

2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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MADDAUS
WATER
MANAGEMENT INC.



MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF ORANGE COUNTY



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April 2026 / DRAFT





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Abbreviations

%	Percent
AWSDA	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
BPP	Basin Production Percentage
CAMP4W	MET's Climate Adaptation Master Plan for Water
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DVL	Diamond Valley Lake
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EAP	Emergency Operations Center Action Plan
EBSD	Emerald Bay Services District
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOCWD	East Orange County Water District
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ETWD	El Toro Water District
FY	Fiscal Year
GRP	Groundwater Resilience Plan
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
GSWC	Golden State Water Company
IRP	Integrated Water Resource Plan
IRWD	Irvine Ranch Water District
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LBCWD	Laguna Beach County Water District
M&I	Municipal and Industrial
Mesa Water	Mesa Water District
MET	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
MJHMP	Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
MNWD	Moulton Niguel Water District
MWDOC	Municipal Water District of Orange County
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OC Basin	Orange County Groundwater Basin
OC San	Orange County Sanitation District
OCWD	Orange County Water District
SCWD	South Coast Water District
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
Serrano	Serrano Water District
SMWD	Santa Margarita Water District
SOCWA	South Orange County Water Authority

Supplier	Urban Water Supplier
SWP	State Water Project
TCWD	Trabuco Canyon Water District
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
WUE	Water Use Efficiency
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 the Municipal Water District of Orange County's (MWDOC's) 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 population and land use growth, climate change, drought, and catastrophic events. This Plan provides a structured guide for MWDOC 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, MWDOC's governing body, its staff, and retail agencies can easily identify and efficiently implement pre-determined 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 MWDOC'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. MWDOC'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 WSCP Requirements and Organization

The WSCP provides the steps and water shortage response actions to be taken in times of water shortage conditions. 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%; 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; and reevaluation and improvement procedures for evaluating the WSCP.

This WSCP is organized into three main sections, with Section 3 aligned with the 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 MWDOC'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 Levels 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% 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 is not required by wholesale water providers.

Section 3.7 Legal Authorities describes the legal authorities that enable MWDOC to implement and enforce its shortage response actions.

Section 3.8 Financial Consequences of WSCP provides a description of the financial consequences of and responses for drought conditions.

Section 3.9 Monitoring and Reporting is not required by wholesale water providers.

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 per the Water Code for retail water agencies, not applicable to MWDOC as a wholesale water supplier.

Section 3.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability describes the process MWDOC followed to adopt its WSCP.

1.2 Integration With Other Planning Efforts

As a retail water supplier in Orange County, MWDOC considered other key entities in the development of this WSCP, including the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MET) (regional wholesaler for Southern California and the direct supplier of imported water to MWDOC), and Orange County Water District (OCWD) (Orange County Groundwater Basin [OC Basin] manager and provider of recycled water in North Orange County). As a wholesale water provider, MWDOC also worked with its retail agencies to align WSCP strategies to ensure robust water shortage planning and response across the District's service area. The DWR Submittal tables for MWDOC's WSCP can be found in Appendix A.

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

- **MET's 2025 UWMP** uses assumptions that fall within the plausible futures contemplated in MET's Integrated Water Resources Plan to evaluate MET's future imported water supply reliability.
- **MET's 2025 WSCP** provides a water supply assessment and guide for MET's intended actions during water shortage conditions.

- **MWDOC's 2025 UWMP** provides the basis for the projections of the imported supply availability over the next 25 years for MWDOC's service area.
 - **MWDOC's 2018 and 2023 Orange County Water Reliability Studies** are planning documents 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)** completed in February 2025 is an adaptive strategies management plan outlining strategic projects to secure reliable future water supplies in the OC Basin.
 - **OCWD's 2023-24 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 Plan** 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.
 - **Groundwater Management Plans** provide the groundwater sustainability goals for the basins that supply groundwater to MWDOC's service area and the programs, actions, and strategies activities that support those goals.
- Orange County Water & Wastewater 2024 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP)** provides the basis for the seismic and other natural and natural disaster risk analysis of the water system facilities.

SECTION 2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

MWDOC was formed by Orange County voters in 1951 under the Municipal Water District Act of 1911 to provide imported water to inland areas of Orange County. Governed by an elected seven-member Board of Directors, MWDOC is MET's third largest member agency based on assessed valuation.

MWDOC is a regional water wholesaler and resource planning agency, managing all of Orange County's imported water supply except for water imported to the cities of Anaheim, Fullerton, and Santa Ana. MWDOC is committed to ensuring water reliability for 27 water entities and retail water agencies in its 600-square-mile service area. To that end, MWDOC focuses on sound planning and appropriate investments in water supply, water use efficiency, regional delivery infrastructure, and emergency preparedness.

MWDOC's service area is characterized by southern California's "Mediterranean" climate with mild winters, warm summers, and moderate rainfall. In terms of land use, the northern part of MWDOC's service area is almost built out with predominantly residential units with pockets dedicated to commercial, institutional, governmental uses and open space and parks. The vacant lots in the southern portion of Orange County are gradually being developed into residential and commercial mixed-use areas.

MWDOC is led by service-driven working to secure Orange County's water future. MWDOC's seven-member Board of Directors, elected by the public, guides MWDOC's policies and programs. Each board member is elected from a specific area of the County and elected to a four-year term by voters who reside within that part of the MWDOC service area.

2.1 MWDOC Service Area

MWDOC serves more than 2.36 million residents in a 600-square-mile service area (Figure 1). Although MWDOC does not have its own water facilities and does not have jurisdiction over local supplies, it works to ensure the delivery of reliable water supplies to the region.

