BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Submitted to

BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
10016 Flower Street
Bellflower, CA 90706

Submitted by

AKM CONSULTING ENGINEERS
553 Wald
Irvine, California 92618

May 2026

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ABBREVIATIONS

AF – acre-feet
AFY – acre-feet per year
AMI – area median income
AMR – Advanced Meter Reading
APA – Allowable Pumping Allocation
ARC – Albert Robles Center for Water Recycling and Environmental Learning
AWWA – American Water Works Associates
BHGWC – Bellflower Home Garden Water Company
BSMWC – Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company
BMP – Best Management Practices
Cal-Am – California American Water
CBWCB – Central Basin and West Coast Basin
CBMWD – Central Basin Municipal Water District
ccf- hundred cubic feet
CRA – Colorado River Aqueduct
CWBWRD – Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District
CII – Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
City – City of Bellflower
CWC – California Water Code
CY2024 – Calendar Year 2024
DAC – Disadvantage Communities
DMM – Demand Management Measures
DPR – Direct Potable Reuse
DRA – Drought Risk Assessment
DWR – Department of Water Resources
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
GBMP – Groundwater Basins Master Plan
GLAC – Greater Los Angeles County
GIS – Geographic Information System
gpcd – gallons per capita per day
gpscd – gallons per service connection per day
HOA – Homeowners Association
hcf – hundred cubic feet
HCW – High Capacity Well
I-405 – Glenn Anderson Freeway
I-605 – San Gabriel River Freeway
IRWM – Integrated Regional Water Management
IRWMR – Integrated Regional Water Management Report / Plan
IRP – Integrated Resources Plan
JWPCP – Joint Water Pollution Control Plant
LACSD – Los Angeles County Sanitation District
LACFCD – Los Angeles County Flood Control District

LACDPW – Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
MWD – Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
MCL – Maximum Containment Level
MCLG – Maximum Containment Level Goal
MGD – Million Gallons per Day
PFAS - Polyfluoroalkyl substance
PFOA - Perfluorooctanoic acid
PFOS - Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
PHG – Public Health Goal
RDCIP – Regional Disadvantaged Communities Incentive Program
RHNA – Regional Housing Needs Assessment
RUWMP – Regional Urban Water Management Plan
SB X7-7 – Senate Bill X7-7
SCAG – Southern California Associated Governments
SJCWRP – San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant
SWRCB – State Water Resources Control Board
SWP – State Water Project
State – State of California
TDS – Total Dissolved Solids
TOC – Table of Contents
UCLA – University of California Los Angeles
WEWAC – Water Education Water Awareness Committee
UWMP – Urban Water Management Plan
UWMP Act – Urban Water Management Planning Act
WRD – Water Replenishment District
WRP – Water Reclamation Plant
WSCP – Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WUE – Water Use Efficiency

References

[CA, 2013] Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, *Case No. 786,656 Third Amended Judgment (Declaring and establishing water rights in Central Basin),* December 2013

[IRWMR, 2013] Leadership Committee of the Greater Los Angeles County Integrated Regional Water Management Region, *Greater Los Angeles County Integrated Regional Water*

[MWD, 2022] Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, *2020 Integrated Water Resources Plan (IRP) – Regional Needs Assessment*

[SCAG, 2024] Southern California Association of Governments*, Demographics and Growth Forecast,* September 2024

[WRD, 2016] Water Replenishment District of Southern California, *Groundwater Basins Master Plan*, September 2016, prepared by CH2M Hill and RMC

[WRD, 2025] Water Replenishment District of Southern California, *Watermaster Service in the Central Basin – Los Angeles County (July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025),* November 2025, prepared by the Administrative Body

[WRD, 2026a] Water Replenishment District of Southern California, *Engineering Survey and Report*, March 2026, prepared by WRD

[WRD, 2026b] Water Replenishment District of Southern California, *Regional Groundwater Monitoring Report Water Year 2024-2025 for Central and West Coast Basins*, March 2026, prepared by WRD

SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

1-1 Background and Purpose

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act) was originally passed in 1983 and became effective on January 1, 1984. The UWMP Act requires that urban water suppliers submit an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) to the State of California (State) once every five (5) years. California Water Code (CWC) §10610 through §10657 and §10608 details the information that must be included in the UWMP as well as who must file one.

A water agency is defined as an "urban water supplier", either publicly or privately owned, if it provides water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 end users or supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually. Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company (BSMWC) is considered an urban "retail" water supplier with over 3,000 retail customers.

The UWMP provides a framework for long term water planning and informs the public of a supplier's plans for long-term resource planning that ensures adequate water supplies for existing and future demands. The UWMP should address and evaluate these water-planning fundamentals:

- Current and future water use;
- Potable and non-potable water supplies;
- Water supply sources;
- Water supply reliability;
- Drought Risk Assessment (DRA);
- Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)

The Senate Bill X7-7 (SB X7-7), the Water Conservation Act of 2009 was signed into law in November 2009. This legislation required urban retail water suppliers to set Urban Water Use Targets for 2015 and 2020 so that a 20 percent statewide reduction in urban per capita water use could be met by 2020. Urban retail water suppliers were required to develop their water use targets and submit an UWMP to qualify for state grants and loans. BSMWC had a 2020 target of 107 gallons per capita per day (GPCD). This target was met in 2020 with an actual use of 104 GPCD. In 2025, the actual use is 97 GPCD (see Section 7-3.1).

There have been no UWMP requirement changes since 2020; only definitions have been added or updated. A copy of the 2025 UWMP Checklist can be found in Appendix 1-1.

1-2 Lay Description

Water service reliability is dependent on having enough high-quality water supplies to meet future demands. Details of future water demands and available water supplies are described in this 2025 UWMP.

BSMWC's service area is not expected to experience large increases in additional residences or population. The water demands have remained relatively constant over the past five years since the permanent water conservation measures became well established in the service area.

