Yorba Linda Water District

# 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

**FINAL** / June 2026


carollo® in collaboration with CDM Smith and Maddaus Water Management Inc.

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June 2026 / FINAL

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# Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| % | percent |
| AF | acre-feet |
| AWSDA | Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment |
| BPP | Basin Production Percentage |
| DDW | Division of Drinking Water |
| DRA | Drought Risk Assessment |
| DVL | Diamond Valley Lake |
| DWR | California Department of Water Resources |
| EOC | Emergency Operations Center |
| EOP | Emergency Operations Plan |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| FY | fiscal year |
| GRP | OCWD's Groundwater Resilience Plan |
| GSP | Groundwater Sustainability Plan |
| GSWC | Golden State Water Company |
| IAWP | Interim Agricultural Water Program |
| IRP | Integrated Water Resources Plan |
| MCL | maximum contaminant level |
| MET | Metropolitan Water District of Southern California |
| MJHMP | Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan |
| MWDOC | Municipal Water District of Orange County |
| ND | non detect |
| NIMS | National Incident Management System |
| OC Basin | Orange County Groundwater Basin |
| OCWD | Orange County Water District |
| PFAS | per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances |
| PFOA | perfluorooctanoic acid |
| PFOS | perfluorooctane sulfonic acid |
| PPT | parts per trillion |
| Producers | Groundwater Producers |
| SEMS | California Standardized Emergency Management System |
| Supplier | Urban Water Supplier |
| SWP | State Water Project |
| UWMP | Urban Water Management Plan |
| Water Code | California Water Code |
| WEROC | Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County |
| WSAP | Water Supply Allocation Plan |

| | |
|---|---|
| WSCP | Water Shortage Contingency Plan |
| WSDM | Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan |
| YLWD | Yorba Linda Water District |

# SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION AND WSCP OVERVIEW

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a strategic planning document designed to prepare for and respond to water shortages. This WSCP complies with California Water Code (Water Code) Section 10632, which requires that every Urban Water Supplier (Supplier) shall prepare and adopt a WSCP as part of its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This level of detailed planning and preparation is intended to help maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of supply interruptions.

The WSCP is Yorba Linda Water District's (YLWD) operating manual that is used to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, management. A water shortage, when the water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time, may occur due to a number of reasons, such as drought, climate change, and catastrophic events. This WSCP provides a structured guide for YLWD to deal with water shortages, incorporating prescriptive information and standardized action levels, along with implementation actions in the event of a catastrophic supply interruption. This way, if and when shortage conditions arise, YLWD's governing body, its staff, and the public can easily identify and efficiently implement predetermined steps to manage a water shortage. A well-structured WSCP allows real-time water supply availability assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions, enabling efficient management of any shortage with predictability and accountability.

The WSCP also describes YLWD's procedures for conducting an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (AWSDA) that is required by Water Code Section 10632.1 and is to be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) on or before July 1 of each year, or within 14 days of receiving final allocations from the State Water Project (SWP), whichever is later. YLWD's 2025 WSCP is included as an appendix to its 2025 UWMP which will be submitted to DWR by July 1, 2026. However, while developed in conjunction with the UWMP, this WSCP is a standalone document and can be amended, as needed, without amending the UWMP. Furthermore, the Water Code does not prohibit a Supplier from taking actions not specified in its WSCP, if needed, without having to formally amend its UWMP or WSCP.

## 1.1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Requirements and Organization

The WSCP provides the steps and water shortage response actions to be taken in times of water shortage conditions. The WSCP has prescriptive elements, such as an analysis of water supply reliability; the water shortage response actions for each of the six standard water shortage levels that correspond to water shortage percentages ranging from 10 percent to greater than 50 percent; an estimate of potential to close supply gap for each measure; protocols and procedures to communicate identified actions for any current or predicted water shortage conditions; procedures for an AWSDA; monitoring and reporting requirements to determine customer compliance; and reevaluation and improvement procedures for evaluating the WSCP.

This WSCP is organized into three main sections, with Section 3 aligned with Water Code Section 16032 requirements:

- **Section 1 Introduction and WSCP Overview** gives an overview of the WSCP fundamentals.
- **Section 2 Background Information** provides a background on YLWD's water service area.
- **Section 3 Water Shortage Contingency Preparedness and Response Planning.**
  - **Section 3.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis** provides a summary of the water supply analysis and water reliability findings from the 2025 UWMP.
  - **Section 3.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures** provides a description of procedures to conduct and approve the AWSDA.
  - **Section 3.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Stages** explains the WSCP's six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and more than 50 percent shortages.
  - **Section 3.4 Shortage Response Actions** describes the WSCP's shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels.
  - **Section 3.5 Communication Protocols** addresses communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments, regarding any current or predicted shortages and any resulting shortage response actions.
  - **Section 3.6 Compliance and Enforcement** describes customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions.
  - **Section 3.7 Legal Authorities** describes the legal authorities that enable YLWD to implement and enforce its shortage response actions.
  - **Section 3.8 Financial Consequences of the WSCP** provides a description of the financial consequences of and responses for drought conditions.
  - **Section 3.9 Monitoring and Reporting** describes monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance and meeting state reporting requirements.
  - **Section 3.10 WSCP Refinement Procedures** addresses reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluating the functionality of the WSCP.
  - **Section 3.11 Special Water Feature Distinction** provides a required definition for inclusion in a WSCP per the Water Code.
  - **Section 3.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability** describes the process YLWD followed to adopt its WSCP.

## 1.2 Integration with Other Planning Efforts

As a retail water supplier in Orange County, YLWD considered other key entities in the development of this WSCP, including the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC), the regional wholesale supplier; the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MET) the regional wholesaler for Southern California and the direct supplier of imported water to MWDOC; and the Orange County Water District (OCWD), the Orange County Groundwater Basin (OC Basin) manager and provider of recycled water in North Orange County. As a MWDOC member agency, YLWD also developed this WSCP with input from several coordination efforts led by MWDOC.

Some of the key planning and reporting documents that were used to develop this WSCP are:

- **2024 Orange County Water and WastewaterMulti-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan** includes YLWD's hazard mitigation plan that provides the basis for the seismic and other natural and natural disaster risk analysis of the water system facilities.
- **MWDOC's 2025 UWMP** provides the basis for the projections of the imported supply availability over the next 25 years for YLWD's service area.
- **MWDOC's 2025 WSCP** provides a water supply availability assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions that will help maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of supply interruptions.
- **MWDOC's 2023 Orange County Water Reliability Study** is a planning document to help guide planning for future water supply reliability for water providers in Orange County and provide input on regional water supply issues for MET.
- **2025 Orange County Water Demand Projection Model Technical Memorandum** is a collaborative effort amongst MWDOC, OCWD, and all retail water suppliers in Orange County that developed water demand projections to produce regionally consistent forecasts across all Orange County water agencies.
- **OCWD's 2025 Groundwater Resilience Plan (GRP)** is an adaptive strategies management plan outlining strategic projects to secure reliable future water supplies in the OC Basin.
- **MET's 2025 UWMP** uses assumptions that fall within the plausible futures contemplated in MET's IRP to evaluate MET's future imported water supply reliability.
- **MET's 2025 WSCP** provides a water supply availability assessment and guide for MET's intended actions during water shortage conditions.
- **OCWD's 2024-25 Engineer's Report** provides information on the groundwater conditions, water supply, and basin utilization of the OC Basin.
- **OCWD's 2022 Basin 8-1 Alternative** is an alternative to the Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the OC Basin, provides significant information related to sustainable management of the basin in the past and hydrogeology of the basin, including groundwater quality and basin characteristics, and addresses DWR's recommendations to ensure long-term basin sustainability.

# SECTION 2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

YLWD is located in the Urban Wildland Interface Area in the northeastern part of Orange County, approximately 13 miles northeast of Disneyland and is an independent special district governed by a five-member board of directors, providing water service to the City of Yorba Linda and portions of the Cities of Brea, Placentia, Anaheim, and unincorporated areas of Orange County. The present YLWD was organized as the Yorba Linda County Water District on January 2, 1959 as a result of a vote of local residents. In November of 1985 the Board of Directors, seeking a more accurate identification as an independent special district, dropped the "County" designation, thus officially changing the name to Yorba Linda Water District.

## 2.1 Yorba Linda Water District Service Area

YLWD is a retail water supplier that provides water to its customers using local groundwater from the OC Basin which is managed by the OCWD, and imported water obtained from its regional wholesaler, MWDOC, in collaboration with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MET).

YLWD operates ten wells, four imported water connections (one untreated and three treated), 13 booster pumping stations, 14 water storage reservoirs, 46 pressure reducing stations, 9 emergency interconnections with neighboring agencies, 10 emergency backup generators, 2 heli-hydrants, 356 miles of water mains and a 25-MF Gallons Per Day (MGD) ion exchange PFAS Water Treatment Plant (J. Wayne Miller, Ph.D. Water Treatment Plant). YLWD provides water service to 25,543 connections.

The service area can be thought of as having two major parts: the western portion (Western Service Area) being an older established area whose eastern boundary was formerly YLWD's eastern limit; and the eastern portion consisting of the more newly developed ID-1 and ID-2 areas. Topography within YLWD's service area varies from about 250 feet above sea level to a high of about 1,390 feet above sea level.

YLWD provides water and sewer service to all residents and businesses within its service area. The service area is bounded by the service areas of the Golden State Water Company, City of Anaheim, City of Placentia, and City of Brea. YLWD has emergency interconnections with each of these surrounding agencies.

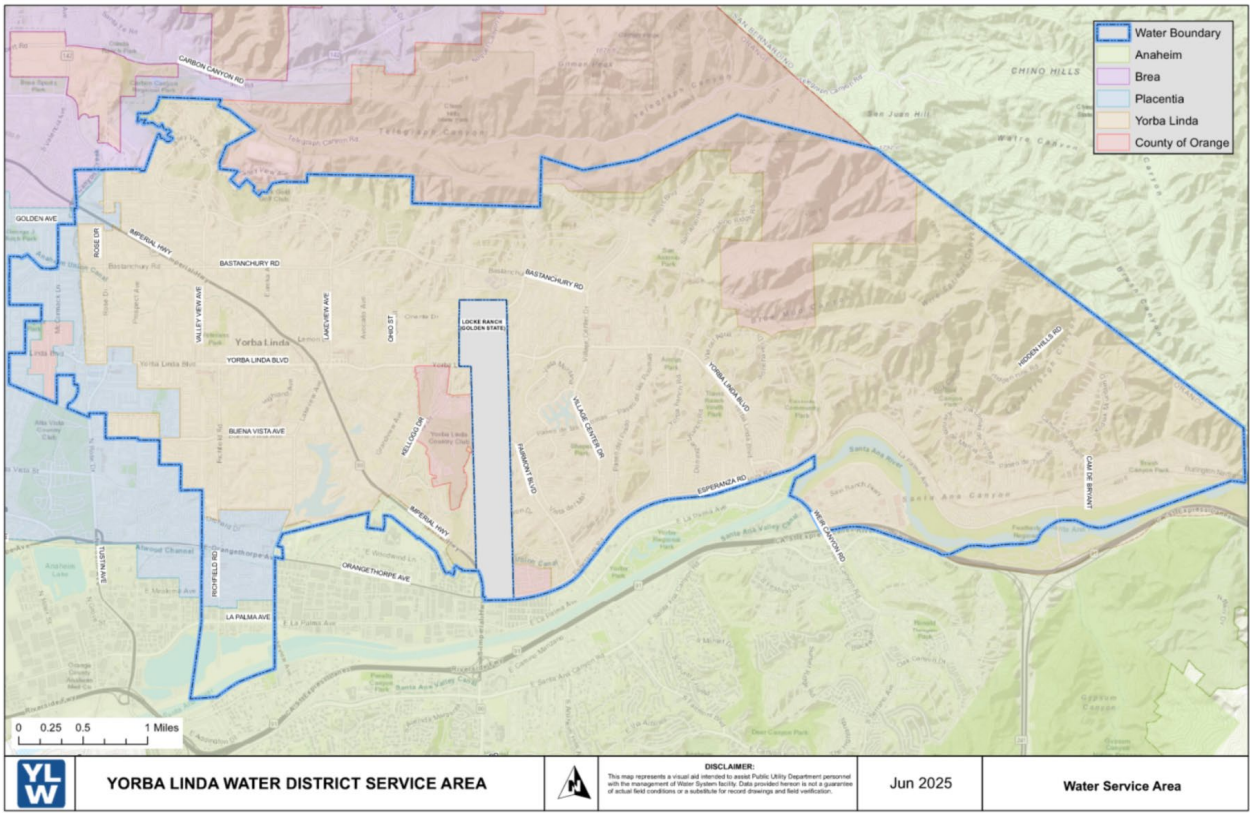



Figure 1 Yorba Linda Water District Service Area

## 2.2 Relationship to Wholesalers

**The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California**: MET is the largest water wholesaler for domestic and municipal uses in California, serving approximately 19 million customers. MET wholesales imported water supplies to 26 member cities and water districts in 6 Southern California counties. Its service area covers the Southern California coastal plain, extending approximately 200 miles along the Pacific Ocean from the City of Oxnard in the north to the international boundary with Mexico in the south. This encompasses 5,200 square miles and includes portions of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura counties. Approximately 85 percent of the population from the aforementioned counties reside within MET's boundaries.