MWDOC serves imported water in Orange County to 27 water agencies, consisting of 13 cities and 13 water districts, along with one groundwater wholesale agency. In alphabetical order, MWDOC water retail agencies include the following:

- City of Brea
- City of Buena Park
- City of Fountain Valley
- City of Garden Grove
- City of Huntington Beach
- City of La Habra
- City of La Palma
- City of Newport Beach
- City of Orange
- City of San Clemente
- City of Seal Beach
- City of Tustin
- City of Westminster
- East Orange County Water District (EOCWD)
- El Toro Water District (ETWD)
- Emerald Bay Services District (EBSD)
- Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD)
- Golden State Water Company (GSWC)
- Laguna Beach County Water District (LBCWD)
- Mesa Water District (Mesa Water)
- Moulton Niguel Water District (MNWD)
- Orange County Water District (OCWD)
- Santa Margarita Water District (SMWD)
- Serrano Water District (Serrano)
- South Coast Water District (SCWD)
- Trabuco Canyon Water District (TCWD)
- Yorba Linda Water District (YLWD)

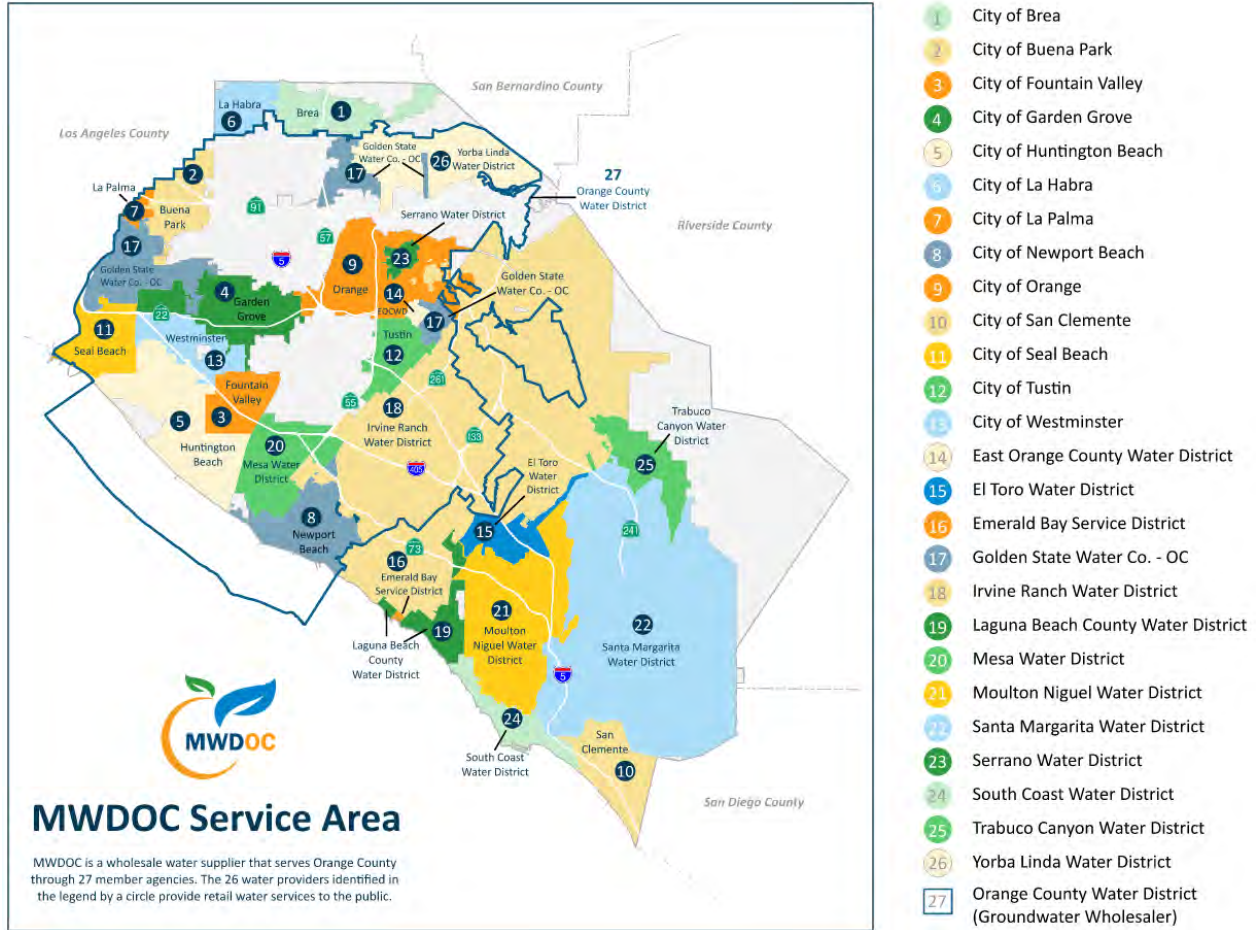


Figure 1 MWDOC Service Area

2.2 Relationship to MET

MWDOC became a member agency of MET in 1951 to bring supplemental imported water supplies to parts of Orange County. MET is the largest water wholesaler for domestic and municipal uses in California, serving approximately 19 million customers. MET's 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. The regional locations of MET's member agencies are shown in Figure 2. Approximately 85% 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 one 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 one vote for each ten 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 (CRA) and its contract with the State of California for SWP supplies. MWDOC receives 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. MWDOC provides 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.

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.