BSMWC does not rely on imported water supplies but is instead completely reliant on local supplies through the acquisition of leased groundwater rights in the Central Basin, pumping credits, and implementation of an ongoing rehabilitation and improvement program. BSMWC intends to remain reliant on groundwater into the future with connections to imported supplies serving only as an emergency supply. Replenishment of Central Basin is also solely reliant on local sources: recycled water and local runoff.

The Water Replenishment District (WRD) publishes an annual Regional Groundwater Monitoring Report for the Central and West Coast Basins. Per the 2024-2025 report, the groundwater quality in Central Basin is generally of "*good quality and is suitable for use by the pumpers in the District, the stakeholders, and the public. Groundwater from localized areas with marginal to poor water quality can still be utilized but may require treatment prior to being used as a potable source*". BSMWC has detected polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) within some of its wells and is in the process of designing and constructing treatment facilities to meet the State and Federal regulations. Groundwater quality is not expected to be a constraint on groundwater as a source of water in the future.

Based on analysis of historical rainfall data and associated demands, BSMWC anticipates that there will be a surplus of supply during all average and single dry years. If a multiple dry year scenario (up to 5 years) were to occur, BSMWC anticipates having enough water supplies to meet the projected demands.

The drought risk assessment (DRA) is an evaluation that assumes the occurrence of a drought over a 5 year time period. Climate change may not significantly reduce supply in Central Basin, but demands in the Greater Los Angeles County (GLAC) Region are predicted to increase due to increased temperatures, especially because potable water is still used for irrigation purposes. This in turn could place a larger demand on the groundwater supplies that are available. In order to account for this possibility, it was assumed that the purchased storage was not aways fully available due to regional drought conditions and the possibility that the groundwater basin cannot be fully recharged over a long continuous drought period. In the first year of the drought, the total 1,000 AF of storage is available. It is assumed that the storage available is decreased by 20% each year in the subsequent years of the drought. This caused a deficit up to 16 percent in several years which may trigger the declaration of a Stage 3 Water Shortage Condition per the WSCP. If the storage is available, BSMWC will have enough supply to meet the demands during the drought years.

SECTION 2
PLAN PREPARATION

2-1 Basis for Preparing Plan

Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company's (BSMWC) 2025 UWMP) has been prepared to conform to WC) Division 6, Part 2.6: Urban Water Management Planning. CWC §10610 through §10657, known as the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act).

Originally enacted in 1983, the Act requires that every urban water supplier (providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 end users or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually) prepare and adopt an UWMP. The Act requires urban water suppliers to prepare plans that describe and evaluate reasonable and practical efficient water uses, recycling and conservation activities. These plans are to be filed with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) every five years.

2-2 Public Water System and Plan Identification

BSMWC meets the reporting threshold of 3,000 or more end users or 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water supplied. As shown in Table 2-1, BSMWC delivered 4,496 AF of water to 7,271 municipal connections in 2025. Table 2-2 documents BSMWC's choice to prepare an individual plan for its 2025 UWMP. BSMWC is not a part of a Regional Alliance or member of a Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP).

Table 2-1
Public Water System

Submittal Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (AF)
1910013	Bellflower Somerset Mutal Water Company	7,271	4,496
	Total	7,271	4,496
NOTES: The volume supplied is the amount billed to BSMWC customers only. Water is wheeled through BSMWC system to California American Water and Bellflower Home Gardens. This usage must be subtracted out of the total production numbers (as shown in Submittal Table 4-1).			

Table 2-2
Plan Identification

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification			
Select One or Both	**Type of Plan**		**Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP** (Drop Down List)
☑	**Individual UWMP**		
	☐	Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance	
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan**		
NOTES:			

2-3 Reporting Year and Units of Measure

All of BSMWC's water demand and supply data in this document is reported in calendar years and the units of measure are in acre-feet (AF) (Table 2-3).

Table 2-3
Supplier Identification

Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
☐	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
☑	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☑	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☐	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
Units of measure used in UWMP (Select from the drop down list).	
Unit	AF
NOTES:	

2-4 Coordination with Wholesale Agencies

Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD) is BSMWC's wholesale water supplier as shown in Table 2-4. Since BSMWC relies solely on groundwater to meet its supplies, even under drought conditions, the volume of wholesale water projected for use over the 20-year planning horizon is zero. Wholesale water will only be used in emergency situations.

Table 2-4
Water Supplier Information Exchange

Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange Water Code Section 10631(h)
The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use in accordance with Water Code Section 10631 (h).
Wholesale Water Supplier Name
Central Basin Municipal Water District
NOTES:

2-5 Coordination with Other Agencies

BSMWC notified the following agencies that the 2025 UWMP was being prepared:

1. City of Bellflower
2. Bellflower Home Garden Water Company
3. Central Basin Municipal Water District
4. Water Replenishment District
5. Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
6. Sanitation District of Los Angeles County
7. California American Water

As require CWC §10621, these notifications were sent out more than 60 days before the public hearing for the 2025 UWMP.

SECTION 3
SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

This section provides an overview of Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company's (BSMWC) service area, including the water distribution system, climate and population. It also provides context for the remainder of the UWMP by introducing characteristics of the service area relevant to water resources planning.

3-1 General Description

BSMWC was formed in July 1988 when the Bellflower Mutual Water Company and Somerset Mutual Water Company merged. Since its formation, BSMWC's service area has expanded through the acquisition of the Bigsby Townsite Water Company in 1997, and the County Water Company in 2005. Today, BSMWC serves approximately 63.4 percent of the City of Bellflower's (City) population. The remaining water companies that also serve water to customers within the City include California American Water (Cal-Am), Liberty Water, and Bellflower Home Garden Water Company (BHGWC).

3-2 Regional Setting

The BSMWC service area is in southeast Los Angeles County, entirely within the City of Bellflower's corporate boundary as shown on Figure 3-1. The City is bordered by the City of Downey to the north, the Cities of Norwalk and Cerritos to the east, the City of Lakewood to the south, and the Cities of Long Beach and Paramount to the west.