MET is governed by a Board of Directors comprised of 38 appointed individuals with a minimum of 1 representative from each of MET's 26 member agencies. The allocation of directors and voting rights are determined by each agency's assessed valuation. Each member of the Board shall be entitled to cast 1 vote for each 10 million dollars ($10,000,000) of assessed valuation of property taxable for district purposes, in accordance with Section 55 of the Metropolitan Water District Act. Directors can be appointed through the chief executive officer of the member agency or by a majority vote of the governing board of the agency. Directors are not compensated by MET for their service.

MET is responsible for importing water into the region through its operation of the Colorado River Aqueduct and its contract with the State of California for SWP supplies. Member agencies receive water from MET through various delivery points and pay for service through a rate structure made up of volumetric rates, capacity charges, and readiness to serve charges. Member agencies provide estimates of imported water demand to MET annually in April regarding the amount of water they anticipate they will need to meet their demands for the next five years.

**The Municipal Water District of Orange County**: In Orange County, MWDOC and the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, and Santa Ana are MET member agencies that purchase imported water directly from MET. Furthermore, MWDOC purchases both treated potable and untreated water from MET to supplement its retail agencies' local supplies.

YLWD is one of MWDOC's 27 member agencies purchasing imported water from MWDOC. YLWD's location within MWDOC's service area is shown in Figure 2.

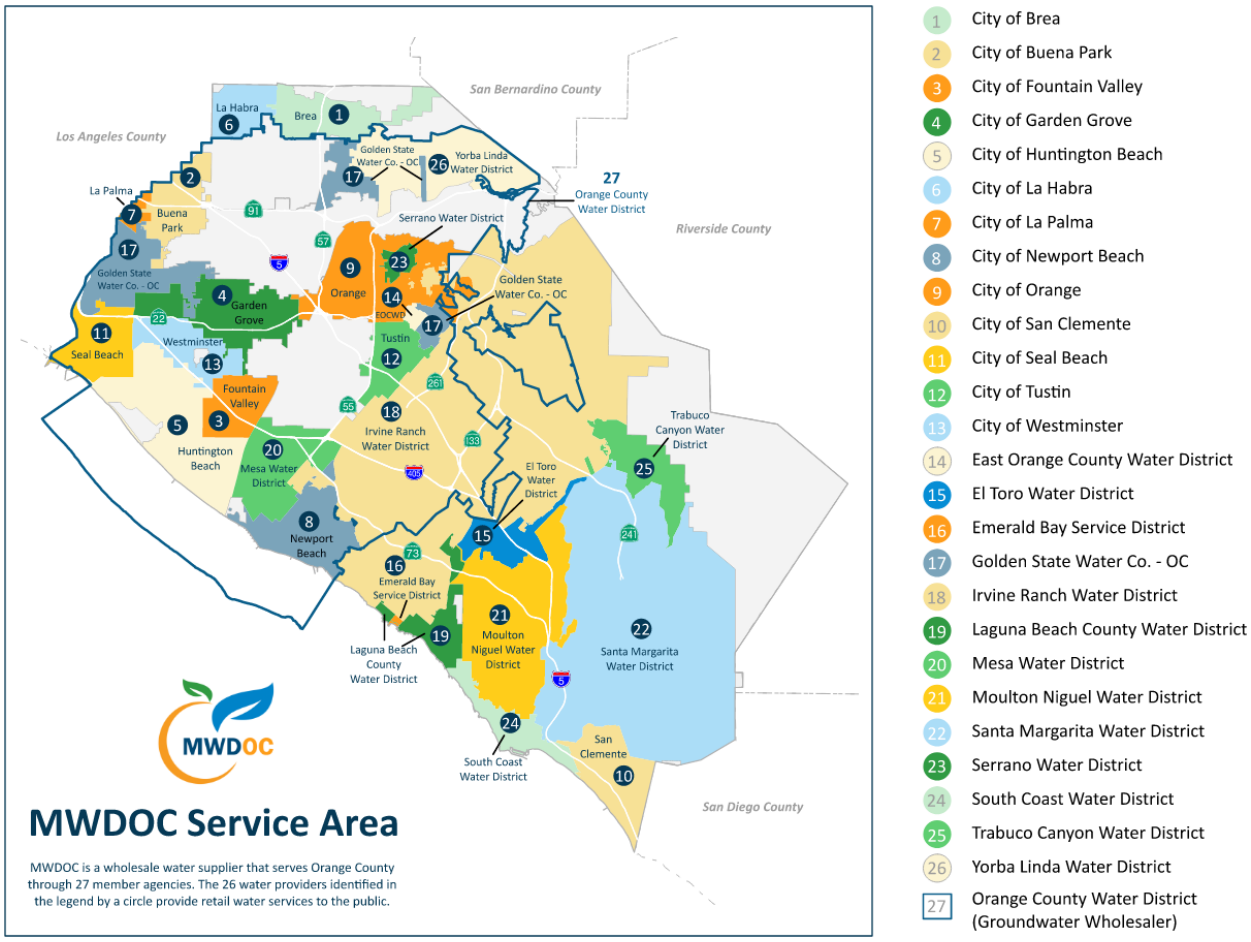



Figure 2 Regional Location of the Yorba Linda Water District and Other MWDOC Member Agencies

## 2.3 Relationship with Wholesaler Water Shortage Planning

The WSCP is designed to be consistent with MET's Water Surplus and Drought Management (WSDM) Plan, MWDOC's Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP), and other emergency planning efforts as described below. MWDOC's WSAP is integral to the WSCP's shortage response strategy in the event that MET or MWDOC determines that supply augmentation (including storage) and lesser demand reduction measures would not be sufficient to meet projected shortage levels needed to meet demands.

### 2.3.1 MET Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan

MET evaluates the level of supplies available and existing levels of water in storage to determine the appropriate management stage annually. Each stage is associated with specific resource management actions to avoid extreme shortages to the extent possible and minimize adverse impacts to retail customers should an extreme shortage occur. The sequencing outlined in the WSDM Plan reflects anticipated responses towards MET's existing and expected resource mix.

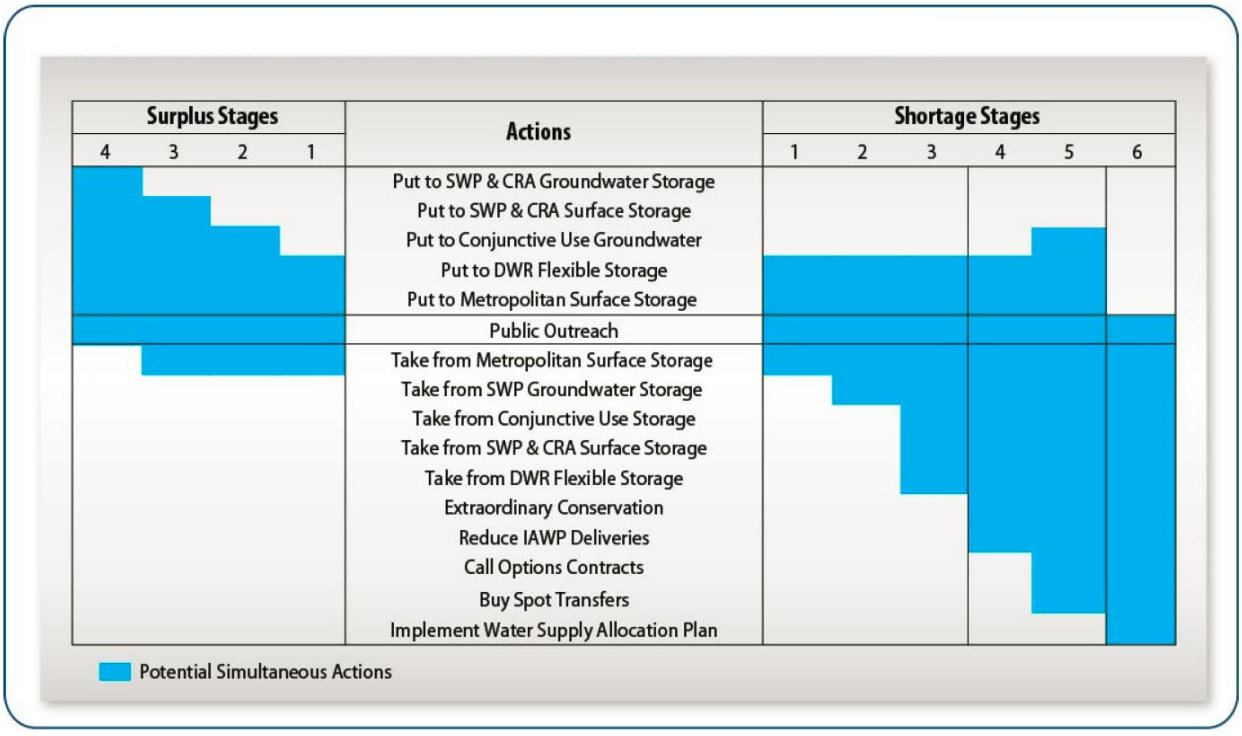
Surplus stages occur when net annual deliveries can be made to water storage programs. Under the WSDM Plan, there are four surplus management stages that provide a framework for actions to take for

surplus supplies. Deliveries in Diamond Valley Lake (DVL) and in SWP terminal reservoirs continue through each surplus stage provided there is available storage capacity. Withdrawals from DVL for regulatory purposes or to meet seasonal demands may occur in any stage.

The WSDM Plan distinguishes between shortages, severe shortages, and extreme shortages. The differences between each term are listed below:

- **Shortage**: MET can meet full-service demands and partially meet or fully meet interruptible demands using stored water or water transfers as necessary (Stages 1-3).
- **Severe Shortage**: MET can meet full-service demands only by making withdrawals from storage, calling on its water transfers, and possibly calling for extraordinary conservation and reducing deliveries under the Interim Agricultural Water Program (IAWP) (Stages 4-5).
- **Extreme Shortage**: MET must allocate available imported supplies to full-service customers (Stage 6).

There are six shortage management stages to guide resource management activities. These stages are defined by shortfalls in imported supply and water balances in MET's storage programs. When MET must make net withdrawals from storage to meet demands, it is considered to be in a shortage condition. Figure 3 gives a summary of actions under each surplus and shortage stage when an allocation plan is necessary to enforce mandatory cutbacks. The goal of the WSDM Plan is to avoid Stage 6, an extreme shortage (MET, 2026b).




