FINAL

CITY OF EXETER

2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

JULY 2022

FINAL

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Prepared for:

City of Exeter
P.O. Box 237
Exeter, CA 93221
Contact Person: Daymon Qualls
Phone: 559-592-3318

Consultant:

901 East Main Street
Visalia, CA 93292
Contact: Travis Wentworth
Phone: (559) 733-0440
Fax: (559) 733-7821

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Act	Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983
AF	acre-feet
AL	Regulatory Action Level
City	City of Exeter
cf	cubic feet
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CWC	California Water Code
DMMs	Demand Management Measures
GPCD	Gallons per Capita per Day
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
Guidebook	*2020 Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers*
HAA5	haloacetic acids
MCL	maximum contaminant level
MG	million gallons
MGD	million gallons per day
mg/L	milligrams per liter
mph	miles per hour
PWS	Public Water System
QK	Quad Knopf, Inc.
RAA	running annual average
SB	Senate Bill
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SR	State Route
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TDS	total dissolved solids
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WSCP	water shortage contingency plan
WWTP	wastewater treatment plant
^{0}F	degrees Fahrenheit
µg/L	micrograms per liter
µmhos/cm	micromhos per centimeter

SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION AND LAY DESCRIPTION

1.1 - Overview

This document presents the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the City of California City (City) as required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 (Act). It was prepared in cooperation with City staff to address the requirements in California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6, sections 10610 through 10656. Throughout this 2020 UWMP is italicized text quoting specific requirements of the Act. The quoted text precedes sections relevant to a specific portion of the Act to serve as an aid to the reader. A copy of the Act is included as Appendix A. Section 1 describes the general background and purpose of an UWMP, previous City plans, as well as this 2020 UWMP's organization and contents.

This 2020 UWMP is an update to the previously adopted 2015 UWMP.

1.2 - Background and Purpose

Water Code section 10617 defines an "urban water supplier" as a public or private supplier, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. If qualified as an urban water supplier, a public or private supplier is required to create or update an UWMP every five years and submit it to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) for review and approval. The purpose of the Act to ensure that urban water suppliers are adequately planning.

An UWMP is a planning tool that was created to help generally guide the actions of urban water suppliers in successfully preparing for potential water supply disruptions and issues. It provides a framework for long-term water planning and informs the public of a supplier's long-term resource planning to ensure adequate water supplies for existing and future demands. An UWMP is not a substitute for project-specific planning documents, nor was it intended to be so mandated by the State Legislature DWR.

The Act requires that an UWMP include historic, current, and future supplies and demands for water; address conservation measures, describe potential supply deficiencies during drought conditions and the ability to mitigate these conditions; compare total projected water use and supply sources over 20 years in 5-year increments for a single-dry water year and for dry water years; and include provisions for recycled water use, demand management measures, and a water shortage contingency plan.

To assist urban water suppliers in preparing UWMP's DWR developed the *2020 Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers* (Guidebook). The Guidebook is updated every five years to address any changes in State legislation (such as SB X7-7) and all requirements of the Act. The 2020 Guidebook reflects new legislation, provides information to the public regarding water suppliers and water management programs, and provides a framework for minimizing the negative effects of potential water shortages. Additionally, the Guidebook

provides a general layout for how UWMPs could be organized. This 2020 UWMP largely utilizes the Guidebook's layout.

1.3 - Lay Description

Based on the results of this UWMP, the City currently has a reliable water supply. While the water supply may be vulnerable to seasonal and climatic impacts, the City projects that the supply will be sufficient to meet City demands through 2045. There is no current need to supplement or replace the existing groundwater source available to the City with alternative sources or water demand management measures.

As shown in the table below from Section 7 of this UWMP, future groundwater supplies are anticipated to not only meet, but exceed demands in normal year conditions through year 2045. It should be noted that the ability to provide this water now, and in the future, may be limited due to the infrastructure (ie. wells, tanks, distribution mains) that is in place at the time.

Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (MG)					
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 *(Opt)*
Supply totals *(autofill from Table 6-9)*	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771
Demand totals *(autofill from Table 4-3)*	643	669	695	723	752
Difference	1,128	1,102	1,076	1,048	1,019

1.4 - Document Organization and Contents

The content and format of this 2020 UWMP is designed to meet the requirements of the Guidebook dated August 2020 and contains the following sections:

Section 1 – UWMP Introduction and Lay Description: This section provides an overview of the Act and CWC requirements, document organization, and a discussion of the importance and extent of the City's water management planning efforts.

Section 2 – Plan Preparation: This section provides information on the UWMP development process, including coordination and outreach efforts.

Section 3 – System Description: This section provides a detailed description of the City's current water system.

Section 4 – Customer Water Use: This section describes and quantifies the current and projected water uses within the City's service area.

Section 5 – Conservation Target Compliance: This section describes the methods used for calculating the City's baseline and target water consumption. It will describe whether the City has met the 20-percent conservation mandate by 2020.

Section 6 – System Supplies: This section describes and quantifies the current and projected sources of water available to the City.

Section 7 – Water Supply Reliability: This section describes the reliability of the City water supply and projects that reliability for 20 years. Such reliability is projected for normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years.

Section 8 – Water Shortage Contingency Planning: This section provides the City's staged plan for dealing with water shortages, including a catastrophic supply interruption.

Section 9 – Demand Management Measures: This section describes the City's efforts to promote conservation and to reduce demand on its water supply and specifically addresses several demand management measures.

Section 10 – Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation: This section describes the steps to be taken to adopt and submit the 2020 UWMP and to make it publicly available. It also includes a discussion of the City's plan for implementation of the 2020 UWMP.

SECTION 2 - PLAN PREPARATION

2.1 - Basis for Preparing a Plan

2.1.1 - *OVERVIEW*

CWC 10617. "Urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems subject to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

CWC 10620(b). Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.

CWC 10621(a). Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one, incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update.

The City currently supplies approximately 618 million gallons (MG) of water per year and maintains 3,311 service connections, which is above the 3,000-connection threshold identified in CWC Section 10617.

This 2020 UWMP has been prepared by Quad Knopf, Inc. a California corporation, dba QK, as an independent contractor to the City. Accordingly, and as set forth herein, this 2020 UWMP has been prepared in accordance with the Act, SB X7-7, and the technical guidance documentation prepared and published by DWR.

2.1.2 - *PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS*

California Health and Safety Code section 116275(h) defines a "Public Water System" (PWS) as a system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. PWS's are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water.

PWS data reported to the SWRCB is used to determine whether a retail supplier has reached the UWMP reporting threshold of 3,000 or more connections or 3,000 acre-feet of water supplied DWR. Table 2-1 describes the City's PWS information and, as noted above, the City currently supplies water to 3,311 connections. The City is not a wholesale water supplier.

Table 2-1 Retail Only: Public Water Systems

Submittal Table 2-1 Retail Only: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2020	Volume of Water Supplied 2020 (MG)
CA100848568	City of Exeter	3,311	618
	TOTAL	3,311	618

2.2 - Regional Planning

The City is in the process of becoming involved in the Greater Kaweah Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GKGSA).

2.3 - Individual Planning and Compliance

This 2020 UWMP is intended to address those aspects of the Act and SB X7-7, which are under the control of the City, specifically water supply and water use. The City is undertaking individual reporting to address all requirements for applicable uses served within the City's service area (see Table 2-2).

Table 2-2: Plan Identification

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification			
Select Only One	**Type of Plan**		**Name of RUWMP or Regional Alliance** *if applicable* (select from drop down list)
☑	**Individual UWMP**		
	☐	Water Supplier is also a member of a RUWMP	
	☐	Water Supplier is also a member of a Regional Alliance	
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)**		

2.4 - Calendar Year and Units of Measure

As shown in Table 2-3, the City is a retailer that reports on a calendar year basis and uses million gallons (MG) as the unit of measure when reporting water volumes. This 2020 UWMP includes water use and planning data for calendar years.

Table 2-3: Agency Identification

Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
☐	Supplier is a wholesaler
☑	Supplier is a retailer
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☑	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☐	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
Units of measure used in UWMP * (select from drop down)	
Unit	MG
** Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.*	

2.5 - Coordination and Outreach

CWC 10620(d)(2). Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

CWC 10642. Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan. Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall make the plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing thereon. Prior to the hearing, notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of hearing to any City or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area. After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

While preparing this 2020 UWMP, the City coordinated its efforts with relevant local agencies to ensure that the data and issues are presented accurately and encouraged public involvement in full compliance with CWC 10642.

2.5.1 - *Coordination Within the City*

QK staff coordinated the development of this 2020 UWMP with City staff, including solicitation of input and data from the various departments during its preparation. Draft copies of the 2020 UWMP were made available to Department managers for comment and revision prior to adoption.

The City's Planning Division makes available projections on population growth and land annexations from which demand projections and decisions regarding water management can be made. These projections in concert with the City's water, sewer, and storm water master plans and the adopted General Plan and General Plan enhancement form the factual basis for this document.

2.5.2 - *Wholesale and Retail Coordination*

The City is the sole water supplier for the area and thus the City did not seek regional participation. However, the efforts to prepare this UWMP were coordinated with appropriate agencies to provide the most accurate and clear assessment of the water supply situation in the City.

Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange

Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange
The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use in accordance with Water Code Section 10631.
Wholesale Water Supplier Name *(Add additional rows as needed)*
Not Applicable

2.5.3 - *Coordination with Other Agencies and the Community*

The City's water supply is produced solely from groundwater wells within the Kaweah Subbasin as defined in DWR Bulletin 118 (Update 2003) (Department of Water Resources, 2003). The City has furnished copies of a draft 2020 UWMP to and requested comments by the Exeter Irrigation District and Kaweah Delta Water Conservation District as the entities are adjacent to the City and their activities affect the groundwater basin from which the City draws its primary water supply.

The City previously coordinated with the Tulare County Water Commission and the nearby Kaweah Delta Water Conservation District during the development of the 2005 UWMP that DWR approved. Since then, the City has had continued conservations with these local agencies during the development of the 2015 and 2020 UWMP. The City has met the 60-day local agency notification requirement of CWC Section 10621(b).

Coordinating Agencies[1]	Participated in Developing the Plan	Commented on the Draft	Attended Public Meetings	Was Contacted for Assistance	Was Sent a Copy of the Draft Plan	Was Sent a Notice of Intention to Adopt
Exeter Irrigation District (EID)				X	X	X
Kaweah Delta Water Conservation District (KDWCD)				X	X	X

2.5.4 - *NOTICE TO CITIES AND COUNTIES*

CWC 10620 (d)(3) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan…

The City's 2020 UWMP will be available for the public and Tulare County for a 60-day review prior to the UWMP public hearing from July 6, 2022 through September 12, 2022. Written comments on the draft 2020 UWMP must be postmarked by September 12, 2022. Submit written comments to:

Daymon Qualls
Director of Public Works
City of Exeter
P.O. Box 237
Exeter, CA 93221

Copies of the draft 2020 UWMP will be available for review at the City's main office. See *Section 10 – Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation* for more information on notifications to the public, cities, and counties.

SECTION 3 - SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

3.1 - Service Area

10631(a). Describe the service area of the supplier.

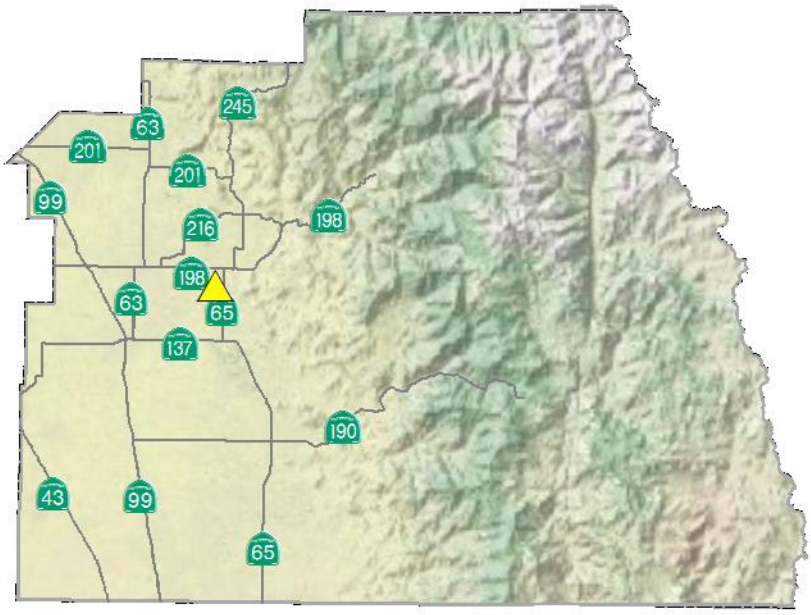
The City of Exeter is located in the northwestern portion of Tulare County in the SWRCB Central Valley Region, approximately 180 miles northwest of Los Angeles and 240 miles southeast of San Francisco. Exeter is the 74th smallest city geographically in California with a land area of 2.46 square miles. The City is situated on State Highway (SR) 65 south of SR-198 (see Figure 3-1).

3.2 - System

The City of Exeter came into existence in 1888 as a development along the Southern Pacific Railroad. Development of water resources aided in the growth of the agricultural and ranching industries. In 1900, a water system was established consisting of one shallow well and an elevated tank near the center of town. Exeter was incorporated in 1911 and provided water service to the community with two wells and an elevated 100,000 gallon tank for storage. This tank is still in use.

As the city has grown, the water supply system has been improved and enlarged. In 1975, Quad Consultants prepared a Master Plan for the City of Exeter Water System. At that time, the City had a population of about 5,000, utilized 4 deep wells, the original elevated 100,000 gallon tank and two ground level 200,000 gallon storage tanks. Three of those wells and two of the ground level tanks have since been taken out of production. Five new wells have been constructed and brought on-line resulting in six active wells. The elevated 100,000 gallon tank provides storage for the City.

The City historically and currently utilizes local groundwater as its sole source of municipal water supply. The water system serves the incorporated area of the City shown in Figure 3-2. The City currently has a service population of approximately 11,169 people (see *Section 3.4 – Service Area Population and Demographics*). In 2020, approximately 618 MG of water was delivered to an estimated 3,311 water service connections of which approximately 3,058 (92%) are residential services. The remainder are for mainly commercial and industrial uses.