BSMWC's service area can be accessed by several major Southern California highways. The San Gabriel River Freeway (I-605) and the Glenn Anderson Freeway (I-105) are located near the service area boundary to the east and north, respectively. State Route 91 and State Route 19 extend through the southern and western portion of the service area.

3-3 Service Area

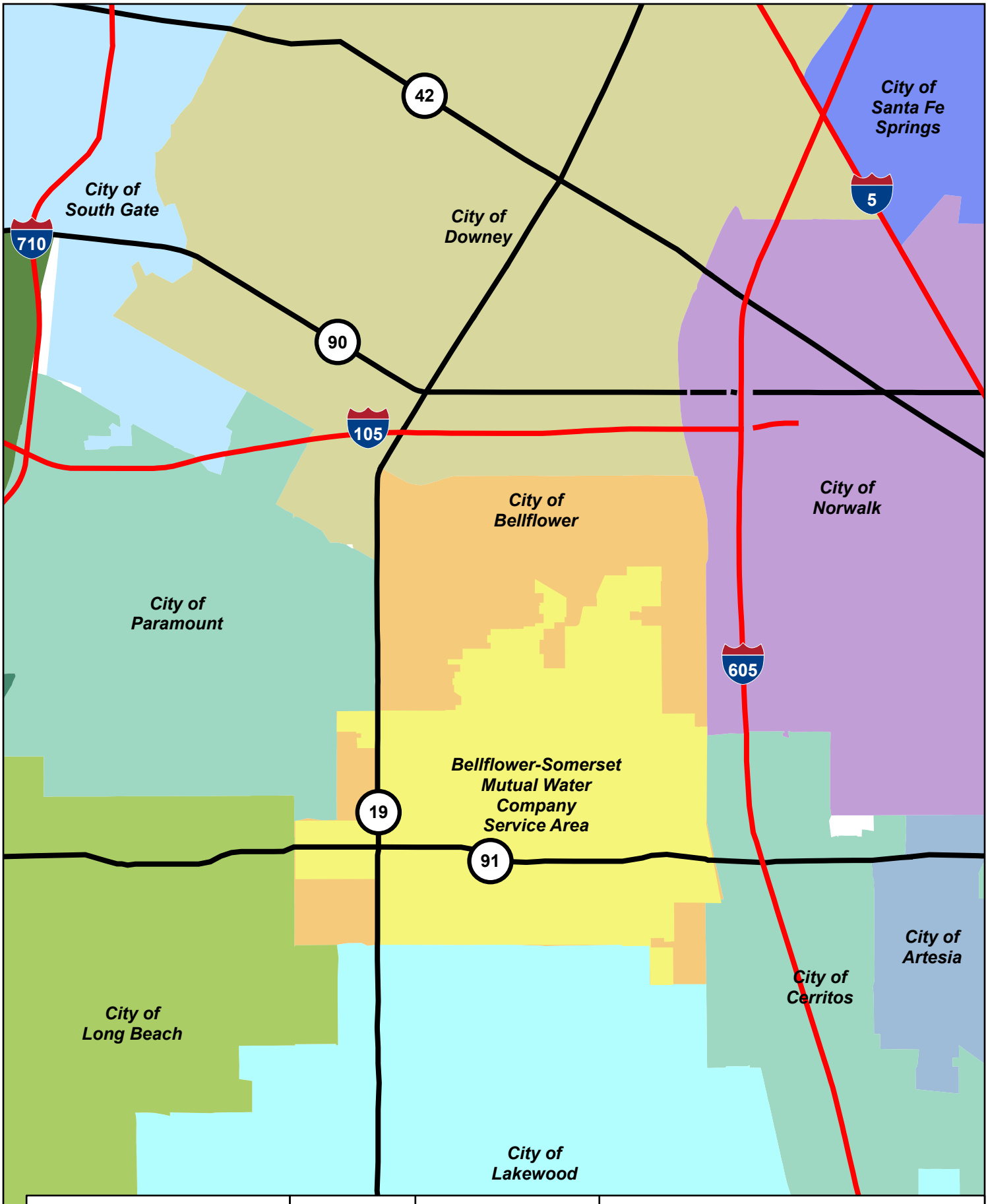
The water service boundaries of the City of Bellflower's water purveyors are shown on Figure 3-2. BSMWC provides water to its 2,348 acre service area that covers approximately 60 percent of the land within the City. In addition, BSMWC provides water to eight sub-areas of the California American Water System (Cal-Am) and the Bellflower Home Garden Water Company (BHGWC) service area. Water is wheeled from wells through BSMWC's system to connection points with the Cal-Am and BHGWC service areas. BHGWC owns the domestic water distribution pipes in its 126 acre service area, but BSMWC owns the fire lines within the same area. A 6-inch meter serves both the domestic and fire lines.

The total area that BSMWC provides water to is approximately 2,867 acres, which includes the following:

Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company (BSMWC) service area = 2,348 acres

California American Water System (Cal-Am) sub-areas = 392 acres

Bellflower Home Gardens Water Company (BHGWC) sub-area = 126 acres



N

0 2,000 4,000 US Feet

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URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

