trends. The City determined historical U.S. Census populations within its service area using DWR’s population tool (<https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/>). The City’s service area boundary was uploaded to DWR’s Population Tool in a “KML” file format (i.e., Google earth format). The KML file was originally created in a GIS shapefile format and converted into a KML format. The uploaded KML file represents the City’s service area boundary from 1990 to 2020. DWR’s Population Tool utilized U.S. Census data from 1990, 2000, and 2010. The calculated CY 2020 population (discussed in Section 5.4 (COH 2020 UWMP)) was used to determine compliance with the City’s SB X7-7 water use target for 2020 (discussed in Section 5.5 COH 2020 UWMP).

The City reviewed growth rate projections provided by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The data provided by SCAG was based on their “The 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan / Sustainable Communities Strategy of the SCAG”, dated September 2020, and incorporates demographic trends, existing land use, general plan land use policies, and input and projections through the year 2045 from the Department of Finance (DOF) and the US Census Bureau for counties, cities, and unincorporated areas within Southern California. As discussed in Section 3.1 (COH 2020 UWMP), the City’s service area covers approximately 19 percent of the City of Hemet’s municipal boundaries. Because the City’s service area includes mostly areas which are built out, the population within the City’s service area is not expected to grow significantly (compared to the remaining portions within the City’s municipal boundaries). The City historical population growth rate, which has been consistent over the past 25 years, has been used to estimate the projected populations within its service area through the year 2045. See Table 3-1 from COH 2020 UWMP below.

POPULATION – Current and Projected (from COH 2020 UWMP)

| Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| Population Served | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045(opt) |
| | 30,433 | 31,002 | 31,581 | 32,172 | 32,773 | 33,386 |

NOTES: The DWR Population Tool was used to estimate the 2020 population (See Section 5.4.1). Growth rates derived from historical populations obtained from the DWR Population Tool were applied to the 2020 population and projected through 2045 (See Section 3.4.1).

Section II: Identification of Supplies and Description of Quantities

CWC 10631 (h)

II.1 Overview of Supplies

The City’s water supply sources include groundwater pumped from the San Jacinto Basin and treated, imported water purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through Eastern Municipal Water District. The City’s main source of water supply is groundwater pumped from the San Jacinto Basin. A tabulation of the City’s historical water supplies is provided below.

| Calendar Year | System Water Supply Sources (AF) | | Total |
|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| | Groundwater | Purchased Water | |
| | San Jacinto Basin | Eastern Municipal Water District | |
| 2011 | 4,325 | 0 | 4,325 |
| 2012 | 4,495 | 0 | 4,495 |
| 2013 | 4,539 | 0 | 4,539 |
| 2014 | 4,376 | 81 | 4,458 |
| 2015 | 3,750 | 0.4 | 3,750 |
| 2016 | 3,631 | 198 | 3,829 |
| 2017 | 3,562 | 212 | 3,774 |
| 2018 | 2,175 | 1,649 | 3,824 |
| 2019 | 1,321 | 2,315 | 3,636 |
| 2020 | 2,603 | 1,288 | 3,891 |

EMWD's Water Supply Sources

| Type | Source | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Imported – Treated ⁽¹⁾ | Metropolitan Water District | 42,419 | 41,167 | 44,726 | 44,870 | 37,208 |
| Imported – EMWD Treated | Metropolitan Water District | 18,288 | 18,969 | 17,584 | 18,028 | 24,380 |
| Imported – Raw ⁽²⁾ | Metropolitan Water District | 503 | 501 | 642 | 547 | 216 |
| Groundwater ^{(3), (4)} | San Jacinto Groundwater Basin | 13,605 | 8,044 | 14,410 | 14,945 | 12,369 |
| Desalination | San Jacinto Groundwater Basin | 7,544 | 7,433 | 7,310 | 7,653 | 10,850 |
| Recycled Water ⁽⁵⁾ | Regional Water Reclamation Facilities | 44,016 | 40,676 | 39,642 | 46,042 | 51,601 |
| Total | | 126,375 | 116,790 | 124,314 | 132,085 | 136,624 |

1. EMWD increased treated imported water purchases in 2019 to offset groundwater pumping reductions made as part of its participation in MWD's Cyclic Storage Program.
2. Raw water total does not include replenishment water recharged under the Soboba Settlement Agreement.
3. Groundwater totals may include raw, brackish groundwater used to augment recycled water system for agricultural use.
4. A portion of the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin is adjudicated under the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster. EMWD pumping in this portion is subject to an adjusted base production right. EMWD also receives pumping credits for a portion of any Soboba Settlement recharge water unused by the Soboba Tribe.
5. Recycled water total excludes discharge but includes system losses (such as storage pond evaporation and incidental recharge). Due to the interconnected nature of EMWD's recycled water system, it is difficult to split retail and wholesale losses, therefore all recycled water losses are reported with the retail portfolio.

A. Wholesale Water Supply Portfolio

The City of Hemet purchases wholesale water from MWD through EMWD. EMWD imports raw and treated water from MWD to supplement the local water supplies of its wholesale agencies. In addition, EMWD has agreements to provide recycled water to some of its wholesale agencies. An annual breakdown of EMWD sales to wholesale agencies is shown in EMWD's Wholesale Water Supply Portfolio, Past 5 years (AFY) Table. Note that this table only documents sources of water sold by EMWD on a wholesale basis and does not include local supplies (such as groundwater) available and used by EMWD's wholesale agencies to meet customer demands.

EMWD's WHOLESALE WATER SUPPLY PORTFOLIO, PAST 5 YEARS (AFY)

| Type | Source | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Imported – Treated | Metropolitan Water District | 14,672 | 11,070 | 15,008 | 13,081 | 15,389 |
| Imported – Raw | Metropolitan Water District | 14,385 | 11,293 | 14,909 | 12,798 | 18,949 |
| Imported – Recharge (Raw) | Metropolitan Water District | 4,783 | 20,730 | 6,647 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled Water | Regional Water Reclamation Facilities | 1,878 | 1,619 | 1,285 | 1,757 | 1,793 |
| Total | | 35,718 | 44,712 | 37,849 | 27,636 | 36,131 |

- a. Table does not include local supply sources used by suppliers to which EMWD provides wholesale service.
- b. Raw water is imported and recharged by EMWD, LHMWD, and the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto for the Soboba Tribe under the Soboba Settlement Agreement, which requires a long-term average of 7,500 AFY to be recharged. MWD can pre-deliver recharge water. The annual volume of the 7,500 AFY requirement unused by the Soboba Tribe is credited to the agencies for use.
- c. Due to the interconnected nature of EMWD’s recycled water system, it is difficult to distinguish between retail and wholesale losses, therefore, all recycled water losses are reported in Table 2, which documents retail water supplies.