TULARE COUNTY

Exeter, CA

N

NOT TO SCALE

QK Sources: ESRI, State of California, Kern CountyUS Census
ESRI Source: US National Park Service

Document Path: ArcGIS Server Generated

Figure 3-1
Regional Location

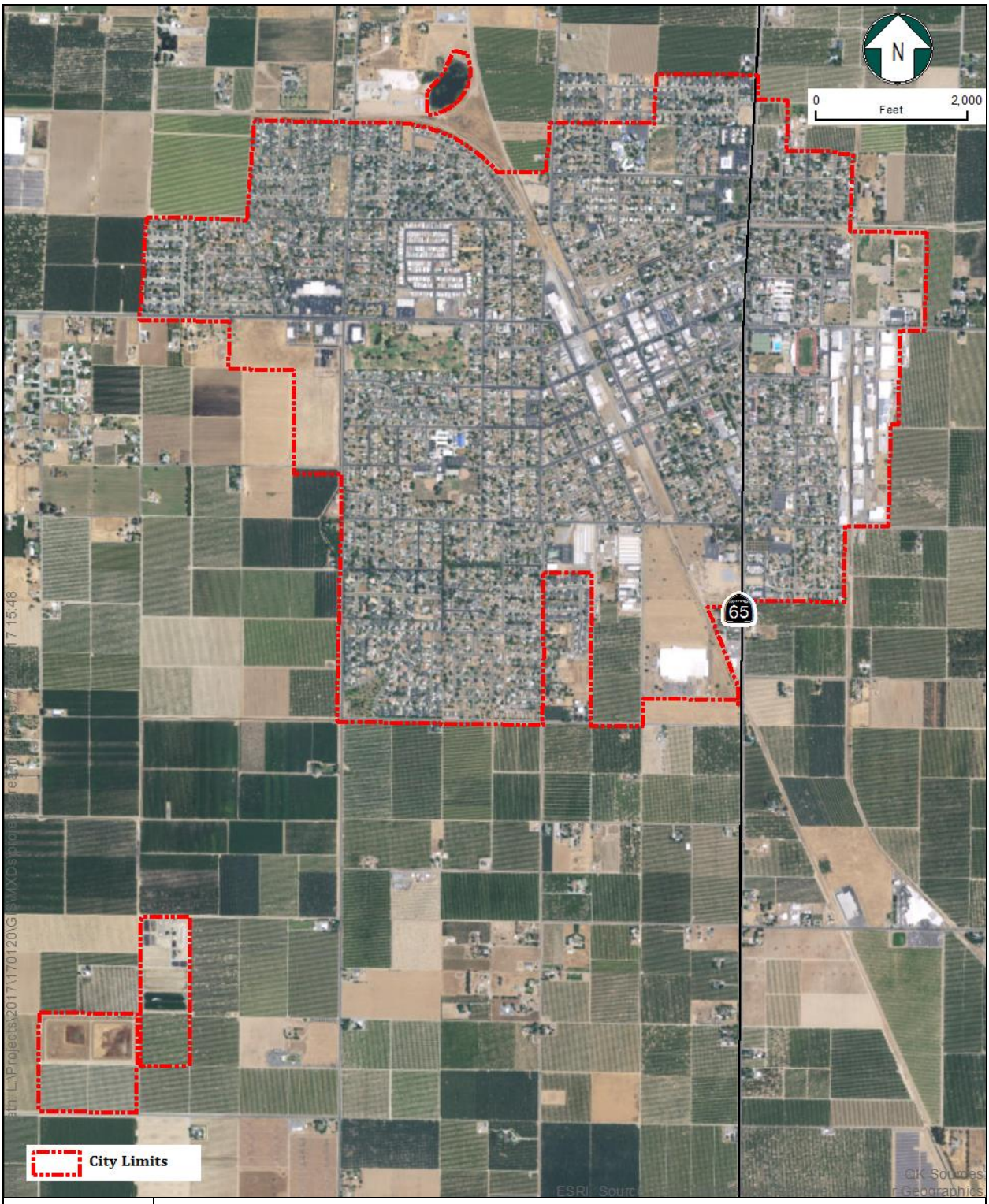


Figure 3-2
Service Area

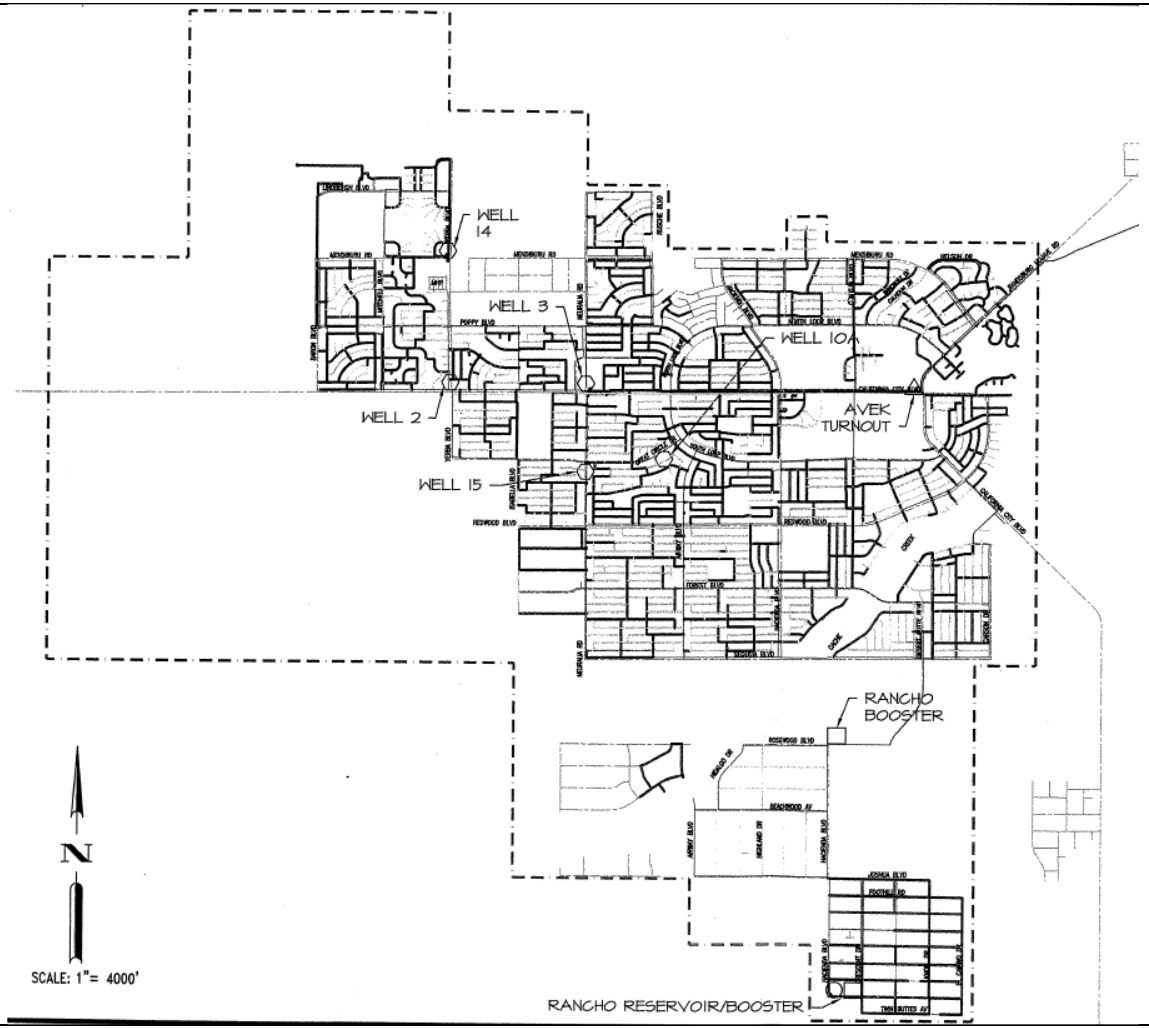


Figure 3-3
Well Locations

3.3 - Climate

10631(a). Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.

The climate of the Exeter area is characteristic of that of the Southeast San Joaquin Valley. The summer climate is hot and dry, while winters are cool and periodically humid. Average maximum temperatures range from a high of 97.5 degrees Fahrenheit (^{0}F) in July to an average minimum temperature of 36.8^{0}F in December (Western Regional Climate Center, 2016). Rainfall is concentrated during the six months from October to May. December and January typically experience heavy fog, mostly nocturnal, caused when moist cool air is trapped in the valley by high pressure systems. In extreme cases, this fog may last continuously for two or three weeks. Its depth is usually less than 3,000 feet.

The Valley area is subject to characteristic seasonal air flows. During the summer, air currents from the Pacific Ocean enter the Valley through the San Francisco Bay and Delta region and are forced down the valley. These air movements are primarily to the southeast at velocities of 6 to 10 miles per hour (mph). During the winter, cold air flowing off the surrounding mountains results in currents toward the northwest and velocities ranging from 0 to 5 mph. These airflows result in extensive horizontal mixing of air masses in the Valley. However, vertical dispersion is constrained by temperature inversions, an increase in air temperature in a stable atmospheric layer, which may occur throughout the year.

Climatic data within the service area is summarized as follows:

Month	Monthly Average Rainfall (inches)	Average Min. Temperature (°F)	Average Max. Temperature (°F)
January	1.97	36.9	56.0
February	1.83	40.8	62.6
March	1.72	43.7	68.0
April	0.98	47.5	74.6
May	0.36	53.1	82.6
June	0.09	59.0	91.1
July	0.01	63.5	97.5
August	0.01	61.6	96.2
September	0.13	57.3	90.1
October	0.48	50.2	80.2
November	0.98	41.6	67.3

December	1.57	36.8	56.8
Annual Total/Averages	**10.15**	**49.3**	**76.9**
Source: Western Regional Climate Center; Visalia, CA Station 049367			

3.4 - Service Area Population and Demographics

16031(a). Indicate the current population of the service area.

16031(a). Provide population projections for in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

Per the California Department of Finance (DOF), the City's population in 2020, was 11,169. The following table provides the historic population and growth rate data obtained from DOF.

Year	Total Population	Total Growth Rate
2006	9,763	1.27%
2007	9,887	1.27%
2008	10,012	1.26%
2009	10,139	1.27%
2010	10,334	1.92%
2011	10,777	4.29%
2012	10,526	-2.33%
2013	10,691	1.57%
2014	10,771	0.75%
2015	10,870	0.92%
2016	10,930	0.55%
2017	10,990	0.55%
2018	11,050	0.55%
2019	11,110	0.54%
2020	11,169	0.53%
10-Year Average Growth Rate		**0.79%**

The City population has a 10-year average growth rate of 0.79%.

Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected

Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected						
Population Served	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045*(opt)*
	11,169	11,617	12,083	12,568	13,073	13,597

NOTES: Population growth based on DOF population tools and a 10-year average growth rate of 0.79%.

3.5 - Other Demographic Factors

16031(a). Describe other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.

There are no unique or pertinent community demographic characteristics which will influence future population growth or water usage.

SECTION 4 - SYSTEM WATER USE

A system's water use is determined by the amount of water conveyed by a distribution system, that is used by a water agency and its customers for any purpose, including non-potable water uses, water losses, and other nonrevenue water. This section describes and quantifies the City's current water use and water use projections by individual land use sector through the year 2045.

4.1 - Water Types

4.1.1 - *POTABLE AND RAW WATER*

Potable water is water intended for human consumption, which is delivered through a public water system, and regulated by a State or local health agency. Raw water is untreated water that is used in its natural state. The City supplies potable water to residences, commercial, industrial businesses, and institutions and does not supply raw water. *Section 6 – System Supplies* provides a full description of the City's potable supply including the source, quality, and groundwater levels.

4.1.2 - *RECYCLED WATER*

Recycled water is municipal wastewater that has been treated to a specified quality to enable it to be used again. The City's Public Works Department operates a comprehensive wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system that serves the residences and businesses within the City Limits. More information regarding the service area's wastewater treatment is included in *Section 6 – System Supplies*. The City currently does not have any plans to utilize recycled water to offset potable water demand.

4.2 - Water Use

16031(e)(1). Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses.

The quantifications of past, current, and projected water use include the following land use sectors in five-year increments:

- Single-family residential – lot with a free-standing building containing one dwelling unit;
- Multi-family residential – multiple dwelling units contained within one building or several buildings within one complex;
- Commercial – water users that provide or distribute a product or service;
- Industrial – water users that are primarily the manufacturer or processor of materials as defined by North American Industry Classification System code sectors 31 to 33, or entities that are water users and primarily engage in research and development;
- Institutional and government – water users dedicated to public service, including education, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions; and

- Landscape – water connections that supply water solely for landscape irrigation.

The following sectors are not included in this UWMP because they are not applicable to the City:

- Conjunctive use – the City does not apply a management strategy where surface water is managed in conjunction with an underground aquifer;
- Groundwater recharge – the City does not manage or intentionally replenish natural groundwater supplies using manmade conveyance;
- Saline water intrusion barriers – the City does not inject water into a freshwater aquifer to prevent intrusion of salt water;
- Agricultural – the City does not supply water for commercial agricultural irrigation;
- Surface water augmentation – the City does not place recycled water in a surface water reservoir as a source of domestic drinking water supply. The City does purchase seepage water that recharges groundwater in the area that is used as a source of domestic drinking water; and
- Wetlands or wildlife habitat – the City does not use water for a managed environmental use to improve any environmental conditions. Water is used to supplement a man-made, concrete lined pond in the City Park. The pond is ornamental and is not a wetlands or wildlife habitat.
- Past, current, and projected losses within the system were tabulated.
- The following sectors are not included in this UWMP because they are exclusively associated with wholesale demand and, because the City is exclusively a retailer (see Table 2-3), these sectors are not applicable:
    - Sales to other agencies – the City does not make water sales to other agencies;
    - Exchanges – the City does not exchange water with other agencies; and
    - Transfers – the City does not transfer water to other agencies as defined by the CWC as a temporary or long-term change in the point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use.

4.2.1 - *CURRENT WATER USE*

This section describes the different types of land use sectors and their 2020 individual water demand within the City service area. Pursuant to the UWMP Standardized Tables provided by DWR, the City has provided, in Table 4-1, the 2020 water demand volume by land use sector.

As shown in Table 4-1, the City experienced a water demand of 618 MG in the year 2020. All water distributed through the City service area is potable drinking water. The City produces all its water supply through pumping groundwater using City facilities.

Table 4-1 Retail: Demands for Potable and Raw Water – Actual

Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: Demands for Potable and Non-Potable Water - Actual			
Use Type *(Add additional rows as needed)*	2020 Actual		
Drop down list *May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool*	Additional Description *(as needed)*	Level of Treatment When Delivered *Drop down list*	Volume (MG)
Single Family		Drinking Water	422.3
Multi-Family		Drinking Water	61.3
Commercial		Drinking Water	69.6
Industrial		Drinking Water	0.6
Institutional/Governmental		Drinking Water	33.5
Landscape			
Groundwater recharge			
Saline water intrusion barrier			
Agricultural irrigation			
Wetlands or wildlife habitat			
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other agencies			
Losses			30.7
Other			
Other			
Other			
Other			
		TOTAL	618

4.2.2 - *PROJECTED WATER USE*

Pursuant to the UWMP Standardized Tables provided by DWR, the City has provided, in Table 4-2, the projected demands for water by land use and, in Table 4-3, the total projected water demands for the City. Total projected demands for the City do not include the use of any raw or recycled water and only include potable water.