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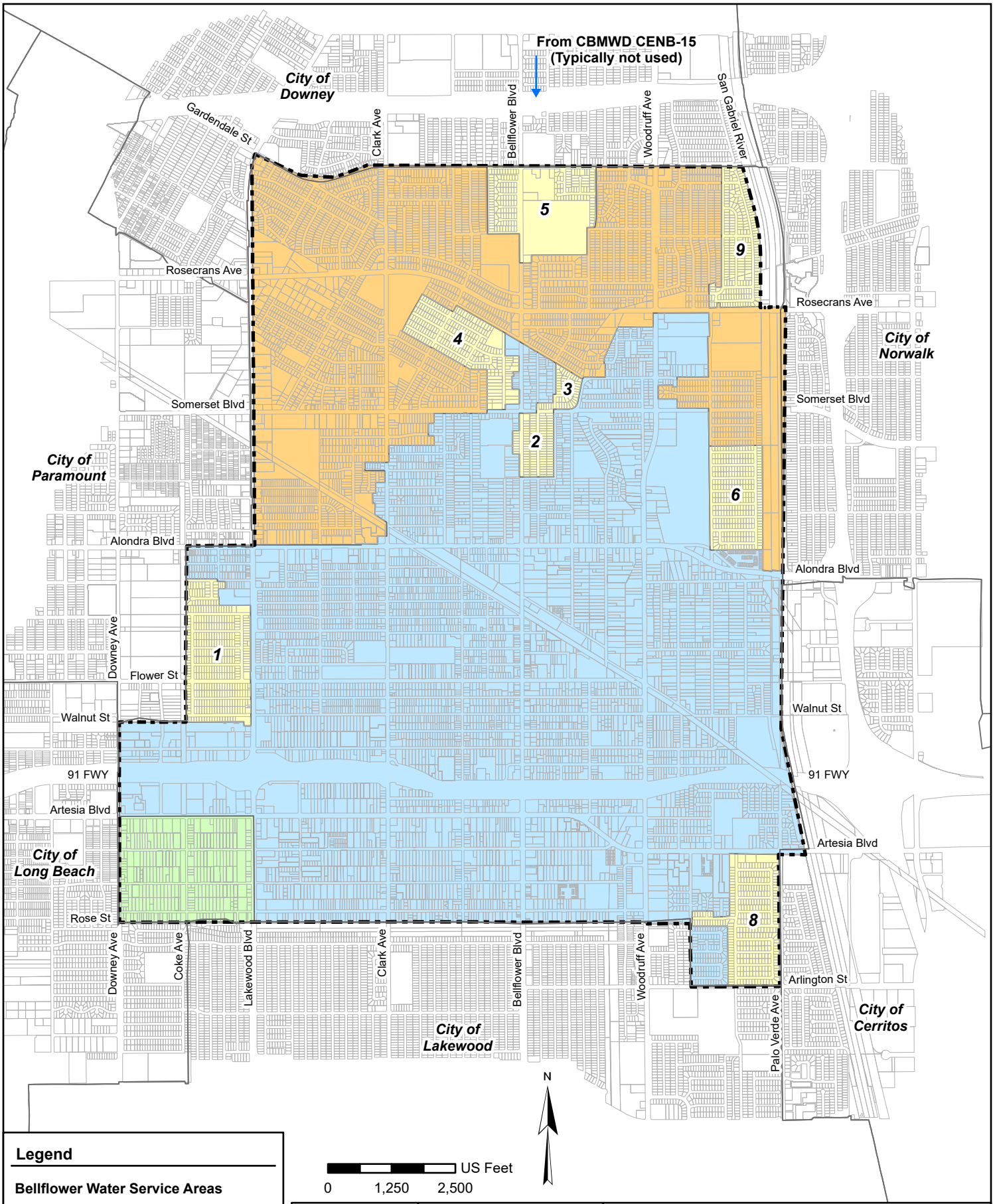
Regional Location Map

Figure 3-1



BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

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City of Bellflower
Water Purveyor Service Areas

Figure 3-2

3-4 System Description

BSMWC's existing potable water system consists of the following facilities:

- One (1) closed pressure zone with the Flora Vista Reservoir used as a pressure relief facility
- Approximately 83.4 miles of pipeline, 2-inches through 20-inches in diameter
- Approximately 1.6 miles of pipeline that provides emergency fire service to the Bellflower Home Garden Water Company (BHGWC) service area
- 2.0 MG Flora Vista Reservoir (forebay), providing fire flow and emergency storage, as well as pressure relief to the system
- Flora Vista Booster Pump Station
- Five (5) active water production wells (owned by BSMWC)
- One (1) standby well (owned by BSMWC)
- One (1) well, referred to as High Capacity Well (owned by Cal-Am, operated by BSMWC)
- Two (2) imported water connections
- Ten (10) interagency connections with Cal-Am and BHGWC system
- 941 fire hydrants
- 7,271 service connections

BSMWC's water system is a single closed pressure zone. The system is supplied by groundwater produced from wells located within the service area. Imported water connections are maintained but are used only as an emergency supply source.

The system currently utilizes several groundwater wells for supply. Active wells include Wells 955, 944, 884, 615, Leahy Well and the High Capacity Well (HCW). Well 587 is on standby.. Wells 833 and 903 are currently inactive due to permitting or operational limitations. A higher-capacity replacement well (~2500 gpm) is planned at the Well 955 site in the future. Once the new Well 955 is operational, Wells 615 and 884 will be put on standby.

Reservoir and pump station operations vary seasonally to manage system demand and reduce well cycling. During summer months, groundwater production may be used to fill the Flora Vista Reservoir during nighttime hours so stored water can be used during periods of peak demand. During winter months, the reservoir is filled at night to stabilize system pressures and reduce well cycling, with stored water used during peak demand periods as needed.

Water is wheeled through BSMWC's system to the Cal-Am and BHGWC service areas. There are nine (9) metered connections to the Cal-Am system and one (1) metered connection to the BHGWC system. BSMWC currently maintains and operates the facilities within the eight Cal-Am sub-areas. BSMWC also maintains and operates the Cal-Am's High Capacity well.

BSMWC delivers water to the domestic water customers and to the fire lines within the BHGWC service area. BHGWC owns and maintains the domestic system, and BSMWC owns and maintains the fire lines.

The existing potable water system and mass balance schematic are shown on Figure 3-3 and Figure 3-4, respectively.

