Water Supply Assessment Report

Canterwood Project

February 21, 2018

Water Supply Assessment Report for the Canterwood Project

Section I – Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Water Code 10910 (a) (b) (c)

The purpose of this Water Supply Assessment (WSA) Report is to satisfy the requirements under Senate Bill 610 (SB610), Water Code Section 10910 et seq., Senate Bill 221 (SB221), and Government Code Section 66473 that adequate water supplies are or will be available to meet the water demand associated with a proposed project. SB610 focuses on the content of a water supply agency's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and stipulates that when an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required in connection with a project, 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. SB610 applies to a proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units, or large commercial, industrial or mixed use development. SB221 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. SB221 applies to proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units with some exceptions. The need for an assessment or verification is determined by the lead agency for the project.

1.2 Project Description

The County of Riverside is the lead agency for the preparation of an EIR pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21000, and et seq. for the Canterwood Project (Proposed Project). The Proposed Project is located on approximately 158 acres in the County of Riverside and consists of a master-planned, low density and medium density residential community of up to 574 dwelling units, along with roughly 26 acres of open space for conservation. The Proposed Project is located within the general area bounded by Leon Road to the west, Holland Road to the north, Eucalyptus Road to the east, and Craig Avenue to the south. The estimated annual demand for the Proposed Project is 382 acre-feet (AF). The land use considered for the project area in the 2015 UWMP demand projection was medium density residential. These land uses are consistent with the Proposed Project and the demand for this project is therefore anticipated to be within the limits of projected demand accounted for in the 2015 UWMP and is included in the projected demand shown in Table 8 of this WSA. The developer for the Proposed Project is Sun Holland, LLC, and the location is shown in Figure 2.

1.3 Requirements

The County of Riverside has requested that Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) prepare a WSA for the Proposed Project. EMWD has confirmed that the projected demand from the Proposed Project is within the limits of demand accounted for in EMWD's 2015 UWMP, which was adopted in June 2016. As authorized by Water Code Section 10910 (c)(2), EMWD has elected to incorporate information from the 2015 UWMP (attached as Appendix A) in this WSA.

In accordance with Water Code Section 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 Proposed 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, or 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 Proposed 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 overdrafted, 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 Proposed 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 Proposed Project will be supplied to meet the projected water demand associated with the Proposed Project.

If the Proposed Project includes a "subdivision" of more than 500 residential dwelling units as defined by Government Code Section 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, advisory opinion only. It is a supporting document for an EIR and is not a commitment by EMWD to supply water for the Proposed Project. The information included is based on information available at the time of the report and changing circumstances could affect EMWD'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 will be required to fund the acquisition of new, supplemental supplies, treatment or recycled water facilities, and water efficiency measures for existing customers. The extent of additional funding will be determined

by EMWD 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 Proposed Project is required to meet with EMWD staff to develop a plan of service, which will detail water, wastewater, and recycled water requirements to serve the Proposed Project. If there is a change in the circumstances detailed in this assessment, EMWD will address the changes in the plan of service for the Proposed Project. Modifications at the plan of service stage could reduce the amount of water available to serve the Proposed Project.

1.4 Background

EMWD was formed in 1950 and annexed into the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) in 1951 to deliver imported water. In 1971, EMWD assumed the additional role of a groundwater producer with the acquisitions of the Fruitvale Mutual Water Company. Presently, EMWD's supply portfolio includes desalinated groundwater, recycled water, potable groundwater and imported water.

EMWD provides both retail and wholesale water supplies to a service area encompassing over 500 square miles with an estimated population of over 760,000 people. Agencies through which EMWD provides water supplies indirectly via wholesale service include the following:

- City of Hemet Water Department
- City of Perris / North Perris Water System
- City of San Jacinto Water Department
- Lake Hemet Municipal Water District (LHMWD)
- Murrieta Division of Western Municipal Water District (WMWD)
- Nuevo Water Company
- Rancho California Water District (RCWD)

1.5 Urban Water Management Plan

Water Code 10910 (c) (1)

In June of 2016, the EMWD Board of Directors adopted the 2015 UWMP. This plan details information on EMWD's projected supplies and demands in five-year increments through the year 2040, and reports EMWD's progress on water use efficiency targets as defined in the Water Conservation Act of 2009. The 2015 UWMP shows that the majority of EMWD's existing and future planned demand is to be met through imported water delivered by MWD. Demand for EMWD shown in the 2015 UWMP is projected across the District as a whole and is not project specific. The 2015 UWMP relies heavily on information and assurances contained within MWD's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP-MWD) when determining supply reliability. The 2015 UWMP-MWD is attached as Appendix B.

1.6 Population Projection

In 2015, EMWD updated the population projections from its 2010 UWMP using information from the District's Database of Proposed Projects and the 2015 Empire Economics Absorption Study. EMWD's prior UWMP used the Riverside County Center for Demographic Research (RCCDR) 2010

Projection, which considers land use and land agency information to develop future population projections, which was adopted by the Western Riverside Council of Governments.

Consistent with the significant percentage of undeveloped land within EMWD's service area, growth is anticipated to continue throughout the 2015 UWMP's 25-year planning horizon (as shown below in Table 1). Currently, approximately 40 percent of the District's service area is built out. As population and the associated water demands increase, EMWD will increase the amount of water imported via MWD. Alternatively, local supply projects may eventually offset some of the imported water increases.

Table 1: Projected Population (2020 - 2040)

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
EMWD – Retail Service Area	617,100	699,800	784,100	864,200	939,100
City of Hemet Water Department	26,900	27,900	28,900	29,800	30,800
City of Perris / North Perris Water System	13,100	13,800	14,500	15,100	15,800
City of San Jacinto Water Department	16,100	18,500	20,800	23,100	25,500
Lake Hemet Municipal Water District	47,200	51,400	55,500	59,400	63,700
Nuevo Water Company	2,600	3,000	3,400	3,900	4,300
Other (Murrieta Division, etc.)	5,000	6,200	7,600	8,700	10,100
Rancho California Water District	128,500	146,500	160,400	174,400	185,300
Total	**856,500**	**967,100**	**1,075,200**	**1,178,600**	**1,274,600**

(1) Data Sources: American Community Survey, Empire Economics, EMWD, RCCDR, United States Census.