*Source: MET, 2026b.*

Figure 3 Resource Stages, Anticipated Actions, and Supply Declarations

MET's Board of Directors adopted a Water Supply Condition Framework in June 2008 to communicate the urgency of the region's water supply situation and the need for further water conservation practices. The framework has four conditions, each calling increasing levels of conservation. Descriptions for each of the four conditions are listed below:

- **Baseline Water Use Efficiency**: Ongoing conservation, outreach, and recycling programs to achieve permanent reductions in water use and build storage reserves.
- **Condition 1 Water Supply Watch**: Local agency voluntary dry-year conservation measures and use of regional storage reserves.
- **Condition 2 Water Supply Alert**: Regional call for cities, counties, member agencies, and retail water agencies to implement extraordinary conservation through drought ordinances and other measures to mitigate use of storage reserves.
- **Condition 3 Water Supply Allocation**: Implement MET's WSAP.

As noted in Condition 3, should supplies become limited to the point where imported water demands cannot be met, MET will allocate water through the WSAP (MET, 2026a).

### 2.3.2 MET Water Supply Allocation Plan

MET's imported supplies have been impacted by a number of water supply challenges as noted earlier. In the case of extreme water shortage within the MET service area, the WSAP would be implemented.

MET's Board of Directors adopted the WSAP in February 2008 to fairly distribute a limited amount of water supply and applies it through a detailed methodology to reflect a range of local conditions and needs of the region's retail water consumers (MET, 2026a).

The WSAP includes the specific formula for calculating member agency supply allocations and the key implementation elements needed for administering an allocation. MET's WSAP is the foundation for the urban water shortage contingency analysis required under Water Code Section 10632 and is part of MET's 2025 UWMP.

MET's WSAP was developed in consideration of the principles and guidelines in MET's 1999 WSDM Plan with the core objective of creating an equitable "needs-based allocation." The WSAP's formula seeks to balance the impacts of a shortage at the retail level while maintaining equity on the wholesale level for shortages of MET supplies of greater than 50 percent cutbacks. The formula takes into account a number of factors, such as the impact on retail customers, growth in population, changes in supply conditions, investments in local resources, demand hardening aspects of water conservation savings, recycled water, extraordinary storage and transfer actions, and groundwater imported water needs.

The formula is calculated in three steps: (1) base period calculations; (2) allocation year calculations, and (3) supply allocation calculations. The first two steps involve standard computations, while the third step contains specific methodology developed for the WSAP.

**Step 1: Base Period Calculations:** The first step in calculating a member agency's water supply allocation is to estimate their water supply and demand using a historical based period with established water supply and delivery data. The base period for each of the different categories of supply and demand is calculated using data from the two most recent non-shortage years.

**Step 2: Allocation Year Calculations:** The next step in calculating the member agency's water supply allocation is estimating water needs in the allocation year. This is done by adjusting the base period estimates of retail demand for population growth and changes in local supplies.

**Step 3: Supply Allocation Calculations:** The final step is calculating the water supply allocation for each member agency based on the allocation year water needs identified in Step 2.

In order to implement the WSAP, MET's Board of Directors makes a determination on the level of the regional shortage, based on specific criteria, typically in April. The criteria used by MET includes current levels of storage, estimated water supplies conditions, and projected imported water demands. The allocations, if deemed necessary, go into effect in July of the same year and remain in effect for a 12-month period. The schedule is made at the discretion of the Board of Directors (MET, 2026b).

As demonstrated by the findings in MET's 2025 UWMP, both the Water Reliability Assessment and the Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) demonstrate that MET is projecting to be able to mitigate the challenges posed by hydrologic variability, potential climate change, and regulatory risk on its imported supply sources through the significant storage capabilities it has developed over the last two decades, both dry-year and emergency storage (MET, 2026b).

Although MET's 2025 UWMP forecasts that MET will be able to meet projected imported demands throughout the projected period from 2026 to 2050, uncertainty in supply conditions can result in MET needing to implement its WSAP to preserve dry-year storage and curtail demands (MET, 2026b).

### 2.3.3 MWDOC Water Supply Allocation Plan

To prepare for the potential allocation of imported water supplies from MET, MWDOC worked collaboratively with its 27 retail agencies to develop its own WSAP that was adopted in January 2009 and amended in 2016. The MWDOC WSAP outlines how MWDOC will determine and implement each of its retail agency's allocation during a time of shortage.

The MWDOC WSAP uses a similar method and approach, when reasonable, as that of the MET's WSAP. However, MWDOC's plan remains flexible to use an alternative approach when MET's method produces a significant unintended result for the member agencies. The MWDOC WSAP model follows five basic steps to determine a retail agency's imported supply allocation:

**Step 1: Determine Baseline Information** - The first step in calculating a water supply allocation is to estimate water supply and demand using a historical base period with established water supply and delivery data. The base period for each of the different categories of demand and supply is calculated using data from the last two non-shortage years.

**Step 2: Establish Allocation Year Information** - In this step, the model adjusts for each retail agency's water need in the allocation year. This is done by adjusting the base period estimates for increased retail water demand based on population growth and changes in local supplies.

**Step 3: Calculate Initial Minimum Allocation Based on MET's Declared Shortage Level** - This step sets the initial water supply allocation for each retail agency. After a regional shortage level is established, MWDOC will calculate the initial allocation as a percentage of adjusted base period imported water needs within the model for each retail agency.

**Step 4: Apply Allocation Adjustments and Credits in the Areas of Retail Impacts and Conservation** - In this step, the model assigns additional water to address disparate impacts at the retail level caused by an across-the-board cut of imported supplies. It also applies a conservation credit given to those agencies that have achieved additional water savings at the retail level as a result of successful implementation of water conservation devices, programs, and rate structures.

**Step 5: Sum Total Allocations and Determine Retail Reliability** - This is the final step in calculating a retail agency's total allocation for imported supplies. The model sums an agency's total imported allocation with all of the adjustments and credits and then calculates each agency's retail reliability compared to its Allocation Year Retail Demand.

The MWDOC WSAP includes additional measures for plan implementation, including the following (MWDOC, 2016):

- **Appeal Process** - An appeal process to provide retail agencies the opportunity to request a change to their allocation based on new or corrected information. MWDOC anticipates that under most circumstances, a retail agency's appeal will be the basis for an appeal to MET by MWDOC.
- **Melded Allocation Surcharge Structure** - At the end of the allocation year, MWDOC would only charge an allocation surcharge to each retail agency that exceeded their allocation if MWDOC exceeds its total allocation and is required to pay a surcharge to MET. MET enforces allocations to retail agencies through an allocation surcharge to a retail agency that exceeds its total annual allocation at the end of the 12-month allocation period. MWDOC's surcharge would be assessed according to the retail agency's prorated share (acre-feet [AF] over usage) of MWDOC amount with MET. Surcharge funds collected by MET will be invested in its Water Management Fund, which is used to in part to fund expenditures in dry-year conservation and local resource development.
- **Tracking and Reporting Water Usage** - MWDOC will provide each retail agency with water use monthly reports that will compare each retail agency's current cumulative retail usage to their allocation baseline. MWDOC will also provide quarterly reports on its cumulative retail usage versus its allocation baseline.
- **Timeline and Option to Revisit the Plan** - The allocation period will cover 12 consecutive months, and the Regional Shortage Level will be set for the entire allocation period. MWDOC only anticipates calling for allocation when MET declares a shortage; and no later than 30 days from MET's declaration will MWDOC announce allocation to its retail agencies.

# SECTION 3 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANNING

YLWD's WSCP is a detailed guide of how the YLWD intends to act in the case of an actual water shortage condition. The WSCP anticipates a water supply shortage and provides pre-planned guidance for managing and mitigating a shortage. Regardless of the reason for the shortage, the WSCP is based on adequate details of demand reduction and supply augmentation measures that are structured to match varying degrees of shortage to ensure the relevant stakeholders understand what to expect during a water shortage situation.

## 3.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(1), the WSCP shall provide an analysis of water supply reliability conducted pursuant to Water Code Section 10635, and the key issues that may create a shortage condition when looking at YLWD's water asset portfolio.

Understanding water supply reliability, factors that could contribute to water supply constraints, availability of alternative supplies, and what effect these have on meeting customer demands provides YLWD with a solid basis on which to develop appropriate and feasible response actions in the event of a water shortage. For the 2025 UWMP, YLWD worked collaboratively with MWDOC, OCWD, and MWDOC's other retail water agencies to produce long-term projected water use over the next 25 years, in 5-year increments, for each agency (MWDOC, 2025).

YLWD also conducted a DRA to evaluate a drought period that lasts five consecutive water years starting from the year following when the assessment is conducted (2026-2030). An analysis of both assessments determined that YLWD is capable of meeting all customers' demands from 2025 through 2050 for a normal year, a single dry year, and a drought lasting five consecutive years with significant imported water supplemental drought supplies from MWDOC/MET and ongoing conservation program efforts. As a result, there is no projected shortage condition due to drought that will trigger customer demand reduction actions until MWDOC notifies YLWD of insufficient imported supplies. More information is available in YLWD's 2025 UWMP Sections 6 and 7 (YLWD, 2026).

## 3.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Per Water Code Section 10632.1, YLWD will conduct an AWSDA pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and by July 1 of each year, beginning in 2022, submit an AWSDA with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the Supplier's WSCP.

YLWD must include in its WSCP the procedures used for conducting an AWSDA. The AWSDA is a determination of the near-term outlook for supplies and demands and how a perceived shortage may relate to WSCP shortage level response actions in the current calendar year. This determination is based on information available to YLWD at the time of the analysis. Starting in 2022, the AWSDA is due by July 1 of every year.

This section documents the decision-making process required for formal approval of YLWD's AWSDA determination of water supply reliability each year, the key data inputs and the methodologies used to evaluate the water system reliability for the coming year, while considering that the year to follow would be considered dry.

### 3.2.1 Decision-Making Process

The following decision-making process describes the functional steps that YLWD will take to formally approve the AWSDA determination of water supply reliability each year.

#### 3.2.1.1 Yorba Linda Water District Steps to Approve the AWSDA Determination

The AWSDA will be predicated on the OCWD Basin Production Percentage (BPP) and on MWDOC's AWSDA outcomes. Figure 4 shows the AWSDA reporting timeline for YLWD.

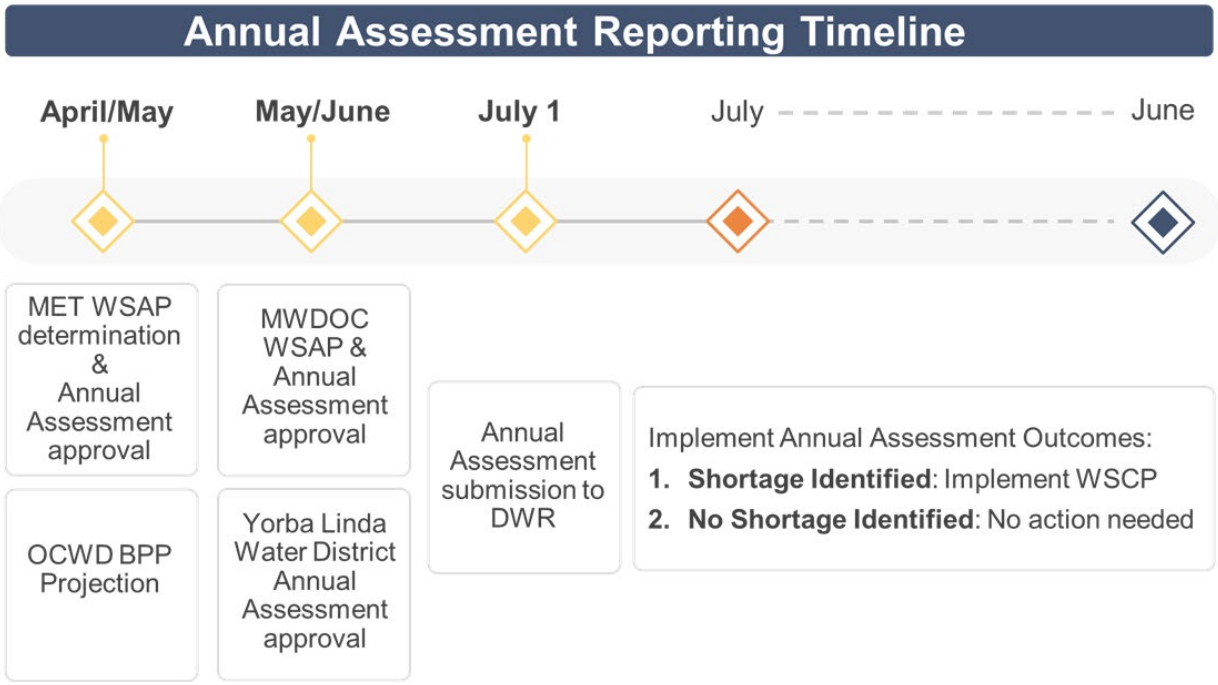



Figure 4 AWSDA Reporting Timeline

YLWD produces local groundwater from the OC Basin managed by OCWD. The OC Basin is not adjudicated and as such, pumping from the OC Basin is managed through a process that uses financial incentives to encourage Groundwater Producers (Producers) to pump a sustainable amount of water. The framework for the financial incentives is based on establishing the BPP, the percentage of each Producer's total water supply that comes from groundwater pumped from the OC Basin. The BPP is set uniformly for all Producers by the OCWD Board of Directors on an annual basis. Based on the projected water demand and modeled water supply, over the long-term, OCWD anticipates sustainably supporting a BPP of 85 percent; however, volumes of groundwater and imported water may vary depending on OCWD's actual BPP projections. A supply reduction that may result from the annual BPP projection will be included in the AWSDA.

