



2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

FINAL DRAFT / May 2026



in collaboration with



and





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Abbreviations

%	Percent
AF	Acre-Feet
AWSDA	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
BPP	Basin Production Percentage
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DVL	Diamond Valley Lake
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
FY	Fiscal Year
GAP	Green Acres Project
GRP	OCWD's Groundwater Resilience Plan
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
IAWP	Interim Agricultural Water Program
M&I	Municipal and Industrial
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
Mesa Water	Mesa Water District
MET	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
MG	Million Gallons
MJHMP	Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
MWDOC	Municipal Water District of Orange County
MWRF	Mesa Water Reliability Facility
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OC Basin	Orange County Groundwater Basin
OCWD	Orange County Water District
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic Acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate
PPT	Parts Per Trillion
Producers	Groundwater Producers
RL	Response Level
SEMS	California Standardized Emergency Management System
Supplier	Urban Water Supplier
SWP	State Water Project
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
Water Code	California Water Code

WERO	Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County
WSAP	Water Supply Allocation Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSDM	Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION AND WSCP OVERVIEW

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

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

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

1.1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Requirements and Organization

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

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

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

1.2 Integration with Other Planning Efforts

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

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

- **MWDOC's 2025 UWMP** provides the basis for the projections of the imported supply availability over the next 25 years for the District's service area.
- **MWDOC's 2025 WSCP** provides a water supply availability assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions that will help maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of supply interruptions.
- **MWDOC's 2023 Orange County Water Reliability Study** is a planning document to help guide planning for future water supply reliability for water providers in Orange County and provide input on regional water supply issues for MET.
- **2025 Orange County Water Demand Projection Model Technical Memorandum** is a collaborative effort amongst MWDOC, OCWD, and all retail water suppliers in Orange County that developed water demand projections to produce regionally consistent forecasts across all Orange County water agencies.
- **OCWD's 2025 Groundwater Resilience Plan (GRP)** is an adaptive strategies management plan outlining strategic projects to secure reliable future water supplies in the Orange County Basin.
- **MET's 2025 UWMP** uses assumptions that fall within the plausible futures contemplated in MET's Integrated Water Resources Plan to evaluate MET's future imported water supply reliability.
- **MET's 2025 WSCP** provides a water supply availability assessment and guide for MET's intended actions during water shortage conditions.
- **OCWD's 2023-24 Engineer's Report** provides information on the groundwater conditions, water supply, and basin utilization of the OC Basin.
- **OCWD's 2022 Basin 8-1 Alternative** is an alternative to the Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the OC Basin, provides significant information related to sustainable management of the basin in the past and hydrogeology of the basin, including groundwater quality and basin characteristics, and addresses DWR's recommendations to ensure long-term basin sustainability.

SECTION 2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Mesa Water is governed by a five-member Board of Directors is located in a community that originated in about 1906. After the Costa Mesa District Merger Law was signed on June 30, 1959, Mesa Water (formerly known as the Costa Mesa County Water District) commenced operations on January 1, 1960 by acquiring the assets and obligations and assumed the responsibility of consolidating the City of Costa Mesa's Water Department, Fairview County Water District, Newport Mesa Irrigation District, and Newport Mesa County Water District.

2.1 Mesa Water Service Area

Mesa Water's water service area covers approximately 16.318 square miles, along the coast of Southern California within the County of Orange and includes most of the City of Costa Mesa, portions of the City of Newport Beach and a small portion of unincorporated Orange County. Mesa Water operates seven wells, including seven clear water wells and two amber wells, two reservoirs with a total storage of 29

million gallons (MG), four metered imported water connections, and 15 emergency interconnections. Mesa Water’s distribution system consists of one pressure zone with approximately and manages 328.4-mile of water mains system with approximately 25,032 service connections. A map of Mesa Water’s water service area is shown in Figure 1.