From CBMWD CENB-15
(Typically not used)

City of Downey

Gardendale St

Clark Ave

Bellflower Blvd

Woodruff Ave

San Gabriel River

Rosecrans Ave

Somerset Blvd

City of Paramount

Alondra Blvd

Downey Ave

Flower St

Walnut St

91 FWY

Artesia Blvd

City of Long Beach

Rose St

Coke Ave

Lakewood Blvd

City of Lakewood

Palo Verde Ave

Arlington St

City of Cerritos

City of Norwalk

5

9

4

3

2

6

1

8

Liberty Utilities
Emergency Connection

Well 587

Well 884

Well 944

Well 833

High Capacity Well

Flora Vista Reservoir & Pump Station

Well 903

Cal-Am Emergency Connection

Well 955

Well 615

Legend

- Flora Vista Reservoir & Pump Station
- Active Well
- Standby Well
- Inactive Well
- Emergency Connection
- Interagency Connection
- Pipelines
- BSMWC Fire Lines

Bellflower Water Service Areas

- Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company
- Bellflower Home Garden Water Company
- California American Water System (#)
- Liberty Utilities
- City of Bellflower Boundary

N

0 1,000 2,000 US Feet

BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER COMPANY URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

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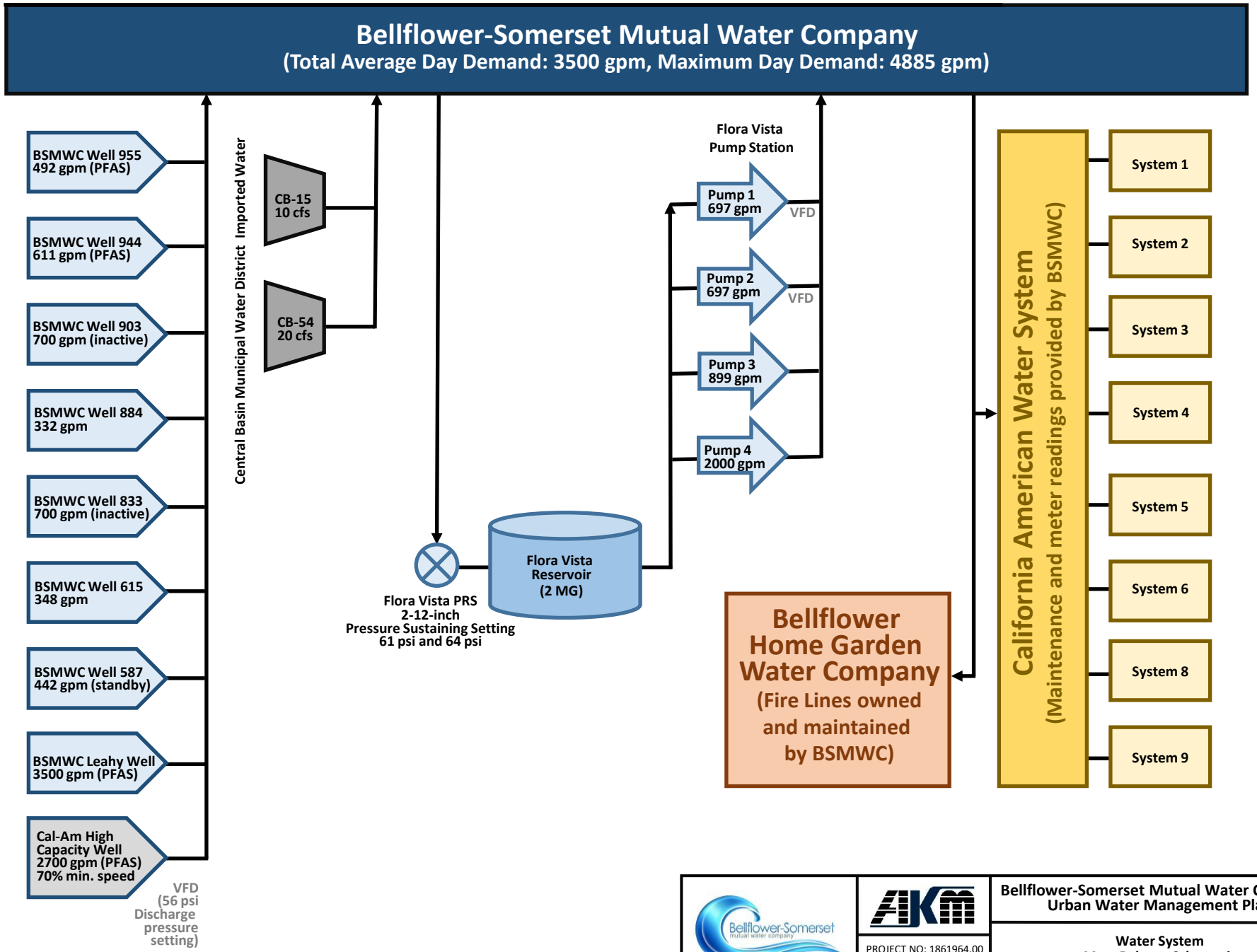
Existing System

Figure 3-3



Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company
Urban Water Management Plan

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Water System
Mass Balance Schematic

Figure 3-4

3-5 Climate

The BSMWC service area typically experiences a Mediterranean climate with warm, dry summers and mild winters. It lies in the heart of Southern California's coastal plain where it benefits from cool ocean breezes and the marine cloud layer, keeping the average temperature about 65.2°F. Most precipitation occurs between the months of November to April. Information on temperatures, precipitation, and evapotranspiration (ETo) for BSMWC's service area are provided in Table 3-1. Temperature and precipitation data was obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Table 3-1
Service Area Climate

Climate													
Month	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Annual**
Average Temp (F°)[1]	57.6	57.8	60.5	62.9	65.8	69.2	73.5	74.7	73.6	68.7	62.6	57.0	65.2
Average Total Precipitation (in)[1]	2.28	2.77	1.39	0.49	0.25	0.01	0.04	0.11	0.09	0.58	0.79	2.31	11.19
Average Eto (in)[2]	2.17	2.59	3.57	4.50	5.17	5.22	5.70	5.82	4.48	3.47	1.84	1.63	46.16

[1] National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Online Weather Data - Long Beach, California Weather Forecast Office Period of Record 1/1/00 to 3/31/2026

[2] California Irrigation Management Information System, 2025, Station ID: 174, Station Name: Long Beach

Annual rainfall data collected by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) is shown in Table 3-2. The annual amount of rainfall varies dramatically from year to year. The average rainfall from 2001 to 2024 was 11.76 inches, ranging from 2.58 inches to 28.00 inches per year. The driest year in the last 25 years occurred in 2006-2007, when only 2.58 inches of rainfall was recorded. The driest five years in the last 25 years occurred from 2011-2012 to 2015-2016, when the total rainfall was 33.24 inches.