While YLWD's primary source of water is OCWD groundwater, any remaining source to meet retail demands comes from the purchase of imported water from MWDOC. MWDOC surveys its member agencies annually for anticipated water demands and supplies for the upcoming year. MWDOC utilizes this information to plan for the anticipated imported water supplies for the MWDOC service area. This information is then shared and coordinated with MET and is incorporated into their analysis of their service area's annual imported water needs. Based on the year's supply conditions and WSDM actions, MET will present a completed AWSDA for its member agencies' review from which they will then seek Board approval in April of each year. Additionally, MET expects that any triggers or specific shortage response actions that result from the AWSDA will be approved by their Board at that time. Based upon MET's Assessment and taking into consideration information provided to MWDOC through the annual

survey, MWDOC will provide an anticipated estimate of imported supplies for YLWD to incorporate into the AWSDA.

YLWD's General Manager, or designee, will be responsible for approving the AWSDA in years when no shortage is identified and submitted to DWR by July 1. In years where a shortage is identified, the AWSDA will be presented to Board of Directors and submitted to DWR prior to the July 1 deadline.

## 3.2.2 Data and Methodologies

The following paragraphs document the key data inputs and methodologies that are used to evaluate the water system reliability for the coming year, while considering that the year to follow would be considered dry.

### 3.2.2.1 Assessment Methodology

YLWD will evaluate water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year for the purpose of the AWSDA. The AWSDA determination will be based on considerations of unconstrained water demand, local water supplies, MWDOC imported water supplies, planned water use, and infrastructure considerations. The balance between projected in-service area supplies, coupled with MWDOC imported supplies, and anticipated unconstrained demand will be used to determine what, if any, shortage level is expected under the WSCP framework as presented in Figure 5. The WSCP's standard shortage levels are defined in terms of shortage percentages. Shortage percentages will be calculated by dividing the difference between water supplies and unconstrained demand by total unconstrained demand. This calculation will be performed separately for anticipated current year conditions and for assumed dry year conditions.

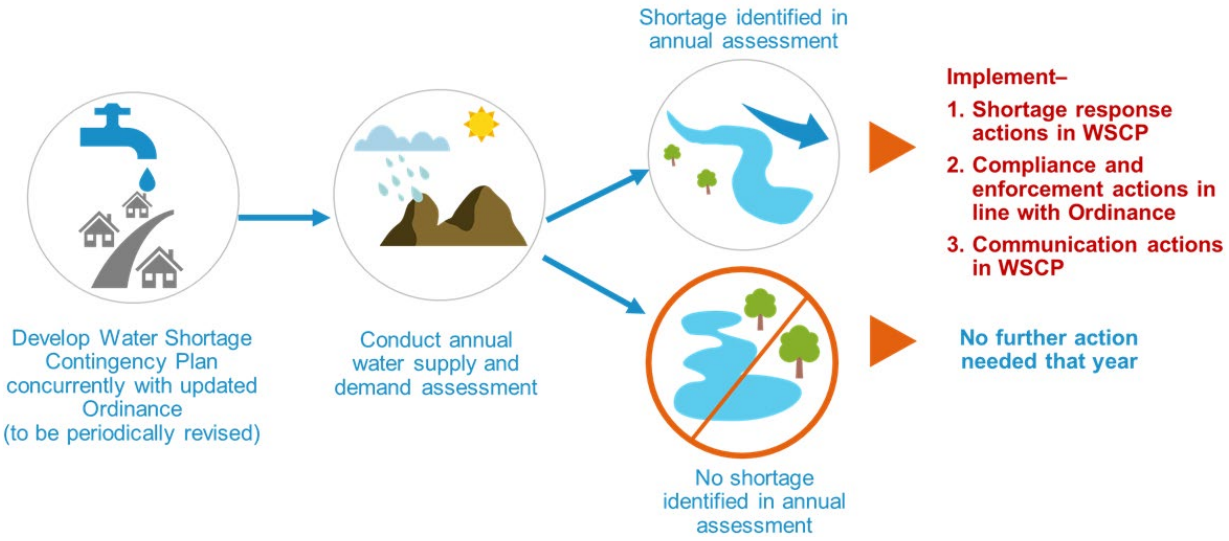



Figure 5 Water Shortage Contingency Plan AWSDA Framework

### 3.2.2.2 Locally Applicable Evaluation Criteria

Within Orange County, there are no significant local applicable criteria that directly affect reliability. Through the years, the water agencies in Orange County have made tremendous efforts to integrate their

systems to provide flexibility to interchange with different sources of supplies. There are emergency agreements in place to ensure all parts of the County have an adequate supply of water. In the northern part of the County, agencies have the ability to meet a majority of their demands through groundwater with very little limitation, except for the OCWD BPP.

YLWD will also continue to monitor emerging supply and demand conditions related to supplemental imported water from MWDOC/MET and take appropriate actions consistent with the flexibility and adaptiveness inherent to the WSCP. YLWD's AWSDA was based on YLWD's service area, water sources, water supply reliability, and water use as described in Water Code Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population, land use development, and climate change projections within the service area of YLWD. Some conditions that affect MWDOC's wholesale supply and demand, such as groundwater replenishment, surface water and local supply production, can differ significantly from earlier projections throughout the year.

If a major earthquake on the San Andreas Fault occurs, it has the potential to damage two key regional water aqueducts (the Colorado River Aqueduct and the California State Water Project) and disrupt imported supplies for up to six months. The region would likely impose a water use reduction ranging from 25 to 35 percent until the system is repaired. However, MET has taken proactive steps to handle such disruption, such as constructing DVL, and prepositioning necessary reconstruction resources to quickly recover from such a seismic event, which mitigates potential impacts. DVL, along with other local reservoirs, can store a six to twelve-month supply of emergency water (MET, 2026a).

#### 3.2.2.3 Water Supply

As detailed in YLWD's 2025 UWMP, YLWD meets all of its customers' demands with a combination of groundwater and imported water. YLWD's main source of water supply is local groundwater from the OC Basin and imported treated and untreated water from MET through MWDOC make up the rest of YLWD's water supply portfolio. In fiscal year (FY) 2024-25, YLWD relied on approximately 86 percent groundwater, 14 percent treated imported water, and 2 percent untreated imported water. It is projected that by 2050, the water supply mix will change to approximately 85 percent groundwater (consistent with OCWD's long-term 85 percent BPP projection), and 15 percent imported water, and YLWD can purchase more MET imported water through MWDOC should the need arise (YLWD, 2026).

#### 3.2.2.4 Unconstrained Customer Demand

The WSCP and AWSDA define unconstrained demand as expected water use prior to any projected shortage response actions that may be taken under the WSCP. Unconstrained demand is distinguished from observed demand, which may be constrained by preceding, ongoing, or future actions, such as emergency supply allocations during a multi-year drought. WSCP shortage response actions to constrain demand are inherently extraordinary; routine activities such as ongoing conservation programs and regular operational adjustments are not considered as constraints on demands.

YLWD's DRA reveals that its supply capabilities are expected to balance anticipated total water use and supply, assuming a five-year consecutive drought from FY 2025-26 through FY 2029-30 (YLWD, 2026). This is based on the water demand projection model, in a single dry year, demand is expected to increase by 7 percent above a normal year (MWDOC, 2025).

For YLWD, the five consecutive dry year demand scenario is based on the demand model's multiple dry year methodology. In accordance with the econometric demand model approach used to develop UWMP demand projections, a single hot/dry year was first identified based on weather conditions that produced the greatest demand response. Consecutive dry years were then represented by applying incremental scaling factors to this single hot/dry year demand to account for the compounding effects of persistent warm and dry conditions over time. These scaling factors show long-term relationships between regional water use and multi-year temperature and precipitation deficits and are applied sequentially to simulate second through fifth consecutive dry years. This approach is consistent with the demand modeling framework summarized in Chapter 7 of YLWD's UWMP.

#### 3.2.2.5 Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Subsequent Year

Water Code Section 10632(a)(2)(B)(ii) requires the AWSDA to determine "current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year."

The AWSDA will include two separate estimates of YLWD's annual water supply and unconstrained demand using: (1) current year conditions; and (2) assumed dry year conditions. Accordingly, the AWSDA's shortage analysis will present separate sets of findings for the current year and dry year scenarios. The Water Code does not specify the characteristics of a dry year, allowing discretion to the Supplier. YLWD will use its discretion to refine and update its assumptions for a dry year scenario in each AWSDA as information becomes available and in accordance with best management practices.

Supply and demand analyses for the single-dry year case were based on conditions affecting the SWP as this supply availability fluctuates the most among MET's, and therefore MWDOC and YLWD's, sources of supply. Severe drought conditions in 2021-2022 affected must of the Western United States, including the Colorado River system, which caused its water supply decrease. As conditions worsened, Lake Mead and Lake Powell (the largest storage units in the system), had a combined total storage capacity of 25 percent in 2022, a significant decrease from 39 percent in 2021 (MWDOC, 2025).

The Orange County Water Demand Projection Model isolated the impacts that weather and future climate can have on water demand through the use of a statistical model. The impacts of hot/dry weather conditions are reflected as a percentage increase in water demands from the normal year condition. For a single dry year condition (FY 2013-14), the model projects a 6 percent increase in demand for YLWD's service area (MWDOC, 2025). Detailed information of the model is included in YLWD's 2025 UWMP.

YLWD has documented that it is 100 percent reliable for single dry year demands from 2025 through 2050 with a demand increase of 6 percent from normal demand with significant reserves held by MET, local groundwater supplies, and conservation (YLWD, 2026).

#### 3.2.2.6 Infrastructure Considerations

The AWSDA will include consideration of any infrastructure issues that may pertain to near-term water supply reliability, including repairs, construction, and environmental mitigation measures that may temporarily constrain capabilities, as well as any new projects that may add to system capacity.

As of March 2026, YLWD has not identified near-term infrastructure issues that would impact YLWD's supply. MWDOC closely coordinates with MET and its member agencies, including YLWD, on any planned infrastructure work that may impact water supply availability. Throughout each year, MET regularly carries out preventive and corrective maintenance of its facilities within the MWDOC service area that may

require shutdowns to inspect and repair pipelines and facilities and support capital improvement projects. These shutdowns involve a high level of planning and coordination between MWDOC, MWDOC's member agencies, and MET to ensure that major portions of the distribution system are not out of service at the same time. Operational flexibility within MET's system and the cooperation of member agencies allow shutdowns to be successfully completed while continuing to meet all system demands.