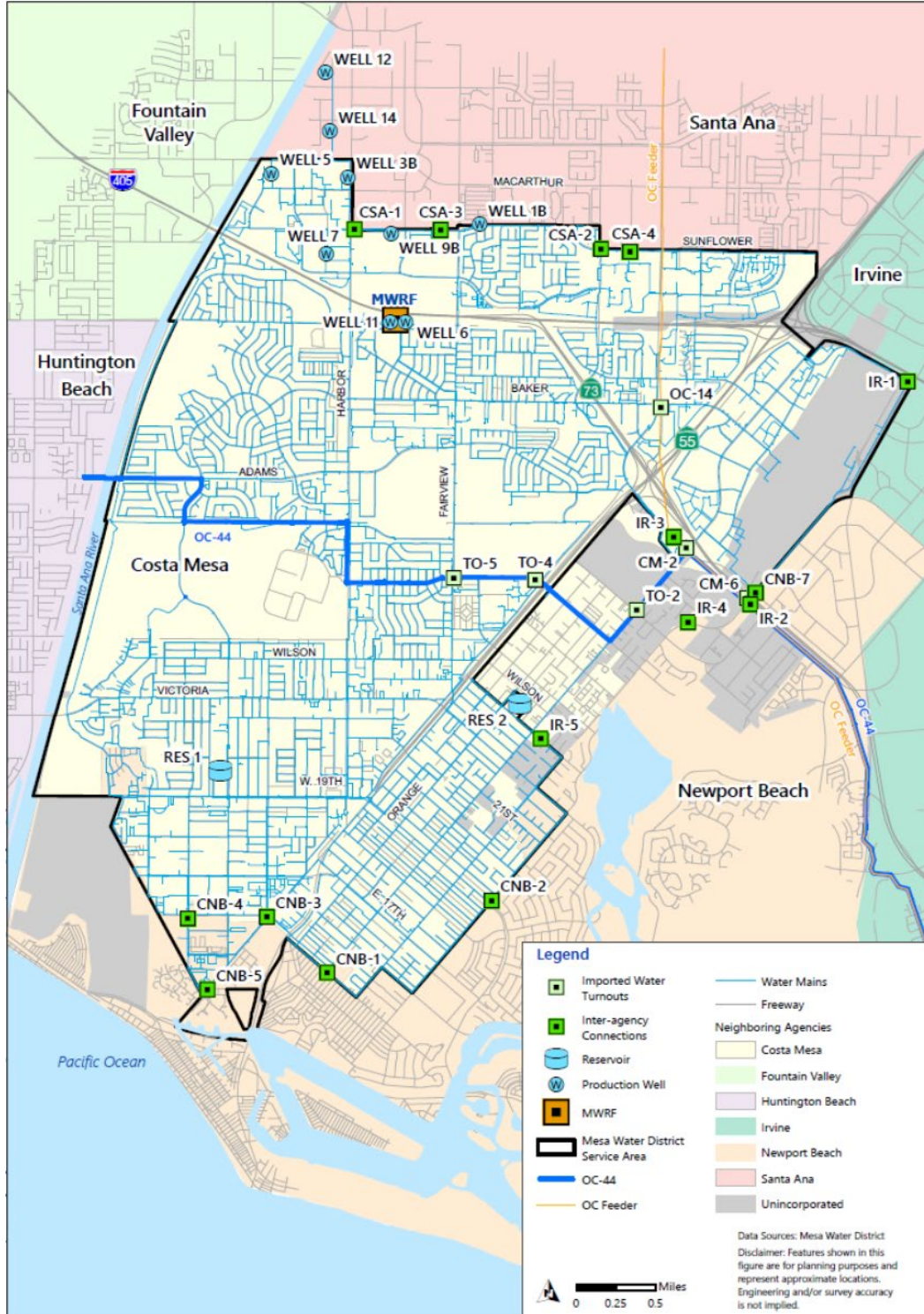


Figure 1 Mesa Water Service Area

Although Mesa Water supplements its water supply portfolio with recycled water, the WSCP only applies to its potable water supply. Mesa Water sells and distributes OCWD Green Acres Project (GAP) water to recycled water customers in its service area, as detailed in Section 6.6 of Mesa Water's 2025 UWMP (Mesa Water, 2026). Mesa Water will determine the recycled water demand reduction actions for recycled water based on the availability of supply and to meet necessary wastewater discharge permit requirements.

2.2 Relationship to Wholesalers

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

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

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

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

Mesa Water is one of MWDOC's 27 member agencies that has the ability to purchase imported water from MWDOC if needed, however meets all of its demands from groundwater. Mesa Water's location within MWDOC's service area is shown in Figure 2.

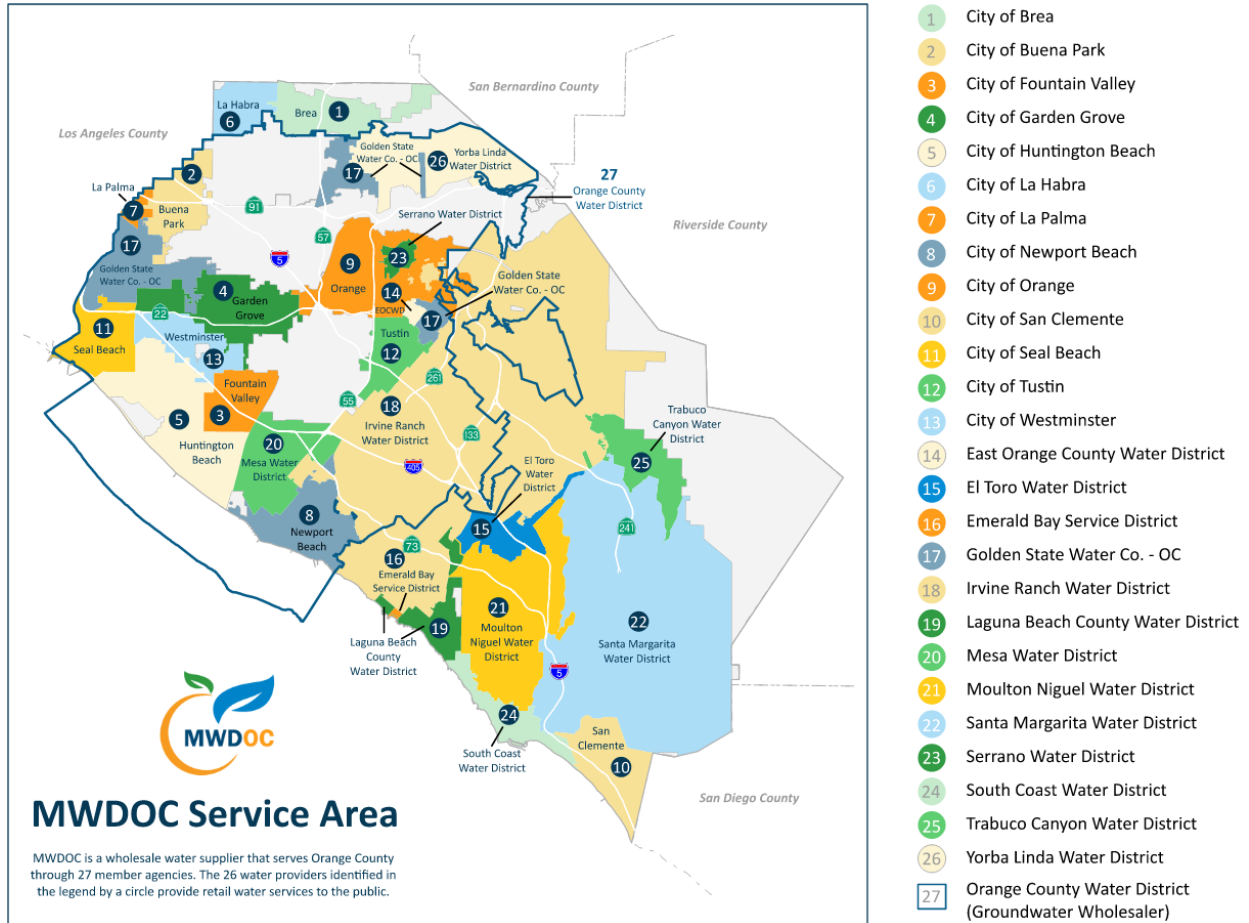


Figure 2 Regional Location of Mesa Water District and Other MWDOC Member Agencies