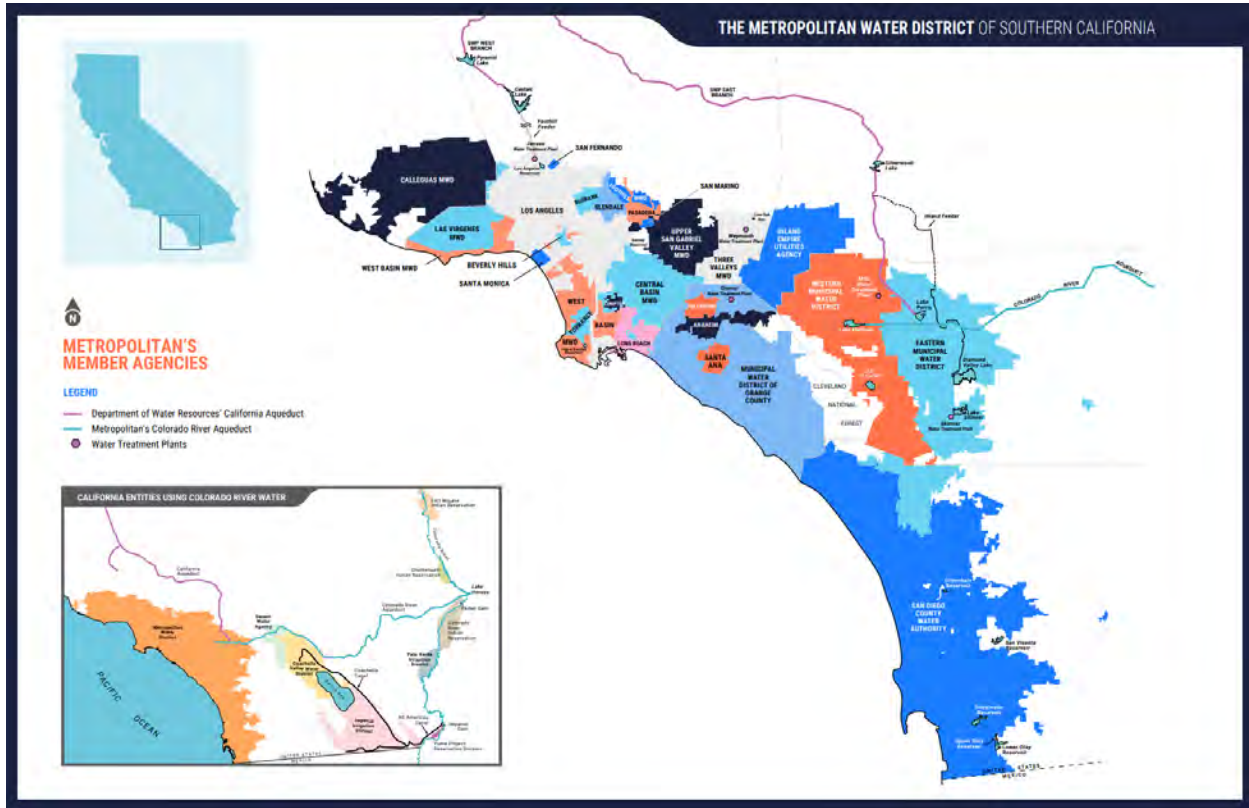


Figure 2 Regional Location of MET's Member Agencies

2.3 Relationship with MET Water Shortage Planning

The MWDOC WSCP is designed to be consistent with MET's WSCP, MET's Water Surplus and Drought Management (WSDM) Plan, MET's Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP), MWDOC's WSAP, and other emergency planning efforts as described below. MET and MWDOC's WSAPs are integral to the WSCP's shortage response strategy. In the event that MET determines that supply augmentation (including dedicated drought storage supply) and demand reduction measures would not be sufficient to meet projected supply needs, MET will determine shortage conditions exist and assign a water shortage level required for MWDOC's service area to meet a reduction in demands. In turn, MWDOC will need to further assess the shortage conditions within their service area to meet member agencies' demands and as required activate MWDOC's WSAP. If applicable, MWDOC will also need to invoke water shortage level

conditions appropriate to meet projected member agencies' demands as described further in Section 2.3.3 below.

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.

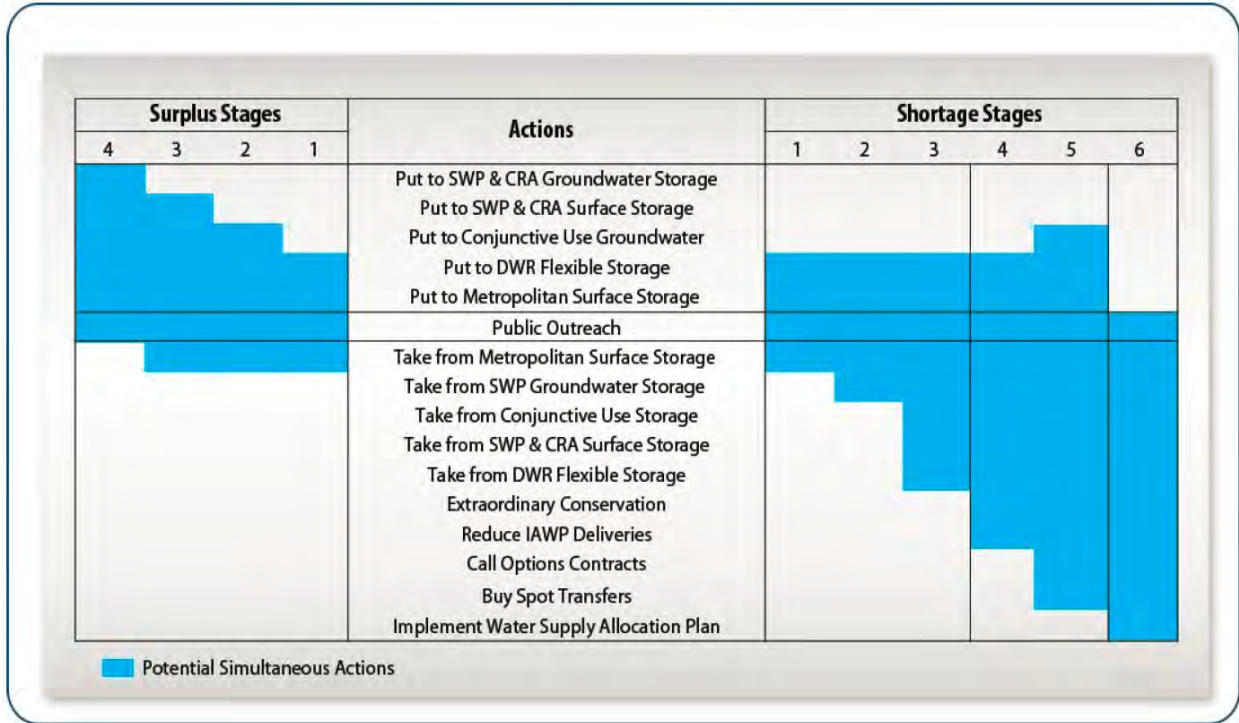
Surplus stages occur when net annual deliveries can be made to water storage programs. Under the WSDM Plan, there are four surplus management stages that provides a framework for actions to take for surplus supplies. Deliveries in Diamond Valley Lake (DVL) and in SWP terminal reservoirs continue through 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 (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 stages 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's 2025 UWMP .

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 case of extreme water shortage within the MET service area is the implementation of its WSAP.

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, 2026b).

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%. 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 2020. The MWDOC WSAP outlines how MWDOC will determine and implement each of its retail agencies' 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 appeals 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 over usage) of MWDOC amount with MET.

Surcharge funds collected by MET will be invested in its Water Management Fund, which is used 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

MWDOC's WSCP is a detailed guide of how MWDOC 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 MWDOC'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 MWDOC with a solid basis on which to develop appropriate and feasible response actions in the event of a water shortage. For the 2025 UWMP, MWDOC conducted a Water Reliability Assessment to compare the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with long-term projected water use over the next 25 years, in five-year increments, for each agency (MWDOC, 2025, 2023).

MWDOC 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 MWDOC is capable of meeting all of its member agencies' imported water demands from 2026 through 2050 for a normal year, a single dry year, and a drought lasting five consecutive dry years with significant supplemental dedicated drought supplies from MET and ongoing water use efficiency program efforts from its member agencies. MET's projections take into account the imported demands from Orange County and as so, MET's water reliability assessments determine that demands within MWDOC can be met, and the development of numerous local sources further augments the reliability of the imported water system. As a result, there is no projected shortage condition due to

drought that will trigger agency demand reductions until MET notifies MWDOC of its implementation of its WSAP. More information is available in MWDOC's 2025 UWMP Section 6 and 7 (MWDOC, 2026).