#### 3.2.2.7 Other Factors

For the AWSDA, any known issues related to water quality would be considered for their potential effects on water supply reliability.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of manmade chemicals that includes perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). PFAS compounds were once commonly used in many products including, among many others, stain- and water-repellent fabrics, nonstick products (e.g., Teflon), polishes, waxes, paints, cleaning products, and fire-fighting foams. Beginning in the summer of 2019, the California State Division of Drinking Water (DDW) began requiring testing for PFAS compounds in some groundwater production wells in the OCWD area.

PFAS are of particular concern for groundwater quality, and since the summer of 2019, the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) requires testing for PFAS compounds in some groundwater production wells in the OCWD area. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the established federal Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for certain PFAS compounds in drinking water, including 4 nanograms per liter (ng/L), or parts per trillion (ppt), for PFOA and PFOS. In addition, the California State Water Resources Control Board has established health-based Notification Levels (NLs) and Response Levels (RLs) for several PFAS compounds. The current NLs are 4 ng/L for PFOA and 4 ng/L for PFOS, while the RLs are 10 ng/L for PFOA and 40 ng/L for PFOS. If PFAS concentrations exceed the NL, water systems must notify their governing body; if concentrations exceed the RL, water systems are expected to take corrective actions such as removing the source from service or implementing treatment.

PFAS have been detected in the OC Basin in very tiny amounts (ppt), entering primarily via the Santa Ana River whose flows infiltrate into the basin. Despite playing no role in releasing PFAS into the environment, OCWD is working with its cities and retail water districts to remove it from local water supplies in order to comply with new state and federal regulations. More than 100 wells have been impacted due to various state and federal regulations. Fifteen impacted agencies will have to temporarily purchase more costly imported water to replace PFAS contaminated supplies. As of 2025, 53 impacted wells are back online due to close to a billion dollars being spent on state-of-the-art testing, research and piloting of different treatment systems, and design and construction of treatment plants that are now operational.

By 2025 OCWD had restored 49 wells to service with operational treatment systems, with an additional 57 wells in planning, design, or construction stages (ACWA, 2025). These systems continue to rely primarily on granular activated carbon (GAC) and ion-exchange (IX) media operated in lead–lag configuration to achieve non-detect PFAS levels consistent with current regulations (Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board and Orange County Water District, 2023.)

MET has voluntarily monitored PFAS in its source and treated waters since 2017. Most samples have shown non-detect (ND) for all tested PFAS, including PFOA and PFOS. A limited number of other PFAS—such as PFHxA, PFBA, PFPeA, PFDoA, PFTA, and PFBS, have been detected only at trace levels below their method detection limits. PFOA and PFOS have not been detected in MET's imported or treated water

supplies. Some member agencies, however, have detected these compounds in local groundwater wells, which may require treatment or source management to comply with emerging DDW regulations. As DDW and United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establish enforceable maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for PFOA and PFOS, some agencies may supplement their local supplies with increased purchases of MET water (MET, 2025).

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized the first national drinking water standards for six PFAS compounds in April 2024. These standards include enforceable MCLs for PFOA and PFOS set at 4 parts per trillion (ppt). In May 2025 the EPA announced that it would extend the compliance deadline for PFOA and PFOS from 2029 to 2031 to provide additional time for testing, planning, and installation of treatment technologies. While MET and its member agencies continue to monitor and test PFAS in imported and local sources, the delay in the federal compliance date allows additional time to evaluate treatment options, coordinate funding, and plan system upgrades necessary to meet forthcoming federal PFAS standards.

YLWD completed construction of the nation's largest ion exchange PFAS water treatment plant - the J. Wayne Miller, Ph.D. Water Treatment Plant - in December 2021 to treat YLWD's local groundwater supply.

Part of YLWD's service area is located in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone or "Ember Zone". YLWD is implementing fire hardening projects such as installing emergency natural gas generators, natural gas engine pumps, Heli-Hydrants, and other improvements to address system reliability during wildfire events. In addition, YLWD has installed landscaping around its facilities and maintains a defensible space which act as barriers to slow or halt the spread of fire.

## 3.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(3)(A), Suppliers must include the six standard water shortage levels that represent shortages from the normal reliability as determined in the AWSDA or cross-reference their shortage levels to the standard levels. The shortage levels have been standardized to provide a consistent regional and statewide approach to conveying the relative severity of water supply shortage conditions. This is an outgrowth of the severe statewide drought of 2012-2016, and the widely recognized public communication and state policy uncertainty associated with the many different local definitions of water shortage levels.

The six standard water shortage levels correspond to progressively increasing estimated shortage conditions (up to 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and greater than 50 percent shortage compared to the normal reliability condition) and align with the response actions the Supplier would implement to meet the severity of the impending shortages (Table 1).

Table 1 Cross-Reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels

| Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels<br>Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☑ | Check the box if the Supplier uses the Standard six levels of water shortage.<br>Proceed to the next table. | | |
| **Standard Shortage Levels** | **Percent Shortage Range** | **Suppliers Shortage Levels** | **Percent Shortage Range** |
| 1 | Up to 10% | | |
| 2 | Up to 20% | | |
| 3 | Up to 30% | | |
| 4 | Up to 40% | | |
| 5 | Up to 50% | | |
| 6 | >50% | | |
| **NOTES:** | | | |

Notes:
Source: Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B)

## 3.4 Shortage Response Actions

Water Code Section 10632 (a)(4) requires the WSCP to specify shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels. YLWD has defined specific shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels in DWR Tables 8-2 and 8-3 (Appendix A). These shortage response actions were developed with consideration to the system infrastructure and operations changes, supply augmentation responses, customer-class or water use-specific demand reduction initiatives, and increasingly stringent water use prohibitions.

### 3.4.1 Supply Augmentation

The supply augmentation actions are described in DWR Table 8-2 (Appendix A). These augmentations represent short-term management objectives triggered by the MET's WSDM Plan and do not overlap with the long-term new water supply development or supply reliability enhancement projects. Supply Augmentation is made available to YLWD through MWDOC and MET. YLWD relies on MET's reliability portfolio of water supply programs including existing water transfers, storage, and exchange agreements to supplement gaps in YLWD's supply/demand balance. MET has developed significant storage capacity (over 5 million AF) in reservoirs and groundwater banking programs both within and outside of the Southern California region. Additionally, MET can pursue additional water transfer and exchange programs with other water agencies to help mitigate supply/demand imbalances and provide additional dry-year supply sources.

MWDOC, and in turn its retail agencies, including YLWD, have access to supply augmentation actions through MET. MET may exercise these actions based on regional need, and in accordance with their WSCP, and may include the use of supplies and storage programs within the Colorado River, SWP, and in-region storage. YLWD has the ability to augment its supply to reduce the shortage gap by up to 100 percent by purchasing additional imported water through MWDOC or pumping additional groundwater in the OC Basin; however, both are subject to rate penalties from MWDOC and OCWD, respectively.

### 3.4.2 Demand Reduction

The demand reduction measures that would be implemented to address shortage levels are described in DWR Table 8-3 (Appendix A). This table indicates which actions align with specific defined shortage levels and estimates the extent to which the actions will reduce the gap between supplies and demands to deliver the outcomes necessary to meet the requirements of a given shortage level. This table also identifies the enforcement action, if any, associated with each demand reduction measure.

### 3.4.3 Operational Changes

During shortage conditions, operations may be affected by supply augmentation or demand reduction responses. YLWD will consider their operational procedures when it completes its AWSDA or as needed to identify changes that can be implemented to address water shortage on a short-term basis, such as temporarily altering maintenance cycles, deferring planned system outages, and adjusting the flow and routing of water through its system to more effectively distribute available supply across the service area.

### 3.4.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(D) calls for "additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions" to be included among the WSCP's shortage response actions. YLWD intends to update mandatory restrictions in YLWD Rules and Regulations for Water Service.

### 3.4.5 Emergency Response Plan (Hazard Mitigation Plan)

A catastrophic water shortage would be addressed according to the appropriate water shortage level and response actions. It is likely that a catastrophic shortage would immediately trigger Shortage Level 6 and response actions have been put in place to mitigate a catastrophic shortage. In addition, there are several Plans that address catastrophic failures and align with the WSCP including MET's WSDM and WSAP, the region's MJHMP, and the Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County (WEROC)'s Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

#### 3.4.5.1 MET's WSDM and WSAP

MET has comprehensive plans for stages of actions it would undertake to address a catastrophic interruption in water supplies through its WSDM and WSAP. MET also developed an Emergency Storage Requirement to mitigate against potential interruption in water supplies resulting from catastrophic occurrences within the Southern California region, including seismic events along the San Andreas Fault. In addition, MET is working with the state to implement a comprehensive improvement plan to address catastrophic occurrences outside of the Southern California region, such as a maximum probable seismic event in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta that would cause levee failure and disruption of SWP deliveries.

#### 3.4.5.2 Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County Emergency Operations Plan

In 1983, the Orange County water community identified a need to develop a plan on how agencies would respond effectively to disasters impacting the regional water distribution system. The collective efforts of these agencies resulted in the formation of the WEROC to coordinate emergency response on behalf of all Orange County water and wastewater agencies, develop an emergency plan to respond to disasters, and conduct disaster training exercises for the Orange County water community. WEROC, administered by MWDOC, was established through the creation of an indemnification agreement among its member agencies to protect each other against civil liabilities and to facilitate the exchange of resources. WEROC is unique in its ability to provide a single point of contact for the representation of all water and wastewater utilities in Orange County during a disaster. This representation is to the county, state, and federal disaster coordination agencies. Within the Orange County Operational Area, WEROC is the recognized contact for emergency response for the water community, including YLWD.

As a member of WEROC, YLWD will follow WEROC's EOP in the event of an emergency and coordinate with WEROC to assess damage, initiate repairs, and request and coordinate mutual aid resources in the event that YLWD is unable to provide the level of emergency response support required by the situation.

The EOP defines the actions to be taken by WEROC Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff to reduce the loss of water and wastewater infrastructure; to respond effectively to a disaster; and to coordinate recovery operations in the aftermath of any emergency involving extensive damage to Orange County water and wastewater utilities. The EOP includes activation notification protocol that will be used to contact partner agencies to inform them of the situation, activation status of the EOC, known damage or impacts, or resource needs. The EOP is a standalone document that is reviewed annually and approved by the MWDOC Board every three years.

WEROC is organized on the basis that each member agency is responsible for developing its own EOP in accordance with the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), National Incident Management System (NIMS), and Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 to meet specific emergency needs within its service area.

The WEROC EOC is responsible for assessing the overall condition and status of the Orange County regional water distribution and wastewater collection systems including MET facilities that serve Orange County. The EOC can be activated during an emergency situation resulting from both natural and man-made causes, and can be activated through automatic, manual, or standby for activation.

WEROC recognizes four primary phases of emergency management, which include:

- **Preparedness:** Planning, training, and exercises that are conducted prior to an emergency to support and enhance response to an emergency or disaster.
- **Response:** Activities and programs designed to address the immediate and short-term effects of the onset of an emergency or disaster that helps to reduce effects on water infrastructure and speed recovery. This includes alert and notification, EOC activation, direction and control, and mutual aid.

- **Recovery:** This phase involved restoring systems to normal, in which short-term recovery actions are taken to assess the damage and return vital life-support systems to minimum operating standards, while long-term recovery actions have the potential to continue for many years.
- **Mitigation/Prevention:** These actions prevent the occurrence of an emergency or reduce the area's vulnerability in ways that minimize the adverse impacts of a disaster or emergency.

The EOC Action Plans provide frameworks for EOC staff to respond to different situations with the objectives and steps required to complete them, which will in turn serve the WEROC member agencies. In the event of an emergency that results in a catastrophic water shortage, YLWD will declare a water shortage condition of up to Level 6 for the impacted area depending on the severity of the event, and coordination with WEROC is anticipated to begin at Level 4 or greater (WEROC, 2021).

#### 3.4.5.3 Yorba Linda Water District Emergency Response Plan

YLWD will also refer to its current American Water Infrastructure Act Risk and Resilience Assessment and Emergency Response Plan in the event of a catastrophic supply interruption.