2.3 Relationship with Wholesaler Water Shortage Planning

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

2.3.1 MET Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan

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

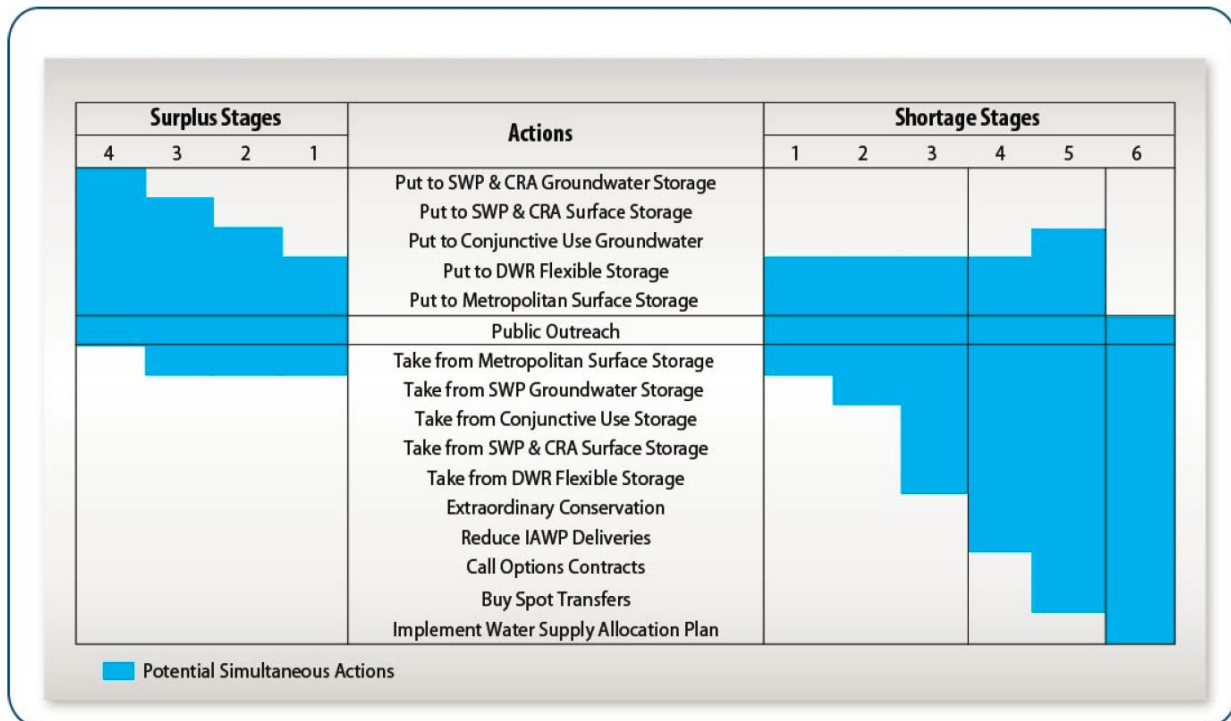
Surplus stages occur when net annual deliveries can be made to water storage programs. Under the WSDM Plan, there are four surplus management stages that provides a framework for actions to take for

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

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

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

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



Source: MET, 2026.

Figure 3 Resource Stages, Anticipated Actions, and Supply Declarations

MET’s Board of Directors adopted a Water Supply Condition Framework in June 2008 to communicate the urgency of the region’s water supply situation and the need for further water conservation practices. The

framework has four conditions, each calling increasing levels of conservation. Descriptions for each of the four conditions are listed below:

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

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

2.3.2 MET Water Supply Allocation Plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3.3 MWDOC Water Supply Allocation Plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 3 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANNING

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

3.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

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

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

Mesa Water also conducted a DRA to evaluate a drought period that lasts five consecutive water years starting from the year following when the assessment is conducted (2026-2030). An analysis of both assessments determined that Mesa Water is capable of meeting all customers' demands from 2025 through 2050 for a normal year, a single dry year, and a drought lasting five consecutive years. Mesa Water receives the majority of its water supply from groundwater from the OC Basin, as well as supplemental supplies from local recycled water from the OCWD GAP that adds reliability for non-potable water demand.

As a result, there is no projected shortage condition due to drought that will trigger customer demand reduction actions unless Mesa Water exceeds its pumping capacity and until MWDOC notifies Mesa Water of insufficient imported supplies for supply augmentation in an emergency situation. More information is available in Mesa Water's 2025 UWMP Section 6 and 7 (Mesa Water, 2026).

3.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

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

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

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

3.2.1 Decision-Making Process

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

3.2.1.1 Mesa Water Steps to Approve the AWSDA Determination

The AWSDA will be predicated on the OCWD Basin Production Percentage (BPP) and on MWDOC's AWSDA outcomes.

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

Mesa Water pumps from the OCWD primary aquifer to OCWD’s allowable BPP. Mesa Water pumps from the lower amber-tinted aquifer to meet the remainder of its potable water demands. The amber-tinted water is treated at the Mesa Water Reliability Facility (MWRF) to remove color and odor. While Mesa Water has the ability to purchase imported water from MWDOC, Mesa Water has not needed to purchase imported water in the recent past. MWDOC surveys its member agencies annually for anticipated water demands and supplies for the upcoming year. MWDOC utilizes this information to plan for the anticipated imported water supplies for the MWDOC service area. This information is then shared and coordinated with MET and is incorporated into their analysis of their service area’s annual imported water needs. Based on the year’s supply conditions and WSDM actions, MET will present a completed AWSDA for its member agencies’ review from which they will then seek Board approval in April of each year. Additionally, MET expects that any triggers or specific shortage response actions that result from the AWSDA will be approved by their Board at that time. Based upon MET’s Assessment and taking into consideration information provided to MWDOC through the annual survey, MWDOC will provide an anticipated estimate of imported supplies for Mesa Water to incorporate into the AWSDA.