Table 4-2 Retail: Demand for Potable and Raw Water – Projected (MG)

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Use for Potable and Non-Potable Water - Projected						
Use Type *(Add additional rows as needed)*	Additional Description *(as needed)*	Projected Water Use *Report To the Extent that Records are Available*				
Drop down list *May select each use multiple times* *These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool*		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (opt)
Single Family		439	457	475	494	514
Multi-Family		64	66	69	72	75
Commercial		72	75	78	81	85
Industrial		1	1	1	1	1
Institutional/Governmental		35	36	38	39	41
Landscape		0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater recharge		0	0	0	0	0
Saline water intrusion barrier		0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural irrigation		0	0	0	0	0
Wetlands or wildlife habitat		0	0	0	0	0
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other agencies		0	0	0	0	0
Losses		32	33	35	36	37
Other Potable		0	0	0	0	0
Other Potable		0	0	0	0	0
Other Non-Potable		0	0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	643	669	695	723	752
NOTES: 0.79% increase/year across all categories						

Table 4-3 Retail: Total Water Demands (MG)

Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Total Gross Water Use (Potable and Non-Potable)						
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (opt)
Potable Water, Raw, Other Non-potable *From Tables 4-1R and 4-2 R*	618	643	669	695	723	752
Recycled Water Demand* *From Table 6-4*	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WATER USE	618	643	669	695	723	752
**Recycled water demand fields will be blank until Table 6-4 is complete.*						

4.3 - Distribution System Water Losses

10631(e)(3)(A). Report the distribution system water loss for the most recent 12-month period available.

Distribution system water losses (also known as "real losses") are the physical water losses from the water distribution system and the supplier's storage facilities, up to the point of customer consumption. These losses are reported in Tables 4-1 and 4-4.

It is currently estimated that the water losses from the City's distribution system are 5.0% of water produced and therefore, the volume of water loss is reported as 30.7 MG. These losses are largely attributed to water line breaks and water theft.

Table 4-4 Retail: 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting (MG)

Submittal Table 4-4 Retail: 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting (MG)	
Reporting Period Start Date (mm/yyyy)	Volume of Water Loss*
01/2020	30.70
** Taken from the field "Water Losses" (a combination of apparent losses and real losses) from the AWWA worksheet.*	

4.4 - Estimating Future Water Savings

CWC 10631(e)(4)(A). If available and applicable to an urban water supplier, water use projections may display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans identified by the urban water supplier, as applicable to the service area.

CWC 10631(e)(4)(B). To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following: (i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections. (ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.

Water savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans are also known as "passive savings." These various factors generally decrease the water use for new and future customers compared to historical customers.

As shown in Table 4-5, this 2020 UWMP does not display or account for future water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. This does not preclude the City from adopting codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans in the future that would result in water savings. If such adoptions occur, they would be reflected in future UWMPs for the City.

4.5 - Water Use for Lower Income Households

CWC 10631.1(a). The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, as identified in the housing element of any City, county, or City and county in the service area of the supplier.

As shown in Table 4-5, water use for lower income households have been included in projected demands (see Table 4-2). Per the City's Housing Element, 41% of households in Exeter fall into the low-income category or lower. Therefore, the vast majority of the single-family and multi-family residential housing in the City is needed for lower income households as defined by Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code and therefore, water use projections in this 2020 UWMP include such households.

Table 4-5 Retail Only: Inclusion in Water Use Projections

Submittal Table 4-5 Retail Only: Inclusion in Water Use Projections	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? (Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook) *Drop down list (y/n)*	No
If "Yes" to above, state the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found.	
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? *Drop down list (y/n)*	Yes

SECTION 5 - BASELINES AND TARGETS

On November 10, 2009, California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed into law SB X7-7. SB X7-7 mandates conservation targets for all urban retail water entities supplying potable municipal water to more than 3,000 customers or delivering more than 3,000-acre feet of potable water per year to end users. The conservation target of 20% by 2020 on a GPCD basis must be complied with to be eligible for State water grants and loans. The City is not subject to agricultural-related provisions of SB X7-7 since it does not supply agricultural water.

CWC 10608.20(e). An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan due in 2010 pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) the baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.

CWC 10608.40. Urban water retail suppliers shall report to the department on their progress in meeting their urban water use targets as part of their urban water management plans submitted pursuant to Section 10631. The data shall be reported using a standardized form developed pursuant to Section 10608.52.

This section includes analysis for the City's baselines and targets to meet SB X7-7 mandates for 2015 and 2020. This analysis reports on the progress of the City in meeting water use targets and is reported using a standardized form provided by DWR.

5.1 - SB X7-7 Verification Form

To demonstrate SB X7-7 compliance, retail water agencies are required to complete the SB X7-7 Verification Form and submit the standardized tables provided by DWR with their 2020 UWMPs. Please note that the tables in the SB X7-7 Verification Form will follow a different numbering format than the rest of this 2020 UWMP, and will begin with "SB X7-7," followed by the table number.

5.1.1 - *BASELINE PERIOD*

CWC 10608.12(b). "Base daily per capita water use" means any of the following:

(1) The urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous 10-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(2) For an urban retail water supplier that meets at least 10 percent of its 2008 measured retail water demand through recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier, the urban retail water supplier may extend the calculation described in paragraph (1) up to an additional five years

to a maximum of a continuous 15-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(3) For the purposes of Section 10608.22, the urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous five-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010.

Urban retail water suppliers that used less than 10% recycled water in 2008 must utilize a 10-year baseline period for measuring its SB X7-7 compliance that ends no earlier than December 31, 2004 and no later than December 31, 2010. Water use GPCD must be calculated and reported for two baseline periods, the 10- or 15- year baseline (Baseline) and the 5-year baseline (Target Confirmation). The following table provides information about the baseline period ranges for this analysis.

Table 5-1: Baselines and Target Summary

Submittal Table 5-1 Baselines and Targets Summary From SB X7-7 Verification Form *Retail Supplier or Regional Alliance Only*				
Baseline Period	Start Year *	End Year *	Average Baseline GPCD*	Confirmed 2020 Target*
10-15 year	*2001*	*2010*	*240*	*192*
5 Year	*2004*	*2008*	*229*	

CWC Section10608.16 mandates that the City achieve a 20% reduction from baseline usage by 2025. The City has calculated the 5-year baseline at 229 GPCD, the 10- to 15-year baseline at 240 GPCD and the 2020 target at 192 GPCD. Table 5-1 summarizes the baseline periods used by the City and the 2020 usage targets. Refer to SB X7-7 Table 5 for the actual average daily GPCD amount for 2020 which shows that the City's usage is under the target. Therefore, no additional conservation measures are required at this time.

5.1.2 - *Service Area Population*

CWC 10608.20(f). When calculating per capita values for the purposes of this chapter, an urban retail water supplier shall determine population using federal, state, and local population reports and projections.

Several population estimation methodologies are available to retail water agencies. As shown in SB X7-7 Table 2 below, these can include use of DOF data, persons-per-connection based on census year data, the DWR population tool, or a different methodology proposed

by the water agency. As shown in SB X7-7 Table 2, this 2020 UWMP uses the Department of Finance tables.

As discussed in *Section 3.4 – Service Area Population and Demographics*, it was determined that the 2020 population of the service area was 11,169 people and that the annual increase in population is estimated to be 0.79%.

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for Population Estimates

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for 2020 Population Estimate	
Method Used to Determine 2020 Population (may check more than one)	
☑	1. Department of Finance (DOF) or American Community Survey (ACS)
☐	2. Persons-per-Connection Method
☐	3. DWR Population Tool
☐	4. Other DWR recommends pre-review

Table SB X7-7 Table 3 provides the population estimates for the 2020 calendar year.

SB X7-7 Table 3: Service Area Population

SB X7-7 Table 3: 2020 Service Area Population	
2020 Compliance Year Population	
2020	11,169

5.1.3 - *Annual Gross Water Use*

CWC 10608.12(g). "Gross water use" means the total volume of water, whether treated or untreated, entering the distribution system of an urban retail water supplier, excluding all of the following:

(1) Recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier.

(2) The net volume of water that the urban retail water supplier places into long-term storage.

(3) The volume of water the urban retail water supplier conveys for use by another urban water supplier.

(4) The volume of water delivered for agricultural use, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (f) of Section 10608.24.

The City's sole source of water into its distribution system is groundwater. SB X7-7 Table 4 provides the 2020 compliance year water use.

SB X7-7 Table 4: Annual Gross Water Use (MG)*

SB X7-7 Table 4: 2020 Gross Water Use							
Compliance Year 2020	2020 Volume Into Distribution System *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.*	2020 Deductions					2020 Gross Water Use
		Exported Water *	Change in Dist. System Storage* (+/-)	Indirect Recycled Water *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.*	Water Delivered for Agricultural Use*	Process Water *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.*	
	618	-	-	-	-	-	**618**
* **Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.							

The City's uses do not include exported water, indirect recycled water, water delivered for agricultural use, or process water. Therefore, the annual gross water use does not include deductions for these categories.

5.1.4 - *Average Daily Per Capita Water Use*

In SB X7-7 Table 5, the average daily per capita water use is calculated by dividing the volume of "Annual Gross Water Use" by the service area population.

SB X7-7 Table 5: Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)

SB X7-7 Table 5: 2020 Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)		
2020 Gross Water *Fm SB X7-7 Table 4*	2020 Population *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*	2020 GPCD
618	11,169	**152**

The results of SB X7-7 Table 5 show that the City's water usage in the 2020 calendar was 152 GPCD.

5.2 - Baselines and Targets Summary

CWC 10608.20(b). An urban retail water supplier shall adopt one of the following methods for determining its urban water use target pursuant to subdivision (a):

(1) Eighty percent of the urban retail water supplier's baseline per capita daily water use.

(2) The per capita daily water use that is estimated using the sum of the following performance standards:

> *(A) For indoor residential water use, 55 gallons per capita daily water use as a provisional standard. Upon completion of the department's 2016 report to the Legislature pursuant to Section 10608.42, this standard may be adjusted by the Legislature by statute.*
>
> *(B) For landscape irrigated through dedicated or residential meters or connections, water efficiency equivalent to the standards of the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance set forth in Chapter 2.7 (commencing with Section 490) of Division 2 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, as in effect the later of the year of the landscape's installation or 1992. An urban retail water supplier using the approach specified in this subparagraph shall use satellite imagery, site visits, or other best available technology to develop an accurate estimate of landscaped areas.*
>
> *(C) For commercial, industrial, and institutional uses, a 10-percent reduction in water use from the baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use by 2020.*

(3) Ninety-five percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target, as set forth in the state's draft 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan (dated April 30, 2009). If the service area of an urban water supplier includes more than one hydrologic region, the supplier shall apportion its service area to each region based on population or area.

(4) A method that shall be identified and developed by the department, through a public process, and reported to the Legislature no later than December 31, 2010.

CWC 10608.24(d)(2). If the urban retail water supplier elects to adjust its estimate of compliance daily per capita water use due to one or more of the factors described in paragraph (1), it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting, the adjustment in the report required by Section 10608.40.

Of the four methods, the City has chosen the first method (80% of urban retail water supplier's baseline per capita daily water use) (see Table 5-1) and calculated the baseline and target GPCD consistent with CWC Section 10608.20(b)(3) and as set forth in the State's draft 20X2020 Water Conservation Plan.

The actual capita daily water usage for the fiscal year ending in 2020 is 152 GPCD, which meets the 2020 target of 192 GPCD as shown in Table 9.

SB X7-7 Table 9: 2020 Compliance

SB X7-7 Table 9: 2020 Compliance							
Actual 2020 GPCD[1]	Optional Adjustments to 2020 GPCD Enter "0" if Adjustment Not Used			TOTAL Adjustments[1]	Adjusted 2020 GPCD [1] *(Adjusted if applicable)*	2020 Confirmed Target GPCD [1, 2]	**Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?**
	Extraordinary Events[1]	Weather Normalization[1]	Economic Adjustment[1]				
152	-	-	-	-	152	192	**YES**

The actual capita daily water usage for the fiscal year ending in 2020 is 152 GPCD, which meets the 2020 target of 192 GPCD as shown in Table 5-2.

SECTION 6 - SYSTEM SUPPLIES

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

This section describes and quantifies sources of water available to the City. As discussed in *Section 4 – System Water Use*, the City produces all its water supply through pumping groundwater using City facilities. The City does not purchase water from any other source nor is there any other water sources available to them. Thus, the City does not:

- Purchase or import water;
- Use surface water;
- Reuse stormwater, wastewater, or recycled water;
- Desalinate water; or
- Enter into water exchanges or transfers.

Therefore, the following discussion focuses on groundwater as the City's only existing water supply. This section also discusses future water projects and provides a summary of existing and planned sources of water.

6.1 - Purchased or Imported Water

The City does not purchase or import water from other water suppliers or other entities. There are currently no plans for the City to purchase or import water as part of its water supply.

6.2 - Groundwater

CWC 10631(b). If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information shall be included in the plan:

(1) A copy of any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management.

(2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. For basins that a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

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

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

6.2.1 - *BASIN DESCRIPTION*

The groundwater subbasin underlying the City of Exeter, and thus the service area, is the Kaweah Subbasin (Groundwater Basin No. 5-22.11). The Kaweah Subbasin is one of eight subbasins within the Tulare Lake Hydrologic Region that transport, filter, and store water (see Figure 6-1). Major rivers in the Subbasin that provide most the surface water runoff for the Region include the Kaweah and St. Johns Rivers.

Of the 5.1 million acres of the San Joaquin Valley Basin, the Kaweah Subbasin has a surface area of 446 thousand acres (696 square miles). The Kaweah Subbasin lies between the Kings Groundwater Subbasin on the north, the Tule Groundwater Subbasin on the south, crystalline bedrock of the Sierra Nevada foothills on the east, and the Kings River Conservation District to the west. The subbasin generally comprises lands in the Kaweah Delta Water Conservation District. Major rivers and streams in the subbasin include the Kaweah and St. Johns Rivers. The Kaweah River is the primary source of recharge to the area (Department of Water Resources, 2006).

Basin Levels and Storage

Per Bulletin 118, the estimated water storage capacity of the Kaweah Subbasin is estimated to be 15.4million acre-feet (AF) to a depth of 300 feet and 107 million AF to the base of fresh groundwater. The average subbasin water level was reported to decline nearly 12 feet from 1970 to 2000. The period from 1970 through 1978 showed steep declines with many fluctuations, totaling about 25 feet. The 10-year period from 1978 to 1988 saw more fluctuations and a general increase of about 50 feet, bringing water levels up to 25 feet above the 1970 water levels. 1988 through 1995 showed steep declines, bottoming out in 1995 at 35 feet below 1970 water levels. Water levels rose from 1996 to 2000 to about 12 feet below the 1970 level (Department of Water Resources, 2006).