The state of California declared a Drought State of Emergency on January 17, 2014. The drought was declared at an end on April 7, 2017 after the driest four-year period on record. Beginning in 2020, California again experienced prolonged dry conditions. On October 19, 2021 the State of California expanded the drought emergency to all 58 counties in California. In response to improving hydrologic conditions following the wet 2022-2023 season, the State of California began easing drought emergency provisions on March 24, 2023. The drought State of Emergency for Los Angeles County was subsequently terminated on September 4, 2024, as water supply conditions improved following multiple wet winters.

Table 3-2
Service Area Rainfall

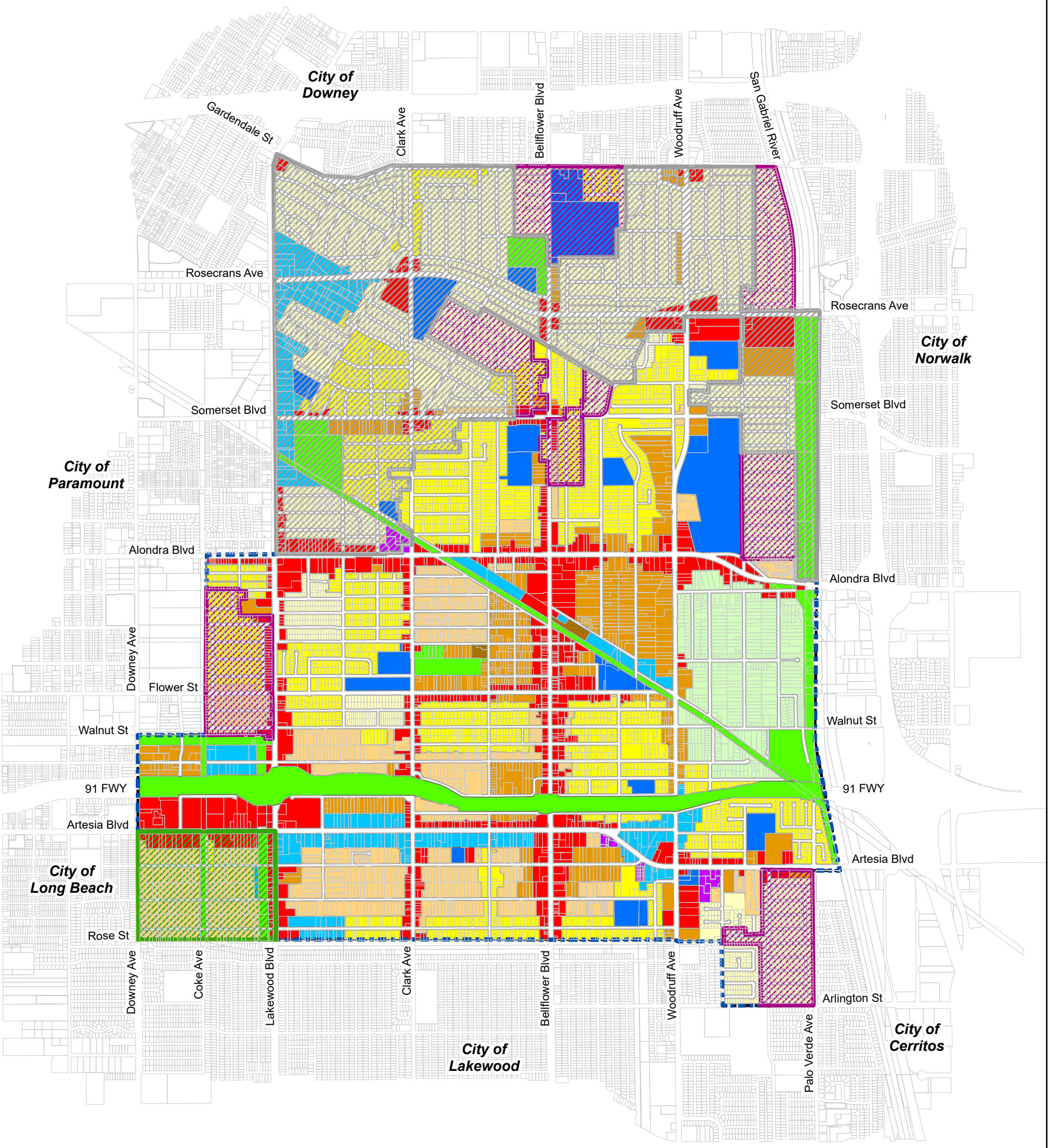
Water Year (Oct. 1-Sept. 30)	Precipitation (inches)	LACPW Station ID[1]	LACPW Station Name	5 Year Total	Comment
2000-2001	15.67	1254	Long Beach Reclamation Plant	-	
2001-2002	4.08	1254	Long Beach Reclamation Plant	-	
2002-2003	15.33	1254	Long Beach Reclamation Plant	-	
2003-2004	6.69	1254	Long Beach Reclamation Plant	-	
2004-2005	28.00	1254	Long Beach Reclamation Plant	69.77	
2005-2006	9.28	1254	Long Beach Reclamation Plant	63.38	
2006-2007	2.58	662D	Long Beach Airport	61.88	Driest Year
2007-2008	10.90	662D	Long Beach Airport	57.45	Normal Year
2008-2009	9.44	662D	Long Beach Airport	60.20	
2009-2010	15.66	662D	Long Beach Airport	47.86	
2010-2011	18.80	662D	Long Beach Airport	57.38	
2011-2012	7.59	662D	Long Beach Airport	62.39	
2012-2013	6.69	662D	Long Beach Airport	58.18	
2013-2014	4.62	662D	Long Beach Airport	53.36	
2014-2015	9.35	662D	Long Beach Airport	47.05	
2015-2016	4.99	662D	Long Beach Airport	33.24	End of driest 5 years
2016-2017	20.10	662D	Long Beach Airport	45.75	
2017-2018	3.53	662D	Long Beach Airport	42.59	
2018-2019	17.63	662D	Long Beach Airport	55.60	
2019-2020	14.21	662D	Long Beach Airport	60.46	
2020-2021	4.56	662D	Long Beach Airport	60.03	
2021-2022	7.59	662D	Long Beach Airport	47.52	
2022-2023	23.75	662D	Long Beach Airport	67.74	
2023-2024	21.09	662D	Long Beach Airport	71.20	
2024-2025	-	-	Not Available	-	
Minimum	**2.58**				
Average	**11.76**				
Maximum	**28.00**				