B. Projected Future Water Supply Portfolios

CWC 10631 (h)

The City’s water supply sources include groundwater pumped from the San Jacinto Basin and treated, imported water purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through Eastern Municipal Water District. These water supply sources will allow the City to provide sufficient water service now, and in the future.

The City is currently installing treatment to remove 1, 2, 3-Trichloropropane contamination from its San Jacinto Basin wells. The City plans to reactivate two wells (Wells 15 and 16) which were previously removed from service due to the 1, 2, 3-Trichloropropane treatment facility will be completed by 2022 and may already be in operation. The City will also construct new groundwater production wells to replace existing wells when necessary.

The City plans to construct two additional groundwater wells by 2025 to increase its total well production capacity. The City also plans to construct a new reservoir at its Echo Hills site to meet fluctuations in daily water demands, fire flow demands, and emergency conditions, as well as allow the City to pump water during off-peak power periods.

City of Hemet Programs (from COH 2020 UWMP)

| <input type="checkbox"/> | No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below. | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 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. | | | | | |
| Section 6.2.8 | Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP | | | | | |
| Name of Future Projects or Programs | Joint Project with other suppliers? | | Description (if needed) | Planned Implementation Year | Planned for Use in Year Type <i>Drop Down List</i> | Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier* <i>This may be a range</i> |
| | <i>Drop Down List (y/n)</i> | <i>If Yes, Supplier Name</i> | | | | |
| <i>Add additional rows as needed</i> | | | | | | |
| Construct 1,2,3-Trichloropropane Groundwater Treatment Facility | No | | Construct 1,2,3-TCP facility and reactivate two groundwater wells | 2022 | All Year Types | 2,200 |
| Construct Additional Groundwater Wells | No | | Construct two additional groundwater wells | 2025 | All Year Types | 2,000 |
| | | | | | | |

II.2 Wholesale Water Supplies

A. Written Contracts or Other Proof of Entitlement

Water Code §10910 (d)(2)(A)

If needed, the City of Hemet purchases water from EMWD. EMWD is one of the 26 member agencies that make up MWD. The statutory relationship between MWD and its member agencies establishes the scope of EMWD's entitlements from MWD. Typically, MWD does not set limits on the quantity of supply available to member agencies and MWD has provided evidence in the 2020 MWD UWMP that its supplies will meet member agency demands during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years within a 20-year projection.

During shortage events, the MWD Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP) is implemented in order to promote a reduction in demand by member agencies. Member agencies are allocated a portion of their anticipated demand with the assurance that a member agency will not see a retail shortage greater than the regional shortage. The WSAP includes adjustments for member agency population growth and investments in local resources. Member agency purchases are not limited under the WSAP, but any amount purchased over a member agency's allocation is charged at a much higher rate.

B. MWD Water Supplies

EMWD relies on MWD to provide approximately half of its retail water supply. The northern

portion of EMWD's service area is supplied by MWD's Mills Water Filtration Plant (WFP), while the southern portion of EMWD's service area is supplied by MWD's Skinner WFP. Untreated water from MWD is primarily treated at EMWD's Perris and Hemet WFPs with a small quantity that is delivered directly to agricultural customers. EMWD also imports water from MWD to supply wholesale customers.

EMWD plans to supply new water demands through a combination of additional imported water purchases from MWD, as well as ongoing projects and programs expanding EMWD's local water supply portfolio. The 2020 MWD UWMP provides information about MWD's supply reliability and projected demands. In this document, MWD states that it will be able to reliably supply projected member agency demands through 2045 even under historic single-dry and multiple-dry years. Unprecedented shortages are addressed in the Water Shortage Contingency Analysis and Catastrophic Supply Interruption Planning portions of the 2020 MWD UWMP.

EMWD actively coordinated with MWD staff during the development of the 2020 MWD UWMP, however, note that MWD does not provide supply projections for each member agency; instead, MWD uses a regional approach to developing projections. Demand for the entire Southern California region is calculated, and then, based on available information about existing and proposed local projects, MWD determines the amount of imported water needed during future years.

II.3 Quantification of Supplies

CWC 10631 (b)(2), (h)

New developments, including the Project, may be supplied with a combination of additional imported water and/or projects and programs expanding COH's local supplies, including groundwater. The actual quantities of the water supply sources available to the City during CY 2020 are summarized in the Retail Water Supplies Table below. The reliable quantities of projected water supply sources available to the City in five-year increments through CY 2045 during average years are summarized in Table 6-9. The reliability of these sources of supply are addressed in Section 7.2.3 (COH 2020 UWMP), including during normal years, single dry years, and five consecutive year droughts.

The City's projected quantities of groundwater supplies from San Jacinto Basin are based on historical long-term averages and available supplies during previous dry year conditions. The City's projected quantities of treated imported water supplies are based on meeting the remainder of the City's total water demands. As noted above, in the event treated imported water may be limited, the City has the flexibility to increase groundwater production from the San Jacinto Basin. Consequently, it is anticipated the City will have sufficient water supplies available to meet projected demands.

| Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Water Supply | Additional Detail on Water Supply | 2020 | | |
| Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool | | Actual Volume* | Water Quality Drop Down List | Total Right or Safe Yield* (optional) |
| Add additional rows as needed | | | | |
| Groundwater (not desalinated) | San Jacinto Basin | 2,603 | Drinking Water | |
| Purchased or Imported Water | Eastern Municipal Water District | 1,288 | Drinking Water | |
| | | | | |
| | Total | 3,891 | | 0 |
| <i>*Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.</i> | | | | |
| NOTES: | | | | |

| Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Water Supply | Additional Detail on Water Supply | Projected Water Supply * Report To the Extent Practicable | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2025 | | 2030 | | 2035 | | 2040 | | 2045 (opt) | |
| | | Reasonably Available Volume | Total Right or Safe Yield (optional) | Reasonably Available Volume | Total Right or Safe Yield (optional) | Reasonably Available Volume | Total Right or Safe Yield (optional) | Reasonably Available Volume | Total Right or Safe Yield (optional) | Reasonably Available Volume | Total Right or Safe Yield (optional) |
| Add additional rows as needed | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Groundwater (not desalinated) | San Jacinto Basin | 4,167 | | 4,245 | | 4,324 | | 4,405 | | 4,488 | |
| Purchased or Imported Water | Eastern Municipal Water District | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| | Total | 4,167 | 0 | 4,245 | 0 | 4,324 | 0 | 4,405 | 0 | 4,488 | 0 |
| <i>*Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOTES: The City purchases treated water from EMWD on an emergency basis to supplement groundwater supplies and for preventative maintenance. The City's purchases of water from EMWD are not anticipated to be a significant source of water supply. | | | | | | | | | | | |

i. Urban Water Management Plan Review

Water Code §10910 (f)(1)