### 3.4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

Per the Water Code Section 10632.5, Suppliers are required to assess seismic risk to water supplies as part of their WSCP. The plan also must include the mitigation plan for the seismic risk(s). Given the great distances that imported supplies travel to reach Orange County, the region is vulnerable to interruptions along hundreds of miles of aqueducts, pipelines and other facilities associated with delivering the supplies to the region. Additionally, the infrastructure in place to deliver supplies is susceptible to damage from earthquakes and other disasters.

In lieu of conducting a seismic risk assessment specific to YLWD's 2025 UWMP, YLWD has included the most recent regional MJHMP, prepared by MWDOC, as required under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390).

MWDOC's MJHMP identifies that the overarching goals of the Hazard Mitigation Plan were the same for all of its member agencies, which include:

- Goal 1: Minimize vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to minimize damages and loss of life and injury to human life caused by hazards.
- Goal 2: Minimize security risks to water and wastewater infrastructure.
- Goal 3: Minimize interruption to water and wastewater utilities.
- Goal 4: Improve public outreach, awareness, education, and preparedness for hazards in order to increase community resilience.
- Goal 5: Eliminate or minimize wastewater spills and overflows.
- Goal 6: Protect water quality and supply, critical aquatic resources, and habitat to ensure a safe water supply.
- Goal 7: Strengthen Emergency Response Services to ensure preparedness, response, and recovery during any major or multi-hazard event (MWDOC, 2024).

MWDOC's MJHMP evaluates hazards applicable to all jurisdictions in its entire planning area, prioritized based on probability, location, maximum probable extent, and secondary impacts. The identification of

hazards is highly dependent on the location of facilities within YLWD's jurisdiction and takes into consideration the history of the hazard and associated damage, information provided by agencies specializing in a specific hazard, and relies upon YLWD's expertise and knowledge.

Earthquake fault rupture and seismic hazards, including ground shaking and liquefaction, are among the highest ranked hazards to the region as a whole because of its long history of earthquakes, with some resulting in considerable damage. A significant earthquake along one of the major faults could cause substantial casualties, extensive damage to infrastructure, fires, damages and outages of water and wastewater facilities, and other threats to life and property.

Nearly all of Orange County is at risk of moderate to extreme ground shaking, with liquefaction possible throughout much of Orange County but the most extensive liquefaction zones occur in coastal areas. Given the region's seismic activity, there is no doubt that communities within Orange County will continue to experience future earthquake events, and it is a reasonable assumption that a major event will occur within a 30-year timeframe.

The mitigation actions identify the hazard, proposed mitigation action, location/facility, local planning mechanism, risk, cost, timeframe, possible funding sources, status, and status rationale, as applicable. Mitigation actions for YLWD for seismic risks may include (MWDOC, 2024):

- Evaluate the installation of seismic valves at critical sites.
- Use information gained from seismic hazard mapping to assess risk.
- Secure aboveground assets in all buildings, booster stations, pressure reducing stations, emergency interties, water systems, and pipelines.

### 3.4.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

For each specific Shortage Response Action identified in the plan, the WSCP also estimates the extent to which that action will reduce the gap between supplies and demands identified in DWR Tables 8-2 and 8-3 (Appendix A). To the extent feasible, YLWD has estimated percentage savings for the chosen suite of shortage response actions, which can be anticipated to deliver the expected outcomes necessary to meet the requirements of a given shortage level.

## 3.5 Communication Protocols

Timely and effective communication is a critical component of the WSCP implementation. Water shortage conditions may arise from either sudden emergency events or longer-term, non-emergency situations, and each requires a different communication approach. In the event of an emergency water shortage, such as one resulting from an earthquake or other unforeseen disruption, YLWD will activate the communication protocols outlined in its Emergency Response Plan. In the case of a non-emergency water shortage, such as drought, YLWD will follow the communication protocols described below.

Per the Water Code Section 10632 (a)(5), YLWD has established communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments regarding any current or predicted shortages as determined by the AWSDA described pursuant to Section 10632.1; any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the AWSDA described pursuant to Section 10632.1; and any other relevant communications.

Non-emergency water shortage communication protocols are focused on communicating the water shortage contingency planning actions that can be derived from the results of the AWSDA, and are initiated through the decision-making process outlined in Section 3.2. Prior to declaring a water shortage level, YLWD will conduct proactive outreach to inform and prepare customers. This outreach will include:

- Definitions of water shortage levels.
- Targeted water use reduction goals associated with each shortage level.
- Required and recommended customer actions for each stage.
- Information on how to access current updates regarding YLWD's water supply and demand conditions.

The type and degree of communication varies based on the declared water shortage level. Establishing predefined and actionable communication protocols enhances YLWD's ability to deliver timely, consistent, and effective messaging. These communication objectives and tools are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2 Coordination Procedures

| Shortage Level | Communication Objectives | Communication Tools |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Compliance with response actions, 10% reduction in water use | ▪ Water Bill Communications<br>▪ Public education using social media and dedicated landing page on the YLWD website (www.ylwd.com) |
| 2 | Compliance with response actions, 20% reduction in water use | ▪ Water Bill Communications<br>▪ Public education using social media and dedicated landing page on the YLWD website (www.ylwd.com) |
| 3 | Compliance with response actions, 30% reduction in water use | ▪ Water Bill Communications<br>▪ Public education using social media and dedicated landing page on the YLWD website (www.ylwd.com) |
| 4 | Compliance with response actions, 40% reduction in water use | ▪ Direct communication with high water users (letters, phone calls)<br>▪ Water Bill Communications<br>▪ Public education using social media and dedicated landing page on the YLWD website (www.ylwd.com) |
| 5 | Compliance with response actions, 50% reduction in water use | ▪ Direct communication with high water users (letters, phone calls, door hangers)<br>▪ Water Bill Communications<br>▪ Public education using social media and dedicated landing page on the YLWD website (www.ylwd.com) |
| 6 | Compliance with response actions, greater than 50% reduction in water use | ▪ Direct communication with high water users (letters, phone calls, door hangers)<br>▪ Water Bill Communications<br>▪ Direct mailers (postcard, bill insert)<br>▪ Field signage and street message boards<br>▪ Public education using social media and dedicated landing page on the YLWD website (www.ylwd.com) |

YLWD's Public Affairs Officer will lead public information and outreach efforts in coordination with appropriate YLWD staff and with other regional partners, including MWDOC and MET. Responsibilities include disseminating timely and accurate information to its customers, providing clear guidance on voluntary and mandatory water use measures, and monitoring customer response and engagement. Effective customer outreach is essential to achieving the targeted water savings associated with each water shortage level.

YLWD has outlined a water shortage response approach.

## 3.6 Compliance and Enforcement

Per the Water Code Section 10632 (a)(6), YLWD has defined customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions. Communications procedures to ensure customer compliance are described in Section 3.5 Communications Protocols and customer enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures are defined in the Water Conservation Measures, Prohibition Against Water Waste and Water Shortage Supply Contingencies Resolution 2021-28 (Appendix B). As of publication of this WSCP, this Ordinance is scheduled to be replaced with an updated Ordinance in 2026.

## 3.7 Legal Authorities

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(7)(A), YLWD has provided a description of the legal authorities that empower YLWD to implement and enforce its shortage response in the Water Conservation Measures, Prohibition Against Water Waste and Water Shortage Supply Contingencies Resolution 2021-28 (Appendix B). As of publication of this WSCP, this Ordinance is scheduled to be replaced with an updated Ordinance in 2026.

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(7)(B), YLWD shall declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by such wholesaler whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(7)(C), YLWD shall coordinate with any district or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency under California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558). Table 3 identifies the contacts for all cities or counties for which the Supplier provides service in the WSCP, along with developed coordination protocols, can facilitate compliance with this section of the Water Code in the event of a local emergency as defined in subpart (c) of Government Code Section 8558.

Table 3 Agency Contacts and Coordination Protocols

| Contact | Agency | Coordination Protocols |
|---|---|---|
| City Council<br>City Manager | City of Yorba Linda | YLWD Board President will notify in writing via e-mail and mail. |
| City Council<br>City Manager | City of Brea | YLWD Board President will notify in writing via e-mail and mail. |
| City Council<br>City Administrator | City of Placentia | YLWD Board President will notify in writing via e-mail and mail. |
| City Council<br>City Manager | City of Anaheim | YLWD Board President will notify in writing via e-mail and mail. |
| Board of Supervisors | County of Orange | YLWD Board President will notify in writing via e-mail and mail. |

## 3.8 Financial Consequences of WSCP

Per Water Code Section 10632(a)(8), Suppliers must include a description of the overall anticipated financial consequences to the Supplier of implementing the WSCP. This description must include potential reductions in revenue and increased expenses associated with implementation of the shortage response actions. This should be coupled with an identification of the anticipated mitigation actions needed to address these financial impacts.

During a catastrophic interruption of water supplies, prolonged drought, or water shortage of any kind, YLWD will experience a reduction in revenue due to reduced water sales. Throughout this period of time, expenditures may increase or decrease with varying circumstances. Expenditures may increase in the event of significant damage to the water system, resulting in emergency repairs. Expenditures may also decrease as less water is pumped through the system, resulting in lower power costs. Water shortage mitigation actions will also impact revenues and require additional costs for drought response activities such as increased staff costs for tracking, reporting, and communications.

YLWD receives water revenue from a fixed annual capital finance charge (CFC), a fixed monthly base (meter) charge, and a monthly commodity charge based on consumption. Rates have been designed to recover the full cost of water service in the charges. The fixed annual CFC recovers annual principal and interest payments on existing loans or bonds and partially funds ongoing capital improvement projects. The fixed base meter charge recovers fixed costs associated with providing water to the serviced property and does not vary with consumption. The commodity charge is based on water usage and recovers the actual cost of the water, including energy and other costs directly tied to water demand and also recovers a portion of the fixed costs that are not included in the fixed base meter charge. YLWD is taking a measured approach to move more of the fixed costs to be recovered through the fixed base meter charge. The rates that will be effective July 1, 2026 increase the percentage of fixed costs recovered through the fixed base meter charge from 44 to 47 percent of total costs (total fixed costs are currently 62 percent of total costs).

The total cost of purchasing water would decrease as the usage or sale of water decreases. However, there are significant fixed costs associated with maintaining a minimal level of service and, currently, not all fixed costs are recovered through the fixed base meter charge. YLWD will monitor projected revenues and expenditures should an extreme shortage and a large reduction in water sales occur for an extended period of time. To overcome these potential revenue losses and/or expenditure impacts, YLWD may use

reserves. Additionally, if necessary, YLWD may reduce expenditures by delaying implementation of its Capital Improvement Program and equipment purchases to reallocate funds to cover the cost of operations and critical maintenance, adjust the work force, implement a drought surcharge, and/or make adjustments to its water rate structure.

Based on current water rates, a volumetric cutback of water sales may lead to a range of reductions in revenues. The impacts on revenues will depend on a proportionate reduction in variable costs related to supply, pumping, and treatment for the specific shortage event. YLWD has reserve funding that can mitigate a short-term water shortage situation.

## 3.9 Monitoring and Reporting

Per Water Code Section 10632(a)(9), YLWD is required to provide a description of the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that have been implemented to ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance and to meet state reporting requirements.

Monitoring and reporting key water use metrics is fundamental to water supply planning and management. Monitoring is also essential in times of water shortage to ensure that the response actions are achieving their intended water use reduction purposes, or if improvements or new actions need to be considered (see Section 3.10). Monitoring for customer compliance tracking is also useful in enforcement actions.

Under normal water supply conditions, potable water production figures are recorded daily. Weekly and monthly reports are prepared and monitored. This data will be used to measure the effectiveness of any water shortage contingency level that may be implemented. As levels of water shortage are declared by MET and MWDOC, YLWD will follow implementation of those levels as appropriate based on YLWD's risk profile provided in UWMP Chapter 6 and continue to monitor water demand levels. When MET calls for extraordinary conservation, MET's Drought Program Officer will coordinate public information activities with MWDOC and monitor the effectiveness of ongoing conservation programs.