Section 2 – Identification of Supply and Quantity

Water Code 10910 (d)(1)

2.1 Overview of Supplies

EMWD has four sources of water supply: imported water purchased from MWD, local potable groundwater, local desalinated groundwater, and recycled water. On average from 2010 through 2015, EMWD's water supply portfolio averaged approximately 57 percent imported water, 10 percent groundwater, 4 percent desalinated groundwater, and 29 percent recycled water. These figures include water that was indirectly served as wholesale water. Please note that the average proportion of imported water in EMWD's water supply portfolio was affected by sizeable reductions in 2015 (relative to prior years) due to the mandatory water use restrictions enacted by the State Water Resources Control Board in response to severe statewide drought conditions. An annual breakdown of EMWD's supplies is shown in Table 2, which summarizes information from the 2015 UWMP. General locations of EMWD's water supplies are shown in Figure 1.

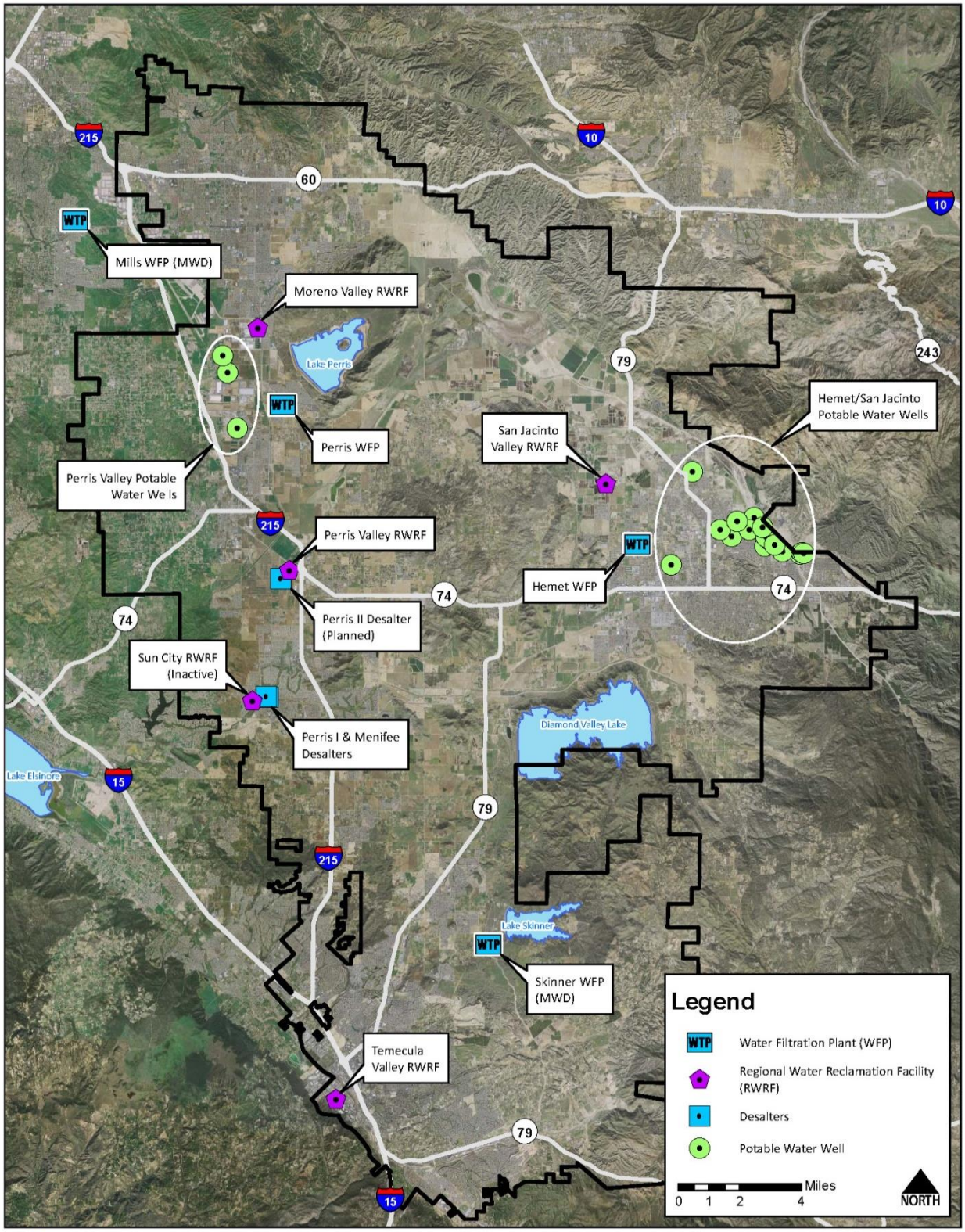
Table 2: Water Supply Portfolio (AF)

Type	Source	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Imported – MWD Treated	Metropolitan Water District	60,700	58,600	65,300	65,700	70,200	43,400
Imported – EMWD Treated	Metropolitan Water District	16,600	16,300	18,300	18,200	21,600	18,600
Imported - Raw	Metropolitan Water District	11,400	14,200	10,700	15,900	15,300	16,200
Groundwater(1)	San Jacinto River Groundwater Basin	15,700	17,500	15,500	18,800	12,000	15,300
Desalination(2)	San Jacinto River Groundwater Basin	5,800	5,700	5,700	4,800	6,800	7,300
Recycled Water	Regional Water Reclamation Facilities	47,300	46,500	46,800	48,900	48,000	45,400
	Total	**157,500**	**158,800**	**162,300**	**172,300**	**173,900**	**146,200**

(1) Groundwater totals may include raw, brackish groundwater used to augment recycled water system (served to agricultural customers). Portions of the groundwater basin from which EMWD pumps potable groundwater are adjudicated under the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster and subject to adjusted base production rights.