The Water District designee, will be responsible for approving the AWSDA in years when no shortage is identified and submitted to DWR by July 1. In years where a shortage is identified, the AWSDA will be presented to Board of Directors and submitted to DWR prior to the July 1 deadline.

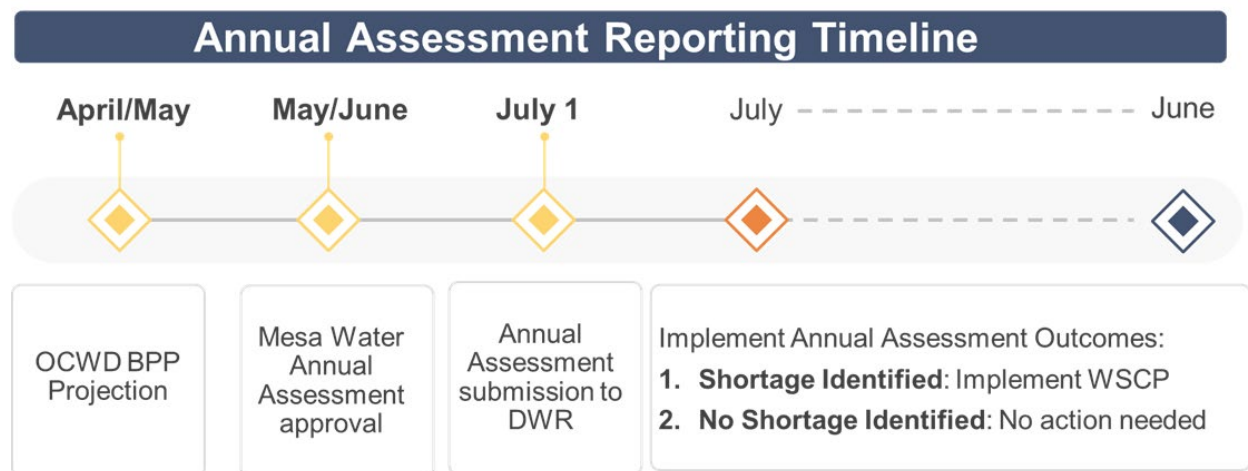


Figure 4 AWSDA Reporting Timeline

3.2.2 Data and Methodologies

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

3.2.2.1 Assessment Methodology

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

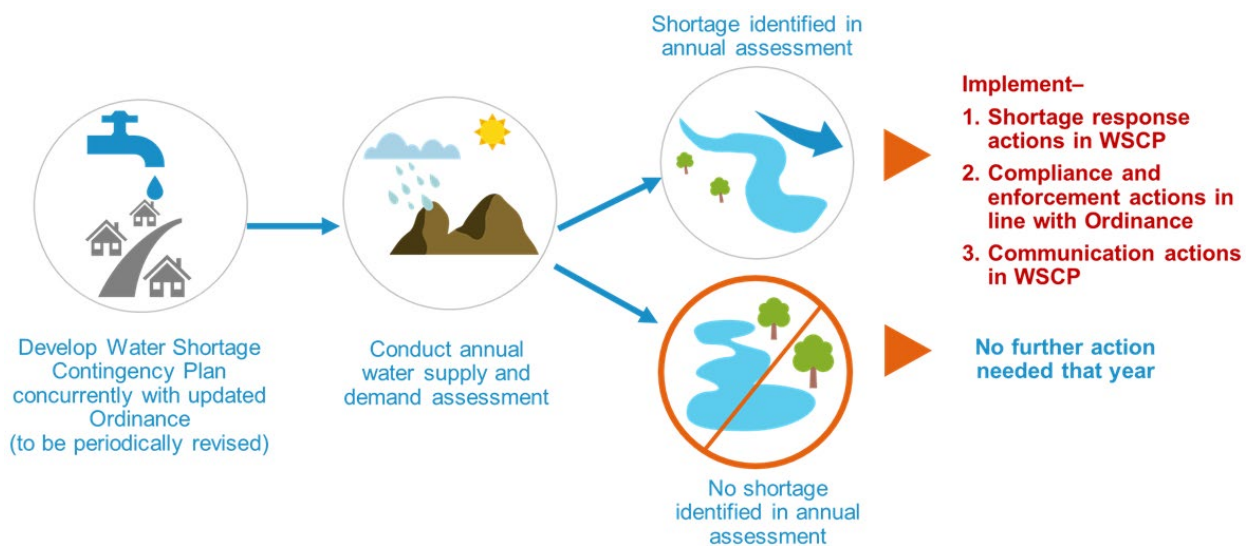


Figure 5 Water Shortage Contingency Plan AWSDA Framework

3.2.2.2 Locally Applicable Evaluation Criteria

Within Orange County, there are no significant local applicable criteria that directly affect reliability. Through the years, the water agencies in Orange County have made tremendous efforts to integrate their systems to provide flexibility to interchange with different sources of supplies. There are emergency agreements in place to ensure all parts of the County have an adequate supply of water. In the northern part of the County, agencies have the ability to meet a majority of their demands through groundwater with very little limitation, except for the OCWD BPP.