3.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Per Water Code Section 10632.1, MWDOC will conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment 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.

MWDOC 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 stage response actions in the current calendar year. This determination is based on information available to MWDOC 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 MWDOC'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 MWDOC will take to formally approve the AWSDA determination of water supply reliability each year.

3.2.1.1 MWDOC Steps to Approve the AWSDA Determination

The MWDOC AWSDA will be predicated on MET's WSDM supply demand tracking, which is reported monthly to their Board of Directors. MET WSDM planning involves the examination of developing demand and supply conditions for the calendar year, as well as considerations of potential actions consistent with the WSDM Plan. Additionally, MWDOC staff simultaneously provides water supplies and demand reports to its Board of Directors to inform them of emerging demand and supply conditions. These monthly analyses provide key information for MWDOC and MET to manage resources to meet a range of estimated demands and adjust to changing conditions throughout the year.

For many of MWDOC's member agencies, their primary source of water is produced locally from groundwater basins, recycle water projects, surface reservoirs, and groundwater recovery projects. Their remaining source to meet retail demands comes from the purchase of imported water from MWDOC. However, some member agencies, particularly in South Orange County, rely heavily on imported water due to limited local supplies. As described below, MWDOC surveys each member agency to project near term and long-term consumptive and replenishment imported water demands.

Annually, MWDOC surveys its member agencies 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 would 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 each member agency with an anticipated estimate of imported supplies by member agency to be incorporated into each agency's annual supply and demand assessment. MWDOC will then approve its completed AWSDA prior to the July 1 deadline, so MWDOC's member agencies will be able to submit their AWSDA by the July 1 DWR deadline. Figure 4 provides a breakdown of the decision-making process.

Annual Assessment Reporting Timeline



Figure 4 Sample AWSDA Reporting Timeline

3.2.2 Data and Methodologies

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

3.2.2.1 Assessment Methodology

MWDOC 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, MET imported water supplies, planned water use, and infrastructure considerations. The balance between projected in-service area supplies, coupled with MET 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. More information on the basis of this calculation is available in MWDOC's 2025 UWMP Section 6 and 7.

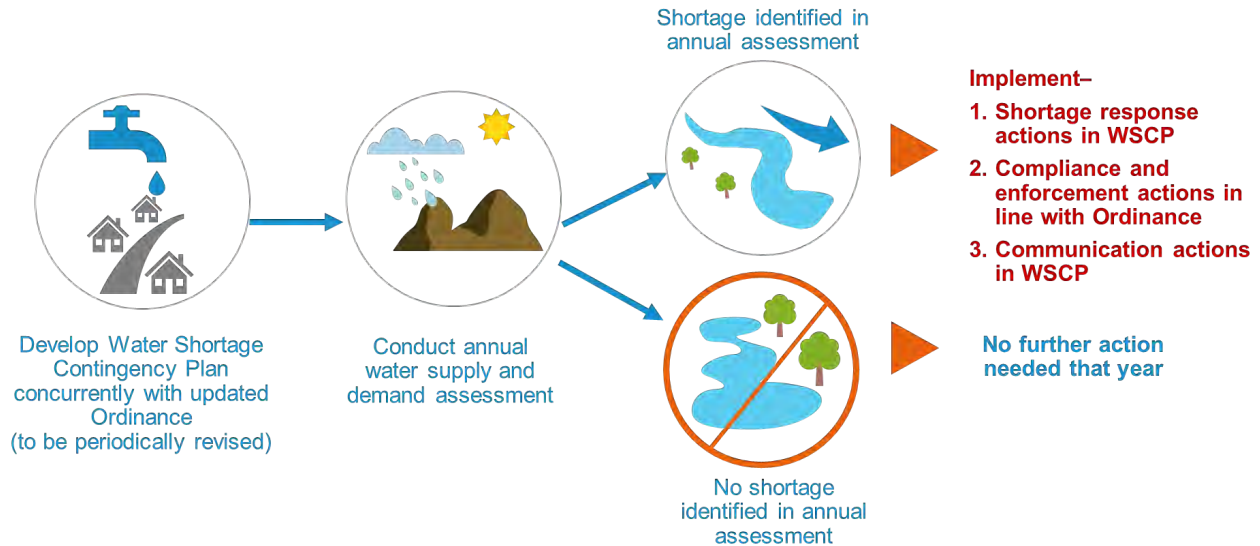


Figure 5 Water Shortage Contingency AWSDA Framework

3.2.2.2 Locally Applicable Evaluation Criteria

The information and analyses that comprise the AWSDA are based on ongoing planning processes that include the monthly WSDM supply-demand reporting. The AWSDA represents a mid-year evaluation at a given point in time; even after formal approval and submittal of the AWSDA determination by July 1, MWDOC will continue to monitor emerging supply and demand conditions and take appropriate actions consistent with the flexibility and adaptiveness inherent to the WSCP. 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.

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 Basin Production Percentage (BPP) as provided to each agency. For the agencies in southern Orange County, most of their demands are met with imported water where their limitation is based on the capacity of their system, which is considered sufficient to meet anticipated demands.

However, if a major earthquake on the San Andreas Fault occurs, it has the potential to damage all three key regional water aqueducts and disrupt imported supplies for up to six months. The region would likely impose a water use reduction ranging from 25-35% 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

MWDOC is the regional wholesaler of imported water that provides treated and untreated water purchased from MET for Municipal and Industrial (M&I) (direct) and non-M&I (indirect) uses within its service area. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2024-25, imported water represented 31 percent of total water supply in the MWDOC service area. However, imported water volume varies year to year; over the last 10 years, it has represented approximately 30 percent of total M&I water supply for MWDOC. As detailed in MWDOC's 2025 UWMP, water supplies within MWDOC's service area are from local and imported sources. Local supplies developed by other entities and retail agencies include groundwater, recycled water, and surface water. Local sources presently account for 69% of the MWDOC service area's water supplies, whereby groundwater is the major source of local supply.

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.

MWDOC's DRA reveals that its supply capabilities are expected to balance anticipated total water use and supply, assuming a five-year consecutive drought from fiscal year 2025-2026 through 2029-2030. This is based on the water demand projection model, which shows that in a single dry year, demand is expected to increase by five percent above a normal year (MWDOC, 2025).

For MWDOC, 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 MWDOC'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 MWDOC'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. MWDOC

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.