(2) Refers to flow effluent from EMWD's desalination facilities (as opposed to total pumping from brackish wells, which are the influent flow).

Figure 1: Location of Supply Sources



emwd

Eastern Municipal Water District
Key Facilities

As future development increases the water demands within EMWD's service area, it is anticipated that the majority of the new demands will be met through additional imported water from MWD. Imported supply sources will be supplemented by local supply projects increasing the desalination of brackish groundwater and use of recycled water. EMWD also plans to continue its efforts to enhance water use efficiency within its service area. Table 3 shows EMWD's projected water supplies for both retail and wholesale service throughout the planning horizon set within its UWMP under the assumption that new demands will primarily be met with increases in imported water. These estimates do not account for all potential new local supply projects under development by EMWD or by agencies to which EMWD provides wholesale service.

Table 3: Projected Water Supplies - Average Year Hydrology

Type	Source	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Imported Water[1]	Metropolitan Water District	131,697	143,197	158,197	172,797	186,897
Groundwater[2]	San Jacinto River Groundwater Basin	12,303	12,303	12,303	12,303	12,303
Desalination	San Jacinto River Groundwater Basin	7,000	10,100	10,100	10,100	10,100
Recycled Water	Regional Water Reclamation Facilities	46,901	53,100	55,200	57,400	58,900
	Total	**197,901**	**218,700**	**235,800**	**252,600**	**268,200**

(1) Includes 7,500 acre-feet annually to be delivered by MWD to meet the Soboba Settlement Agreement.
(2) Portions of the groundwater basin from which EMWD pumps potable groundwater are adjudicated under the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster and subject to adjusted base production rights.

EMWD's water supply reliability is primarily established through MWD, of which EMWD is a member agency. In the 2015 UWMP-MWD, the reliability of water delivery through the State Water Project (SWP) and the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) was assessed by MWD. MWD determined that its water sources will continue to provide a reliable supply to its member agencies during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years during the UWMP planning horizon. Unprecedented shortages are addressed in the Water Shortage Contingency Analysis and Catastrophic Supply Interruption Planning portions of the UWMP-MWD.

2.2 Wholesale Water Supplies

2.2.1 Written Contracts of Other Proof of Entitlement

Water Code Section 10910 (d)(2)(A)

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 there are no set limits on supply quantities to member agencies and MWD has provided evidence in the 2015 UWMP – MWD that its supplies will meet member agency demands during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years within a 20-year projection.

During unprecedented shortage events, the MWD Water Supply Plan (WSAP) is implemented, requiring a reduction in demand by member agencies. The allocation plan takes into account member agency population growth and investments in local resources. 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. Water supply is not limited under the allocation plan but water use above a member agency's allocation is charged at a much higher rate. In 2015, after four years of dry conditions, MWD implemented Condition Three of its Water Supply Allocation Plan to preserve stored water. This action follows the principles in the Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan as described in the 2015 UWMP – MWD. During the allocation from MWD, EMWD implemented demand reduction strategies as outlined in its Water Shortage Contingency Plan and reduced imported demand below the allocation level. In 2016, MWD rescinded Condition 3 and declared a "Water Supply Alert" (Condition 2).

In 2014, the governor declared the State of California to be in a state of emergency due to drought. Beginning in June of 2015, urban water suppliers, including member agencies of MWD, have been subject to a mandatory conservation standard relative to 2013 demands under the emergency regulation enacted by the SWRCB. EMWD was initially subject to a mandatory conservation standard of 28 percent. In 2016, the SWRCB relaxed the mandatory conservation standards on an interim basis due to slight improvement in the statewide drought conditions; this was followed by an end to the declared drought emergency in April 2017. However, the SWRCB may implement either permanent conservation regulations or another temporary conservation order based on future hydrologic conditions in the state.

2.2.2 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Supplies

EMWD relies on MWD to provide the majority of its potable water supply and a small percent of its non-potable water supply. The northern portion of EMWD's service area is supplied by MWD's Mills Water Filtration Plant (WFP), while the southeastern portion of EMWD's service area is supplied by MWD's Skinner WFP. Untreated water from MWD is treated at EMWD's Perris and Hemet WFPs, and is also delivered directly to a number of agricultural and wholesale customers.

The majority of new water demands caused by growth are to be met through additional imported water from MWD, although increases in local supplies such as brackish groundwater desalination and recycled water are expected to offset this to an extent. The 2015 UWMP-MWD concludes that MWD will have a reliable source of water to meet member agency needs through 2040 and includes reliability analysis for 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 UWMP-MWD.

2.2.3 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California – UWMP

The 2015 UWMP-MWD provides information about MWD's supply reliability and projected demands. 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. EMWD staff coordinated with MWD on the UWMP-MWD, exchanging information about demands, local supply projects, and population projections. Based on the information provided by EMWD and

other member agencies, MWD states that it is able to meet projected demands for all member agencies through 2040, even during dry periods. Under extreme conditions, water supplies could be allocated using the WSAP to preserve supplies in storage. The 2015 UWMP-MWD is included as Appendix B of this WSA.

2.3 Local Resources

Water Code 10910 (d)(1)

In an effort to reduce dependency of imported water from MWD and increase overall system reliability, EMWD has developed several programs to take advantage of local resources. High-quality groundwater is a source of water for local customers within the Hemet/San Jacinto area, as well as a limited area in Moreno and Perris Valley. EMWD also operates two desalination facilities (with a third in design) to take advantage of a region of brackish groundwater located within its service area. The product water from the desalination facilities is fed into the EMWD's potable distribution system.