YLWD will participate in monthly member agency manager meetings with both MWDOC and OCWD to monitor and discuss monthly water allocation charts. This will enable YLWD to be aware of imported and groundwater use on a timely basis as a result of specific actions taken responding to YLWD's WSCP.

## 3.10 WSCP Refinement Procedures

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(10), YLWD must provide reevaluation and improvement procedures for systematically monitoring and evaluating the functionality of the water shortage contingency plan in order to ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed.

YLWD's WSCP is prepared and implemented as an adaptive management plan. YLWD will use the monitoring and reporting process defined in Section 3.9 to refine the WSCP. In addition, if certain procedural refinements or new actions are identified by YLWD staff, or suggested by customers or other interested parties, YLWD will evaluate their effectiveness, incorporate them into the WSCP, and implement them quickly at the appropriate water shortage level.

It is envisioned that the WSCP will be periodically re-evaluated to ensure that its shortage risk tolerance is adequate and the shortage response actions are effective and up to date based on lessons learned from implementing the WSCP. The WSCP will be revised and updated during the UWMP update cycle to incorporate updated and new information. For example, new supply augmentation actions will be added, and actions that are no longer applicable for reasons such as program expiration will be removed. However, if revisions to the WSCP are warranted before the UWMP is updated, the WSCP will be updated outside of the UWMP update cycle. In the course of preparing the AWSDA each year, YLWD staff will routinely consider the functionality of the overall WSCP and will prepare recommendations for the YLWD Board if changes are found to be needed.

## 3.11 Special Water Feature Distinction

Per Water Code Section 10632 (b), YLWD has defined water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code, in the Water Conservation Measures, Prohibition Against Water Waste and Water Shortage Supply Contingencies Resolution 2021-28 (Appendix B).

## 3.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(c), YLWD provided notice of the availability of the draft 2025 UWMP and draft 2025 WSCP and notice of the public hearing to consider adoption of the WSCP. The public review drafts of the 2025 UWMP and the 2025 WSCP were posted prominently on the YLWD website on May 1, 2026, more than 12 days in advance of the public hearing on May 14, 2026. Copies of the draft WSCP were also made available for public inspection at YLWD Clerk's and Utilities Department offices and public hearing notifications were published in local newspapers. A copy of the published Notice of Public Hearing is included in Appendix C.

May 14, 2026 YLWD held the public hearing for the draft 2025 UWMP and draft WSCP, at the YLWD Board meeting. The Board reviewed and approved the 2025 UWMP and the WSCP at its May 14, 2026 meeting after the public hearing. See Appendix D for the resolution approving the WSCP.

By July 1, 2026, YLWD adopted 2025 UWMP and WSCP was filed with DWR, California State Library, and the County of Orange. YLWD will make the WSCP available for public review on its website no later than 30 days after filing with DWR.

Based on DWR's review of the WSCP, YLWD will make any amendments to its adopted WSCP, as required and directed by DWR.

If YLWD revises its WSCP after UWMP is approved by DWR, then an electronic copy of the revised WSCP will be submitted to DWR within 30 days of its adoption.

# SECTION 4 REFERENCES

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MET). (2026a). 2025 *Water Shortage Contingency Plan*.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MET). (2026b). *2025 Urban Water Management Plan.*

Municipal Water District of Orange County. (2023, July). *2023 Orange County Water Reliability Study*.

Municipal Water District of Orange County. (2024). *Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.*

Municipal Water District of Orange County. (2025, December 30). *Orange County Water Demand Projection ModelTechnical Memorandum.*

Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County (WEROC). (2025). *WEROC 2025 Annual Report*.

Yorba Linda Water District (YLWD). (2026, June). *2025 Urban Water Management Plan*.

Yorba Linda Water District. 2024 Orange County Water and WastewaterMulti-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPENDIX A

# DWR SUBMITTAL TABLES

**Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-Reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels**

| Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels<br>Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ☑ | Check the box if the Supplier uses the Standard six levels of water shortage.<br>Proceed to the next table. | | |
| **Standard Shortage Levels** | **Percent Shortage Range** | **Suppliers Shortage Levels** | **Percent Shortage Range** |
| 1 | Up to 10% | | |
| 2 | Up to 20% | | |
| 3 | Up to 30% | | |
| 4 | Up to 40% | | |
| 5 | Up to 50% | | |
| 6 | >50% | | |
| **NOTES:** | | | |

**Submittal Table 8-2: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions**

| Submittal Table 8-2 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions<br>Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C) and (E) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no) | | | |
| Shortage Level | Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier<br>**Drop down list**<br>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool | How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? | | Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL) |
| | | Volume or Percentage Drop down | Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) | |
| | | | (AF) | |
| Add additional rows as needed | | | | |
| 1 through 6 | Other Purchases | Percentage | 0 - 100% | Additional imported water purchases through MWDOC |
| 1 through 6 | Other Purchases | Percentage | 0 - 100% | Additional groundwater pumping in the Orange County Groundwater Basin |
| **DWR NOTES:** Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. | | | | |
| **NOTES:** | | | | |

**Submittal Table 8-3: Demand Reduction Actions**

| Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions<br>Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no) | | | | |
| Shortage Level | Demand Reduction Actions<br>**Drop down list**<br>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply. | How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? | | Additional Explanation or Reference<br>(OPTIONAL) | Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?<br>**For Retail Suppliers Only**<br>Drop Down List |
| | | Volume or Percentage Drop down | Shortage Gap Reduction Value<br>(May be a range)<br>(AF) | | |
| Add additional rows as needed | | | | | |
| 0 | Other water feature or swimming pool restriction | | Required by Statewide Prohibition | All decorative water features must re-circulate water or users must secure a waiver from YLWD. | Yes, enforced by the State |
| 0 | Other | | Required by Statewide Prohibition | Washing or hosing down vehicles is prohibited except by use of a handheld container, hose with an automatic shut off device, or at a commercial car wash. | Yes, enforced by the State |
| 0 | Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces | | Required by Statewide Prohibition | Washing hard or paved surfaces is prohibited except to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards using a handheld container, hose with an automatic shut off device, or a low-volume high pressure cleaning machine that recycles used water. | Yes, enforced by the State |
| 0 | Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation | | Required by Statewide Prohibition | Watering vegetated areas in a manner that causes excessive water flow or runoff onto an adjoining sidewalk, driveway, street, alley, gutter, or ditch is prohibited. | Yes, enforced by the State |
| 0 | Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition | | Required by Statewide Prohibition | Irrigating turf on public street medians is prohibited with potable water. | Yes, enforced by the State |
| 0 | Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition | | Required by Statewide Prohibition | No landscape watering shall occur within 48 hours after measurable precipitation. | Yes, enforced by the State |
| 0 | Other | | On-going Long-Term Conservation Savings Measure. | All new commercial car wash and laundry facilities should re-circulate the wash water. | No |
| 0 | Other | | On-going Long-Term Conservation Savings Measure. | Unauthorized use of hydrants is prohibited. Authorization for use must be obtained from YLWD. | Yes |
| 0 | Reduce System Water Loss | | On-going Long-Term Conservation Savings Measure. | Real Loss Reduction - Annual Waterline Replacement Program | No |
| 0 | Reduce System Water Loss | | On-going Long-Term Conservation Savings Measure. | Real Loss Reduction - Aggressive Leak Detection and Repair | No |
| 1 | Expand Public Information Campaign | Percentage | 5% | Community Outreach and Messaging through utility bill inserts to communicate Level 1 shortage response actions and objectives. | No |
| 1 | Expand Public Information Campaign | Percentage | 1% | Encourage customers to wash only full loads when washing dishes or clothes. | No |
| 1 | Offer Water Use Surveys | Percentage | 1% | Offer Water Use Surveys | No |
| 1 | Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner | Percentage | 2% | Fix leaks or faulty sprinklers promptly/within 5 day(s). | No |
| 1 | Provide Rebates on Plumbing Fixtures and Devices | Percentage | 1% | **Promote** rebates through MWDOC's program. | No |
| 1 | Provide Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency | Percentage | 2% | **Promote** rebates through MWDOC's program. | No |
| 1 | CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition | Percentage | 1% | Commercial, industrial, institutional equipment must be properly maintained and in full working order. | No |
| 2 | Expand Public Information Campaign | Percentage | 5% | Community Outreach and Messaging through utility bill inserts to communicate Level 2 shortage response actions and objectives. | No |
| 2 | Improve Customer Billing | Percentage | 5% | Provide leak reports and repair assistance. | No |

| Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions<br>Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no) | | | | |
| Shortage Level | Demand Reduction Actions<br>**Drop down list**<br>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply. | How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? | | Additional Explanation or Reference<br>(OPTIONAL) | Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?<br>**For Retail Suppliers Only**<br>Drop Down List |
| | | Volume or Percentage Drop down | Shortage Gap Reduction Value<br>(May be a range)<br>(AF) | | |
| Add additional rows as needed | | | | | |
| 2 | Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner | Percentage | 2% | Fix leaks or faulty sprinklers promptly. | No |
| 2 | Other - Require automatic shut of hoses | Percentage | 1% | Use shut-off nozzle on hoses. | No |
| 3 | Expand Public Information Campaign | Percentage | 5% | Expand Community Outreach and Messaging through utility bill inserts and social media to communicate Level 3 shortage response actions and objectives. | No |
| 3 | Provide Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency | Percentage | 3% | Expanded/Enhanced Rebate Programs | No |
| 3 | Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times | Percentage | 2% | Watering or irrigation of vegetated areas is prohibited between 9 am and 6 pm except by use of a handheld device, hose equipped with an automatic shutoff device, or for adjusting or repairing an irrigation system for short periods of time. | No |
| 3 | Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition | Percentage | 1% | Irrigating turf on public street medians is prohibited. | No |
| 3 | CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request | Percentage | 1% | CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request | No |
| 3 | CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service | Percentage | 1% | CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service | No |
| 3 | CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition | Percentage | 1% | No single pass cooling systems may be installed in new or remodeled buildings. | No |
| 4 | Expand Public Information Campaign | Percentage | 5% | Expand Community Outreach and Messaging through utility bill inserts and social media to communicate Level 4 shortage response actions and objectives. | No |
| 4 | Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation | Percentage | 1% | All non-essential water use for commercial and industrial use should cease. | No |
| 4 | Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times | Percentage | 3% | Watering or irrigation with a device that is not continuously attended to is limited to fifteen (15) minutes per day per valve. Low flow drip type systems, water efficient stream rotor systems, and sensor/weather-controlled systems are exempt. | No |
| 4 | CII - Commercial kitchens required to use pre-rinse spray valves | Percentage | 1% | Food preparation establishments must use water efficient kitchen spray valves. | No |
| 4 | Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces | Percentage | 1% | Washing hard or paved surfaces is prohibited except to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards using a handheld container, hose with an automatic shut off device, or a low-volume high pressure cleaning machine that recycles used water. | No |
| 4 | Other water feature or swimming pool restriction | Percentage | 1% | All decorative water features must re-circulate water or users must secure a waiver from YLWD. | No |
| 5 | Expand Public Information Campaign | Percentage | 5% | Expand Community Outreach and Messaging through utility bill inserts and social media to communicate Level 5 shortage response actions and objectives. | No |
| 5 | Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains | Percentage | 1% | Filling or refilling ornamental lakes and ponds is prohibited. Ornamental lakes and ponds that sustain aquatic life of significant value and were actively managed prior to the storage declaration are exempt. | No |
| 5 | Other water feature or swimming pool restriction | Percentage | 1% | Existing pools shall not be emptied and refilled using potable water unless required for public health and safety purposes. | No |
| 5 | Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation | Percentage | 8% | Watering of parks, school grounds, and recreation fields is prohibited, except for rare plant or animal species | No |

| **Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions**<br>**Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no) | | | | |
| Shortage Level | Demand Reduction Actions<br>**Drop down list**<br>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply. | How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? | | Additional Explanation or Reference<br>(OPTIONAL) | Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?<br>**For Retail Suppliers Only**<br>Drop Down List |
| | | Volume or Percentage Drop down | Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range)<br>(AF) | | |
| Add additional rows as needed | | | | | |
| 6 | Expand Public Information Campaign | Percentage | 5% | Expand Community Outreach and Messaging through utility bill inserts and social media to communicate Level 6 shortage response actions and objectives. | No |
| 6 | Other | Percentage | 10% | Other Prohibited Uses: YLWD may implement other prohibited water uses as determined by YLWD, after notice to customers. | Yes |
| **DWR NOTES:** Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. | | | | | |

APPENDIX B

# WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES, PROHIBITION AGAINST WATER WASTE AND WATER SHORTAGE SUPPLY CONTINGENCIES RESOLUTION 2021-28

# RESOLUTION NO. 2021-28

## RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE YORBA LINDA WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING THE 2020 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

**WHEREAS**, the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code Section 10610 et seq. ("Act")) mandates a Water Shortage Contingency Plan ("WSCP") as part of its Urban Water Management Plan ("Plan") to be prepared and adopted by every urban water supplier that provides water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually.