The COH 2020 UWMP discusses projected groundwater use by COH and explains assumptions made about groundwater. In the following sections, portions of the 2020 UWMP are summarized or excerpted below for informational purposes.

ii. Groundwater Basin Description

Water Code §10910 (f)(2)

COH's service area overlies the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin, which is primarily comprised of alluvium-filled valleys carved into the elevated bedrock plateau of the Perris Block. The San Jacinto Groundwater Basin is generally considered a closed basin surrounded by impermeable bedrock mountains and hills. For groundwater management plan and reporting purposes, the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin is further separated into the Hemet/San Jacinto Management Plan Area, where the San Jacinto Fault Zone strongly influences the groundwater hydrology and is adjudicated under the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster, and the West San Jacinto Management

Plan Area, for which EMWD is the designated Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA).

The San Jacinto Groundwater Basin is delineated into eight groundwater management zones (GMZ) based on groundwater flow, groundwater divides, and changes in groundwater quality. The Hemet/San Jacinto Management Area is comprised of the Hemet South, Canyon, and San Jacinto Upper Pressure GMZs, as well as the Hemet North portion of the Lakeview/Hemet North GMZ. The West San Jacinto Basin covers the Perris North, Perris South, San Jacinto Lower Pressure, and Menifee GMZs, and the Lakeview portion of the Lakeview/Hemet North GMZ. EMWD produces water for potable use or blending in four of the GMZs: Perris North, Hemet South, San Jacinto Upper Pressure and Canyon. Desalter wells are located in the Perris South and Lakeview/Hemet North GMZs.

Detailed descriptions of each Management Zone and other additional information may be found in Chapter 6 of the 2020 UWMP attached as Appendix A of this WSA.

iii. Groundwater Management

Water Code §10910 (f)(2)

The San Jacinto Groundwater Basin is managed under two groundwater management plans. The Hemet/San Jacinto Groundwater Management Plan (HSJ Management Plan) covers the Hemet South, Canyon, San Jacinto Upper Pressure, and Hemet North portion of the Lakeview/Hemet North Groundwater Management Zones. The West San Jacinto Groundwater Basin Management Plan (WSJ Management Plan) covers the Perris North, Perris South, San Jacinto Lower Pressure, Menifee, and the Lakeview portion of the Lakeview/Hemet North Management Zones.

(1) Hemet/San Jacinto Groundwater Management Plan

In 2001, the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto, LHMWD, EMWD, and representatives of the private groundwater producers, with the Department of Water Resources (DWR) acting as an impartial mediator, began working on a groundwater management plan for the Hemet/San Jacinto Basin. The group discussed and resolved several controversial issues, including San Jacinto Tunnel seepage water, the Fruitvale Judgment and Decree, export of groundwater from the basins, and how to maximize the use of recycled water. As a result of their efforts, a final HSJ Management Plan was completed in 2007, and a Stipulated Judgment was entered with the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Riverside in April of 2013.

The HSJ Management Plan:

- Limits the amount of water being extracted from the basin free of the replenishment charge to a sustainable yield.
- Implements continued recharge of the basin using imported water through the Integrated Recharge and Recovery Program (IRRP).
- Ensures settlement claims by the Soboba Tribe are facilitated and accommodated.
- Expands the existing water production and water services system to meet future urban growth through the use of imported water recharged into the basin.

- Protects and/or enhances water quality in the Hemet/San Jacinto Basin.
- Supports cost-effective water supplies and treatment by the public agencies.
- Eliminates groundwater overdraft and enhances basin yield.
- Continues the monitoring program to promote and provide for best management and engineering principles to protect water resources.

Long-term groundwater management includes plans for artificial recharge using MWD replenishment water via permanent facilities through the IRRP Program. An agreement with the Soboba Tribe requires MWD to deliver, on average, 7,500 AFY of water for the next 30 years to EMWD, LHMWD, and the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto to be recharged into Hemet/San Jacinto Basin, fulfilling the Soboba Tribe's water rights, and addressing chronic groundwater overdraft. Since this agreement has gone into effect, MWD has fulfilled the average requirement of 7,500 AFY and in addition, has made pre-deliveries to buffer against dry periods where replenishment water may not be readily available.

EMWD's has the right to a long-term adjusted base production right of 7,303 AFY of groundwater under the HSJ Management Plan. EMWD's base production right was gradually adjusted downward on an annual basis until the long-term value was reached in 2019. EMWD also receives credits to pump a portion of any amount of water recharged under the Soboba Settlement Agreement that is not used by the Soboba Tribe. Volumes of EMWD's adjusted base production right and unused recharge water can be carried over into future years. Any pumping above these amounts is subject to replenishment fees.

(2) San Jacinto Groundwater Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan

In the West San Jacinto area, a cooperative groundwater management plan helps insure the reliability and quality of the water supply. In June 1995, EMWD adopted the WSJ Management Plan in accordance with the statutes in the California Water Code §10750 through §10755 resulting from the passage of AB 3030. The plan was adopted after extensive public outreach and meetings with interested individuals and agencies.

Implementation of the WSJ Management Plan began directly after its adoption. Initial efforts to implement the WSJ Management Plan included establishing an advisory committee; prioritizing the management zones; evaluating groundwater resources including establishing groundwater quality, level, and extraction monitoring programs; and conducting hydro-geophysical investigations. The West San Jacinto Groundwater Basin Management Plan Annual Report, which had been published annually since 1996, has been superseded by the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin GSP Annual Report.