Mesa Water will also continue to monitor emerging supply and demand conditions related to supplemental imported water from MWDOC/MET and take appropriate actions consistent with the flexibility and

adaptiveness inherent to the WSCP. Mesa Water's AWSDA was based on Mesa Water's service area, water sources, water supply reliability, and water use as described in Water Code Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population, land use development, and climate change projections within the service area of Mesa Water. Some conditions that affect MWDOC's wholesale supply and demand, such as groundwater replenishment, surface water and local supply production, can differ significantly from earlier projections throughout the year.

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

3.2.2.3 Water Supply

As detailed in Mesa Water's 2025 UWMP, Mesa Water meets its customers' demands with a combination of local groundwater and recycled water. Mesa Water's main source of water supply is groundwater from the OC Basin, with recycled water making up the rest of Mesa Water's water supply portfolio and imported water from MET through MWDOC available in the event of an emergency. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2024-25, Mesa Water relied on 94% groundwater, 6% recycled water, and 0% imported water. It is projected that by 2050, Mesa Water will continue to be 100% reliable on local supplies, with the water supply shifting to approximately 72% groundwater and 28% recycled water. Mesa Water can purchase MET imported water through MWDOC should the need arise (Mesa Water, 2026).

3.2.2.4 Unconstrained Customer Demand

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

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

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

sequentially to simulate second through fifth consecutive dry years. This approach is consistent with the demand modeling framework summarized in Chapter 7 of Mesa Water's UWMP.

3.2.2.5 Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Subsequent Year

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

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

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

The Orange County Water Demand Projection Model isolated the impacts that weather and future climate can have on water demand through the use of a statistical model. The impacts of hot/dry weather conditions are reflected as a percentage increase in water demands from the normal year condition. For a single dry year condition (FY 2013-14), the model projects a 7% increase in demand for the OC Basin area where Mesa Water's service area is located (MWDOC, 2025). Detailed information of the model is included in Mesa Water's 2025 UWMP.

Mesa Water has documented that it is 100% reliable for single dry year demands from 2025 through 2050 with a demand increase of 7% from normal demand with significant reserves held by MET, local groundwater supplies, and conservation (Mesa Water, 2026).

3.2.2.6 Infrastructure Considerations

The AWSDA will include consideration of any infrastructure issues that may pertain to near-term water supply reliability, including repairs, construction, and environmental mitigation measures that may temporarily constrain capabilities, as well as any new projects that may add to system capacity. MWDOC closely coordinates with MET and its member agencies, including Mesa Water, on any planned infrastructure work that may impact water supply availability. Throughout each year, MET regularly carries out preventive and corrective maintenance of its facilities within the MWDOC service area that may require shutdowns to inspect and repair pipelines and facilities and support capital improvement projects. These shutdowns involve a high level of planning and coordination between MWDOC, MWDOC's member agencies, and MET to ensure that major portions of the distribution system are not out of service at the same time. Operational flexibility within MET's system and the cooperation of member agencies allow shutdowns to be successfully completed while continuing to meet all system demands.

Specifically for Mesa Water, as of March 2026 there are no foreseen near-term infrastructure issues that would impact supply.

3.2.2.7 Other Factors

For the AWSDA, any known issues related to water quality would be considered for their potential effects on water supply reliability. Mesa Water adheres to the regulatory requirements for groundwater monitoring. As of early 2026, Mesa Water wells are not affected by PFAS and are not part of routine regulatory monitoring for PFAS.

3.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels

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

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

Table 1 Cross-Reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels

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

3.4 Shortage Response Actions

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

3.4.1 Supply Augmentation

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

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

3.4.2 Demand Reduction

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

3.4.3 Operational Changes

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

3.4.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(D) calls for "additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions" to be included among the WSCP's shortage response actions. Mesa Water will identify additional mandatory restrictions as needed based on the existing Ordinance No. 33, Water Shortage Response Ordinance (Appendix B). Mesa Water intends to update any mandatory restrictions in a subsequently adopted ordinance which will supersede the existing ordinance.

3.4.5 Emergency Response Plan (Hazard Mitigation Plan)

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

3.4.5.1 MET's WSDM and WSAP

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

3.4.5.2 Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County Emergency Operations Plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Preparedness:** Planning, training, and exercises that are conducted prior to an emergency to support and enhance response to an emergency or disaster.
- **Response:** Activities and programs designed to address the immediate and short-term effects of the onset of an emergency or disaster that helps to reduce effects on water infrastructure and speed recovery. This includes alert and notification, EOC activation, direction and control, and mutual aid.
- **Recovery:** This phase involved restoring systems to normal, in which short-term recovery actions are taken to assess the damage and return vital life-support systems to minimum operating standards, while long-term recovery actions have the potential to continue for many years.
- **Mitigation/Prevention:** These actions prevent the occurrence of an emergency or reduce the area's vulnerability in ways that minimize the adverse impacts of a disaster or emergency.

The EOC Action Plans provide frameworks for EOC staff to respond to different situations with the objectives and steps required to complete them, which will in turn serve the WEROC member agencies. In the event of an emergency that results in a catastrophic water shortage, Mesa Water will declare a water shortage condition of up to Level 3 for the impacted area depending on the severity of the event, and coordination with WEROC is anticipated to begin at Level 4 or greater (WEROC, 2021).

3.4.5.3 Mesa Water District Emergency Response Plan

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

3.4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

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

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

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

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

MWDOC's MJHMP evaluates hazards applicable to all jurisdictions in its entire planning area, prioritized based on probability, location, maximum probable extent, and secondary impacts. The identification of hazards is highly dependent on the location of facilities within Mesa Water's jurisdiction and takes into consideration the history of the hazard and associated damage, information provided by agencies specializing in a specific hazard, and relies upon Mesa Water's expertise and knowledge.

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

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

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

- Evaluate the installation of seismic valves at critical sites.
- Rehabilitation and replacement program for asbestos cement pipe for earthquake protection.
- Use information gained from seismic hazard mapping to assess risk. Mesa Water uses state-produced Seismic Hazard Maps in planning, and will continue to encourage the public to increase its own hazard awareness via MyHazards.
- Secure aboveground assets in all buildings, booster stations, pressure reducing stations, emergency interties, water systems, and pipelines.
- Encourage public and private buildings to be designed with structural bracing, shutters, and laminated glass in window panes to minimize damage (MWDOC, 2024).