Basin Water Quality

The water quality in this groundwater subbasin is generally a calcium bicarbonate. This trends towards sodium bicarbonate as it approaches the western edge. Total dissolved solids (TDS) values typically range from 300 to 600 milligrams per liter (mg/L). The Department of Health Services, which monitors Title 22 water quality standards, reports TDS values in

153 wells in the region ranging from 35 to 580 mg/L, with an average value of 189 mg/L (Department of Water Resources, 2006).

There are areas of high saline groundwater between Lindsay and Exeter and localized areas of high nitrate pollution near the eastern boundary. (Department of Water Resources, 2006).

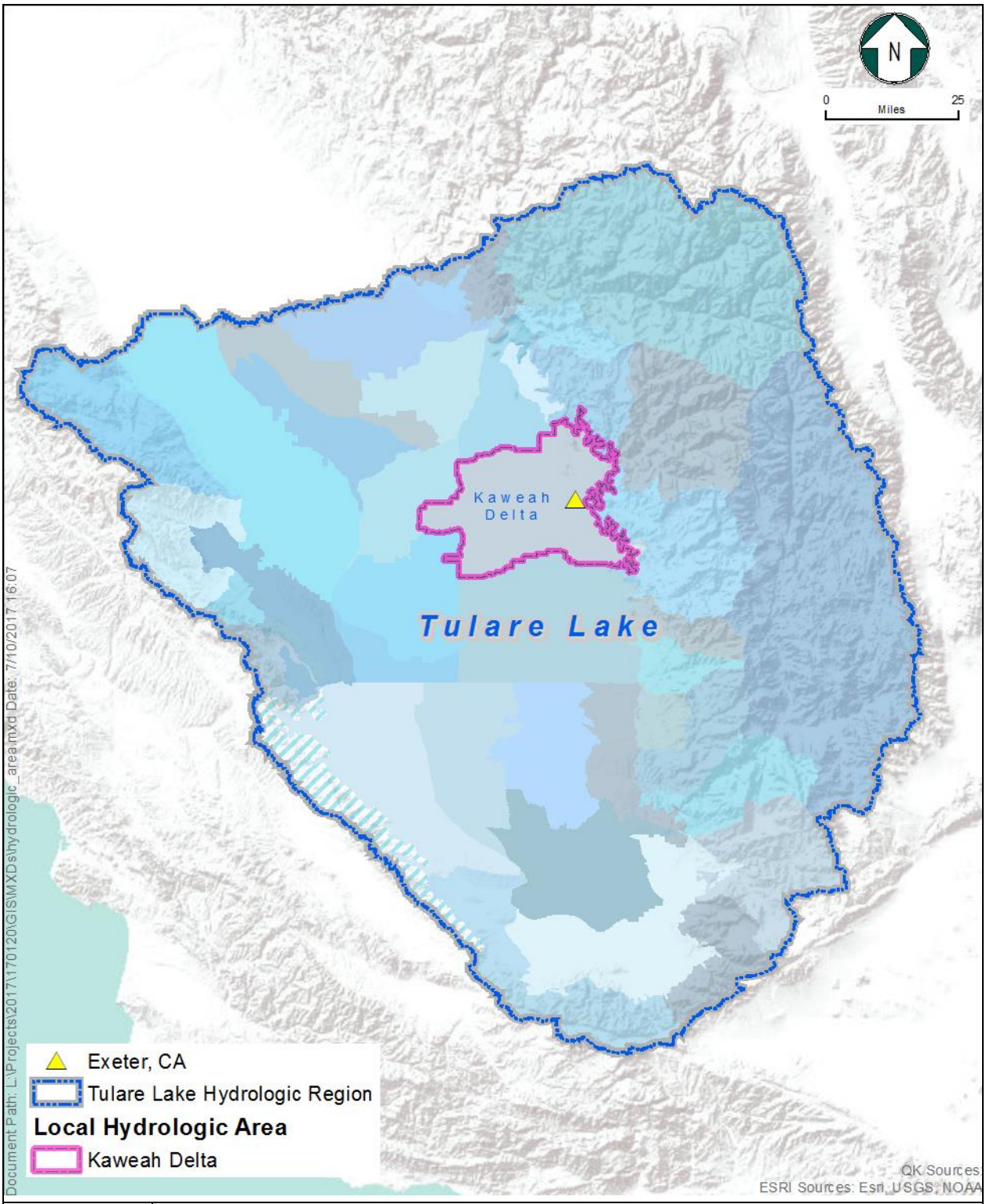


Figure 6-1
Tulare Lake Hydrologic Region

6.2.2 - *GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT*

An adjudicated groundwater basin refers to when, because of a lawsuit, the court decides who extracts from the basin, how much they extract, and who will manage the basin. The San Joaquin River Groundwater Basin is not adjudicated, as defined by the *California Water Plan Update – Bulletin 160-98*, Figure 3-28 (p. 3-54) and Table 3-16 (p. 3-55) (California Department of Water Resources, 1998). Therefore, there are currently no limitations placed on groundwater pumping volumes.

According to the *UWMPs Guidebook 2020* (California Department of Water Resources, p. 2021), public water agencies must participate in a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) and prepare a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). The City is involved in the formation and management of the Greater Kaweah Groundwater Sustainability Agency and is assisting in preparing a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP).

Tulare Lake Bed Coordinated Groundwater Management Plan

The Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage District (TLBWSD) was formed in 1926. The TLBWSD, whose boundary include nearly the entire Tulare Lake Bed, administers and delivers irrigation water that comes from a combination of sources including, but not limited to, local river runoff and water from the State Water Project. TLBWSB developed the *Tulare Lake Bed Coordinated Groundwater Management Plan* (GWMP) (Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage District et al., 2012) in response to AB 3030. The City of Exeter is a participant through a Joint Powers Agreement.

The primary objectives of the GWMP are as follows:

- Monitor groundwater levels and disseminate data to plan participants.
- Maintain relationships with local and State agencies.
- Define opportunities for sustaining local groundwater supplies, including enhancing conjunctive use.
- Enhance existing conjunctive use through operational programs to import additional surface water and capital projects to increase surface water use and groundwater storage.

Per the GWMP, the City provides for groundwater recharge through the operation of stormwater drainage basins and wastewater basins.

Agreement with Exeter Irrigation District

The City currently has a surface water agreement with the Exeter Irrigation District (EID) called the Consolidated People's Ditch Agreement. The agreement indicates that the City can discharge a limited amount of stormwater into the EID's ditch network; EID's have several open water networks that are located within the City's boundaries. This stormwater percolates to ground and assists in recharging the underlying aquifer.

6.2.3 - *Overdraft Conditions*

As required by CWC 10631(b)(2), for basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted, an UWMP must include a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

The Kaweah Subbasin and Greater San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin (Groundwater Basin No. 5-22) have been in a state of overdraft for many years. The estimated average overdraft in the San Joaquin Valley Basin to be 239,000 AF in 1995 (California Department of Water Resources, 1998).

6.2.4 - *Groundwater Pumping*

The City currently utilizes local groundwater as its sole source of municipal water supply (see table 6-1 below). This table shows the quantities of groundwater the City has pumped from nine groundwater wells (6 active, and 3 inactive) over the last five years with a maximum of 698 MG in 2019. 698 MG is approximately 39.4% of the total pumping capacity of 1,771 MG.

The amount of groundwater projected to be pumped in 5-year increments over the next 20 years is shown in Table 4-2 in *Section 4 – System Water Use*. The projected retail demands for potable and raw water shown in the table are supplied solely by groundwater pumping.

Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped

Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped (MG)						
☐	Supplier does not pump groundwater. The supplier will not complete the table below.					
☐	All or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated.					
Groundwater Type *Drop Down List May use each category multiple times*	Location or Basin Name	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Add additional rows as needed						
Alluvial Basin	Exeter	626	655	586	698	618
	TOTAL	626	655	586	698	618

6.3 - *Surface Water*

The City does not draw water from streams, lakes or reservoirs for use in its potable water distribution system nor are there any available. There are currently no plans for the City to use surface water as part of its water supply. With only 42% of the pumping capacity projected through 2045, the City can increase its groundwater pumping and or implement restrictions on its customers to make sure demand does not exceed available supply.

6.4 - Stormwater

The City does not intentionally divert stormwater for beneficial use within its potable water distribution system. There are no plans for the City to use stormwater to offset water supply.

6.5 - Wastewater or Recycled Water

CWC 10633. The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area, and shall include all of the following:

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

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

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

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

The City of Exeter provides wastewater services to its residential, commercial, and industrial water users. The Waste Water Treatment Facility (WWTF) operates under Waste Discharge Requirement R5-2002-0063, issued by the RWQCB.

The WWTF directs secondary treatment effluent into effluent ponds where it is stored for ground percolation and evaporation. Groundwater recharge is the only form of water recycling used in the City. Although there are no direct economic benefits, groundwater recharge potentially reduces the depth of operation for local water wells.

The WWTF effluent ponds and the three storm water basins within the City serve as the City's primary source of groundwater recharge and reuse. The operations of the surrounding agricultural facilities serve as a secondary source of ground water recharge. Although no formal plans currently exist, efficient use of irrigation water is a necessity in running a cost effective agricultural business. Consequentially, groundwater recharge is a beneficial by-product of running effective agricultural facilities. No other water recycling operations are

currently in place. Table 6-2 provides information about the wastewater collected within the service area in 2020.

Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2020

Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2020						
☐	There is no wastewater collection system. The supplier will not complete the table below.					
	Percentage of 2020 service area covered by wastewater collection system *(optional)*					
	Percentage of 2020 service area population covered by wastewater collection system *(optional)*					
Wastewater Collection			**Recipient of Collected Wastewater**			
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? *Drop Down List*	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2020	Name of Wastewater Treatment Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Treatment Plant Name	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? *Drop Down List*	Is WWTP Operation Contracted to a Third Party? *(optional)* *Drop Down List*
Add additional rows as needed						
City of Exeter	Metered	263	City of Exeter	Exeter WWTP	Yes	No
Total Wastewater Collected from Service Area in 2020:		263				

Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within Service Area in 2020

Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within Service Area in 2020											
☐	No wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area. The Supplier will not complete the table below.										
							2020 volumes				
Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Discharge Location Name or Identifier	Discharge Location Description	Wastewater Discharge ID Number *(optional)*	Method of Disposal *Drop down list*	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the Service Area?	Treatment Level *Drop down list*	Wastewater Treated	Discharged Treated Wastewater	Recycled Within Service Area	Recycled Outside of Service Area	Instream Flow Permit Requirement
Add additional rows as needed											
City of Exeter	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Ten percolation ponds	WDID-R520020063	Percolation ponds	No	Secondary, Undisinfected	263	263	0	0	0
						Total	263	263	0	0	0

Table 6-4 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Discharged in 2020

Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area	
☑	Recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will not complete the table below.

Table 6-5 Retail: Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2020 Actual

Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2015 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2020 Actual	
☑	Recycled water was not used in 2015 nor projected for use in 2020. The supplier will not complete the table below. If recycled water was not used in 2020, and was not predicted to be in 2015, then check the box and do not complete the table.

Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use

Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use	
☑	Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.

6.6 - Desalinated Water Opportunities

CWC 16031(h). Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.

The City has no feasible opportunity for the development of a water desalination system as a long-term supply. With no nearby or convenient sources of saline water to desalinate, the cost of providing the water and then treating would outweigh the benefits.

6.7 - Exchange and Transfer Opportunities

CWC 10631(d). Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

The City does not have any planned or potential future water exchanges or transfers. However, the City is interested in learning more about any exchange opportunities from nearby surface water providers. Water could be purchased and placed in their storm drain basins for recharge.

6.8 - Future Water Projects

CWC 10631(g). Include a description of all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use, as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.

The City spent $20,000 in 2015 replacing and updating failed infrastructure. The City anticipates spending $100,000 over the next five years to continue improving the water system. The anticipated improvements to the system may produce an increase in water supply; however, it can not be quantified at this time.

Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs	
☑	No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below.

6.9 - Groundwater Supplies Coordination

In 2014, the Legislature enacted the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act to address groundwater conditions throughout California. The CWC now requires 2020 UWMPs to be consistent with GSPs in areas where those plans have been completed by GSAs.

The City is required to form or join a groundwater sustainability agency (GSA) since it is in a high or medium priority basin. The City's mayor currently attends the Greater Kaweah Groundwater Sustainability Agency meetings, as the City's represenatative.

6.10 - Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

As discussed above, the main source of water for the City is through groundwater pumping. Continued groundwater pumping is also the main planned source of water in the future. Since the Kaweah Subbasin is a non-adjudicated basin, there are currently no restrictions on groundwater pumping.

Because there is no current restriction on groundwater pumping, the limit of available water is the pump capacity of the nine existing wells to pump groundwater. The pump capacity of the nine wells to pump groundwater is shown in the following table.

The City's wells are estimated to provide 1,771 million gallons per year (3,370 gpm) (see table below).

Well No.	Capacity (GPM)	Capacity (MGD)
E-2W[1]	0	0
E-5W[1]	0	0
E-6W	700	1.01
E-9W	400	0.58
E-10W[1]	0	0
E-11W	650	0.94
E-12W	120	0.17
E-13W	1,300	1.87
E-14W	200	0.29

[1] Inactive.

In addition to the wells, the City maintains one above ground water storage tank totaling 100,000 gallons. Assuming 50% of the storage tank listed capacity is available for water storage, 50,000 gallons of storage is usable.

Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies – Actual

Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual (MG)				
Water Supply		2020		
Drop down list *May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool*	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Actual Volume	Water Quality *Drop Down List*	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*
Add additional rows as needed				
Groundwater (not desalinated)	6 wells	618	Drinking Water	1,771
	Total	618		1,771

For the same reasons discussed above, it is assumed that the projected groundwater supply available to the City is also 1,771 MG for each of the projected years (see Table 6-9).

Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies – Projected

Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected											
Water Supply		Projected Water Supply (MG) *Report To the Extent Practicable*									
Drop down list *May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool*	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2025		2030		2035		2040		2045 *(opt)*	
		Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*
Add additional rows as needed											
Groundwater (not desalinated)	6 wells	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771
	Total	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771

SECTION 7 - WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT

CWC 10634. The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

All UWMPs must include an assessment of the reliability of their water supplies. The water supply and demand assessment must compare the total projected water use with the projected water supply, in 5-year increments, through the next 20 years. This section presents a comparison of the water demands and supplies within the City's service area, and assesses supply versus demand during normal years, single dry water years, and multiple dry water years. This section describes the long-term reliability of the City's water supply while *Section 8 – Water Shortage Contingency Planning* provides short-term reliability planning that may require immediate action, such as a drought or a catastrophic supply interruption.

7.1 - Constraints on Water Sources

CWC 10631(c)(2). For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.

This section discusses the reliability of water supplies and their vulnerability to seasonal and climatic shortages. The City has historically used groundwater to meet all of their water demands. Thus, the maximum capacity of the six active City wells of 1,771 MG is the City's maximum available supply. This water supply is available to City regardless of the climatic conditions related to average, single-dry, and multiple-dry years.