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) was passed into law in 2014 and required that medium and high priority groundwater basins designated by the DWR be managed by GSAs. The San Jacinto Groundwater Basin was deemed a high priority basin by the DWR. Subsequently, EMWD notified the DWR of its intent to become the GSA for the non-

adjudicated portion of the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin in January 2017. EMWD performed an extensive public outreach effort to ensure that the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater would be considered in the process of forming the GSA, and in the development and implementation of this GSP. After EMWD staff conducted public workshops, reached out to stakeholder agencies (e.g., cities, counties, water districts, watermasters, and state agencies), and circulated notices in the press, the EMWD Board of Directors approved Resolution No. 2016-135 in December 2016, which formalized EMWD's intention to be the GSA for the West San Jacinto GSA Area and, EMWD's Board of Directors became the exclusive GSA for the western portion of the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin on April 24, 2017.

EMWD, as the GSA, initiated the development of the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin GSP in February 2019 and adopted and submitted the GSP to the DWR in November 2021. The purpose of the GSP is to define the conditions under which the groundwater resources of the West San Jacinto GSA Plan Area, which support agricultural, domestic, municipal, and industrial, and environmental uses, will be managed sustainably in the future. The adoption of the GSP represents the commitment of the West San Jacinto GSA to maintain long-term, sustainable use of groundwater resources within the West San Jacinto GSA Plan Area, as required by SGMA. Over the next 20 years, data will continue to be gathered, analyzed, and used to refine the estimated sustainable yield and understanding of the sources of and influences on degraded water quality. As the understanding of the West San Jacinto GSA Plan Area improves, the findings of this GSP will be evaluated and updated as necessary. The GSP documents a viable approach, determined by the GSA in collaboration with stakeholders and informed by the best available information, to maintaining the long-term sustainability of the groundwater resources within the West San Jacinto GSA Plan Area. The first San Jacinto Groundwater Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan Annual Report was submitted to DWR and published in March 2022 and will continue to be completed annually.

iv. Groundwater Recharge

EMWD has undertaken groundwater recharge operations with imported surplus MWD water within the Hemet/San Jacinto area since 1990, initially through the use of temporary facilities constructed under various pilot programs. Long term facilities for recharge were placed in operation under the IRRP, which plays an integral role in both the HSJ Management Plan and the Soboba Settlement Agreement. Facilities for the first phase of the IRRP include approximately 35 acres of basins/ponds for recharge, three extraction wells, three monitoring wells, modifications to two existing pump stations and pipelines within and adjacent to the San Jacinto River. EMWD is currently expanding its groundwater recharge and banking capabilities through Phase 1 of the Enhanced Recharge and Recovery Program (ERRP), the Santa Ana Conservation and Conjunctive Use Program (SARCCUP). Planned future phases of the ERRP will further expand the groundwater recharge and banking capabilities.

EMWD also contributes to the replenishment of the basin by providing recycled water to customers for use in lieu of private groundwater production. This program can deliver up to 8,540 AF annually to local agricultural users and the costs are borne jointly by EMWD, LHMWD, and the

Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto. Agreements that set limits on groundwater production and support portions of operational and maintenance costs have been in place since 2008.

v. Groundwater Pumping Rights

Water Code §10910 (f)

The Hemet/San Jacinto area forms the bulk of the eastern portion of COH’s service area and is adjudicated through the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster and managed under the HSJ Management Plan. The groundwater native to this region is generally of high quality and is a major source of municipal as well as private production.

(1) San Jacinto Basin – Historical and Projected Basin Production

Pursuant to DWR Bulletin 118, the total groundwater storage capacity of the San Jacinto Basin is estimated to be about 3,070,000 acre-feet. In 1975, the calculated amount of groundwater in storage was 2,700,000 acre-feet.

Pursuant to the “*Hemet/San Jacinto Groundwater Management Area, 2019 Annual Report*”, the best quality groundwater generally occurs along the San Jacinto River in the Canyon and San Jacinto Upper Pressure groundwater management zones, where there is significant municipal extraction. Additional information regarding the basin-wide water quality sampling program, including for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and Nitrate as Nitrogen, is provided in the San Jacinto Basin annual reports.

The City currently produces groundwater from the San Jacinto Basin. As discussed above, the City’s Base Production Rights to the San Jacinto Basin are 4,542 AFY. The City’s production from the San Jacinto Basin over the past five years has been tabulated in Section 6.1 (shown below from the COH 2020 UWMP) and ranges from 1,321 AFY to 3,631 AFY, with an average of 2,659 AFY. The City’s projected production from the San Jacinto Basin, over the next 25 years in five-year increments, is provided in Table 6-9 in the COH 2020 UWMP.

| Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Supplier does not pump groundwater. The supplier will not complete the table below. | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | All or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. | | | | | |
| Groundwater Type <i>Drop Down List</i> <i>May use each category multiple times</i> | Location or Basin Name | 2016* | 2017* | 2018* | 2019* | 2020* |
| <i>Add additional rows as needed</i> | | | | | | |
| Alluvial Basin | San Jacinto Basin | 3,631 | 3,562 | 2,175 | 1,321 | 2,603 |
| TOTAL | | 3,631 | 3,562 | 2,175 | 1,321 | 2,603 |

vi. Analysis of the Sufficiency of Groundwater

Water Code 10910 (f)(5)

Protecting the groundwater supply available to the COH is an important part of the COH's planning efforts. COH is actively working with other agencies and groups to ensure that groundwater will continue to serve as a reliable water resource in the future. This effort includes the replacement of groundwater extracted beyond a given basin's safe yield.

COH extracts groundwater within its service area under the HSJ Management Plan and the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin GSP. Under the HSJ Management Plan, imported water will be recharged in the Hemet/San Jacinto area to support groundwater extractions, while pumping in the GSA area, where groundwater levels have been rising, is planned to increase in the future.

B. Surface Diversion Rights

The City does not use self-supplied surface water sources to meet its water demands. The City purchases treated surface water supplies from MWD through EMWD, as discussed in Section 6.1 (COH 2020 UWMP). The City does not use stormwater to meet its water demands.

C. Recycled Water

CWC 10633 (c)

The project site does not have access to recycled water due to the lack of infrastructure to convey recycled water supplies to the City. Subject to the availability of recycled water, the City or EMWD would need to construct transmission and distribution facilities to deliver recycled water to customers within its service area.