3.4.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

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

3.5 Communication Protocols

Timely and effective communication is a key element of the WSCP implementation. In the context of water shortage response, the purpose may be an emergency water shortage situation, such as may result from an earthquake, or a longer-term, non-emergency, shortage condition, such as may result from a drought. In an emergency, Mesa Water will activate the communication protocol detailed in the Emergency Response Plan. In a non-emergency water shortage situation, Mesa Water will implement the communication protocols described below.

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

Non-emergency water shortage communication protocols are focused on communicating the water shortage contingency planning actions that can be derived from the results of the AWSDA, and it would likely trigger based upon the decision-making process in Section 3.2. Prior to water shortage level declaration, Mesa Water will pursue outreach to inform customers of water shortage levels and definitions, targeted water savings for each drought stage, guidelines that customers are to follow during each level, and sources of current information on Mesa Water's supply and demand response status.

The type and degree of communication will vary with each shortage level in order to inform stakeholders of the current water shortage level status and associated shortage response actions, as defined in Section 3.4.1. Predefined communication objectives and tools will ensure Mesa Water's ability to message necessary events and information to ensure compliance with shortage response actions. These communication objectives and tools are summarized in Table 2.

Mesa Water's Public Affairs department will lead public information and outreach efforts in close coordination with other MWDOC and MET. Mesa Water will share information and provide guidance to its customers as well as monitor the customer response and attitude toward both voluntary and mandatory customer response guidelines. Mesa Water's customer outreach is required to successfully achieve targeted water savings during each shortage level.

Table 2 Communication Procedures

Shortage level	Communication Objectives	Communication Tools
1	Compliance with response actions, 10% reduction in water use	<p>Communications at this stage will highlight water efficiency best practices and will include the following communication tools and tactics, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information on Mesa Water’s website ▪ Information in Mesa Water’s newsletter, News on Tap
2	Compliance with response actions, 20% reduction in water use	<p>Communications at this stage will highlight water efficiency best practices and will include the following communication tools and tactics, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Same as shortage Level 1, in addition to: ▪ Social Media ▪ Educational outreach (via community events or partnerships)
3	Compliance with response actions, 30% reduction in water use	<p>In conjunction with Table 3-1: Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels, this stage is now a water shortage emergency. Same as shortage Level 1-2, in addition to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Text and email notification alerts via Mesa Water Notify ▪ Water bill inserts ▪ Direct mail to homes and businesses (postcards or other mailers) ▪ Direct communication with high water users ▪ Press release/ media outreach ▪ Communication coordination with local emergency or water member agencies, including but not limited to WEROC, ACWA, OCWD, MWDOC, for messaging and broader county communications plan ▪ Communication coordination with City of Costa Mesa and other related agencies (Police Dept, Fire Dept, as needed) ▪ Communication coordination with area Hospitals, Newport-Mesa Unified School District, Colleges, Costa Mesa Chamber of Commerce and other key stakeholders and partners
4	Compliance with response actions, 40% reduction in water use	<p>Same as shortage Level 1-3, in addition to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radio and/or public service announcements ▪ Increased presence at local events ▪ Publications and handouts

Shortage level	Communication Objectives	Communication Tools
5	Compliance with response actions, 50% reduction in water use	Same as shortage Level 1-4, in addition to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Neighborhood Canvassing ▪ Neighborhood Meetings or Pop-ups ▪ Advertisements (print and digital) in local publications, key businesses and landmarks ▪ Increased communication coordination with local emergency or water member agencies, including but not limited to WEROC, ACWA, OCWD, MWDOC ▪ Increased communication coordination with City of Costa Mesa and other related agencies (Police Dept, Fire Dept as needed)
6	Compliance with response actions, >50% reduction in water use	Same as shortage Level 1-5, in addition to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased Neighborhood Canvassing ▪ Increased Neighborhood Meetings or Pop-ups

3.6 Compliance and Enforcement

Per the Water Code Section 10632 (a)(6), Mesa Water has defined customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions. Communication procedures to ensure customer compliance are described in Section 3.5 Communication Protocols and customer enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures are defined in the existing Ordinance No. 33, Water Shortage Response Ordinance (Appendix B). Mesa Water intends to update any enforcement procedures in a subsequently adopted ordinance which will supersede the existing ordinance.

3.7 Legal Authorities

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(7)(A), Mesa Water has provided a description of the legal authorities that empower Mesa Water to implement and enforce its shortage response in Ordinance No. 33, Water Shortage Response Ordinance (Appendix B).

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

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

Table 3 Agency Contacts and Coordination Protocols

Contact	Agency	Coordination Protocols
Public Works Director	Orange County Public Works Department	Phone/email
City Manager	City of Costa Mesa	Phone/email
City Manager	City of Newport Beach	Phone/email

3.8 Financial Consequences of WSCP

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

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

Mesa Water receives water revenue from a service charge and a commodity charge based on consumption. The service charge recovers costs associated with providing water to the serviced property. The service charge does not vary with consumption, and the commodity charge is based on water usage. Rates have been designed to recover the full cost of water service in the charges. Therefore, the total cost of purchasing water would decrease as the usage or sale of water decreases. In the event of a drought emergency, Mesa Water will impose excessive water use penalties on its customers, which may include additional costs associated with reduced water revenue, staff time taken for penalty enforcement, and advertising the excessive use penalties. The excessive water use penalties are further described in Ordinance No. 33, Water Shortage Contingency Response Ordinance (Appendix B).