2.4 Groundwater

Water Code Section 10910 (f)

Groundwater information is included in this assessment to assist the lead agency in determining the adequacy of EMWD's total supply. Groundwater is not being proposed to serve this project, as EMWD considers current groundwater production to be utilized completely by existing customers. New developments, including the Proposed Project, will be supplied with additional imported water from one of the following sources: (1) treated imported water from MWD; (2) untreated imported water from MWD, which is subsequently treated by EMWD; or (3) untreated imported water treated by EMWD and recharged into the San Jacinto River Groundwater Basin for later withdrawal.

2.4.1 Urban Water Management Plan Review

Water Code Section 10910 (f)(1)

The 2015 UWMP discusses projected groundwater use by EMWD and explains assumptions made about groundwater. In the following sections, portions of the 2015 UWMP are summarized or excerpted below for informational purposes only. The water supply for the Proposed Project will not include groundwater.

2.4.2 Basin Description – Groundwater Management Zones in EMWD's Service Area

Water Code Section 10910 (f)(2)

EMWD'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 Basin, where the San Jacinto Fault Zone strongly influences the groundwater hydrology, and the West San Jacinto Basin.

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

Detailed descriptions of each Management Zone and other additional information may be found in Section 6 of the 2015 UWMP attached as Appendix A of this WSA.

2.4.3 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.

2.4.3.1 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 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 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 as part of an effort to recharge groundwater in the Hemet/San Jacinto Basin, fulfilling the Soboba Tribe's water rights and addressing chronic groundwater overdraft.

EMWD's rights under the HSJ Management Plan will be a long-term base groundwater production right of 7,303 AFY. EMWD's base production right will be gradually adjusted to the long-term value. In 2018, EMWD's adjusted base production right was 7,469 AF, not including previously recharged water credited to it. Any pumping above that amount is subject to replenishment fees.

2.4.3.2 West San Jacinto Groundwater Basin Management 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 Sections 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, documenting the implementation of the plan and activities in the groundwater management zones, has been published annually since 1996.

2.4.4 Groundwater Recharge

EMWD has undertaken groundwater recharge operations with imported surplus MWD water within the Hemet/San Jacinto area since 1990 through the use of temporary facilities constructed under various pilot programs. Long term facilities for recharge were placed in operation under the Integrated Recharge and Recovery Program (IRRP), which plays an integral role in both the HSJ Management Plan and the Soboba Settlement. 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. Approximately 6,000 AF was recharged in 2012, 7,500 AF was recharged in 2013, and 3,500 AF was recharged in 2014. No recharge occurred in 2015 due to severe drought conditions statewide. Recharge resumed in 2016, and a total of 12,656 AF was recharged. Approximately 19,686 AF was recharged in 2017.

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.

2.4.5 Groundwater Pumping Rights

Water Code 10910 (f)

The Hemet/San Jacinto area forms the bulk of the eastern portion of EMWD'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. EMWD's adjusted base groundwater production right in this area for 2018 is 7,469 AF and will eventually step down to a long term value of 7,303 AF. Any pumping above this amount is subject to replenishment fees or must be offset by groundwater recharge.

EMWD also has a number of potable wells in the Moreno Valley/North Perris area and a number of brackish wells that feed EMWD's desalination facilities. These wells are located outside of the Hemet/San Jacinto area and are not subject to pumping restrictions.

2.4.6 Surface Diversion Rights

License Number 10667

EMWD holds a right to divert up to 5,760 AF of San Jacinto River flows for recharge and subsequent use. The diversion right applies annually from November 1st through June 30th each year. EMWD's diversion and recharge of San Jacinto River flows takes place within the Canyon Groundwater Management Zone at EMWD's Grant Avenue Ponds located in the Valle Vista area. Diversions are recharged into the groundwater basin and are not sold or used directly. Flows in the San Jacinto River are ephemeral and in any given year, flows may not be sufficient for any amount of diversion at all. In 2017, approximately 3,150 AF of San Jacinto River flows were diverted. Additional information about surface water diversions is available in the 2016 Annual Report of the HSJ Management Plan.

2.4.7 Past Groundwater Extraction

Water Code 10910 (f)(3)

Historic groundwater extractions by EMWD are documented in Table 2. The majority of EMWD's groundwater is extracted from the Hemet/San Jacinto area, with the remainder coming from the area covered by the WSJ Management Plan. The general location of wells and desalination facilities are shown in Figure 1.

2.4.8 Projected Groundwater Extraction

Water Code 10910 (f)(4)

EMWD's projected groundwater supplies are shown in Table 3. Groundwater produced from the Hemet/San Jacinto area is adjudicated by the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster. For 2018, EMWD has a base production right of 7,469 AF. This will step down annually to a long term base production right of 7,303 AF. Any pumping above the base production right will be subject to replenishment fees or offset by groundwater recharge. Groundwater production outside the Hemet/San Jacinto area is not restricted and includes EMWD's wells located in Moreno Valley

and North Perris, as well as the wells feeding EMWD's desalter system. The general locations of the facilities shown in Figure 1 are anticipated to remain consistent for the foreseeable future.

2.4.9 Analysis of the Sufficiency of Groundwater

Water Code 10910 (f)(5)

Protecting the groundwater supply available to EMWD is an important part of the District's planning efforts. EMWD 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.

EMWD extracts groundwater within its service area under the HSJ and WSJ Management Plans. Under the HSJ Management Plan, imported water will be recharged in the Hemet/San Jacinto area to support groundwater extractions, while pumping in the WSJ area will remain relatively constant.

The groundwater produced by EMWD is allocated towards meeting existing demands. Although the planned expansion of the District's desalination facilities will provide an additional supply of water, the amount will not be sufficient to accommodate the proposed growth within the District's service area. The majority of the increased water demand created by this project will be met by increasing the use of imported water from MWD, recognizing the conditions of approval outlined in this document.