D. Water Use Efficiency Measures

Water Code §10631 (e)

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBx7-7) set a requirement for water agencies to reduce their per capita water use by the year 2020. The overall goal is to reach a statewide reduction of per capita urban water use of 20 percent by December 31, 2020, with an intermediate 10 percent reduction by December 31, 2015. Demand reduction can be achieved through both conservation and the use of recycled water as a potable demand offset. COH's retail customers used approximately 125 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) in 2020, which exceeds the per capita use water use efficiency target set under SBx7-7 of 176 gpcd.

In 2018, California passed Assembly Bill 1668 (AB 1668) and Senate Bill 606 (SB 606), collectively known as the Making Conservation a California Way of Life legislation. AB 1668 and SB 606 will require additional increases in water use efficiency beyond the targets set under SBx7-7. Rulemaking for AB 1668 and SB 606 remains in progress.

The City established the position of Water Quality/Conservation Specialist in 1992. This position is responsible for the City's water conservation program as well as customer service and water quality testing. Water conservation activities include conducting water audits for residential, commercial, and institutional/governmental customers as well as providing appropriate recommendations regarding improvements that will result in water savings.

The City distributes water conservation kits with low-flow showerheads and faucets, aerators, toilet tank bags and leak detection tablets, and low-flow hose nozzles per customer request, during residential water audits, and at local community events. Low flow devices are also available at the City Corporation Yard for the City's customers to pick up.

EMWD, in partnership with MWD implement region-wide rebate programs through MWD's SoCal "Water\$mart" program. Because the City lies within EMWD's service area, the City's qualifying residential customers are eligible for rebates for high-efficiency washing machines, high-efficiency toilets, energy star dishwashers, weather-based irrigation controllers, rain barrels and pool covers. The rebate application along with a list of qualifying appliances, are listed on MWD's "Be Water Wise" website. During CY 2015 through CY 2020, the City's customers were eligible for rebates provided by MWD through EMWD.

E. Local Resources Documentation

i. Written Contracts or Other Proof

Water Code §10910 (d)(2)(A)

The following is a list of documents related to COH's local water supply:

- COH 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (July 2021): COH's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan is attached as Appendix A. This plan supplies additional information on COH, its service area, water management, and supply capabilities.
- Hemet/San Jacinto Groundwater Management Area – 2021 Annual Report (May 2022): This annual report contains detailed information on the history and progress of groundwater management and the groundwater monitoring program in the Hemet/San Jacinto area.
- Hemet/San Jacinto Groundwater Management Area – Water Management Plan: This plan was developed by stakeholders in the Hemet/San Jacinto area to provide a foundation to guide and support responsible water management into the future. The plan was finalized in 2007.
- San Jacinto Groundwater Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan – 2022 Annual Report (March 2022): This annual report contains detailed information on the history and progress of groundwater management and the groundwater monitoring program in the West San Jacinto area (including Perris and Menifee) for water years 2019 through 2021. This report can be found on SGMA's website (sgma.water.ca.gov).
- Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin (September 2021): As the GSA, EMWD developed the GSP to define the conditions under which the groundwater resources of the West San Jacinto Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) Plan Area will be managed sustainably in the future. This plan can be found on EMWD's website (www.emwd.org).

With respect to the Water Use Efficiency Ordinance that will result in additional supplies through conservation:

- The County of Riverside Board of Supervisors approved an update to Ordinance Number

859 on October 20, 2009, requiring water efficient landscaping in any new development requiring a permit.

- COH’s Administrative Code requires water efficient landscaping in new developments and water efficiency by all customers.

ii. Future Water Projects

CWC 10631 (f)

The City’s water supply sources include groundwater pumped from the San Jacinto Basin and treated, imported water purchased from MWD through EMWD. These water supply sources will allow the City to provide sufficient water service now, and in the future.

The City is currently installing treatment to remove 1, 2, 3-Trichloropropane contamination from its San Jacinto Basin wells. The City plans to reactivate two wells (Wells 15 and 16) which were previously removed from service due to the 1, 2, 3-Trichloropropane contamination. The City anticipates the 1, 2, 3-Trichloropropane treatment facility will be completed by 2022. The City will also construct new groundwater production wells to replace existing wells when necessary.

The City plans to construct two additional groundwater wells by 2025 to increase its total well production capacity. The City also plans to construct a new reservoir at its Echo Hills site to meet fluctuations in daily water demands, fire flow demands, and emergency conditions, as well as allow the City to pump water during off-peak power periods.

| Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency’s water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below. | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 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. | | | | | |
| Section 6.2.8 | Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP | | | | | |
| Name of Future Projects or Programs | Joint Project with other suppliers? | | Description (if needed) | Planned Implementation Year | Planned for Use in Year Type <i>Drop Down List</i> | Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier* <i>This may be a range</i> |
| | <i>Drop Down List (y/n)</i> | <i>If Yes, Supplier Name</i> | | | | |
| <i>Add additional rows as needed</i> | | | | | | |
| Construct 1,2,3-Trichloropropane Groundwater Treatment Facility | No | | Construct 1,2,3-TCP facility and reactivate two groundwater wells | 2022 | All Year Types | 2,200 |
| Construct Additional Groundwater Wells | No | | Construct two additional groundwater wells | 2025 | All Year Types | 2,000 |
| *Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3. | | | | | | |
| NOTES: | | | | | | |

Section III: Demands

III.1 Projected Water Use

CWC 10635 (a)/10631 (h) (d)(4)(A) & (B)(i-ii)

The City's projected water demands are provided in five-year increments over the next 20 years (through CY 2045) in Table 4-3 (COH 2020 UWMP). The City's projected water demands and water supplies during a normal year, a single dry year, and a five consecutive year drought are provided in Chapter 7 (COH 2020 UWMP). The projected water demands for each of the City's water use sectors are provided in Table 4-2.

The City's water demands were projected based on a review of the SB X7-7 calculations discussed in Chapter 5 (including the SB X7-7 water use target for 2020) (COH 2020 UWMP), existing water use factors based on recent water demands, and the total population projections based on land use trends within the City. The projected water demands for the water use sectors were based on the percentage breakdown of water demands from each individual water use sector in CY 2020 (the percentages were then applied to the projected total water demands). A discussion of the City's water supplies from EMWD, a wholesaler, is discussed in Section 6.2 (COH 2020 UWMP). As discussed in Section 2.6 (COH 2020 UWMP), the City has coordinated its water demand projections with EMWD for each water use sector.