However, there are significant fixed costs associated with maintaining a minimal level of service. Mesa Water will monitor projected revenues and expenditures should an extreme shortage and a large reduction in water sales occur for an extended period of time. To overcome these potential revenue losses and/or expenditure impacts, Mesa Water may use reserves. If necessary, Mesa Water may reduce expenditures by delaying implementation of its Capital Improvement Program and equipment purchases to reallocate funds to cover the cost of operations and critical maintenance, adjust the work force, implement a drought surcharge, and/or make adjustments to its water rate structure.

Based on current water rates, a volumetric cutback of 50% and above of water sales may lead to a range of reductions in revenues. The impacts to revenues will depend on a proportionate reduction in variable costs related to supply, pumping, and treatment for the specific shortage event. Mesa Water has reserve funding to mitigate a short-term water shortage situation.

3.9 Monitoring and Reporting

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

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

Under normal water supply conditions, potable water production figures are recorded monthly. Monthly reports are prepared and monitored. This data will be used to measure the effectiveness of any water shortage contingency level that may be implemented. Mesa Water has installed endpoints on the meters with the largest use to allow Mesa Water and the customers to see real time water use in 15-minute intervals. This data will facilitate Mesa Water's understanding of the effectiveness of conservation measures. As levels of water shortage are declared by MET and MWDOC, Mesa Water will follow implementation of those levels as appropriate based on Mesa Water's risk profile provided in UWMP Chapter 6 and continue to monitor water demand levels. When MET calls for extraordinary conservation, MET's Drought Program Officer will coordinate public information activities with MWDOC and monitor the effectiveness of ongoing conservation programs.

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

3.10 WSCP Refinement Procedures

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

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

It is envisioned that the WSCP will be periodically re-evaluated to ensure that its shortage risk tolerance is adequate and the shortage response actions are effective and up to date based on lessons learned from implementing the WSCP. The WSCP will be revised and updated during the UWMP update cycle to incorporate updated and new information. For example, new supply augmentation actions will be added, and actions that are no longer applicable for reasons such as program expiration will be removed. However, if revisions to the WSCP are warranted before the UWMP is updated, the WSCP will be updated

outside of the UWMP update cycle. In the course of preparing the AWSDA each year, Mesa Water staff will consider the functionality of the overall WSCP and will prepare recommendations for Mesa Water's Board of Directors if changes are found to be needed.

3.11 Special Water Feature Distinction

Per Water Code Section 10632 (b), Mesa Water has defined water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code, in Ordinance No. 33, Water Shortage Response Ordinance (Appendix B).

3.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(c), Mesa Water provided notice of the availability of the Public Review Draft 2025 UWMP and 2025 WSCP and notice of the public hearing to consider adoption of the WSCP. The Public Review Drafts of the 2025 UWMP and the 2025 WSCP were posted prominently on Mesa Water's [website](#) in advance of the public hearing on June 24, 2026. Copies of the Draft WSCP were also made available for public inspection at Mesa Water's Headquarters and public hearing notifications were published in local newspapers. A copy of the published Notice of Public Hearing is included in Appendix C.

Mesa Water held the public hearing for the Draft 2025 UWMP and Draft WSCP on June 24, 2026, at Mesa Water's Board meeting. Mesa Water's Board reviewed and approved the 2025 UWMP and the WSCP at its June 24, 2026 meeting after the public hearing. See Appendix D for the resolution approving the WSCP.

By July 1, 2026, Mesa Water's adopted 2025 UWMP and WSCP was filed with DWR, California State Library, and the County of Orange. Mesa Water will make the WSCP available for public review on its website no later than 30 days after filing with DWR. Based on DWR's review of the WSCP, Mesa Water will make any amendments to its adopted WSCP, as required and directed by DWR.

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

SECTION 4 REFERENCES

- Mesa Water District (Mesa Water). (2026, July). *2025 Urban Water Management Plan*.
- Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MET). (2026a). *2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan*.
- Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MET). (2026b). *2025 Urban Water Management Plan*.
- Municipal Water District of Orange County. (2023, July). *2023 Orange County Water Reliability Study*.
- Municipal Water District of Orange County. (2024). *Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan*.
- Municipal Water District of Orange County. (2025, December 30). *Orange County Water Demand Projection Model Technical Memorandum*.
- Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County (WEROC). (2025). *WEROC 2025 Annual Report*.

APPENDIX A **DWR SUBMITTAL TABLES**

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

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

Submittal Table 8-2: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions

Submittal Table 8-2 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C) and (E)				
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier Drop down list These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)	
Add additional rows as needed				
1 through 6	Other Purchases	Percentage	0 - 100%	Additional groundwater pumping in the Orange County Groundwater Basin
1 through 6	Other Purchases	Percentage	0 - 100%	Additional imported water purchases through MWDOC
1 through 6	Other Purchases	Percentage	0 - 100%	Interties with City of Santa Ana, City of Newport Beach, and IRWD
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.				
NOTES: Additional Imported Water Purchases to meet the supply gap may have financial ramifications per the MET's Water Supply Allocation Plan. Additional Groundwater Pumping in the Orange County Groundwater Basin is subject to OCWD's policies and may be subject to financial ramifications.				