However, because the City relies entirely on groundwater wells, the drawdown will be more severe in drought years and high mean temperature years. Since the entire central San Joaquin Valley has been experiencing moderate to severe drought conditions over the last five years, the groundwater drawdown may eventually reach a critical point particularly in depth of wells. Groundwater would still be available to the City over the UWMP planning horizon, but the need to deepen wells may become necessary in the future in the event of prolonged drought. The City has year-round watering regulations in place in order to encourage water conservation and provide education to all customers. These regulations can be found on the City's website. Additionally, future SGMA regulations will mandate safe yields within the Kaweah Basin, which will further alleviate the possibility of requiring the deepening of wells in the future. Compliance with SGMA may require the City to come up with alternative sources of water in the future based on the result of the Groundwater Sustainability Plan to be developed, but at this time the City is allowed to pump as much water as is required to supply the needs of the City.

From a water quality perspective, the City's water system includes nine groundwater source wells (6 active, 3 inactive), which are enumerated as E2W, E5W, E6W, E9W, E10W, E11W, E12W, E13W, and E14W. The City produces an annual Consumer Confidence Report required by the California State Department of Health Services (see Appendix B). The report summarizes the water quality sampling results for 2020 for all water customers. While all sampling resulted in levels within acceptable ranges, there are areas of high saline groundwater between Lindsay and Exeter and localized areas of high nitrate pollution near the eastern boundary. (Department of Water Resources, 2006). This may have an impact on water quality in the future.

7.2 - Reliability by Type of Year

CWC 10620(f). An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

CWC 10631(c)(1). Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following:

(A) An average water year.

(B) A single-dry water year.

(C) Multiple-dry water years.

There are two aspects of supply reliability that can be considered. The first relates to immediate service needs and is primarily a function of the availability and adequacy of the supply facilities. The second aspect is climate related and involves the availability of water during mild or severe drought periods. This section compares water supplies and demands during three water scenarios: average or normal water year, single-dry water year, and multiple-dry water years. These scenarios are defined as follows:

- Average year – a year, or an averaged range of years, that most closely represents the median runoff levels and patterns. The supply quantities for this condition are derived from historical average yields. Within this document the terms "normal" and "average" are used interchangeably.
- Single-dry year – the year with the lowest water supply availability. Generally considered to be the lowest annual runoff for a watershed since the water-year beginning in 1903.
- Multiple-dry years – the lowest average water supply availability to the agency for a consecutive multiple year period (three years or more). Generally considered to be the lowest average runoff for a consecutive multiple year period (three years or more) for a watershed since 1903.

Drought years for the hydrologic region can be determined by referencing DWR's Chronological Reconstructed Sacramento and San Joaquin Valley Water Year Hydrologic

Classification Indices 1995 to 2015 (WSIHIST) (California Department of Water Resources, 2016). The City experienced a multiple dry year cycle, which started in 2012 and continued through 2017. Within this multiple dry year period, the City still could meet all its water demands. Also, the impact of an extreme single dry year such as 2017 likely impacted the region's overall water supply; however, the City still managed to meet all its water demands. Supply reliability for average water years such as 2017 and multiple and single dry years is shown in Table 7-1. The reliability of water service, which is subject to proper operation and maintenance of the City's water distribution system and its ability to deliver the water, is discussed in *Section 6 – System Supplies*.

Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (MG)

Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)			
Year Type	**Base Year** *If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2019-2020, use 2020*	**Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats**	
		☐ Quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location _____	
		☑ Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available	**% of Average Supply**
Average Year	2013-2020	1771	100%
Single-Dry Year	2020	1771	100%
Consectutive Dry Years 1st Year	2017	1771	100%
Consectutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2018	1771	100%
Consectutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2019	1771	100%
Consectutive Dry Years 4th Year			
Consectutive Dry Years 5th Year			
Supplier may use multiple versions of Table 7-1 if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Table 7-1, in the "Note" section of each table, state that multiple versions of Table 7-1 are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each table.			

Therefore, the City has a reliable groundwater supply. The conveyance (number and size of wells), however is usually the bottleneck in being able to meet demands. While the City may be vulnerable to seasonal and climatic impacts and has been in the past, the results of this UWMP suggests that the supply will be sufficient to meet City demands. There is no current need to supplement or replace the groundwater drawn for City needs with alternative sources or water demand management measures.

7.3 - Supply and Demand Assessment

10635(a). Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

7.3.1 - *Average (or Normal) Year*

Normal year supply and demand projections and differences are presented in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (MG)					
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 *(Opt)*
Supply totals *(autofill from Table 6-9)*	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771
Demand totals *(autofill from Table 4-3)*	643	669	695	723	752
Difference	1,128	1,102	1,076	1,048	1,019

As shown in Table 7-2, future water supplies are anticipated to not only meet, but far exceed demands in normal year conditions through year 2040.

7.3.2 - *Single Dry Year*

Projected supplies were compared to the increased demands for a single-dry year and are presented in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison

Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison (MG)					
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt)
Supply totals	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771
Demand totals	643	669	695	723	752
Difference	1,128	1,102	1,076	1,048	1,019

As shown in Table 7-3, anticipated groundwater supplies are sufficient to meet all demands through the year 2040 even under single-year drought conditions.

7.3.3 - *Five Consecutive Dry-Year Reliability Assessment*

Projected supplies were compared to the increased demands for five-consecutive dry-year scenarios and are presented in Table 7-4.

Table 7-4 Retail: Five Consecutive Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison

Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison (MG)						
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt)
First year	Supply totals	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771
	Demand totals	643	669	695	723	752
	Difference	1,128	1,102	1,076	1,048	1,019
Second year	Supply totals	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771
	Demand totals	643	669	695	723	752
	Difference	1,128	1,102	1,076	1,048	1,019
Third year	Supply totals	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771
	Demand totals	643	669	695	723	752
	Difference	1,128	1,102	1,076	1,048	1,019
Fourth year	Supply totals	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771
	Demand totals	643	669	695	723	752
	Difference	1,128	1,102	1,076	1,048	1,019
Fifth year	Supply totals	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771
	Demand totals	643	669	695	723	752
	Difference	1,128	1,102	1,076	1,048	1,019

As shown in Table 7-4, and assuming trends continue as assumed here and excluding any extraordinary changes in supply or demand, the anticipated groundwater supplies are sufficient to meet all demands through the year 2045 even under multiple-dry year drought conditions.

7.3.4 - *DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT*

Water Code Section 10635(b)
Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, a drought risk assessment for its water service to its customers as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects and programs to be included in the urban water management plan. The urban water supplier may conduct an interim update or updates to this drought risk assessment within the five-year cycle of its urban water management plan update. The drought risk assessment shall include each of the following:

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

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

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

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

Projected total supplies and projected water use for the next five years (2021 to 2025) were compared and are presented in Table 7-5. The information in the table shows an adequate quantity of water available each year to meet demands. Based on this, on supply augmentation or use reduction savings are included. However, the City is always pursuing ways to decrease water usage and increase water savings. These items are described in Section 8 and Section 9 of this UWMP.

Table 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Tables to Address Water Code Section 10635(b)

Submittal Table 7-5: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Tables to address Water Code Section 10635(b)	
2021	**Total**
Total Water Use	623
Total Supplies	1,771
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	1,148
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	1,148
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%

2022	Total
Total Water Use	628
Total Supplies	1,771
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	1,143
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	1,143
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%

2023	Total
Total Water Use	633
Total Supplies	1,771
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	1,138
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	1,138
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%

2024	Total
Total Water Use	638
Total Supplies	1,771
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	1,133
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	1,133
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%

2025	Total
Total Water Use	643
Total Supplies	1,771
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	1,128
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	1,128
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%

SECTION 8 - WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANNING

CWC 10632 (a) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630). The supplier shall likewise periodically review the plan as required by Section 10621, and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

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

The Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 requires water agencies to incorporate a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) focusing on the allocation of water supplies and the management of water consumption during periods of shortage due to extended drought or a water emergency. This section describes the City's policies and ordinances to deal with water shortages. The City's water supply comes solely from groundwater pumping. As discussed in *Section 7 – Water Supply Reliability Assessment*, the City currently has a reliable water supply and the results of this UWMP indicate that the water supply will be sufficient to meet the City's needs through year 2045. This reliability conclusion is caveated by the fact that future compliance with SGMA may require the City to come up with alternative sources of water in the future based on the result of the Groundwater Sustainability Plan to be developed. However, now the City has the right to pump as much water as is required to supply the needs of the City.

The City's WSCP has stages that can be triggered by the City Administrator for the activation of voluntary and mandatory rationing efforts. It explains what the ability is to meet projected short-term demands during extended dry periods and emphasizes some of the significant proactive measures that enhance the City's ability to respond to interruptions in water supply should a natural or manmade disaster occur. The contingency plan outlines the planned response to failures in the infrastructure of the water system in the event of an earthquake, extensive power outage, or another catastrophic event. Finally, this section provides details about the prohibitions and penalties against specific water uses during water shortages, and evaluates potential impacts to the water funds should water sales decrease because of supply shortages.

The City has enacted prohibitions of water waste, outdoor water use/water conservation stages, and implementation of mandatory compliance conservation stages. Specifically, Title 8 (Water and Sewer), Chapter 1 (Water Use and Service) of the City Code States:

> 8-1-4: PROHIBITION OF WATER WASTE:
>
> It shall be unlawful for any person to, in any manner, waste water supplied by the City. If the City Administrator determines a water user receiving water from the City

domestic water system is permitting water to be wasted, the City Administrator may cite the property owner and/or water user, and charge the property for water service at the rate established per resolution 2015-87. The following uses of water are defined as a waste of water and are thereby prohibited:

A. Irrigation: The use of domestic water which allows water to run off the premises or onto other areas of the premises not requiring irrigation. Every water user is deemed to have his/her water distribution lines and facilities under control at all times and know the manner and extent of his/her water use and excess runoff.

B. Leaks: Excessive use, loss or escape of water through breaks, leaks or malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution facilities for any period of time after such escaped water should reasonably have been discovered and corrected. It shall be presumed that a period of forty eight (48) hours after discovery is a reasonable time within which to correct such leak or break.

8-1-5: OUTDOOR WATER USE, WATER CONSERVATION STAGES:

No one within the domestic water system of the City shall knowingly make, cause, use or permit the use of domestic water for residential, commercial, industrial, governmental or any other purpose in a manner contrary to the provisions of this Chapter or in an amount in excess of that use permitted by the water conservation stage in effect pursuant to action taken by the City Administrator in accordance with provisions of this Chapter:

A. Water Conservation Stage 1: Voluntary Compliance-Water Alert. The following restrictions shall apply to all persons year-round unless and until public notification of implementation of Water Conservation Stage 2 or Water Conservation Stage 3 is made. Upon public notification of termination of Water Conservation Stage 3, then Water Conservation Stage 2 shall be in effect. On public notification of termination of Water Conservation Stage 2, then Water Conservation Stage 1 shall be in effect.

    1. All outdoor irrigation of lawn, gardens, landscaped areas, plants, trees, shrubs or other greenscape areas is prohibited between the hours of ten o'clock (10:00) A.M. and six o'clock (6:00) P.M. Irrigation of lawns, gardens, landscaped areas, plants, trees, shrubs or other greenscape areas is permitted at any time if:

        a. A hand held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle is used, or

        b. A drip irrigation system is used.

        Exception: Commercial nurseries, and public parks are exempt from Stage 1 irrigation restrictions but will be requested to curtail all nonessential water use.

2. The washing of automobiles, trucks, trailers, boats, airplanes and other types of vehicles, building exteriors, sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, courts, patios and other paved areas is permitted only when using a hand held hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle for quick rinses.

3. The operation of any ornamental fountain or other structure making similar use of water is prohibited unless the fountain uses a recycling system.

4. All restaurants are requested to serve water to customers only when specifically requested by customers.

B. Water Conservation Stage 2: Mandatory Compliance-Water Warning. Upon implementation by the City Administrator, and publication of notice, the following restrictions shall apply to all persons: All elements of Water Conservation Stage 1 shall remain in effect in Water Conservation Stage 2 except that:

1. All outdoor irrigation of lawns, gardens, landscaped areas, plants, trees, shrubs or other greenscape areas shall occur only between the hours of twelve o'clock (12:00) midnight to ten o'clock (10:00) A.M. and eight o'clock (8:00) P.M. to twelve o'clock (12:00) midnight on designated days. Dwellings or establishments with even numbered street addresses shall water only on Tuesday and Saturday, subject to the time restrictions set forth above. Dwellings or establishments with odd numbered street addresses shall water only on Wednesday and Sunday, subject to the time restrictions set forth above. Anyone may water on Sundays subject to the time restrictions set forth above.

2. The washing of sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, courts, patios and other paved areas is absolutely prohibited.

C. Water Conservation Stage 3: Mandatory Compliance-Water Emergency. Upon implementation by the City Administrator and publication of notice, the following restrictions shall apply to all persons: All elements of Water Conservation Stage 2 shall remain in effect in Water Conservation Stage 3 except that:

1. All outdoor irrigation of lawns, gardens, landscape areas, plants, trees, shrubs or other greenscape areas shall be allowed only between the hours of twelve o'clock (12:00) midnight to seven o'clock (7:00) A.M. and eight o'clock (8:00) P.M. to twelve o'clock (12:00) midnight on designated days. Exception; City Parks may water during the hours of eight o'clock (8:00) A.M. to six o'clock (6:00) P.M. to protect the investment in public parks.

2. The washing of automobiles, trucks, trailers, boats, airplanes, and other vehicles not occurring upon the immediate premises of car washing and

commercial service stations and not in the immediate interest of public health, safety and welfare shall be prohibited.

3. Use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and/or other activities when necessary to maintain the health, safety and welfare of the customers of the domestic water service area of the City.

4. Commercial nurseries and similar establishments shall water only on designated days and shall use only hand held hose, drip irrigation systems and hand held buckets.

5. The operation of any ornamental fountain or similar structure is prohibited.

8-1-6: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANDATORY COMPLIANCE CONSERVATION STAGES:

The City Public Works Department shall monitor the projected supply and demand for water within the City domestic water system and shall recommend to the City Administrator the extent of the conservation requirements necessary. In order to ensure the water supply, the City Administrator shall implement and/or terminate the particular Water Conservation Stage necessary. Thereafter, the City Administrator may order that the appropriate phase or stage of conservation be implemented or terminated in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Chapter. Said notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the City at least once prior to its effective date. Said Water Conservation Stage shall remain in full force and effect until such time as the City Administrator finds or determines that the condition which generated the need for the declaration of the Water Conservation Stage in effect is no longer in existence. At that time, the City Administrator shall terminate the prevailing Water Conservation Stage in effect with an effective date identified.

8-1-8: EXCEPTIONS:

Consideration of written application for exceptions regarding the regulations and restrictions on water use, not otherwise set forth in this Chapter, shall be as follows:

A. Written application for exception may be granted by the City Administrator, upon recommendation of the Public Works Department.