The City's water demand projections incorporate water savings, or "passive savings", which are the result of implementation of new plumbing codes along with consumer awareness of the need to conserve water. Division 3, Section 82 of the City's Municipal Code "Water Conservation Plan", which was amended through the adoption of Ordinance No. 1894 adopted in January 2015 (discussed in Section 9.2 (COH 2020 UWMP)), includes methods for current and ongoing reduction in water use and water waste. Prior to adoption of Ordinance No. 1894, the City's water use rate ranged from approximately 155 gallons per capita day to 195 gallons per capita day (from 1995 through 2004). As identified in Section 5.5 (COH 2020 UWMP), the City's actual water use rate during CY 2020 was 114 gallons per capita per day which is a decrease of up to 81 gallons per capita per day from the recent historical water use and includes passive savings. The City's projected water demands, incorporate water use targets less than its established SB X7-7 water use target for 2020 and incorporate ongoing water passive savings and reduced water use. As indicated in Table 4-5, estimated future water savings have been considered as part of the City's water use projections.

| Submittal Table 4-5 Retail Only: Inclusion in Water Use Projections | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? (Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook) <i>Drop down list (y/n)</i> | 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 4.2.6 and Chapter 8 |
| Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? <i>Drop down list (y/n)</i> | Yes |
| NOTES: | |

III.2 Project Demands

The Project is proposing construction of an 850,640 square foot warehouse building on approximately 44 acres, located south of Acacia Road and west of Kirby Street. In the 2020 UWMP, the demand projections for the parcels covering the project site were estimated based on Light Industrial land use, with a total demand of 108.38 AFY.

2020 UWMP LAND USE DEMAND ESTIMATE

| Land Use Category | Average Day Demand (gpd) | Annual Demand (AFY) |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Light Industrial | 96,690 | 108.38 |
| Total | 96,690 | 108.38 |

Based on the land use information provided by the developer and the lead agency, the total water demand for this project is estimated to be 25.81 AFY, which is within the limits of estimated demand considered in the 2020 UWMP.

PROJECT SPECIFIC DEMAND ESTIMATE

| Land Use Category | Average Day Demand (gpd) | Annual Demand (AFY) |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Business Park/Light Industrial/Warehouse | 23,023 | 25.81 |
| Total | 23,023 | 25.81 |

III.3 Water Waste Prevention Ordinance

CWC 10631 (e), (1)(A), (B), (i-vii)

Waste is defined as any excessive, unnecessary, or unwarranted use of water, including but not limited to any use which causes unnecessary runoff beyond the boundaries of any property as

served by its meter and any failure to repair as soon as reasonably possible any leak or rupture in any water pipes, faucets, valves, plumbing fixtures, or other water service appliances. In January 2015, Division 3, Section 82 of the City’s Municipal Code was amended under the adoption of Ordinance No. 1894 (see Appendix K in COH 2020 UWMP). Division 3, Section 82 of the City’s Municipal Code established water waste prevention measures and staged water supply shortage reduction actions in order to prevent any water use practices that the City deems as “wasteful”. The adoption of Ordinance No. 1894 was part of a comprehensive water shortage planning effort to manage the City’s response to any water supply challenges it may encounter. The City will review and update as necessary when DWR publishes urban water use targets for its service area in accordance with SB 606 and AB 1668 regulations.

III.4 Database of Proposed Projects

Water Code §10910 (c)(3)

To develop the projections used in this WSA, COH uses a development tracking database that assesses future water demands for specific projects. COH uses this database to help plan for future water supply and infrastructure needs by monitoring new projects through various stages of development. Subject to COH’s approval of this WSA, information associated with this Project will be updated in the supply and demand projections COH uses for planning. Changes in density and land use are also tracked in this database for planning purposes. The developer is required to notify COH if any changes to project density or land use occur.

Section IV: Evaluation of Supply and Demand

CWC 10635 (a), 10631 (d)(1)(2), (4)(A)(B)(i)

IV.1 Supply and Demand Evaluation under Historic Conditions

COH’s 2020 UWMP includes an evaluation of COH’s water supply reliability under a range of potential hydrologic conditions. The City’s current and projected water demands are provided in five-year increments over the next 25 years (through CY 2045) in Tables 4-1, 4-2, and 4-3. The City’s total water demands were projected based on a review of the SB X7-7 calculations which are discussed in Chapter 5 (COH 2020 UWMP) (including the SB X7-7 water use target for 2020), current water use factors based on recent water demands, and the total population projections based on land use trends within the City.

The City provides water service to individual “water use sectors” as identified by the California Water Code. The water use sectors supplied by the City are discussed in Section 4.2.1. (COH 2020 UWMP). The water use for each of these sectors during CY 2020 is provided in Table 4-1 (COH 2020 UWMP). The projected water use for each individual water use sector is provided in Table 4-2 below and is based on the percentage breakdown of water use from each individual water use sector in CY 2020 (the percentages were then applying to the projected total water use).

| Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Use for Potable and Non-Potable ¹ Water - Projected | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Use Type | Additional Description (as needed) | Projected Water Use ² <i>Report To the Extent that Records are Available</i> | | | | |
| <u>Drop down list</u> May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool | | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 (opt) |
| Add additional rows as needed | | | | | | |
| Single Family | | 1,607 | 1,638 | 1,667 | 1,700 | 1,731 |
| Multi-Family | | 1,193 | 1,215 | 1,238 | 1,261 | 1,285 |
| Commercial | | 892 | 909 | 926 | 943 | 961 |
| Landscape | | 342 | 348 | 355 | 361 | 368 |
| Losses | | 133 | 135 | 138 | 140 | 143 |
| TOTAL | | 4,167 | 4,245 | 4,324 | 4,405 | 4,488 |
| ¹ Recycled water demands are NOT reported in this table. Recycled water demands are reported in Table 6-4. measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3. ² Units of | | | | | | |
| NOTES: | | | | | | |

COH’s 2020 UWMP discusses the supply reliability for COH during dry years. COH expects its local supplies to remain highly reliable and resilient, even under severe hydrologic conditions.

IV.2 Contingency Planning

COH maintains a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) that aims to reduce demand during water shortage using significant penalties for wasteful water use. COH’s WSCP details demand reductions for several stages of shortage. Additional information about contingency planning is included in Chapter 8 of COH’s 2020 UWMP.