In MWDOC's 2025 UWMP, the "single dry year" is characterized to resemble conditions as a year in which conditions reflect the lowest water supply available to the Supplier. 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's, sources of supply. Severe drought conditions in 2021-2022 affected most of the Western United States, including the Colorado River system, which caused its water supply to decrease. As conditions worsened, Lake Mead and Lake Powell (the largest storage units in the system), had a combined total storage capacity of 25% in 2022, a significant decrease from 39% in 2021 (MWDOC, 2026).

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 5% increase in demand for the OC Basin area (MWDOC, 2025). Detailed information of the model is included in MWDOC's 2025 UWMP.

3.2.2.6 Infrastructure Considerations

With the sale of the Allen-McColloch Pipeline to MET in 1995, MWDOC no longer owns or operates a distribution system. However, as the regional wholesale agency of imported water, MWDOC closely coordinates with MET and its own member agencies on any planned infrastructure work that may impact water supply availability. 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. Throughout each year, MET regularly carries out preventive and corrective maintenance of its facilities within the MWDOC service area that may require shutdowns. MET plans and performs 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. These shutdowns are scheduled 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.

3.3 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% shortage compared to the normal

reliability condition) and align with the response actions MWDOC 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 Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Check the box if the Supplier uses the Standard six levels of water shortage. Proceed to the next table.		
Standard Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range	Suppliers Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range
1	Up to 10%		
2	Up to 20%		
3	Up to 30%		
4	Up to 40%		
5	Up to 50%		
6	>50%		
NOTES:			

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. MWDOC 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 of 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

Supply Augmentation actions for MWDOC 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 MWDOC through MET. MWDOC, as a MET member agency, relies on MET's reliability portfolio of water supply programs, including existing water transfers, storage, and exchange agreements, to address supply/demand imbalances. MET has developed significant storage capacity (over 5 million acre-feet) 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 will work in close coordination with MET on their supply augmentation projects during normal conditions and Shortage Levels 1 through 6 to ensure reliability of imported water for the service area. MWDOC's supply augmentation actions are described in DWR Table 8-2 (Appendix A).

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 that action will reduce the gap between supplies and demands. This table also identifies the enforcement action, if any, associated with each demand reduction measure.

MWDOC's demand reduction actions correspond to shortage Levels 0 through 6, with coordination with the Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County (WEROC) anticipated to begin at Level 4 or greater (i.e. when the supply shortage exceeds 30 percent). At Level 0, MWDOC has ongoing long-term water use efficiency savings measures, including providing rebates for landscape irrigation efficiency, plumbing fixtures and devices, and turf replacement, and providing programmatic support to retail agencies to reduce system water loss. For Shortage Levels 1 through 6, MWDOC will continuously expand public awareness campaigns to encourage consumers to reduce their water usage and implement voluntary demand reduction and its WSAP to further reduce the imported water shortage gap at each level, reaching up to greater than 50% of the shortage gap at Level 6.

3.4.3 Operational Changes

During shortage conditions, water operations in Orange County may be affected depending on the specific condition or situation. MWDOC does not own any infrastructure, nor does it direct the operations of infrastructure in Orange County. MWDOC will coordinate with MET and with its member agencies to facilitate operational changes that may result from shortage conditions or arise from an emergency situation.

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. These prohibitions are in addition to the proposed State Board regulation in California Code of Regulations, title 23, division 3, a new chapter 3.5 on Conservation and the Prevention of Waste and Unreasonable Use; and within chapter 3.5, a new article 2 pertaining to Wasteful and Unreasonable Uses. Mandatory prohibitions include:

- Hosing off sidewalks, driveways, and other hardscapes.
- Washing automobiles with hoses not equipped with a shut-off nozzle.
- Using non-recirculated water in a fountain or other decorative water feature.
- Watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff, or within 48 hours after measurable precipitation.
- Irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians.

These additional restrictions above the Statewide Mandatory prohibitions are applicable at the retail water supplier level. State law gives substantial discretion to wholesale and retail water agencies to promulgate regulations and restrictions to conserve and allocate water in the event of a water shortage.

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 a shortage level of up to Level 6 in the impacted area, 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 Plan and WSAP, the Orange County Water & Wastewater MJHMP, and the Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County (WEROC)'s Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

3.4.5.1 MET's Water Surplus and Drought Management and Water Supply Allocation Plans

MET has comprehensive plans for stages of actions it would undertake to address a catastrophic interruption in water supplies through its WSDM Plan 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 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 MWDOC.

As a member of WEROC, MWDOC 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 for MWDOC's service area.

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 administered by MWDOC is responsible for managing the response effort within the service area in the event of an emergency. In order to avoid duplicating requests and efforts, MWDOC can use the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). SEMS and NIMS implement an organized system of information flow to ensure a timely and coordinated effort in response to any sort of disaster 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 help 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. Orange County's MJHMP outlines threats and identifies mitigation projects.

The EOC Action Plans (EAP) 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, MWDOC 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).

3.4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

Per 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 its 2025 UWMP, MWDOC, as the regional imported water wholesaler, has included the most recent regional MJHMP for the Orange County region, that is 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's MJHMP evaluates hazards applicable to all jurisdictions in its entire planning area, prioritized based on probability, location, maximum probable extent, and secondary impacts. 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.

MWDOC's mitigation actions per the MJHMP identify the hazard, proposed mitigation action, location/facility, local planning mechanism, risk, cost, timeframe, possible funding sources, status, and status rationale, as applicable. It is envisioned that the mitigation actions will be implemented primarily on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis; however, MWDOC will provide facilitation to spearhead coordination of initiatives on a regional level. This includes acting as a lead on water related hazard mitigation projects that are regional in nature, such as projects that cross several jurisdictional boundaries and work planned on behalf of MET, while Orange County Sanitation District (OC San) and South Orange County Water Authority (SOCWA) will take the lead on wastewater related hazard mitigation projects that are regional and within their service areas (MWDOC, 2024).

Additionally, MWDOC's 2018 Reliability Study developed the guidance that its member agencies should plan for a 100 percent interruption of MET supplies for up to 60 days with a concurrent power grid outage for a minimum of seven days. MET concurred that this guidance was appropriate for Orange County, based on the likely time to restore regional import or treatment facilities to partial operations, based on the location of earthquake faults in Orange County, and the potential maximum considered earthquakes. (MWDOC, 2018).

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, MWDOC 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 element of the WSCP implementation. Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(5), MWDOC has established communication protocols and procedures to inform the public, stakeholders, and local, regional, and state governments regarding any current or predicted water supply shortages as determined by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1; any water shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1; and any other relevant communications.

This section includes specific communications protocols to address each water shortage level and response action that can be derived from the results of the AWSDA. This element would likely be triggered based upon the decision-making process in Section 3.2 and/or emergency communications protocols to address earthquakes, fires, infrastructure failures, civil unrest, and other catastrophic events.