B. Exceptions may be granted if:

1. Compliance with this Chapter would cause unnecessary and undue hardship to the applicant, including but not limited to adverse economic impacts such as loss of production or jobs; or,

2. Compliance with this Chapter would cause a condition adversely affecting the health, sanitation, fire protection or safety of the applicant or the public.

8.1 - Stages of Actions

In compliance with CWC 10632(a)(1), all water agencies are required to administer a strategy – an adopted ordinance or terms of service – to outline "stages of action" in response to water supply shortages. For compliance, Title 8 (Water and Sewer), Chapter 1 (Water Use and Service) of the City Code outlined above includes stages of action based on conservation measure level, namely:

- Water Conservation Stage 1: Voluntary Compliance-Water Alert;
- Water Conservation Stage 2: Mandatory Compliance-Water Warning; and
- Water Conservation Stage 3: Mandatory Compliance-Water Emergency.

Table 8-1 provides a summary of the standard water conservation measures and three stages of action that may be enacted by the City Council.

Table 8-1 Retail: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Table 8-1 Retail **Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan**		
Stage	Complete Both	
	Percent Supply Reduction[1] *Numerical value as a percent*	Water Supply Condition (*Narrative description*)
Add additional rows as needed		
Water Conservation Stage 1	up to 20%	Watering months and time restrictions and caveats; shut-off nozzle use for washing vehicles, buildings, and paved areas; fountain use prohibited unless uses recycled water; request restaurants serve water only when requested
Water Conservation Stage 2	up to 40%	Watering days and time restrictions and caveats; sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, courts, patios and other paved areas prohibited
Water Conservation Stage 3	greater than 40%	Greater watering days and time restrictions and caveats; vehicle washing prohibited unless at car wash or commercial service stations; fire hydrant water use limited; commercial nursery and similar establishment watering restrictions and shut-off nozzle use; fountain use prohibited
[1] *One stage in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan must address a water shortage of 50%.*		

8.2 - Prohibition on End Users

In compliance with CWC Section 10632(a)(4) and CWC Section 10632(a)(5), prohibitions on end users are defined in Title 8 (Water and Sewer), Chapter 1 (Water Use and Service) of the City Code shown above. Table 8-2 summarizes the mandatory restrictions and prohibitions placed on end users.

Table 8-2 summarizes the mandatory restrictions and prohibitions placed on end users.

Table 8-2 Retail Only: Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses

Table 8-2 Retail Only: Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses			
Stage	Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Users ***Drop down list*** *These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool*	Additional Explanation or Reference *(optional)*	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? *Drop Down List*
Add additional rows as needed			
PWW	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation		Yes
1, 2, 3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times		Yes
2, 3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days		Yes
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request		Yes
1, 3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains		Yes
PWW	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner		Yes
1, 3	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses		Yes
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces		Yes
3	Other		Yes
NOTES: PWW = Prohibition of Water Waste (8-1-4 of the City Code)			

8.2.1 - *Landscape Irrigation*

The following summarizes landscape irrigation restrictions by stages:

- Prohibition of Water Waste – Prohibit excessive runoff from property;
- Water Conservation Stage 1 – Restrict landscape watering to certain times during certain months with caveats;
- Water Conservation Stage 2 – Restrict landscape watering to certain days and times; and

- Water Conservation Stage 3 – Further restrict landscape watering to certain days and times.

8.2.2 - *COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL (CII)*

The following summarizes CII restrictions by stages:

- Prohibition of Water Waste – None;
- Water Conservation Stage 1 – Request restaurants serve water only when requested;
- Water Conservation Stage 2 – None; and

- Water Conservation Stage 3 – Restrict commercial nurseries and similar establishments to designated days and require use of shut-off nozzles, drip irrigation, and/or hand-held buckets.

8.2.3 - *WATER FEATURES AND SWIMMING POOLS*

The following summarizes restrictions on water features and swimming pools by stages:

- Prohibition of Water Waste – None;
- Water Conservation Stage 1 – Prohibit use of fountains and other similar structures unless recycled water is used;
- Water Conservation Stage 2 – None; and

- Water Conservation Stage 3 – Prohibit use fountains and other similar structures.

8.2.4 - *OTHER RESTRICTIONS*

The following summarizes other restrictions by stages:

- Prohibition of Water Waste – Require timely leak repair within 48 hours of detection;
- Water Conservation Stage 1 – Require shut-off nozzle when washing vehicles;
- Water Conservation Stage 2 – Prohibit washing of paved areas; and
- Water Conservation Stage 3 – Prohibit vehicle washing not occurring upon the immediate premises of car washing and commercial service stations and not in the immediate interest of public health, safety and welfare; limit use of fire hydrants to fire fighting and/or other activities when necessary to maintain the health, safety and welfare of the customers.

8.3 - Penalties, Charges, Other Enforcement of Prohibitions

In accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(6), Title 8 (Water and Sewer), Chapter 1 (Water Use and Service) as well as Title 1 (Administration), Chapter 4 (General Penalty) of the City Code also includes enforcement and penalties for violations of the prohibition of water waste and each of the three stages. The enforcement and penalties are as follows (from Section 7.32.080 of City Ordinances):

7.32.080 Violations—Penalties.

(A) Enforcement Objectives. It is one of the objectives of the City Council that the citizens of Exeter are encouraged to voluntarily comply with the provisions of this chapter. In furtherance of said objective, the enforcement of this chapter may permit the issuance of a first warning of violation of this chapter, by way of a written courtesy notice of violation to the water user, before the issuance of a citation for further violations.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any person violating any provision of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of an infraction which shall be punishable by a fine of up to one hundred dollars ($100.00) for the first infraction, two hundred dollars ($200.00) for the second infraction and five hundred dollars ($500.00) for the third and each subsequent infraction. Each day that a violation continues shall be regarded as a new and separate offense, except where the infraction cannot be immediately remedied by shutting off the source, in which case not more than forty-eight (48) hours will be allowed to correct the problem. Beyond that, each new day will constitute a new and separate offense.

8.4 - Consumption Reduction Methods

In compliance with CWC section 10632(a)(5), consumption reduction methods are actions that are taken by the City to reduce water demand within the service area whereas the prohibitions (see Section 8.2) limit specific uses of water. DWR allows water agencies, such as the City, to make their own determinations as to which methods and which stages for employing the methods are most appropriate for a service area.

8.4.1 - *CONSUMPTION REDUCTION GOALS*

The consumption reduction goals for the various stages are:

- Prohibition of Water Waste – Not applicable;
- Water Conservation Stage 1 – Up to 20% reduction;
- Water Conservation Stage 2 – Up to 40% reduction; and
- Water Conservation Stage 3 – Greater than 40% reduction.

8.4.2 - *CATEGORIES OF CONSUMPTION REDUCTION METHODS*

The following consumption reduction methods listed in the Guidelines have been implemented by the City:

- Expand Public Information Campaign – Examples include enlarge media campaign; create bill inserts with conservation information; articles submitted to local newspapers; conduct water efficiency workshops for different customer sectors.

Table 8-3 provides a summary of the consumption reduction methods currently employed by the City.

Table 8-3 Retail Only: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan – Consumption Reduction Methods

Table 8-3: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions			
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 WUEdata online submittal tool*	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? *Include volume units used.*	Additional Explanation or Reference *(optional)*
Add additional rows as needed			
Always	Expand Public Information Campaign	10%	

Expand Public Information Campaign

The City understands the need to engage the public of the pressing need to conserve water. This can be done through information and education measures, which can directly affect water use habits of the City's customer base. While education alone may not produce sustained water savings like other measures, it can enhance the effectiveness of other measures. Water bill inserts, issuing public advertisements via social media, pamphlets upon request, partnering with local schools to encourage water conservation practices, creating workshops for local plumbers, plumbing fixture suppliers, and builders or landscape and irrigation service providers are all examples of education and information measures the City can implement.

8.5 - Determining Water Shortage Reductions

The following discussion is necessary to comply with CWC Section 10632(a)(9). The City's water system is supplied by groundwater wells. Water from each well goes into the distribution system.

8.6 - Revenue and Expenditure Impacts

The following discussion is necessary to comply with CWC Section 10632(a)(7). When conservation programs are undertaken, it is frequently necessary to raise water rates because the revenue generated is based on lower total consumption while the costs, and resulting revenue required, are basically fixed. Reductions in water demands, especially peak demands, can delay the need to develop costly new water sources in growing communities.

Currently, the City does not have an emergency fund but will consider establishing such a fund to mitigate the impacts of a water shortage. The fund would then be used to stabilize water rates during periods of water shortage. As part of the City's next rate study, a portion of the rates could need to be set aside to build a reserve to be used in these situations. Excess water revenues collected because of shortage rate adjustments would also be used to enhance this emergency fund.

8.7 - Resolution or Ordinance

In compliance with CWC Section 10632(a)(8), Title 8 (Water and Sewer), Chapter 1 (Water Use and Service) of the City Code is discussed above. This adopted City Code provides a water shortage contingency solution.

8.8 - Catastrophic Supply Interruption

The following discussion is necessary to comply with CWC Section 10632(a)(3). The Act refers to catastrophic interruptions as regional power outages, natural disasters, and other disasters that stop the water supply. The Water Conservation Stage 3 measures have been developed, in part, in the event major earthquake, large scale fire, or other so called act of nature which has or could have serious impacts on the City's total available water storage or delivery capacity, whether storage capacities have been reduced or not, or in the case of an unanticipated significant reduction in City water supply. If such an act of nature occurs, a severe water conservation alert would be declared by the City Council. Additionally, during a catastrophic interruption, the City would activate a water shortage response team. The response team will coordinate with applicable City departments and emergency services. Other actions and procedures to be followed during catastrophic events will be developed.

8.9 - Minimum Supply Next Three Years

As required by CWC section 10632(a)(2), an UWMP must include an estimate of the minimum water supply available to the City during each of the next three years. The City's water supply is derived completely from groundwater wells, and it is assumed that the minimum water supply available during the next three years will be 1,771 MG per year.

8.10 - Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

Water Code Section 10632.5.
(a) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632, beginning January 1, 2020, the plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities.
(b) An urban water supplier shall update the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan when updating its urban water management plan as required by Section 10621.
(c) An urban water supplier may comply with this section by submitting, pursuant to Section 10644, a copy of the most recent adopted local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) if the local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan addresses seismic risk.

In lieu of conducting their own seismic risk assessment, which can be a lengthy process, suppliers can comply with the CWC requirement by submitting the relevant local hazard

mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan, if available. The City was one of the agencies that is included in the Tulare County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Tulare County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan can be found on the Tulare County website.

SECTION 9 - DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

CWC 10631(f). Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

CWC 10631(f)(1)(A). For an urban retail water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, a narrative description that addresses the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The narrative shall describe the water demand management measures that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets pursuant to Section 10608.20.

CWC 10631(f)(1)(B). The narrative pursuant to this paragraph shall include descriptions of the following water demand management measures:

(i) Water waste prevention ordinances.

(ii) Metering.

(iii) Conservation pricing.

(iv) Public education and outreach.

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

(vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support.

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

This section provides a comprehensive description of the water conservation programs that the City has implemented, is currently implementing, and plans to implement to meet urban water reduction targets. The City is not a signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding regarding Urban Water Conservation in California and therefore, is not a member of the California Urban Water Conservation Council. For responding to the Act, the City will address the six Demand Management Measures (DMMs) described in CWC section 10631(f)(1)(B). Descriptions of the City's DMMs are provided below.

The City has water conservation programs in place. It takes the issues of water conservation seriously and is implementing best management practices (BMPs) as necessary to achieve those goals. California Department of Water Resources (DWR) has expanded on typical BMPs in the form of Demand Management Measures (DMMs), which are discussed below.

9.1 - Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

As further described in *Section 8 – Water Shortage Contingency Planning*, the City has Title 8 (Water and Sewer), Chapter 1 (Water Use and Service) codified in the City Code. This portion of the City Code enacts water conservation measures for the City. The City may

determine and order water prohibitions and restrictions commensurate with each level described in the Code.

9.2 - Metering

The City currently has all of its 3,311 connections metered. The City is in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act, Water Code Section 325, which requires water meters and billings based thereon for all service connections by 2025.

9.3 - Conservation Pricing

Most houses and apartments within City limits are charged at a base rate for usage up to 1,500 cubic feet.

Residences with meters are charged a minimum monthly rate of $27.78 in 2022 and is adjusted annually, which includes usage of up to 1,500 cubic feet. If the monthly usage is over 1,500 cubic feet, the charge is $1.74 for each additional 100 cubic feet.

9.4 - Public Education and Outreach

The following describes the public education and outreach efforts by the City to promote water conservation and other water-related topics.

As discussed above, the City understands the need to engage the public of the pressing need to conserve water. The City occasionaly includes pamphlets on water conservation in monthly billings and the City website includes information on water conservation. The latest Consumer Confidence Report can also be found on the City website that is referenced on the monthly water billings.

Water use regulations are mailed each year. The City takes advantage of these mailings when necessary to provide customer's additional information on water conservation and other demand management measures. Display cases and bulletin boards at City facilities augment the mailings by providing a permanent posting of the most current City mailings.

The City monthly water bill distributed to all water service customers is another vehicle used by the City for public education purposes. The bill presents information regarding comparable previous year water usage so that the public can self-monitor their water demand. The bill also contains a space for public service announcements that are used to remind citizens of conservation and demand management measures.

9.5 - Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

In years past, the City has spent over $20,000 per year replacing outdated, undersized, and leaking water mains in the distribution system. The City's capital improvement program provides funding for major water main replacement.

A water audit is the process of accounting for water use throughout a water system to quantify unaccounted-for water. Unaccounted-for water is the difference between metered production and metered usage on a system wide basis. The City will continue performing water audits for comparison of metered well production and metered usage, utilizing that as guidance for system analysis and any needed repairs or replacement.

9.6 - Water Conservation Program and Staffing Support

The following provides a description of the City's water conservation program and staffing support.

The Public Works Director serves as the conservation coordinator. The conservation coordinator is responsible for coordinating and expanding the City's water conservation program and providing residents with useful water conservation information. The Water Conservation Coordinator's responsibilities include:

- Coordination with internal City departments and the community at large to promote the principles of responsible water resource stewardship.
- Monitoring the practice and application of DMMs.
- Planning and participating in community water conservation education projects.

The contact information for the Water Conservation Coordinator is provided below:

Daymon Qualls, Public Works Director
(559) 592-3318
dqualls@exetercityhall.com

9.7 - Other Demand Management Measures That Impact GPCD

The following is a list of other DMMs the City is currently employing that affects GPCD.