Submittal Table 8-3: Demand Reduction Actions

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only Drop Down List
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)		
Add additional rows as needed					
0	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation		On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Watering or irrigation of nonfunctional turf (NFT) on State and local government properties, commercial, industrial and institutional owned landscapes, homeowners' associations common area landscapes, and local government facilities in disadvantaged communities (DAC) is prohibited. See Note 1 below.	No
0	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition		On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Irrigation During Rain Events: The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and up to forty-eight (48) hours after measurable rainfall is prohibited.	Yes
0	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation		On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Irrigated Medians: The use of potable water to irrigate ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	Yes
0	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation		On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	No Excessive Water Flow or Runoff: No person shall cause or allow watering or irrigating of any lawn, landscape or other vegetated area in a manner that causes or allows excessive runoff from the property. Additionally, to the extent prohibited by any Statewide statute, or regulation adopted by any State agency with jurisdiction to adopt such regulations, including, but not limited to, the State Water Resources Control Board, no person shall cause or allow water to flow or runoff their property onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, driveways, roadways, gutters or ditches, parking lots, or structures.	Yes
0	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces		On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	No Washing Down Hard or Paved Surfaces: Washing down hard or paved surfaces, including but not limited to sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios or alleys, is prohibited except when necessary to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards, and then only by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a fully functioning, positive self-closing water shut-off device, a low-volume, high-pressure cleaning machine equipped to recycle any water used, or a low-volume high-pressure water broom.	Yes
0	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains		On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Re-circulating Water Required for Water Fountains and Decorative Water Features: Operating a water fountain or other decorative water feature that does not use re-circulated water is prohibited.	Yes
0	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses		On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Limits on Washing Vehicles: Using water to wash or clean a vehicle, including but not limited to any automobile, truck, van, bus, motorcycle, boat or trailer, whether motorized or not is prohibited, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container or a hand-held hose equipped with a fully functioning, positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use. This subsection does not apply to any commercial car washing facility.	Yes
0	Other		On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	No Installation of Single Pass Cooling Systems: Installation of single pass cooling systems is prohibited in buildings requesting new water service from Mesa Water District.	Yes
0	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition		On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	No Installation of Non-re-circulating in Commercial Car Wash and Laundry Systems: Installation of non-re-circulating water systems is prohibited in new commercial conveyor car wash and new commercial laundry systems.	Yes
0	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water		On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Commercial Car Wash Systems: All commercial conveyor car wash systems must utilize re-circulating water systems or must secure a waiver of this requirement from Mesa Water District.	Yes

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only Drop Down List
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)		
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	5%	Limits on Watering Hours: Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time on any day. Hand-held watering cans, buckets, or similar containers reasonably used to convey water for irrigation purposes are not subject to these time restrictions. Similarly, a hand-held hose equipped with a fully functioning, positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device may be used during the otherwise restricted period. If necessary, and for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing it, one may operate an irrigation system during the otherwise restricted period.	Yes
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	10%	Designated Watering Days: Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area is limited up to a maximum of five (5) days per week on a schedule established and posted by Mesa Water District by a Resolution of the Board of Directors. This provision does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system, and then only while under the supervision of a competent person.	Yes
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	3%	Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions: All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within ninety-six (96) hours of notification by Mesa Water District, or turned off, unless other arrangements are made with Mesa Water District.	Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	10%	Designated Watering Days: Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area is limited up to a maximum of four (4) days per week on a schedule established and posted by Mesa Water District by a Resolution of the Board of Directors. This provision does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system, and then only while under the supervision of a competent person.	Yes
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	3%	Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions: All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within seventy-two (72) hours of notification by Mesa Water District, or turned off, unless other arrangements are made with Mesa Water District.	Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	10%	Designated Watering Days: Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area is limited up to a maximum of three (3) days per week on a schedule established and posted by Mesa Water District by a Resolution of the Board of Directors. This provision does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system, and then only while under the supervision of a competent person.	Yes
3	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	3%	Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions: All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within forty-eight (48) hours of notification by Mesa Water District, or turned off, unless other arrangements are made with Mesa Water District.	Yes
3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	2%	Limits on Filling Ornamental Fountains, Lakes, and Ponds: Filling or re-filling ornamental fountains, lakes, and ponds is prohibited, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a supply shortage level under this Conservation Program.	Yes
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	10%	Designated Watering Days: Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area is limited up to a maximum of two (2) days per week on a schedule established and posted by Mesa Water District by a Resolution of the Board of Directors. This provision does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system, and then only while under the supervision of a competent person.	Yes

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only Drop Down List
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)		
4	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	3%	Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions: All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within twenty-four (24) hours of notification by Mesa Water District, or turned off, unless other arrangements are made with Mesa Water District.	Yes
5	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	10%	Designated Watering Days: Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area is limited up to a maximum of one (1) day per week on a schedule established and posted by Mesa Water District by a Resolution of the Board of Directors. This provision does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system, and then only while under the supervision of a competent person.	Yes
5	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Percentage	3%	Car Washing at Commercial Facilities Only: Washing of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, aircraft and other types of mobile equipment shall be done only at a commercial car wash with water recycling facilities. No restrictions apply where the health, safety, and welfare of the public is contingent upon frequent vehicle cleaning, such as with refuse trucks and vehicles used to transport food and perishables.	Yes
5	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	2%	No Initial Filling or Re-Filling of Swimming Pools & Spas: Filling and Re-Filling of residential swimming pools or outdoor spas with water is prohibited.	Yes
6	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	Percentage	10%	No Watering or Irrigating: Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area is prohibited. This restriction does not apply to the following categories of use: Maintenance of vegetation, including trees and shrubs, that are watered using a hand-held bucket or similar container, hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device; Maintenance of existing landscape necessary for fire protection; Maintenance of existing landscape for soil erosion control; Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of protected species. Maintenance of landscape within active public parks and playing fields, day care centers, golf course greens, and school grounds, provided that such irrigation does not exceed a maximum of two (2) days per week according to the schedule established in Section 8(b)(1) and time restrictions in Section 6(a); Actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.	Yes
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES: Note 1: NFT irrigation requirements begin January 1, 2027 for State and local government properties, January 1, 2028 for commercial, industrial and institutional owned landscapes, January 1, 2029 for homeowners' associations common area landscapes, and January 1, 2031 for local government properties in disadvantaged communities (DAC).					

APPENDIX B

ORDINANCE NO. 33, WATER SHORTAGE RESPONSE ORDINANCE

Below is the weblink to the current ordinance (last accessed on April 17, 2026)

<https://www.mesawater.org/save-water/conservation-requirements>

APPENDIX C

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING (PENDING)

APPENDIX D

ADOPTED WSCP RESOLUTION (PENDING)