Strategic communication is an ongoing activity where the purpose, audience, message, tools, and channels may change at any given moment. In the context of water shortage response, the purpose may be an emergency water shortage like what may result from the impacts of an earthquake or a longer-term, non-emergency shortage condition like drought. In an emergency, MWDOC will activate the communication protocol detailed in the WEROC EOP. In a non-emergency water shortage situation, MWDOC will implement the procedures identified in the Strategic Communications Program and Plan.

3.5.1 WEROC Emergency Operations Plan Communication

The WEROC EOP defines the actions to be taken by WEROC 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.

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 human-

made causes, and can be activated through automatic, manual, or standby for activation. The WEROC EOC activation decision steps include the following (WEROC, 2021):

- **Categorize incident:** Using information gathered from one or more sources, the WEROC primary contact will categorize the incident as a natural disaster, human-made disaster, terrorist threat, or terrorist physical attack.
- **Initial determination of situation:** WEROC and MWDOC management will make an initial determination of the situation based on scope and severity of the incident, damage to affected agencies, and potential impacts.
- **WEROC activation level:** WEROC and MWDOC management will determine the appropriate level of WEROC activation.
- **Groups that will be notified:** When the EOC is activated, at a minimum, WEROC EOC staff, affected water utilities, MET's EOC at Eagle Rock, the Operational Area EOC, the Division of Drinking Water, health care agency, and California Department of Public Health should be notified.

3.5.2 Strategic Communications Program and Plan

MWDOC presently develops, coordinates, and delivers a substantial number of programs and services to elevate stakeholders' awareness about water policy, efficient water use, and the District's role in advocating for water reliability investments that are in the best interest of Orange County. MWDOC's Strategic Communications Program and Plan serves as a blueprint for District communications, establishing a baseline understanding for how MWDOC's programs and activities provide information to the public, various stakeholders, partners, and employees during normal and non-emergency water shortage conditions.

The MWDOC Public Affairs Department elevates public awareness, garners support and works to establish confidence in the District's initiatives by providing transparent, accurate, and reliable information to the public, stakeholders, partners, and 27 member agencies. Serving Orange County residents and businesses in some fashion, MWDOC utilizes various communications tools and channels to reach and unify a vast and diverse group of audiences.

MWDOC stays up to date on water supply conditions and shortage actions through active participation in local, regional, and statewide meetings. Additionally, MWDOC Public Affairs continuously evaluates its programs and communications tools and channels to reach the District's identified goals and objectives, actively support its member agencies, and effectively inform the Orange County community. Upon declaration of a non-emergency, water shortage condition, MWDOC has the appropriate tools and systems to implement the communication protocols.

3.5.2.1 Goals & Objectives

MWDOC provides regional communications coordination to support the implementation of UWMP and WSCP requirements, including timely and consistent public information during water shortage stages, supply disruptions, and emergency conditions.

MWDOC Public Affairs serves as the lead for regional communication coordination and works in close collaboration with WEROC to align messaging during emergency incidents. Coordination efforts are

consistent with established emergency management frameworks to ensure the dissemination of accurate, coordinated, and actionable information to the public, media, and stakeholders.

3.5.2.2 Target Audiences

During declared water shortage conditions, MWDOC Public Affairs coordinates with MET and MWDOC's 27 member agencies to support regionally consistent messaging tied to WSCP shortage levels and corresponding response actions. This includes communication related to:

- Implementation of shortage response stages and associated demand reduction actions
- Changes in water supply conditions and reliability
- Mandatory and voluntary conservation measures
- Allocation-based or budget-based program requirements, if applicable
- Enforcement provisions and compliance expectations
- Available financial incentives, rebates, and customer assistance programs

In emergency situations involving system disruptions, infrastructure impacts, or water quality concerns, MWDOC, through WEROC, facilitates real-time information sharing and coordinated public messaging among water and wastewater agencies, emergency responders, and partner organizations. Communication efforts include situation updates, public advisories, and multi-channel outreach to ensure timely notification and protective actions, as appropriate.

3.5.2.3 Communications Tools and Channels

MWDOC Public Affairs develops and distributes regional communication toolkits, including template materials, key messages, and outreach resources, to assist member agencies in meeting state communication requirements while allowing for local customization. This coordinated approach supports compliance with California Water Code requirements for water shortage contingency planning. During a normal and non-emergency water shortage condition, MWDOC also uses these readily available communication tools and resources to successfully reach the District's target audience groups with intended messages.

3.5.2.4 Implementation, Assignments, and Schedules

MWDOC's regional communications framework emphasizes advance planning, message consistency, and operational coordination across all shortage stages and emergency conditions. These efforts enhance regional readiness, reduce duplication, and support clear, credible communication to maintain public awareness, encourage compliance with response actions, and promote efficient water use throughout Orange County.

A carefully developed and executed communications plan can establish trust and credibility for the public, stakeholders, partners, member agencies, and employees. A clearly outlined plan must be in place to effectively communicate water supply conditions and water shortage actions. Once described, all strategic targets should include an implementation plan which identifies tactics and logistics, and eventually, active monitoring, evaluation, and amending. This step is essential as the District's communications tools, resources, and messaging must adapt and evolve, sometimes rapidly, in the ever-changing landscape of water policy and regulation.

Assignments are essential to maintaining productivity and accountability as well as collectively accomplishing the goals of a project. MWDOC Public Affairs has developed a Programs and Responsibility flow chart which breaks down the Department's primary roles and assignments by team member. Additionally, the Department has developed a series of logistical checklists to efficiently plan, implement, and control the flow of information during a water shortage. It will continue to do so as the situation evolves.

3.5.2.5 Monitor, Evaluate, and Amend

The effectiveness of the MWDOC's communication during supply shortages depends on a large variety of factors, including technological advancements or changes, the rise and fall of audience engagement, current news or media concentration, political changes in leadership and focus, and even the weather. MWDOC Public Affairs utilizes a robust set of Key Performance Indicators (KPI), metrics, and measurements to track the effectiveness of MWDOC's programs, activities, and communication efforts. Through this process, the District's programs and activities are continuously shaped and refined to remain relevant and valuable to the public, stakeholders, partners, employees, and its 27 member agencies.