9.7.1 - *RESIDENTIAL PLUMBING RETROFIT*

This program consists of installing physical devices to reduce the amount of water used or to limit the amount of water, which can be served to the customer. In accordance with State law, low flow fixtures have been required on all new construction since 1978. In addition, State legislation enacted in 1990 required all new buildings after January 1, 1992 to install ultra-low flush toilets. New construction in the City must comply with these requirements.

Several studies suggest that savings resulting from miscellaneous interior retrofit fixtures can range between 25 and 65 gallons per day per housing unit. The studies also suggest that installation of retrofit fixtures in older single-family homes tends to produce more savings, while newer multifamily homes tend to produce fewer savings per housing unit.

9.8 - Planned Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets

As required by CWC Section 10631(f)(1)(A), the City must describe the DMMs that it plans to implement to achieve its water use targets (see Table 5-1). The City plans to use all DMMs described above, if needed, to achieve its water use targets.

9.9 - Members of the California Urban Water Conservation Council

CWC 10631(i). For purposes of this part, urban water suppliers that are members of the California Urban Water Conservation Council shall be deemed in compliance with the requirements of subdivision (f) by complying with all the provisions of the "Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California," dated December 10, 2008, as it may be amended, and by submitting the annual reports required by Section 6.2 of that memorandum.

The City is not a member of the California Urban Water Conservation Council and therefore, need not comply with this section of the CWC.

SECTION 10 - PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

CWC 10621(b). Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any City or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any City or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

CWC 10621(d). Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by June 30, 2021.

CWC 10608.26(a). In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier shall conduct at least one public hearing to accomplish all of the following:

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

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

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

CWC 10635(b). The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any City or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.

CWC 10642. Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan. Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall make the plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing thereon. Prior to the hearing, notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of hearing to any City or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area. After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

CWC 10644(a)(1). An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State Library, and any City or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any City or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

CWC 10644(a)(2). The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be submitted electronically and shall include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.

CWC 10645. Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

The City has notified all entities that have land use jurisdiction within its service area that it is reviewing and considering amendments to its 2020 UWMP. The City has served 60-day notice to these agencies on July 6, 2022 that its 2020 UWMP is under review and may be revised in concurrence with updated land use information, demand projections and new legislations. This 60-day notice also stated that a public hearing would be held on September 13, 2022 at 7:00 pm to receive comments, questions, and suggestions regarding City's 2020 UWMP, and to address water supply reliability and management by the City for at least the next 20 years. Copies of the 60-day notices are included in Appendix C. A notice of public hearing was published in the local newspaper and social media, notifying interested parties that the 2020 UWMP was available at the City for review; at the same time copies of the draft 2020 UWMP were forwarded to the DWR for review. Upon the completion of that review, and corrections based thereon, the City Board of Directors will adopt the UWMP.

Table 10-1 provides the cities and counties that received notice.

Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties

Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties		
City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Add additional rows as needed		
	☐	☐
	☐	☐
	☐	☐
County Name *Drop Down List*	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Add additional rows as needed		
Tulare County	☑	☑
	☐	☐

In accordance with CWC section 10635(b), urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its

urban water management plan. Since the City is the urban water supplier for itself, this requirement does not apply.

The City held the public hearing at its regularly scheduled City Council meeting on September 13, 2022 in which the following was accomplished:

- Community input was taken regarding the 2020 UWMP.
- The economic impacts of the 2020 UWMP were considered.
- Information was provided on the City's baseline values, water use targets, and implementation plan required per Senate Bill X7-7.
- The City Council adopted Method 1 (80% of urban retail water supplier's baseline per capita daily water use) for determining its urban water use target per SB X7-7.

A copy of the signed resolution by the City Council adopting the 2020 UWMP is included in Appendix D. This UWMP includes all information necessary to meet the requirements of California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6 (Urban Water Management Planning).

The City's 2020 UWMP will be provided to DWR per CWC section 10621 both in hardcopy and electronically. In addition, the City's 2020 UWMP will be provided to the California State Library and the agencies listed in Table 10-1 that have land use jurisdiction within its service area per CWC section 10644 no later than 30 days following its adoption. Copies of these letters of transmittal are included in Appendix E.

No later than 30 days after filing a copy of the 2020 UWMP with DWR, the City will make a hardcopy of its 2020 UWMP available for public review at the City during normal business hours. The final 2015 UWMP will also be made available on the City's website.

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APPENDIX A
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACT OF 1983

CALIFORNIA WATER CODE DIVISION 6
PART 2.6. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

All California Codes have been updated to include the 2010 Statutes.

WATER CODE
SECTION 10610-10610.4

10610. This part shall be known and may be cited as the "Urban Water Management Planning Act."

10610.2. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(1) The waters of the state are a limited and renewable resource subject to ever-increasing demands.

(2) The conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies are of statewide concern; however, the planning for that use and the implementation of those plans can best be accomplished at the local level.

(3) A long-term, reliable supply of water is essential to protect the productivity of California's businesses and economic climate.

(4) As part of its long-range planning activities, every urban water supplier should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service sufficient to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years.

(5) Public health issues have been raised over a number of contaminants that have been identified in certain local and imported water supplies.

(6) Implementing effective water management strategies, including groundwater storage projects and recycled water projects, may require specific water quality and salinity targets for meeting groundwater basins water quality objectives and promoting beneficial use of recycled water.

(7) Water quality regulations are becoming an increasingly important factor in water agencies' selection of raw water sources, treatment alternatives, and modifications to existing treatment facilities.

(8) Changes in drinking water quality standards may also impact the usefulness of water supplies and may ultimately impact supply reliability.

(9) The quality of source supplies can have a significant impact

on water management strategies and supply reliability.
(b) This part is intended to provide assistance to water agencies in carrying out their long-term resource planning responsibilities to ensure adequate water supplies to meet existing and future demands for water.

10610.4. The Legislature finds and declares that it is the policy of the state as follows:
(a) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of water shall be actively pursued to protect both the people of the state and their water resources.
(b) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of urban water supplies shall be a guiding criterion in public decisions.
(c) Urban water suppliers shall be required to develop water management plans to actively pursue the efficient use of available supplies.

WATER CODE
SECTION 10611-10617

10611. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions of this chapter govern the construction of this part.

10611.5. "Demand management" means those water conservation measures, programs, and incentives that prevent the waste of water and promote the reasonable and efficient use and reuse of available supplies.

10612. "Customer" means a purchaser of water from a water supplier who uses the water for municipal purposes, including residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial uses.

10613. "Efficient use" means those management measures that result in the most effective use of water so as to prevent its waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use.

10614. "Person" means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business, trust, corporation, company, public agency, or any agency of such an entity.

10615. "Plan" means an urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this part. A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities. The components of the plan may vary according to an individual community or area's characteristics and its capabilities to efficiently use and conserve water. The plan shall address measures for residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial water demand management as set forth in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) of Chapter 3. In addition, a strategy and time schedule for implementation shall be included in the plan.

10616. "Public agency" means any board, commission, county, city

and county, city, regional agency, district, or other public entity.

10616.5. "Recycled water" means the reclamation and reuse of wastewater for beneficial use.

10617. "Urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems subject to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

WATER CODE
SECTION 10620-10621

10620. (a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt an urban water management plan in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

(b) Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.

(c) An urban water supplier indirectly providing water shall not include planning elements in its water management plan as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) that would be applicable to urban water suppliers or public agencies directly providing water, or to their customers, without the consent of those suppliers or public agencies.

(d) (1) An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in areawide, regional, watershed, or basinwide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation and efficient water use.

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

(e) The urban water supplier may prepare the plan with its own staff, by contract, or in cooperation with other governmental agencies.

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

10621. (a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero.

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water

supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

(c) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

WATER CODE
SECTION 10630-10634

10630. It is the intention of the Legislature, in enacting this part, to permit levels of water management planning commensurate with the numbers of customers served and the volume of water supplied.

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a). If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information shall be included in the plan:

(1) A copy of any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management.

(2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

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

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

(c) (1) Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following:

(A) An average water year.

(B) A single dry water year.

(C) Multiple dry water years.

(2) For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.

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

(e) (1) Quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses:

(A) Single-family residential.

(B) Multifamily.

(C) Commercial.

(D) Industrial.

(E) Institutional and governmental.

(F) Landscape.

(G) Sales to other agencies.

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

(I) Agricultural.

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

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

(1) A description of each water demand management measure that is currently being implemented, or scheduled for implementation, including the steps necessary to implement any proposed measures, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) Water survey programs for single-family residential and multifamily residential customers.

(B) Residential plumbing retrofit.

(C) System water audits, leak detection, and repair.

(D) Metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections.

(E) Large landscape conservation programs and incentives.

(F) High-efficiency washing machine rebate programs.

(G) Public information programs.

(H) School education programs.

(I) Conservation programs for commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts.

(J) Wholesale agency programs.
(K) Conservation pricing.
(L) Water conservation coordinator.
(M) Water waste prohibition.
(N) Residential ultra-low-flush toilet replacement programs.
(2) A schedule of implementation for all water demand management measures proposed or described in the plan.
(3) A description of the methods, if any, that the supplier will use to evaluate the effectiveness of water demand management measures implemented or described under the plan.
(4) An estimate, if available, of existing conservation savings on water use within the supplier's service area, and the effect of the savings on the supplier's ability to further reduce demand.
(g) An evaluation of each water demand management measure listed in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) that is not currently being implemented or scheduled for implementation. In the course of the evaluation, first consideration shall be given to water demand management measures, or combination of measures, that offer lower incremental costs than expanded or additional water supplies. This evaluation shall do all of the following:
(1) Take into account economic and noneconomic factors, including environmental, social, health, customer impact, and technological factors.
(2) Include a cost-benefit analysis, identifying total benefits and total costs.
(3) Include a description of funding available to implement any planned water supply project that would provide water at a higher unit cost.
(4) Include a description of the water supplier's legal authority to implement the measure and efforts to work with other relevant agencies to ensure the implementation of the measure and to share the cost of implementation.
(h) Include a description of all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs, other than the demand management programs identified pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f), that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.
(i) Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.
(j) For purposes of this part, urban water suppliers that are members of the California Urban Water Conservation Council shall be deemed in compliance with the requirements of subdivisions (f) and (g) by complying with all the provisions of the "Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California,"

dated December 10, 2008, as it may be amended, and by submitting the annual reports required by Section 6.2 of that memorandum.

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

10631.1. (a) The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the identification of projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing for lower income households will assist a supplier in complying with the requirement under Section 65589.7 of the Government Code to grant a priority for the provision of service to housing units affordable to lower income households.

10631.5. (a) (1) Beginning January 1, 2009, the terms of, and eligibility for, a water management grant or loan made to an urban water supplier and awarded or administered by the department, state board, or California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency shall be conditioned on the implementation of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, as determined by the department pursuant to subdivision (b).

(2) For the purposes of this section, water management grants and loans include funding for programs and projects for surface water or groundwater storage, recycling, desalination, water conservation, water supply reliability, and water supply augmentation. This section does not apply to water management projects funded by the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5).

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the department shall determine that an urban water supplier is eligible for a water management grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, if the urban water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for implementation of the water demand management measures. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to implement the water demand management measures to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water management funds.

(4) (A) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the department shall

determine that an urban water supplier is eligible for a water management grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, if an urban water supplier submits to the department for approval documentation demonstrating that a water demand management measure is not locally cost effective. If the department determines that the documentation submitted by the urban water supplier fails to demonstrate that a water demand management measure is not locally cost effective, the department shall notify the urban water supplier and the agency administering the grant or loan program within 120 days that the documentation does not satisfy the requirements for an exemption, and include in that notification a detailed statement to support the determination.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, "not locally cost effective" means that the present value of the local benefits of implementing a water demand management measure is less than the present value of the local costs of implementing that measure.

(b) (1) The department, in consultation with the state board and the California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency, and after soliciting public comment regarding eligibility requirements, shall develop eligibility requirements to implement the requirement of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a). In establishing these eligibility requirements, the department shall do both of the following:

(A) Consider the conservation measures described in the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California, and alternative conservation approaches that provide equal or greater water savings.

(B) Recognize the different legal, technical, fiscal, and practical roles and responsibilities of wholesale water suppliers and retail water suppliers.

(2) (A) For the purposes of this section, the department shall determine whether an urban water supplier is implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631 based on either, or a combination, of the following:

(i) Compliance on an individual basis.

(ii) Compliance on a regional basis. Regional compliance shall require participation in a regional conservation program consisting of two or more urban water suppliers that achieves the level of conservation or water efficiency savings equivalent to the amount of conservation or savings achieved if each of the participating urban water suppliers implemented the water demand management measures. The urban water supplier administering the regional program shall provide participating urban water suppliers and the department with data to demonstrate that the regional program is consistent with this clause. The department shall review the data to determine whether the urban water suppliers in the regional program are meeting the eligibility requirements.

(B) The department may require additional information for any determination pursuant to this section.

(3) The department shall not deny eligibility to an urban water supplier in compliance with the requirements of this section that is participating in a multiagency water project, or an integrated regional water management plan, developed pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code, solely on the basis that one or more of

the agencies participating in the project or plan is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631.

(c) In establishing guidelines pursuant to the specific funding authorization for any water management grant or loan program subject to this section, the agency administering the grant or loan program shall include in the guidelines the eligibility requirements developed by the department pursuant to subdivision (b).

(d) Upon receipt of a water management grant or loan application by an agency administering a grant and loan program subject to this section, the agency shall request an eligibility determination from the department with respect to the requirements of this section. The department shall respond to the request within 60 days of the request.

(e) The urban water supplier may submit to the department copies of its annual reports and other relevant documents to assist the department in determining whether the urban water supplier is implementing or scheduling the implementation of water demand management activities. In addition, for urban water suppliers that are signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California and submit biennial reports to the California Urban Water Conservation Council in accordance with the memorandum, the department may use these reports to assist in tracking the implementation of water demand management measures.

(f) This section shall remain in effect only until July 1, 2016, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before July 1, 2016, deletes or extends that date.

10631.7. The department, in consultation with the California Urban Water Conservation Council, shall convene an independent technical panel to provide information and recommendations to the department and the Legislature on new demand management measures, technologies, and approaches. The panel shall consist of no more than seven members, who shall be selected by the department to reflect a balanced representation of experts. The panel shall have at least one, but no more than two, representatives from each of the following: retail water suppliers, environmental organizations, the business community, wholesale water suppliers, and academia. The panel shall be convened by January 1, 2009, and shall report to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2010, and every five years thereafter. The department shall review the panel report and include in the final report to the Legislature the department's recommendations and comments regarding the panel process and the panel's recommendations.

10632. (a) The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis that includes each of the following elements that are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

(1) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions that are applicable to each stage.

(2) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic

sequence for the agency's water supply.

(3) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.

(4) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.

(5) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.

(6) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.

(7) An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in paragraphs (1) to (6), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.

(8) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.

(9) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

(b) Commencing with the urban water management plan update due December 31, 2015, for purposes of developing the water shortage contingency analysis pursuant to subdivision (a), the urban water supplier shall analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code.