The WSCP was last updated in July 2021, and is located in COH Chapter 10 of the 2020 UWMP.

Section V: Water Supply Assessment

V.1 Potable Water

From a facilities perspective, the Project may be conditioned to construct off-site and on-site water facilities needed to distribute water throughout the project area. Prior to construction, the developer should contact COH staff to establish development design conditions and determine if any revisions are required to the master plan.

EMWD plans to supply new water demands in its service area, including the Project, through a combination of additional imported water purchases from MWD and the ongoing development of EMWD’s local supply resources.

V.2 Duration of Approval

This assessment will be reviewed every three years until the Project begins construction. The Project applicant shall notify COH when construction has begun. The review will ensure that the information included in this assessment remains accurate and no significant changes to either the Project or COH’s water supply have occurred. Furthermore, if the environmental document for

the Project is not certified within three years after the adoption of this WSA, the WSA may be updated at such time if there are changed circumstances warranting updated analysis. If the environmental document is certified within three years of the adoption of the WSA, then the applicant shall provide updates to COH every three years on the status of the Project until construction commences; however, in such an instance, the WSA shall not be amended or invalidated by COH. If neither the Project applicant nor the lead agency contacts COH within three years of approval of this WSA, it is assumed that the Project no longer requires the estimated water demand calculated, and the demand for this project will not be considered in assessments for future projects. The assessment provided by this document will then become invalid.

V.3 Conclusion

COH relies on EMWD and local resources (groundwater) to meet the needs of its growing population. MWD demonstrated in the 2020 MWD UWMP that with the addition of all water supplies, existing and planned, MWD has the ability to meet all of its member agencies projected supplemental demand through 2045, even under a repeat of historic multiple-year drought scenarios.

Based on present information and the assurance that MWD is engaged in identifying solutions that, when combined with the rest of its supply portfolio, will ensure a reliable long-term water supply for its member agencies, COH has determined that it will be able to provide adequate water supplies to meet the potable water demand for this project as part of its existing and future demands.

In the event that the lead agency determines adequate water supply exists for the Project, the developer of this project is required to meet with COH Development Services staff to establish development design conditions. The development design conditions will detail water, wastewater, and recycled water requirements to serve the Project. An agreement may be developed prior to construction if additional funding is determined to be required to reduce existing customer demand on imported supplies through the expansion of local resources or implementation of additional conservation programs. If required, this reduction of existing customer demand on imported water supplies would free up allocated imported water to be used to serve this Project during multiple dry year conditions. The amount of funding will be determined by COH (if required) and may take the form of a new component of connection fees or a separate charge.

If there is a change in the circumstances detailed in this assessment, COH will address the changes in the development design conditions for the Project. Modifications at the development design conditions stage could reduce the amount of water available to serve this Project.

Section VI: Conditions of Approval

This assessment is not a commitment to serve the project, but a review of COH supplies based on present information available. This assessment is conditioned on MWD's ability to continue to supply imported water to meet EMWD's and COH's requirements, including the requirements for

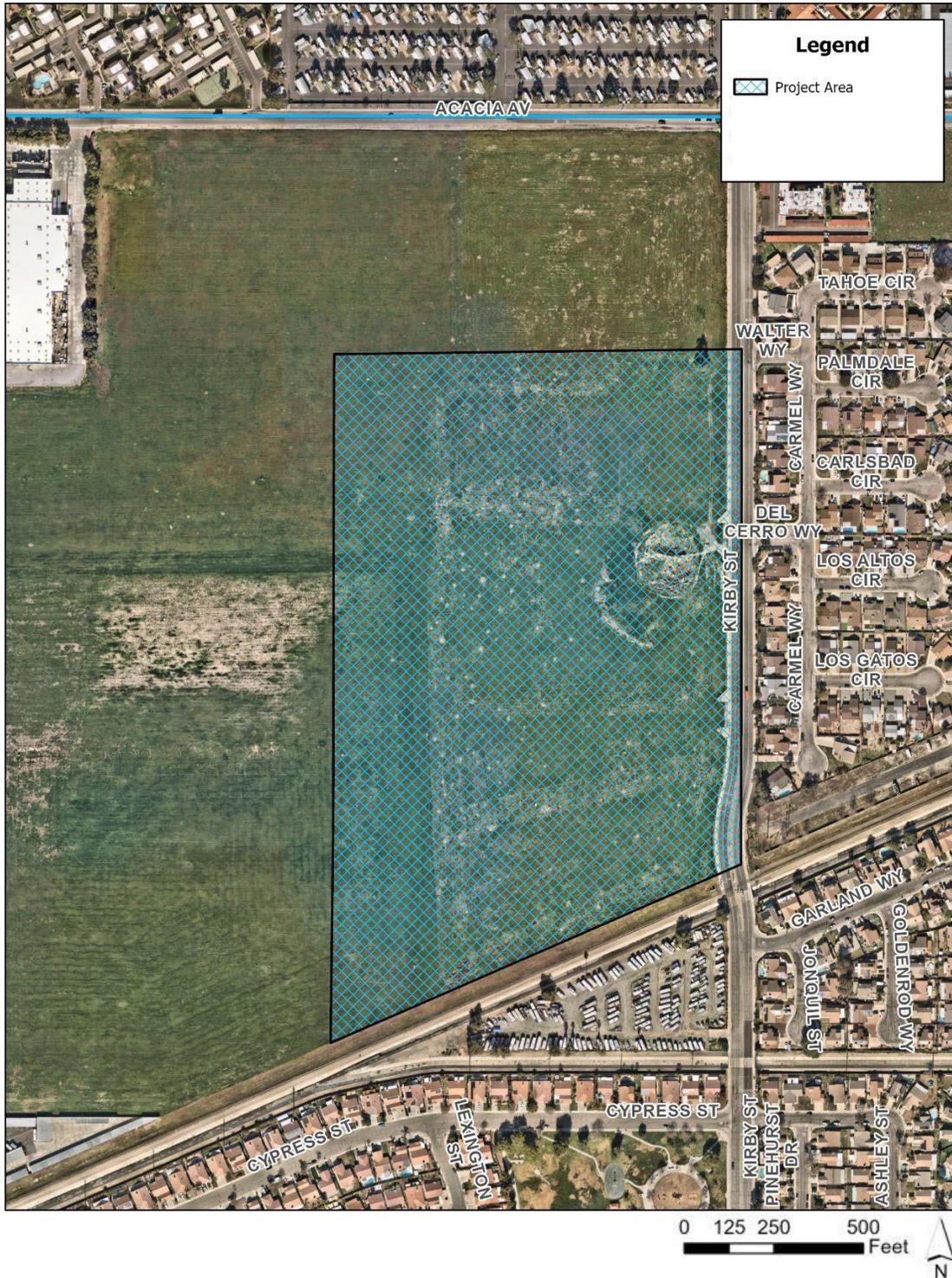
the evaluated Project area. This project is subject to any special or additional requirements imposed by COH, MWD or EMWD on such deliveries, including increased pricing or a different pricing structure.