3.5.2.6 Water Shortage Communication

The type and degree of communication varies with each shortage level; thus, predefined and actionable communication protocols improve MWDOC's ability to message necessary events. These communication protocols and procedures are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2 Communication Procedures

Communications Procedures Matrix				
Level 0 Permanent Water Waste Prohibitions	Level 1 Up to 10% Voluntary Conservation	Level 2 Up to 20% Mandatory Conservation	Levels 3-4 Up to 30% or 40% Mandatory Conservation	Levels 5-6 Up to 50% or >50% Mandatory Conservation
Standard outreach efforts in effect (media relations, social media, websites, etc.)	Update message platform to reflect conditions and needed actions from the public	Update campaigns and messages to generate immediate actions and behaviors by the public	Update campaigns and messages to raise awareness for more severe water-saving actions and behaviors by the public	Update campaigns and messages to reflect extreme or emergency conditions, and likely need to focus water use on health and safety needs
Promote ongoing WUE programs, tools, partnerships designed to achieve long-term water management goals	Announce status change to the public, key stakeholders, partners, and employees (News release, social media, etc.)	Announce status change to the public, key stakeholders, partners, and employees (News release, social media, etc.)	Announce status change to the public, key stakeholders, partners, and employees (News release, social media, etc.)	Announce status change to the public, key stakeholders, partners, and employees (News release, social media, etc.)

Communications Procedures Matrix				
Level 0 Permanent Water Waste Prohibitions	Level 1 Up to 10% Voluntary Conservation	Level 2 Up to 20% Mandatory Conservation	Levels 3-4 Up to 30% or 40% Mandatory Conservation	Levels 5-6 Up to 50% or >50% Mandatory Conservation
Standard coordination with member agencies	Include increased conservation messages on MWDOC.com and in standard outreach efforts; provide regular condition updates to stakeholders and the media	Supplement Level 1 activities with additional tactics (mass media ads, partnerships, events, etc.) as needed; provide regular condition updates to Stakeholders and the media	Supplement Level 2 outreach with additional tactics (supplemental ads, etc.) as needed; provide regular updates to stakeholders and the media on conditions	Supplement Level 3-4 outreach with additional tactics as needed; provide regular condition updates to stakeholders and the media on conditions
As-needed Board reports on public communication and WUE outreach activities	Enhance promotion of ongoing WUE programs and tools; deploy targeted advertising	Conduct issue briefings with elected officials, and other key civic and business leaders	Conduct specialized outreach to reduce discretionary outdoor use while minimizing landscape damage	Suspend promotion of long-term WUE programs and tools to focus on imminent needs
	Increase coordination with member agencies	Continue promotion of ongoing WUE programs and tools	Promote available water assistance resources for vulnerable populations; specialized outreach to impacted industries	Continue enhanced coordination with member agencies as needed (daily or weekly briefings, email updates, etc.)
	Analyze water use and other data to determine any appropriate supplemental actions	Enhance coordination with member agencies as needed	Continue enhanced coordination with member agencies as needed	Analyze water use and other data to determine any appropriate supplemental actions
		Analyze water use and other data to determine any appropriate supplemental actions	Analyze water use and other data to determine any appropriate supplemental actions	

Notes:
 WUE - Water Use Efficiency.

3.6 Compliance and Enforcement

Per the Water Code Section 10632 (a)(6), wholesale water providers are not subject to these requirements.

3.7 Legal Authorities

As a regional wholesaler, MWDOC does not have the legal authority to implement and enforce its shortage response in its service area; however, to comply with Water Code Section 10632 (a)(6), MWDOC

uses pricing to discourage their member agencies from purchasing greater amounts of water during a shortage.

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(7) (B), Suppliers 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), Suppliers shall coordinate with any agency 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 where MWDOC provides service in the WSCP, along with developed coordination protocols, which 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
Assistant General Manager, Water Services	Anaheim Public Utilities	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
Public Works Director	City of Brea	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
Director of Public Works/City Engineer	City of Buena Park	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
Director of Public Works/City Engineer	City of Fountain Valley	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
Director of Public Works	City of Fullerton	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
Director of Public Works	City of Garden Grove	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
Director of Public Works	City of Huntington Beach	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
Director of Public Works	City of La Habra	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
Public Works & Community Services Director	City of La Palma	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
Utilities Director	City of Newport Beach	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
Director of Public Works	City of Orange	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
Public Works Director	City of San Clemente	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
Acting Public Works Director	City of Santa Ana	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
Director of Public Works	City of Seal Beach	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
Director of Public Works	City of Tustin	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
Director of Public Works	City of Westminster	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
General Manager	East Orange County Water District	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
General Manager	El Toro Water District	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
General Manager	Emerald Bay Service District	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
General Manager, Orange County	Golden State Water Company	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions

Contact	Agency	Coordination Protocols
General Manager	Irvine Ranch Water District	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
General Manager	Laguna Beach County Water District	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
General Manager	Mesa Water	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
General Manager	Moulton Niguel Water District	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
General Manager	Orange County Water District	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
General Manager	Santa Margarita Water District	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
General Manager	Serrano Water District	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
General Manager	South Coast Water District	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
General Manager	Trabuco Canyon Water District	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
General Manager	Yorba Linda Water District	Notification, Coordination, and provide supportive actions
Public Works Director	Orange County	Notification
Public Works Director	City of Aliso Viejo	Notification
Director of Public Services	City of Costa Mesa	Notification
Public Works Director	City of Cypress	Notification
Public Works Director	City of Dana Point	Notification
Public Works Director	City of Irvine	Notification
Public Works Director	City of Laguna Beach	Notification
Public Works Director	City of Laguna Hills	Notification
Public Works Director	City of Laguna Niguel	Notification
City Engineer	City of Laguna Woods	Notification
Public Works Director	City of Lake Forest	Notification
City Engineer	City of Los Alamitos	Notification
Public Works Director	City of Mission Viejo	Notification
Public Works Director	City of Placentia	Notification
Public Works Director	City of Rancho Santa Margarita	Notification
Public Works Director	City of Stanton	Notification
Public Works Director	City of Villa Park	Notification
Public Works Director	City of Yorba Linda	Notification

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 the implementation of the shortage

response actions. This should be coupled with an identification of the anticipated mitigation actions needed to address these financial impacts.

MWDOC's rates and fees fall into three general categories: (1) the pass-through of costs from MET for imported water rates and charges; (2) specific charges for MWDOC services contracted by our Member Agencies (Choice Budget); and (3) charges for MWDOC services that apply to all our member agencies (Core Budget). Below is a more detailed description of each category:

1. The pass-through rates and charges from MET are billed on a monthly basis to our member agencies with the majority of the cost allocation based on their volumetric purchases. MWDOC does not collect any revenue from these charges.
2. The Choice Budget fees are primarily associated with the water education school program and the water use efficiency program, including water use efficiency rebates. MWDOC member agencies elect to subscribe to specific programs and can opt-out of program participation. These fees are assessed to recover the entire cost of these "Choice" programs. Any additional revenue collected is either reimbursed to the participating agencies at the end of the year or credited to the following year. No additional revenue is collected for MWDOC.
3. MWDOC's Core Budget includes all other programs and functions provided to our member agencies. Among them are: Water Reliability Planning, MET Activities, Government Affairs, Public Affairs, WUE, Emergency Response, Board Functions, Finance, Information Technology, and Administration.