2.5 Recycled Water

Water Code 10910 (d)(1)

Recycled water is used extensively in EMWD's service area in place of potable water. This offset to municipal demand comes from recycled water used to irrigate landscape and for industrial purposes. The majority of EMWD's agricultural customers also use recycled water, in some cases, in lieu of groundwater production.

EMWD's recycled water supply will expand as the population within EMWD's service area continues to grow. EMWD currently uses all of its recycled water and is limited only by the amount available to serve during peak demands and by system losses. EMWD stores recycled water during low demand periods and does not discharge recycled water. The District anticipates that this will continue even as the supply grows via programs to retrofit additional landscape customers currently using potable water and future indirect potable recharge.

2.6 Water Use Efficiency Measures

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.

EMWD's conservation effort primarily utilizes three methodologies:

1. Budget Based Tiered Rates – EMWD implemented a tiered rate billing structure for its residential and landscape customers in April of 2009. Customers are provided an

allocation for reasonable water use and are required to pay a higher rate for water use over their allocated limit. A study by the University of California, Riverside showed that budget based rates reduced demand from existing residential customers by 15 percent;

2. Water Use Efficiency Requirements for New Development – These requirements focus on the installation of lower water use landscape and interior fixtures. Water use efficiency is mandated statewide through existing ordinances, plumbing codes, and legislation. To enforce water use efficiency, EMWD has lowered the water budget allocations for new developments. Any residential or dedicated landscape account installed after January 1, 2011, has an outdoor budget allocation based on only 70 percent of evapotranspiration (ET) and non-functional turf is prohibited. Similar accounts installed after April 2015, have an outdoor budget allocation that is reduced to 50 percent of ET. As of January 2018, accounts with an outdoor budget allocation of 100 percent of ET have been reduced to 80 percent of ET; and

3. Active Conservation Program – EMWD implements a variety of water use efficiency programs that encourage the replacement of inefficient devices and includes monetary rebates, distribution, and direct installation programs.

In addition to these outlined conservation efforts, EMWD continues to expand its recycled water system to offset potable demand.

2.7 Local Resources Documentation

2.7.1 Written Contracts or Other Proof

Water Code 10910 (d)(2)(A)

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

- **EMWD 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (June 2016)**: EMWD's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan is attached as Appendix A. This plan supplies additional information on EMWD, its service area, water management, and supply capabilities.
- **Hemet/San Jacinto Groundwater Management Area – 2016 Annual Report (June 2017)**: 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. This report can be found on EMWD's website (www.emwd.org).
- **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.
- **West San Jacinto Groundwater Management Area – 2016 Annual Report (June 2017)**: 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 Moreno Valley). This report can be found on EMWD's website (www.emwd.org).

With respect to EMWD's ownership and use of reclaimed/recycled water, the California Water Code, Section 1210 states:

> *The owner of a wastewater treatment plant operated for the purpose of treating wastes from a sanitary sewer system shall hold the exclusive right to the treated wastewater as against anyone who has supplied the water discharged into the wastewater collection and treatment system, including a person using water under a water service contract, unless otherwise provided by agreement.*

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.

- EMWD's Administrative Code requires water efficient landscaping in new developments and water efficiency by all customers. The efficiency is enforced through allocation based tiered rates. EMWD's Administrative Code can be found on EMWD's website (www.emwd.org).

2.7.2 EMWD's Capital Improvement Plan

Water Code 10910 (d)(2)(B)

EMWD maintains and periodically updates a comprehensive Water Facilities Master Plan (WFMP). This working plan defines water supplies, transmission mains, and storage facilities required for the accommodation of projected growth within EMWD. On a yearly basis, a five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is prepared, which is based on a further refinement of the WFMP. The CIP outlines specific projects and their funding source. Each project is also submitted individually to the EMWD Board of Directors for authorization and approval. This allows EMWD to accurately match facility needs with development trends. Financing information for the desalter plant construction, expansion of the regional water reclamation facilities, and well replacement can also be found in the CIP.

2.7.3 Federal, State and Local Permits Needed for Construction

Water Code 10910 (d)(2)(c)

As part of EMWD's CIP, an Environment Review Committee (Committee) has been established. This Committee, made of representatives from the Engineering, Water Supply Planning, Groundwater Management and Facilities Planning, and Environmental and Regulatory Compliance Departments, discuss each project and the steps needed to comply with regulatory requirements. EMWD works with various government agencies, including the United States Department of Fish and Wildlife, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the California Department of Public Health, the California Division of Drinking Water, the California State Water Resources Board, the California Air Quality management District, and the California Department of Fish and Game to obtain permits when necessary. The Engineering Department procures additional construction permits on a case-by-case basis. EMWD has already, or is in the process

of, obtaining Environmental Impact Reports or other environmental documents necessary for desalter construction, expansion of regional water reclamation facilities, and well replacements. Any necessary permits secured by EMWD are kept on file at the District's headquarters facility.

2.7.4 Regulatory Approvals

Water Code 10910 (d)(2)(D)

The California Division of Drinking Water (DDW) has issued a system-wide permit for EMWD's water supply system. EMWD's Environmental and Regulatory Compliance Department conforms to specific regulations and obtains any additional necessary approvals. As new facilities are constructed by EMWD, they are subject to inspection and testing by regulatory agencies and the DPH permit is amended.

Section 3 – Demands

3.1 Demand Projections

Water Code 10910 (c)(2), 10631 (e)(1)

EMWD's primary retail customers for potable/raw water can be divided into residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, and landscape sectors. The residential sector is EMWD's largest customer segment; however, each sector plays a role in the growth and development of EMWD's service area. The historic and projected customer distribution and water use by the various potable/raw retail customer types are shown in Table 4 and Table 5.