[1] *Los Angeles County Department Public Works ALERT Rainfall Station ID*

3-6 Land Use

The land use information used in preparation of the UWMP is primarily based on geographic information system (GIS) parcel land use data and the approved City of Bellflower General Plan data. A summary of the City's total existing land uses is provided in Table 3-3. The BSMWC service area occupies approximately 60 percent of the City's total area.

The land uses within the study area are shown on Figure 3-5. About 54 percent of the service area is made up of residential land uses. The remaining land uses are commercial, light industrial, public, mixed use, and open space. The service area is essentially built-out with no room for new large developments.



Legend

Land Use Type

- Agriculture Estate
- Single Family Residential
- Low Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential
- High Density Residential
- Senior Housing
- General Commercial
- Light Industrial
- Mixed Use
- Public
- Open Space

Bellflower Water Service Areas

- Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company
- Bellflower Home Garden Water Company
- California American Water System
- Liberty Utilities
- City of Bellflower Boundary

N

US Feet

0 1,000 2,000

BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER COMPANY URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Land Use Map

Figure 3-5

Table 3-3
Service Area Existing Land Use

Land Use	BSMWC Area (AC)	BHGWC Area (AC)	BMWS Area (AC)	Total (AC)	% of Total
Agriculture Estate	151	0	0	151	5.3
Low Density Residential	492	2	63	556	19.4
Single Family Residential	69	0	163	232	8.1
Medium Density Residential	249	77	21	347	12.1
High Density Residential	250	0	4	254	8.9
Senior Housing	5	0	0	5	0.2
Total Residential	**1,216**	**79**	**250**	**1,545**	**53.9**
General Commercial	296	17	12	325	11.3
Light Industrial	103	1	0	104	3.6
Public	133	0	41	174	6.1
Mixed Use	8	0	0	8	0.3
Open Space	189	12	0	201	7.0
Roads and Right of Ways	403	17	90	510	17.8
Total	**2,348**	**126**	**392**	**2,867**	**100**

Due to the size and character of the service area, a large increase in additional residences is not anticipated. It is, however, anticipated that some single-family homes will be replaced by multi-family residences, which will increase the total service area population over the planning horizon. The known areas of redevelopment are listed in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4
Service Area Future Redevelopment Areas

No.	Address	Description	Development Type	Dwelling Units	Room	Thousand Square Feet
1	17046 Bellflower Blvd.	Affordable Multi-Family Residential	Residential	145	-	87.4
2	9903 Flower St.	Condominiums	Residential	32	-	49.3
3	17617 - 17639 Bellflower Blvd.	Commercial Development	Commercial	-	-	12.4
4	10355 Alondra Blvd.	Commercial Development	Commercial	-	-	3.8
5	14721 Blaine Ave.	Multi-Family Residential	Residential	4	-	10.0
6	14317-39 Clark Ave.	Commercial Development (tenant improvements)	Commercial	-	-	49.0
7	17800 Woodruff Ave.	Partial re-use of existing building, converted into a 35-bed residential	Commercial		35	6.3
8	9741-9747 Walnut St.	12-unit, attached, affordable housing	Residential	12		10.0
9	15804 Lakewood Blvd.	Permanent Supportive Housing	Residential	51		50.3
10	10036 Alondra Blvd.	Senior Housing	Residential	48		42.0
			Total	**292**	**35**	**320.5**

3-7 Population

In the 2020 UWMP, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) population tool and the service area boundary was used to estimate BSMWC's 2020 water service area population as 50,441 (including BHGWC and Cal-Am areas). The 2025 population projection was estimated at 50,474 which is carried over for this 2025 UWMP.

The Southern California Associations of Governments (SCAG) Demographic and Growth Forecast, dated April 2024 estimated the City of Bellflower's (City) population at 79,500 in 2019. Assuming it was about the same in 2020, the BSMWC service area population is approximately 63.4 percent (50,441/79,500) of the City of Bellflower's total population.

The SCAG Demographic and Growth Forecast projects the number of households in the City of Bellflower to increase from 24,400 in 2019 which equates to 3.25 persons per household (79,500 persons/ 24,400 households). The number of households is projected to increase to 25,400 in 2050. Assuming an average of 3.25 persons per household, the total increase of 1000 households equates to 3,250 additional people in the City. Therefore, the City of Bellflower is expected to have a population of 82,750 (79,500 + 3,250) in 2050.

As aforementioned, the BSMWC service area population is approximately 63.4 percent of the City's population. Therefore, the BSMWC service area population is estimated to be 52,464 (82,750 x 0.634) in 2050.

The current and projected BSMWC service area population estimates are shown in Table 3-5. Intermediate year projections were estimated assuming a linear rate increase between 2025 and 2050. This approach provides a consistent, incremental progression of population growth over the planning horizon.

Table 3-5
Service Area Population

Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected Water Code Section 10631(a)						
Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	50,474	50,872	51,270	51,668	52,066	52,464
NOTES: The BSMWC service area population (including Bellflower Home Gardens Water Company and California American Water areas) is about 63.4% of the City of Bellflower population. The 2024 SCAG Demographic and Growth Forecast projections for the City of Bellflower were utilized in calculating the BSMWC population.						