MWDOC's Core Budget is funded through a fixed charge assessed on each agency's retail meter and a fixed groundwater service charge, which are both collected at the beginning of each fiscal year. Because MWDOC's rate structure is completely fixed and does not fluctuate with volumetric sales, the implementation of the WSCP will not impact MWDOC's revenues. There may be an increase in MWDOC's expenditures as it relates to additional public and media outreach. However, as experienced in the last drought of 2014-2015, MWDOC coordinated such outreach efforts with its member agencies and most costs were shared among the participating agencies. Therefore, any additional expenditures are not anticipated to be significant and can be recovered by MWDOC reserves.

MWDOC's Choice Budget would also not be adversely impacted by the implementation of the WSCP. Although we anticipate during a shortage there will be an increase in funding to support the implementation of member agency WSCPs, as described above, MWDOC's Choice Budget are selected by our member agencies to participate and pay their share according to the service received.

Lastly, the pass-through rates and charges from MET do not have a financial impact on MWDOC and will not be adversely impacted by the implementation of the WSCPs.

3.9 Monitoring and Reporting

Per Water Code Section 10632(a)(9), water provider wholesalers are not subject to this requirement.

3.10 WSCP Refinement Procedures

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(10), MWDOC 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.

MWDOC's WSCP is prepared and implemented as an adaptive management plan. In addition, if certain procedural refinements or new actions are identified by MWDOC staff, or suggested by customers or other interested parties, MWDOC 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, MWDOC staff will routinely consider the functionality of the overall WSCP and will prepare recommendations for MWDOC Board of Directors if changes are found to be needed.

3.11 Special Water Feature Distinction

As a wholesaler, Water Code Section 10632 (b) is not applicable to MWDOC.

3.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(c), MWDOC 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 MWDOC's [website](#), in advance of the public hearing on May 20, 2026. Copies of the draft WSCP were also made available for public inspection at MWDOC 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.

MWDOC held the public hearing for the draft 2025 UWMP and draft WSCP on May 20, 2026, at the Board meeting. MWDOC Board reviewed and approved the 2025 UWMP and the WSCP at its May 2026 meeting. See Appendix E for the resolution approving the WSCP.

By July 1, 2026, MWDOC's adopted 2025 UWMP and WSCP was filed with DWR, California State Library, and the County of Orange. MWDOC 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, MWDOC will make any amendments in its adopted WSCP, as required and directed by DWR.

If MWDOC 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). (2016). *Water Supply Allocation Plan*.

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. (2018). *2018 Orange County Water Reliability Study*.

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 Model Technical Memorandum*.

Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC). (2026). *2025 Urban Water Management Plan*.

Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County (WEROC). (2021, March). *WEROC Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)*.

APPENDIX A **DWR SUBMITTAL TABLES**

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

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

Submittal Table 8-2: Supply Augmentation Actions

Submittal Table 8-2 Wholesale: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions 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 Drop down list These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUE data 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)	
0 through 6	Other Actions (describe)		TBD	MWDOC will work in close coordination with MET on their supply augmentation projects during this time to ensure reliability for the service area.
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.				

Submittal Table 8-3: Demand Reduction Actions

Submittal Table 8-3 Wholesale: Demand Reduction Actions 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 Drop down list These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUE data online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	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)	
0	Provide Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency		On-going Long Term- Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Base level of support to retail agencies and their customers through Landscape Irrigation Efficiency rebates.
0	Provide Rebates on Plumbing Fixtures and Devices		On-going Long Term- Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Base level of support to retail agencies and their customers through water saving device rebates.
0	Provide Rebates for Turf Replacement		On-going Long Term- Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Base level of support to retail agencies and their customers through MWDOC's Turf Removal Program.
0	Reduce System Water Loss		On-going Long Term- Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan	Base level of programmatic support to retail agencies through MWDOC's Water Loss Program.

Submittal Table 8-3 Wholesale: Demand Reduction Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)				
			quantifiable savings.	
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	0 - 5	Expand Public Awareness to encourage residents and industries to reduce their usage of water.
1	Other	Percentage	0 - 10	Implement Voluntary Demand Reduction
1	Other	Percentage	0 - 10	Implement Water Supply Allocation Plan
2	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	0 - 20	Increase Public Awareness efforts to encourage residents and industries to reduce their usage of water.
2	Other	Percentage	0 - 20	Implement Voluntary Recommended Demand Reduction
2	Other	Percentage	0 - 20	Implement Water Supply Allocation Plan
3	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	0 - 30	Pursue an aggressive Public Awareness Campaign to encourage residents and industries to reduce their usage of water.
3	Other	Percentage	0 - 30	Work with retail agencies to review and update as needed water waste prohibitions and ordinances to discourage unnecessary water usage.
3	Other	Percentage	0 - 30	Implement Voluntary Demand Reduction
3	Other	Percentage	0 - 30	Implement Water Supply Allocation Plan
4	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	0 - 40	Pursue an aggressive Public Awareness Campaign to encourage residents and industries to reduce their usage of water.
4	Other	Percentage	0 - 40	Implement Voluntary Demand Reduction
4	Other	Percentage	0 - 40	Implement Water Supply Allocation Plan
5	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	0 - 50	Pursue an aggressive Public Awareness Campaign to encourage residents and industries to reduce their usage of water.

Submittal Table 8-3 Wholesale: Demand Reduction Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)				
5	Other	Percentage	0 - 50	Implement Voluntary Demand Reduction
5	Other	Percentage	0 - 50	Implement Water Supply Allocation Plan
6	Other	Percentage	0 - 50	Implement Voluntary Demand Reduction
6	Other	Percentage	>50	Implement Water Supply Allocation Plan
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.				
NOTES: Coordination with the Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County (WEROC), administered by MWDOC is anticipated to begin at Level 4 or greater. In the event of a short or long-term emergency, MWDOC will utilize the WEROC Emergency Operations Plan and follow the detailed steps and process as specified.				

APPENDIX B

MWDOC WATER SUPPLY ALLOCATION PLAN

APPENDIX C

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING (PENDING)

APPENDIX D

ADOPTED WSCP RESOLUTION (PENDING)