Table 4: Retail Potable/Raw Customer Account Distribution

	Actual Accounts			Projected Accounts				
Use Type	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**
Single Family	114,100	129,400	136,200	154,300	173,600	193,200	212,000	230,500
Multi-Family	1,000	4,300	4,300	4,900	5,500	6,100	6,800	7,300
Commercial	1,500	2,100	2,600	3,000	3,300	3,700	4,100	4,400
Industrial	100	100	200	200	200	200	200	300
Institutional	40	500	500	600	700	800	900	900
Landscape[(1)]	1,500	2,200	2,800	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,100
Agriculture	200	100	700	700	700	700	700	700
Total	**118,440**	**138,700**	**147,300**	**165,900**	**186,200**	**206,900**	**226,900**	**246,200**

(1) Landscape accounts are projected to remain constant or decrease over time due to anticipated conversion to recycled water.

Table 5: Retail Potable/Raw Water Deliveries by Customer Type (2005 - 2040)

	Actual Deliveries - AF			Projected Deliveries – AF [2]				
Use Type[1]	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Single Family	62,300	54,000	45,700	64,800	72,900	81,100	89,000	96,800
Multi-Family	5,500	6,100	5,800	8,300	9,300	10,300	11,400	12,300
Commercial	3,900	4,200	4,600	6,500	7,300	8,100	8,900	9,700
Industrial	400	400	300	400	400	500	500	600
Institutional	2,900	2,300	2,000	3,000	3,300	3,700	4,100	4,400
Landscape[3]	7,500	8,900	7,700	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,300
Agriculture (Potable)	2,400	1,800	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Agriculture (Raw)	100	500	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	**85,000**	**78,200**	**68,900**	**93,400**	**103,600**	**114,100**	**124,300**	**134,000**

(1) Figures do not include system losses.
(2) Passive water savings due to restrictions outlined in the Administrative Code are included in the demand projections.
(3) Landscape demands remain constant or decrease over time as landscape accounts are offset by conversion to the recycled water system.

EMWD also provides wholesale water service to a number of sub-agencies, serves recycled water, and imports water for recharge purposes. These demands, along with system losses, are shown in Table 6 and Table 7. Total demands are shown in Table 8.

Table 6: Wholesale Deliveries to Other Agencies (2005 – 2040)

	Actual Sales - AF			Projected Sales - AF				
Agency	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**
City of Hemet	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Perris	1,900	1,700	1,500	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200
City of San Jacinto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Hemet Municipal Water District[1]	100	1,300	4,300	4,700	5,100	5,500	5,900	6,300
Nuevo Water Company	800	600	200	400	500	600	600	700
Murrieta Division (WMWD)	100	1,600	700	2,500	3,900	5,200	6,500	7,900
Rancho California Water District	26,300	21,900	15,000	33,600	35,200	36,900	38,600	40,200
Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster[2]	0	0	0	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Total	**29,300**	**27,100**	**21,700**	**50,500**	**54,100**	**57,700**	**61,200**	**64,800**

(1) Deliveries to Lake Hemet Municipal Water District may include non-potable supplies used to meet agricultural demand or may be in the form of recharge managed through the Hemet/San Jacinto Water Management Plan.

(2) Deliveries to the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster will support groundwater recharge activities under the Hemet/San Jacinto Water Management Plan.

Table 7: Other Water Uses (2005 - 2040)

	Actual Use - AF			Projected Use - AF				
Category	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**
Recycled Water[1][2]	32,600	28,200	46,100	46,900	53,100	55,200	57,400	58,900
Recharge Water[2]	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other/System Losses[3]	7,700	8,400	9,100	7,100	7,900	8,800	9,700	10,500
Total	**47,300**	**36,600**	**55,200**	**54,000**	**61,000**	**64,000**	**67,100**	**69,400**

(1) Recycled water projections include recycled water that is delivered to sub-agencies.

(2) Recycled water totals may include brackish groundwater used to supplement the recycled water system during high demand months.

(3) Total recharge water does not include water that is wholesaled to the Hemet-San Jacinto Watermaster for recharge purposes (totals are shown in Table 7).

(4) Includes real and apparent losses for retail and the wholesale system, unbilled, authorized consumption, etc.

Table 8: Summary of System Water Demands (2005 - 2040)

	Actual Demands - AF			Projected Demands - AF				
Category	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Retail Demands	85,000	78,200	68,900	93,400	103,600	114,100	124,300	134,000
Wholesale Demands	29,300	27,100	21,700	50,500	54,100	57,700	61,200	64,800
Other Water Uses(1)	47,300	36,600	55,200	54,000	61,000	64,000	67,100	69,400
Total	**161,600**	**141,900**	**145,800**	**197,900**	**218,700**	**235,800**	**252,600**	**268,200**

(1) Includes retail and wholesale recycled water demands.

3.2 Project Demands

The County of Riverside is the lead agency for the preparation of an EIR pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21000, and et seq. for the Canterwood Project (Proposed Project). The Proposed Project is located on approximately 158 acres in the County of Riverside and consists of a master-planned, low density and medium density residential community of up to 574 dwelling units, along with roughly 26 acres of open space for conservation. The Proposed Project is located within the general area bounded by Leon Road to the west, Holland Road to the north, Eucalyptus Road to the east, and Craig Avenue to the south. The estimated annual demand for the Proposed Project is 382 acre-feet (AF). The land use considered for the project area in the 2015 UWMP demand projection was medium density residential. These land uses are consistent with the Proposed Project and the demand for this project is therefore anticipated to be within the limits of projected demand accounted for in the 2015 UWMP and is included in the projected demand shown in Table 8 of this WSA. The developer for the Proposed Project is Sun Holland, LLC and the location is shown in Figure 2.

The estimate of annual demand for this project is shown below in Table 9.

Table 9: Project Demand Estimate

Land Use Category	Base Unit	Project Size (units)	Flow Factor (gpd/unit)	Average Day Demand (gpd)	Annual Demand (MG)	Annual Demand (AF)
Low Density Residential	DU	240.00	570	136,800	49.97	153.34
Medium Density Residential	DU	334.00	440	146,960	53.68	164.73
Open Space Recreation	acre	26.00	2,200	57,200	20.89	64.12
			Total	**340,960**	**124.54**	**382.19**

The demand for this project is estimated based on average annual demand from similar land use and is for supply planning only. Demand for facilities planning will be based on peak flows and is to be determined as part of the plan of service for this project.