**WHEREAS,** the Yorba Linda Water District ("YLWD") meets the definition of an urban water supplier for purposes of the Act and is required to prepare and adopt an WSCP as part of its 2020 Plan.

**WHEREAS**, the Act specifies the requirements and procedures for adopting such WSCPs.

**WHEREAS,** in accordance with the Act, YLWD prepared its WSCP (1) with its own staff, (2) with the assistance of consulting professionals, (3) in cooperation with other governmental agencies, and YLWD utilized and relied upon (a) industry standards, (c) expertise of industry professionals, and (c) the California Department of Water Resources' ("DWR") Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020.

**WHEREAS,** in accordance with applicable law, including Water Code Section 10642, and Government Code Section 6066, a Notice of Public Hearing regarding YLWD's WSCP was published on ylwd.com on June 8, 2021 and in a newspaper within the jurisdiction of YLWD on June 10, 2021 and June 17, 2021.

**WHEREAS,** in accordance with applicable law, including but not limited to Water Code Section 10642, a public hearing was held on June 22, 2021 at 6:30 p.m., or soon thereafter, via Zoom (Webinar ID: 945 7701 5005) in order to provide members of the public and other interested entities with the opportunity to be heard in connection with the proposed adoption of the WSCP.

**WHEREAS,** pursuant to said public hearing on YLWD's WSCP, YLWD, among other things, encouraged the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic members of the community within YLWD's service area with regard to the WSCP, and encouraged community input regarding YLWD's WSCP.

**WHEREAS,** the Board of Directors desires to adopt the WSCP and to incorporate it as part of its 2020 Plan prior to July 1, 2021 in order to comply with the Act.

**WHEREAS,** Water Code Section 10652 provides that the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13, commencing with Section 21000, of the Public Resources Code) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of a WSCP as part of a Plan pursuant to Water Code Section 10632.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, the Board of Directors of the Yorba Linda Water District hereby resolves as follows:

**Section 1.** The WSCP is hereby adopted as a result of input received (if any) at the public hearing and ordered filed with the Secretary of the Board of Directors and shall be incorporated into YLWD's 2020 Plan.

**Section 2.** The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to include a copy of this Resolution in YLWD's WSCP and/or in YLWD's 2020 Plan.

**Section 3.** The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code Sections 10621(d) and 10644(a)(1)-(2), to electronically submit a copy of the WSCP, as part of its 2020 plan, to DWR no later than July 1, 2021.

**Section 4.** The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code Section 10644(a), to submit a copy of the WSCP, as part of its 2020 Plan, to the California State Library, and to any city or county with which YLWD provides water supplies no later than thirty (30) days after this adoption date.

**Section 5.** The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code Section 10645, to make the WSCP available for public review at YLWD's offices during normal business hours and on its website at www.ylwd.com no later than thirty (30) days after filing a copy of the WSCP, as part of its 2020 Plan, with DWR.

**Section 6.** The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to implement the WSCP in accordance with the Act and to provide recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding the necessary budgets, procedures, rules, regulations, or further actions to carry out the effective and equitable implementation of the WSCP.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED** this 22nd day of June 2021 by the following called vote:

AYES: Directors DesRoches, Jones, Lindsey, and Miller
NOES: None
ABSTAIN: None
ABSENT: Director Hawkins

[redacted]

J. Wayne Miller, PhD, Vice President
Yorba Linda Water District

ATTEST:

[redacted]

Annie Alexander, Board Secretary
Yorba Linda Water District

Reviewed as to form by General Counsel:

[redacted]

Andrew B. Gagen, Esq.
Kidman Gagen Law LLP

APPENDIX C

# NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

YORBA LINDA
1920 Main St. Suite 225
3200 Guasti Road, Suite 100
Irvine, California 92614
(714) 796-2209
legals@inlandnewspapers.com

YORBA LINDA WATER DISTRICT
ATTN: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
PLACENTIA, California 92870

| | |
|---|---|
| *Account Number:* | 5221905 |
| *Ad Order Number:* | 0011794931 |
| *Customer's Reference/PO Number:* | |
| *Publication:* | Yorba Linda Star |
| *Publication Dates:* | 05/28/2026 and 06/04/2026 |
| *Total Amount:* | $311.42 |
| *Payment Amount:* | $0.00 |
| *Amount Due:* | $311.42 |
| *Notice ID:* | 0011794931 |
| *Invoice Text:* | YORBA LINDA WATER DISTRICT Notice of Public Hearing Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Yorba Linda Water District (District) will conduct a public hearing to provide an opportunity for public input on the draft update of the District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). UWMPs and WSCPs are prepared by California's urban water suppliers, including the District, to support their long-term resource planning and ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands. Every urban water supplier that either provides over 3,000 acre-feet of water annually or serves 3,000 or more connections, which includes the District, is required to prepare an UWMP and WSCP every five years. The public hearing to consider adopting the UWMP and WSCP will be held on Thursday, June 11, 2026, at 8:30 AM in the Board Room of the Yorba Linda Water District located at 1717 E Miraloma Ave, Placentia CA 92870, at which time and place all interested persons may appear and be heard. A copy of the draft UWMP and WSCP is currently available for public review at the District's offices and on the District's website at www.ylwd.com. For information, please contact Ariel Bacani at (714) 701-3104. |

YORBA LINDA

See Proof on Next Page

Yorba Linda Star
1920 Main St. Suite 225
Irvine, California 92614
(714) 796-2209

0011794931

YORBA LINDA WATER DISTRICT
ATTN: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, 1717 E MIRALOMA AVE
PLACENTIA, California 92870

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION**
**(2015.5 C.C.P.)**

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
**County of Orange County**

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of Yorba Linda Star, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in the City of Irvine*, County of Orange County, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of County of Orange County, State of California, under the date of June 15, 1945, Decree No. Pomo C-606. The notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

**05/28/2026, 06/04/2026**

I certify (or declare) under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at Irvine, California

On this 4th day of June, 2026.

Signature

*Yorba Linda Star circulation includes the following cities: [UNKNOWN LIST]

**YORBA LINDA WATER DISTRICT**
**Notice of Public Hearing**

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Yorba Linda Water District (District) will conduct a public hearing to provide an opportunity for public input on the draft update of the District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). UWMPs and WSCPs are prepared by California's urban water suppliers, including the District, to support their long-term resource planning and ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands. Every urban water supplier that either provides over 3,000 acre-feet of water annually or serves 3,000 or more connections, which includes the District, is required to prepare an UWMP and WSCP every five years. The public hearing to consider adopting the UWMP and WSCP will be held on Thursday, June 11, 2026, at 8:30 AM in the Board Room of the Yorba Linda Water District located at 1717 E Miraloma Ave, Placentia CA 92870, at which time and place all interested persons may appear and be heard. A copy of the draft UWMP and WSCP is currently available for public review at the District's offices and on the District's website at www.ylwd.com. For information, please contact Ariel Bacani at (714) 701-3104.

**Yorba Linda Star**
**Published: 5/28, 6/4/26**

APPENDIX D

# ADOPTED WSCP RESOLUTION

**RESOLUTION NO. 2026-16**

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE YORBA LINDA WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING THE 2025 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN**

**WHEREAS,** the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code Section 10610 et seq. ("Act")) mandates a Water Shortage Contingency Plan ("WSCP") as part of its Urban Water Management Plan ("Plan") to be prepared and adopted by every urban water supplier that provides water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually.

**WHEREAS,** the Yorba Linda Water District ("YLWD") meets the definition of an urban water supplier for purposes of the Act and is required to prepare and adopt a WSCP as part of its 2025 Plan.

**WHEREAS,** the Act specifies the requirements and procedures for adopting such WSCPs.

**WHEREAS,** in accordance with the Act, YLWD prepared its WSCP (1) with its own staff, (2) with the assistance of consulting professionals, (3) in cooperation with other governmental agencies, and YLWD utilized and relied upon (a) industry standards, (b) expertise of industry professionals, and (c) the California Department of Water Resources' ("DWR") Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2025.

**WHEREAS,** in accordance with applicable law, including Water Code Section 10642 and Government Code Section 6066, a Notice of Public Hearing regarding YLWD's WSCP was published on YLWD's website at www.ylwd.com on May 28, 2026 and in a newspaper within the jurisdiction of YLWD on May 28, 2026 and June 4, 2026.

**WHEREAS,** the final draft of the WSCP was made available for public review at YLWD's offices during normal business hours and on its website at www.ylwd.com beginning May 28, 2026.

**WHEREAS,** in accordance with applicable law, including but not limited to Water Code Section 10642, a public hearing was held on June 11, 2026 at 8:30 AM, or soon thereafter, in order to provide members of the public and other interested entities with the opportunity to be heard in connection with the proposed adoption of the WSCP.

**WHEREAS,** pursuant to said public hearing on YLWD's WSCP, YLWD, among other things, encouraged community input and active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic members of the community within YLWD's service area regarding YLWD's WSCP.

**WHEREAS,** the Board of Directors desires to adopt the WSCP and to incorporate it as part of its 2025 Plan prior to July 1, 2026, in order to comply with the Act.

**WHEREAS,** Water Code Section 10652 provides that the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13, commencing with Section 21000, of the Public Resources Code) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of a WSCP as part of a Plan pursuant to Water Code Section 10632.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, the Board of Directors of the Yorba Linda Water District hereby resolves as follows:

**SECTION 1.** The WSCP (a) is hereby adopted, as a result of input received (if any) at the public hearing, (b) ordered filed with the Secretary of the Board of Directors, and (c) shall be incorporated into YLWD's 2025 Plan.

**SECTION 2.** The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to include a copy of this Resolution in YLWD's WSCP and/or in YLWD's 2025 Plan.

**SECTION 3.** The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code Sections 10621(d) and 10644(a)(1)-(2), to electronically submit a copy of the WSCP, as part of its 2025 Plan, to DWR no later than July 1, 2026.

**SECTION 4.** The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code Section 10644(a), to submit a copy of the WSCP, as part of its 2025 Plan, to the California State Library and to any city or county with which YLWD provides water supplies no later than thirty (30) days after this adoption date.

**SECTION 5.** The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code Section 10645, to make the WSCP available for public review at YLWD's offices during normal business hours and on its website at www.ylwd.com no later than thirty (30) days after filing a copy of the WSCP, as part of its 2025 Plan, with DWR.

**SECTION 6.** The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to implement the WSCP in accordance with the Act and to provide recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding the necessary budgets, procedures, rules, regulations, or further actions to carry out the effective and equitable implementation of the WSCP.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED** this 11th day of June 2026 by the following called vote:

| | |
|---|---|
| AYES: | Directors Barbre, DesRoches, Hernandez, Lindsey, and Scott |
| NOES: | None |
| ABSTAIN: | None |
| ABSENT: | None |

[redacted]

Gene Hernandez, President
Yorba Linda Water District

ATTEST:

[redacted]

Annie Alexander, Board Secretary
Yorba Linda Water District

Reviewed as to form by General Counsel:

[redacted]

Andrew B. Gagen, Esq.
Kidman Gagen Law LLP