10633. The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area, and shall include all of the following:

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

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

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

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

(e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's

service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

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

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

10634. The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

WATER CODE SECTION 10635

10635. (a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

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

(c) Nothing in this article is intended to create a right or entitlement to water service or any specific level of water service.

(d) Nothing in this article is intended to change existing law concerning an urban water supplier's obligation to provide water service to its existing customers or to any potential future customers.

WATER CODE
SECTION 10640-10645

10640. Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630).

The supplier shall likewise periodically review the plan as required by Section 10621, and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

10641. An urban water supplier required to prepare a plan may consult with, and obtain comments from, any public agency or state agency or any person who has special expertise with respect to water demand management methods and techniques.

10642. Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan. Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall make the plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing thereon. Prior to the hearing, notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area. After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

10643. An urban water supplier shall implement its plan adopted pursuant to this chapter in accordance with the schedule set forth in its plan.

10644. (a) An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

(b) The department shall prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before December 31, in the years ending in six and one, a report summarizing the status of the plans adopted pursuant to this part. The report prepared by the department shall identify the exemplary elements of the individual plans. The department shall provide a copy of the report to each urban water supplier that has submitted its plan to the department. The department shall also prepare reports and provide data for any legislative hearings designed to consider the effectiveness of plans submitted pursuant to this part.

(c) (1) For the purpose of identifying the exemplary elements of the individual plans, the department shall identify in the report those water demand management measures adopted and implemented by specific urban water suppliers, and identified pursuant to Section

10631, that achieve water savings significantly above the levels established by the department to meet the requirements of Section 10631.5.

(2) The department shall distribute to the panel convened pursuant to Section 10631.7 the results achieved by the implementation of those water demand management measures described in paragraph (1).

(3) The department shall make available to the public the standard the department will use to identify exemplary water demand management measures.

10645. Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

WATER CODE
SECTION 10650-10656

10650. Any actions or proceedings to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the acts or decisions of an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part shall be commenced as follows:

(a) An action or proceeding alleging failure to adopt a plan shall be commenced within 18 months after that adoption is required by this part.

(b) Any action or proceeding alleging that a plan, or action taken pursuant to the plan, does not comply with this part shall be commenced within 90 days after filing of the plan or amendment thereto pursuant to Section 10644 or the taking of that action.

10651. In any action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul a plan, or an action taken pursuant to the plan by an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part, the inquiry shall extend only to whether there was a prejudicial abuse of discretion. Abuse of discretion is established if the supplier has not proceeded in a manner required by law or if the action by the water supplier is not supported by substantial evidence.

10652. The California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of plans pursuant to this part or to the implementation of actions taken pursuant to Section 10632. Nothing in this part shall be interpreted as exempting from the California Environmental Quality Act any project that would significantly affect water supplies for fish and wildlife, or any project for implementation of the plan, other than projects implementing Section 10632, or any project for expanded or additional water supplies.

10653. The adoption of a plan shall satisfy any requirements of state law, regulation, or order, including those of the State Water Resources Control Board and the Public Utilities Commission, for the preparation of water management plans or conservation plans; provided, that if the State Water Resources Control Board or the Public Utilities Commission requires additional information concerning water conservation to implement its existing authority, nothing in this part shall be deemed to limit the board or the commission in obtaining that information. The requirements of this part shall be satisfied by any urban water demand management plan prepared to meet federal laws or regulations after the effective date of this part, and which substantially meets the requirements of this part, or by any existing urban water management plan which includes the contents of a plan required under this part.

10654. An urban water supplier may recover in its rates the costs incurred in preparing its plan and implementing the reasonable water conservation measures included in the plan. Any best water management practice that is included in the plan that is identified in the

"Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California" is deemed to be reasonable for the purposes of this section.

10655. If any provision of this part or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this part which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application thereof, and to this end the provisions of this part are severable.

10656. An urban water supplier that does not prepare, adopt, and submit its urban water management plan to the department in accordance with this part, is ineligible to receive funding pursuant to Division 24 (commencing with Section 78500) or Division 26 (commencing with Section 79000), or receive drought assistance from the state until the urban water management plan is submitted pursuant to this article.

APPENDIX B
CITY OF EXETER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **City of Exeter** Report Date: June 16, 2022

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Exeter a PO Box 237 Exeter, CA 93221 (559)592-3318 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 City of Exeter 以获得中文的帮助: PO **Box 237 Exeter, CA 93221 (559)592-3318**

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa City of Exter PO Box 237 Exeter, CA 93221o tumawag sa (559) 592-3318 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ City of Exter tại để PO Box 237 Exeter, CA 93221 được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau City of Exeter ntawm PO Box 237 Exeter, CA 93221 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water Wells

For more information, contact: Daymon Qualls, Director of Public Works Phone: (559) 592-3318

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of Samples Collected**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	2020	30	0.0015	1	15	0.2	6	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2020	30	0.208	4	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of

								natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	2019	51	40-75	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2021	290	90-290	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Dibromochloropropan (DBCP) ug/L	2020	.036 - .043 .018 - ND .038 - ND .051 - .056 .066	ND -.0 66	200ppt	0.004	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Barium (ppm)	2019	0.199	0.051-0.700	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	0.102	ND-.031	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2019	2.93	0-7.52	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2021	5.2,8.4,8.7,8.9 5.3,6.6,7.1 5.1,5.6,6.0,6.1 3.6,4.7,4.2,5.0 3.7,4.6,4.7,4.3 3.5,4.0,4.1,4.3	3.5-8.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**SMCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Bicarbonate (mg/L)	2019	212	110-290	NA	NA	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Calcium (ppm)	2019	47.3	27-74	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
Chloride (mg/L)	2019	43.2	10-93	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2019	5.8	5-10	15	NA	Naturally occurring organic material
Conductivity (umhos/cm)	2019	565	460-700	NA	NA	NA
Iron (mg/L)	2020 2021	12 3	0– 12 3	0.3	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Magnesium (mg/L)	2019	15.1	5.126	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
Manganese (ug/L)	2019	3.3	ND-14	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits

pH (units)	2019	7.72	7.6-7.8	6.5-8.5	NA	Measure of corrosivity of water
Sulfate (mg/L)	2019	30.7	15-52	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	2019	173	90-240	NA	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
Total Dissolves Solids (mg/L)	2019	367	230-640	1000	NA	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	2019	.925	0.1-3.6	5	NA	Soil runoff

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**Violation Y/N**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2021	3.0 0	ND – 0-3.0	80	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (DBP) sum of 5 Haloacetic acids Sites: 1,2,4,6	2021	ND	ND	60	N	

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**Violation Y/N**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	2019	ND	ND	5.0	N	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The City of Exeter is pleased to share this report with you. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis covers January 1 through December 31, 2020 and was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and California Department of Public Health (CDPH) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The City of Exeter receives its water from underground aquifers that flow in a southwestern direction from the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Source Water Assessment

Assessments of the drinking water sources for the City of Exeter have been completed on the following wells: E-6W, E-9W, and E-llW, in September 2001, E-12W in June 2004, E-13W in August 2007, and E-14W in February 2010 in compliance with local and state regulations. The sources are considered most

vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: fertilizer/ pesticide/herbicide applications. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to these activities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: septic systems in high-density areas, agricultural/ irrigation wells, injection wells/drywells/sumps, metal plating/finishing fabricating, and automobile gas stations.

Substances that Could be in Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
  Inorganic contaminant s, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally- occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
  Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contanimants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide *the* same protection for public health. In order for the City of Exeter to ensure it supplies a safe product for its consumers we continually test our water to ensure we exceed U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USE PA) and the California Department of Public Health standards. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.: More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant s, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead and Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Exeter is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, bur cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water rested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http:// www.epa.gov/safewate/rlead.

Nitrate in Drinking Water

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/ L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

What can I do to conserve water?

There are many things you can do to conserve water. Running your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full can save up to 1,000 gallons a month. Watering your lawn and garden in the morning or evening when temperatures are cooler will help minimize evaporation. Shortening your shower by a minute or two can save up to 150 gallons per month.

Turning off the water while you are brushing your teeth can save up to 25 gallons per month. Also, take time to review your water bill on a regular basis as this can help you quickly realize if there are leaks in your system.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Daymon Qualls, Director of Public Works by one of the following.

- **Call the office at (559) 592-3318**
- **Write to: PO Box 237 Exeter, CA 93221**
- **Send email to: marroyo@exetercityhall.com**

APPENDIX C
60-DAY NOTICE

CITY OF EXETER
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING FOR
UPDATE OF 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (UWMP) &
WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (WSCP)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of Exeter will hold a public hearing at its regular City Council meeting on Tuesday, September 13, 2022, starting at 7:00 pm in the City of Exeter Council Chambers located at 137 North F Street, Exeter, CA , CA 93221 and online via Zoom, to receive public comment regarding the City's 2020 UWMP and WSCP, obtain community input and consider the economic impacts, and to receive public comment for adoption of the UWMP.

California state law requires each urban water supplier to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan every five years. The UWMP documents the City's plans to ensure adequate water supplies to meet existing and future demands for water under a range of water supply conditions, including water shortages. The 2020 UWMP also includes information on the City's success in complying with the 20 percent by 2020 conservation requirement of the Water Conservation Bill of 2009 (SB X7-7). The WSCP documents the City's plans to respond to a potential future water shortage. Summaries of the UWMP and WSCP will be presented at the public hearing.

The draft UWMP and WSCP are available for public review and comment until September 12, 2022. A copy of the draft UWMP and WSCP are available for viewing at the City of Exeter front desk, and are also accessible on the City's website: www.cityofexeter.com

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN, pursuant to CA Government Code 65009, that any challenge of these topics in court may be limited to issues raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the City prior to September 12, 2022.

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY appear and be heard at the public hearing or may provide written comments to the City. The City encourages the active involvement of the diverse social, cultural and economic elements of the population within the service area. Written comments may be mailed to the City of Exeter City Clerk, C/O Shonna Oneal, P.O. Box 237, Exeter, CA 93221, delivered to the City's administration office at 100 N. C Street, or emailed to soneal@exetercityhall.com

Posted:
Publication dates: July 6, July 20, August 3, 2022

APPENDIX D
ADOPTED RESOLUTION

APPENDIX E
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

APPENDIX F

CHECKLIST ARRANGED BY SUBJECT

Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 Guidebook Location	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	Baselines and Targets	Chapter 5	Section 5
10608.22	Retail suppliers' per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use of the 5 year baseline. This does not apply if the suppliers base GPCD is at or below 100.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.7.2	Section 5
10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their water use target by December 31, 2020.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.7	Section 5

10608.24(d)(2)	If the retail supplier adjusts its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events, it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting the adjustment.	Baselines and Targets	Sections 5.2 and 5.5.7	Section 5
10608.36	Wholesale suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their retail water suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.1	N/A
10608.4	Retail suppliers shall report on their progress in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.8 and App E	Section 5
10631(e)(1)	Retail suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years.	Demand Management Measures	Sections 9.2 and 9.3	Section 9.2 and 9.3

10631(e)(2)	Wholesale suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and supplier assistance program.	Demand Management Measures	Sections 9.1 and 9.3	N/A
10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Chapter 10	Section 10
10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.2.1	Section D; Appendix D
10621(f)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.3.1 and 10.4	Section 10

10635(c)	Provide supporting documentation that Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 60days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 8.12, 10.4	Section 10
10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan and contingency plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	Section 10
10642	The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.2	Section 10
10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan and contingency plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.3.1	Section 10; Appendix E

10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.5	Section 10; Appendix F
10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.5	Section 10; Appendix F
10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	Section 10
10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.5	Section 10

10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.5	Section 10
10620(b)	Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.1	Section 2.1; Appendix E
10620(d)(2)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.5.2	Section 2.5; Section 10; Appendix D

10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.6	Section 2.5; Section 10; Appendix D
10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information.	Summary	Chapter 1	Chapter 1
10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Section 3.1	Section 3.1
10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	Section 3.3	Section 3.3
10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Description	Section 3.4	Section 3.4

10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	Section 3.4	Section 3.5
10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area.	System Description	Section 3.5	Section 3
10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	Sections 3.4 and 5.4	Section 3.4
10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.8	Section 6
10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	Section 6.2	Section 6
10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and	System Supplies	Section 6.2	Section 6.2
	severe periods of drought.			

10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System Supplies	Section 6.1	Section 6
10631(b)(3)	Describe measures taken to acquire and develop planned sources of water.	System Supplies	Section 6.1	Section 6
10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of	System Supplies	Section 6.2.2	Section 6.2
	the plan or authorization.			
10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.2	Section 6.2
10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the supplier has the legal right to pump.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.2	N/A

10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as a high or medium priority. Describe efforts by the supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.3	Section 6.2
10631(b)(4)(C)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	System Supplies	Section 6.2.4	Section 6.2
10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	Section 6.2	Section 6.2
10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System Supplies	Section 6.7	Section 6.7

10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting 5 consecutive water years.	System Supplies	Section 6.8	Section 6.8
10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Section 6.6	Section 6.6
10631(h)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) - if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	Section 2.5.1	N/A

10631(h)	Wholesale suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their urban water suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale to the urban supplier during various water year types.	System Supplies	Section 2.5.1	N/A
10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.2	Section 6.5
10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.2	N/A
10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.2	N/A

10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.2	N/A
10633(f)	Describe the actions which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.2	Section 6.5
10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.2	Section 6.5
10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	Section 4.2	Section 4.2
10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the 5 years preceding the plan update.	System Water Use	Section 4.3	Section 4.3

10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System Water Use	Section 4.2	Section 4.3
10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	Section 4.5	Section 4.5
10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Chapter 8	Section 8
10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.2	Section 8.2
10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.2	Section 8

10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10,20, 30, 40, 50 percent shortage and greater than 50 percent shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.3	Section 8
10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.3	N/A
10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with water shortage contingency plans that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.4	Section 8.4

10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.4	Section 8.4
10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.4	Section 8.4
10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.4	Section 8.4
10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.4	Section 8.4
10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.5	Section 8

10632(a)(5)(B) 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.5, 8.6	Section 8
10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.7	Section 8.7
10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the supplier will declare a water shortage emergency Water Code Chapter 3.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.7	Section 8.7
10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.7	Section 8
10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.8	Section 8

10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.8	Section 8
10632(a)(8)(C)	Describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3: Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.8	Section 8
10632(a)(9)	Retail suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.9	Section 8.9

10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the water shortage contingency plan to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.10	Section 8.10
10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.11	Section 8
10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.4	Section 7

10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Chapter 7	Section 7
10635(a)	Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.3	Section 7.2
10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.3	Section 7.3

10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts 5 consecutive years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.3	Section 7.3
10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.3	Section 7.3
10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.3	Section 7.3

10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change condition, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.3	Section 7.3
10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy intensity information as stated in the code.	System Suppliers, Energy Intensity	Section 6.4 and Appendix O	Section 6