All new development is required to install water efficient devices and landscaping. The use of turf for non-functional purposes is prohibited. For reference, a document titled "Water Efficient Guidelines for New Development" is available on EMWD's website (www.emwd.org) to help increase water use efficiency for this project.

3.3 Database of Proposed Projects

Water Code 10910 (c)(3)

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

Section 4 – Evaluation of Supply and Demand

Water Code 10910 (c)(2)

4.1 Supply and Demand Evaluation under Historic Conditions

EMWD's 2015 UWMP includes estimates of EMWD's demand during average, single and multiple dry years. The estimates for EMWD's retail system are documented below in Table 10, Table 11, and Table 12 and are taken directly from the 2015 UWMP document. Similar estimates for EMWD's wholesale system are shown in Table 13, Table 14, and Table 15. More details on this analysis can be found in Section 7.6 (Supply and Demand Assessment) of the 2015 UWMP.

Table 10: Retail Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply Totals	145,745	159,834	172,917	185,800	197,800
Demand Totals	145,745	159,834	172,917	185,800	197,800
Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 11: Retail Single-Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply Totals	166,300	182,400	197,400	212,000	225,700
Demand Totals	166,300	182,400	197,400	212,000	225,700
Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 12: Retail Multiple-Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
First Year	Supply Totals	166,300	182,400	197,400	212,000	225,700
	Demand Totals	166,300	182,400	197,400	212,000	225,700
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Second Year	Supply Totals	142,500	155,400	167,400	179,000	190,100
	Demand Totals	142,500	155,400	167,400	179,000	190,100
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Third Year	Supply Totals	149,500	162,700	175,100	186,900	198,600
	Demand Totals	149,500	162,700	175,100	186,900	198,600
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 13: Wholesale Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply Totals	52,156	58,866	62,883	66,800	70,400
Demand Totals	52,156	58,866	62,883	66,800	70,400
Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 14: Wholesale Single-Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply Totals	58,500	66,200	70,700	75,200	79,300
Demand Totals	58,500	66,200	70,700	75,200	79,300
Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 15: Wholesale Multiple-Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
First Year	Supply Totals	58,500	66,200	70,700	75,200	79,300
	Demand Totals	58,500	66,200	70,700	75,200	79,300
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Second Year	Supply Totals	48,500	54,700	58,200	61,700	64,900
	Demand Totals	48,500	54,700	58,200	61,700	64,900
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Third Year	Supply Totals	52,000	57,400	61,100	64,600	68,000
	Demand Totals	52,000	57,400	61,100	64,600	68,000
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

EMWD's 2015 UWMP discusses the supply reliability for EMWD during dry years. It is anticipated that the majority of water for future development will be supplied by imported water from MWD during single dry years. Typically, MWD does not place imported water limits on a member agency, but predicts the future water demand based on regional growth information. The 2015 UWMP – MWD shows that MWD would have the ability to meet all of its member agencies' project supplemental demand through 2040, even under a repeat of historic drought scenarios.

4.2 Contingency Planning

EMWD maintains a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) that aims to reduce demand during water shortage using significant penalties for wasteful water use. EMWD's WSCP details demand reductions for several stages of shortage through a 50 percent or greater reduction. Additional information about contingency planning is included in Chapter 8 of EMWD's 2015 UWMP. The WSCP was last updated on January 20, 2016, and is located in Title 5, Article 10 of the EMWD Administrative Code, which is available on EMWD's website (www.emwd.org).

EMWD is currently in Stage 2 of the WSCP in response to improved statewide water supply conditions and the declared end of the drought emergency.

Section 5 – Water Supply Assessment

5.1 Potable Water

From a facilities perspective, the Proposed Project would 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 EMWD staff to develop a plan of service and determine if any revisions are required to the master plan. Figure 3 shows existing water facilities in relation to the project.

With respect to water supplies, the project will be required to fund conservation to offset demand not considered in the 2015 UWMP. The remaining project demand will be served using imported water from MWD, supplemented with new local supply projects during multiple-dry

years, if needed. Allocation from MWD may result in water supplies being made available at a significantly higher cost depending on circumstances.

5.2 Recycled Water

EMWD policy recognizes recycled water as the preferred source of supply for all non-potable water demands, including irrigation of recreation areas, greenbelts, open space common areas, commercial landscaping, and supply for aesthetic impoundment or other water features.

According to the District's policies, the project may be conditioned to construct a recycled water system separately from the potable water system. The system will need to be constructed to recycled water standards. The project may also be conditioned to construct off-site recycled water facilities. EMWD will make a final determination on requirements for recycled water use and facilities during the plan of service phase of the project.

5.3 Duration of Approval

This assessment will be reviewed every three years until the project begins construction. The project applicant shall notify EMWD 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 EMWD's water supply have occurred. Furthermore, if the EIR 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 EIR is certified within three years of the adoption of the WSA, then the applicant shall provide updates to EMWD 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 EMWD. If neither the project applicant nor the lead agency contacts EMWD within three years of approval of this WSA, it is assumed that the Proposed 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.

5.4 Conclusion

EMWD relies on MWD to meet the needs of its growing population. MWD stated in the 2015 UWMP – MWD 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 2040, 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, EMWD 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 Proposed Project, the developer of this project is required to meet with EMWD staff to develop a plan of service. The plan of service will detail water, wastewater, and recycled water requirements to serve the Proposed Project. An agreement developed prior to construction will determine additional funding required to reduce existing customer demand on imported supplies through the expansion of local resources. The reduction of existing customer demand on imported water

supplies will free up allocated imported water to be used to serve this project under multiple dry year conditions. The amount of funding will be determined by the EMWD and may take the form of a new component of connection fees or a separate charge. The estimated cost of desalinated water is between $1,400 and $1,700 per AF. These costs are expected to increase over time.