The lead agency for the Project is responsible for evaluating the adequacy of the water supply assessment and making the ultimate decision of the sufficiency of the water supply. The developer for the Project is responsible for keeping COH informed about progress in the planning and development of the Project. The Project applicant will contact COH with Project status information and updates every three years until the Project begins construction. This will ensure that the information included in this assessment remains accurate and no significant changes to either the project or COH's water supply have occurred. Furthermore, if the environmental document for the Project is not certified within three years after the adoption of this WSA, the WSA may be updated at such time if there are changed circumstances warranting updated analysis. If the environmental document is certified within three years of the adoption of the WSA, then the applicant shall provide updates to COH every three years on the status of the Project until construction commences; however, in such instance, the WSA shall not be amended or invalidated by COH. If neither the Project applicant nor the lead agency contacts COH within three years of approval of this WSA, it is assumed that the Project no longer requires the estimated water demand calculated, and the demand for this Project will not be considered in assessments for future projects. The assessment provided by this document will then become invalid.

If the lead agency determines an adequate water supply exists for this project, to the greatest extent possible. Details about the feasibility of recycled water use shall be included in the development design conditions for the Project.

Section VII: Figures

FIGURE 1: PROJECT LOCATION



Water Supply Assessment Report

Supplemental Information

Appendix A

COH – 2020 Urban Water Management Plan

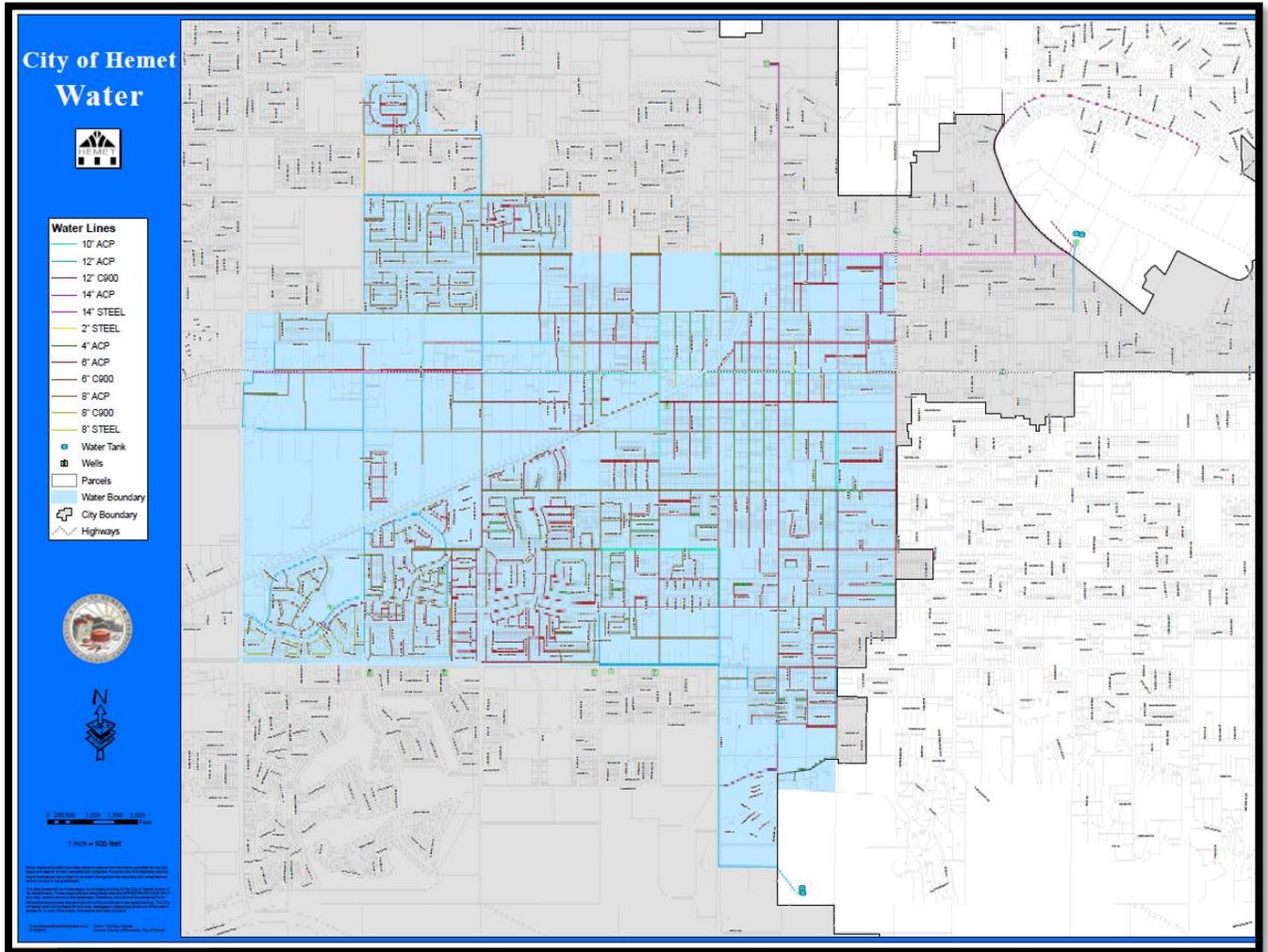
Appendix B

COH Water Distribution System Service Area

Appendix A

<https://www.hemetca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/7384/FINAL-City-of-Hemet-2020-UWMP-and-Water-Shortage-Contingency-Plan>

Appendix B



City of Hemet Water Distribution System Service Area (blue shaded area)