If there is a change in the circumstances detailed in this assessment, EMWD will address the changes in the plan of service for the project. Modifications at the plan of service stage could reduce the amount of water available to serve this project.

Section 6 – Conditions of Approval

This assessment is not a commitment to serve the project, but a review of EMWD supplies based on present information available. This assessment is conditioned on MWD's ability to continue to supply imported water to meet EMWD's requirements, including the requirements for this project. This project is subject to any special or additional requirements imposed by MWD or EMWD on such deliveries, including increased pricing or a different pricing structure.

All new development is required to install water efficient devices and landscaping. The use of turf for non-functional purposes is prohibited. A document titled "Water Efficient Guidelines for New Development" is available on EMWD's website to help increase water efficiency for this project.

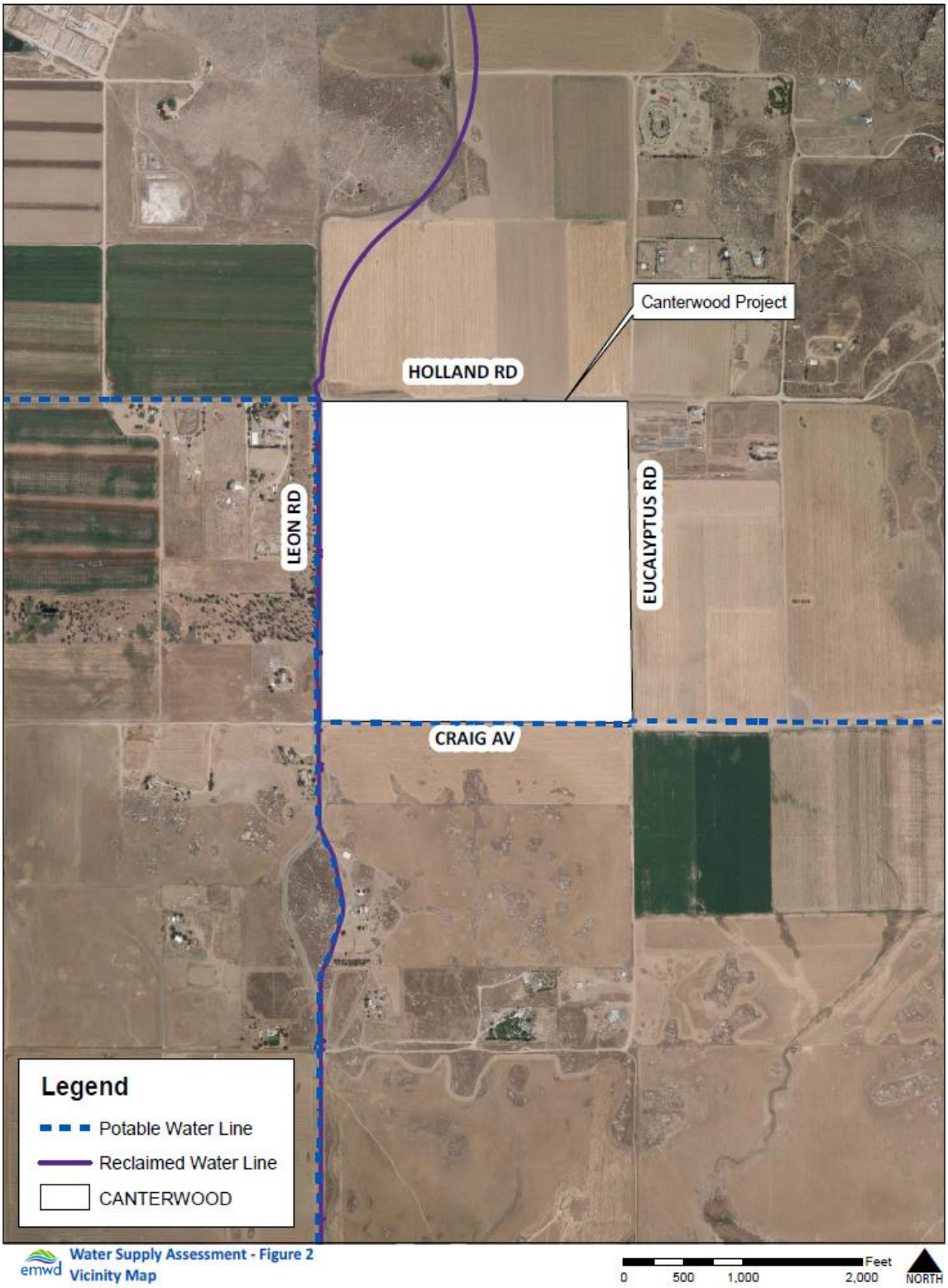
The lead agency for the project is responsible to evaluate the adequacy of the water supply assessment and make the ultimate decision of the sufficiency of the water supply. The developer for the project is responsible for keeping EMWD informed about progress in the planning and development of the project. The project applicant will contact EMWD with project status information and updates every three years until the project begins construction. This will insure that the information included in this assessment remains accurate and no significant changes to either the project or EMWD's water supply have occurred. Furthermore, if the EIR 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 EIR is certified within three years of the adoption of the WSA, then the applicant shall provide updates to EMWD 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 EMWD. If neither the project applicant nor the lead agency contacts EMWD within three years of approval of this WSA, it is assumed that the Proposed 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 adequate water supply exists for this project, to the greatest extent possible, recycled water shall be used on the Proposed Project. Details about the feasibility of recycled water use shall be included in the plan of service for the project.

Section 7 – Additional Figures

Figure 2: Project Location

Figure 3: Project Location in Relation to Existing Waterlines



Water Supply Assessment Report

Supplemental Information

Appendix A

EMWD – 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Appendix B

MWD – 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Appendix C

EMWD CIP Budget