3-8 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors

BSMWC's service area does not have significant non-residential populations, such as seasonal populations, that fluctuate based on vacation, agricultural, institutional, or commercial economies. There is not a significant student housing population in the service area and no agriculture occurs in the area. The majority of the population are permanent residents in single family and multi-family homes. Therefore, no adjustments for non-residential populations were incorporated into the population estimates.

Based on the fact that the service area is essentially built out and there are minimal areas of redevelopment, a large increase in population and/or water use is not expected in the future.

SECTION 4
WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

4-1 General

This section describes the existing and projected water use in the Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company's (BSMWC) service area. As previously discussed in Section 3, BSMWC provides water to eight sub-areas of the California American Water System (Cal-Am) and the Bellflower Home Garden Water Company (BHGWC) service area. The water use or water demand reported in this section includes the water use for these areas where the water facilities are owned by Cal-Am or BHGWC.

There are eight (8) recycled water customers (City and Bellflower Unified School District properties) within the BSMWC service area. Recycled water system in the service area is owned by the Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD).

4-2 Historical Production and Purchase

BSMWC's available potable water supply consists of groundwater from Central Basin and imported water from Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD). Currently, there are six (6) active wells, including the City of Bellflower High Capacity Well (HCW), one (1) well maintained in standby status, and two (2) imported connections.

The total annual water production and purchase from 2002 to 2025 is summarized on Table 4-1. Over the last twenty-four (24) years, annual production has averaged 5,168 acre-feet per year (AFY). Historically, BSMWC used both groundwater and imported water to meet demands. Since the completion of the High Capacity Well in 2014, BSMWC has been able to provide water to the system solely using groundwater wells.

Production increased after acquiring the County Water Company in 2005, adding the BHGWC area around 2005-2006, and adding the Cal-Am (formerly Bellflower Municipal Water System) areas in 2013.

The state of California declared a Drought State of Emergency on January 17, 2014. BSMWC enacted Water Shortage Stage 1 measures soon after the drought was declared. Therefore, a significant decrease in production is seen from 2014 to 2015. The production dropped from 6,359 AFY in 2014 to 5,643 AFY in 2015

Table 4-1
Historical Production and Purchase Data

Year	Well Production		Imported Water Purchase		Total Production and Purchase[1]
	AFY	%	AFY	%	AFY
2002	4,421	78%	1,254	22%	5,675
2003	4,280	79%	1,166	21%	5,446
2004	4,673	79%	1,251	21%	5,924
2005	4,514	79%	1,178	21%	5,691
2006	4,437	73%	1,662	27%	6,099
2007	4,263	70%	1,854	30%	6,117
2008	4,391	75%	1,439	25%	5,830
2009	4,537	81%	1,042	19%	5,579
2010	4,402	84%	867	16%	5,269
2011	4,464	85%	797	15%	5,261
2012	5,207	96%	209	4%	5,416
2013	6,568	99.8%	15	0.2%	6,583
2014	6,354	99.9%	6	0.1%	6,359
2015	5,643	100%	0	0%	5,643
2016	5,515	100%	0	0%	5,515
2017	5,783	100%	0	0%	5,783
2018	5,806	100%	0	0%	5,806
2019	5,633	100%	0	0%	5,633
2020	5,874	100%	0	0%	5,874
2021	5,676	100%	0	0%	5,676
2022	5,495	100%	0	0%	5,495
2023	5,229	100%	0	0%	5,229
2024	5,382	100%	0	0%	5,382
2025	5,486	100%	0	0%	5,486
Average	**5,168**		**531**		**5,699**

[1] *Includes water delivered to CAWS and BHGWC*

The drought was declared at an end on April 7, 2017 after the driest four year period on record. BSMWC maintained the Water Shortage Stage 1 measures and still has them in place. Water use remained steady until 2020 when California again experienced prolonged dry conditions. On October 19, 2021 the State of California expanded the drought emergency to all 58 counties in California. BSMWC's water production has declined from 5,874 AFY in 2020 to 5,486 AFY in 2025.

4-3 Current Potable and Non-Potable Water Demands

In 2025, BSMWC's total production was 5,486 AF. The water demands based on billing data was 5,451 AF for the same time period. The water loss of 35 AF is a calculated value based on the difference between the production and billing quantities. The water demands by customer type are shown in Table 4-2. The amount of water provided to the Cal-Am and BHGWC was 954 AF and was primarily for multi-family residential use.

Table 4-2
Demands for Potable and Non-Potable Water – Actual

Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)			
Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual Water Use	
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		Level of Treatment When Delivered (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Volume (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
Single Family		Potable	1,258
Multi-Family		Potable	2,429
Commercial		Potable	635
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	131
Landscape		Potable	43
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	Sales to Cal-Am and Bellflower Home Garden Water Company	Potable	954
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	35
Other (optional)	Construction	Potable	1
Landscape	Irrigation	Non-Potable	96
		Subtotal Potable	5,486
		Subtotal Non-Potable	96
		Total	5,582
NOTES: Total volume in this table includes sales to the California American Water and Bellflower Home Garden Water Company. The volume supplied only to BSMWC meters is 4,496 AF (as shown in Submittal Table 2-1).			

4-4 Projected Potable and Non-Potable Water Demands

The projected water demands for the years 2030 through 2050 are shown in Table 4-3. The potable water demand in 2025 was 5,451 AFY or 4.9 mgd. The 2025 population is estimated at 50,474 per the DWR population tool. Therefore the water use per person is calculated to be 97 gallons per capita per day (GPCD). The projected potable water demands were determined based upon 97 GPCD and the projected population of the future year. The increase in demand is only expected to occur within the multi-family customer type. The

potable water demands are projected to reach 5,709 AFY by the year 2050. This is a modest 4.7 percent increase from 2025.

Recycled water demands are expected to increase from 96 AFY to 109 AFY.

Table 4-3
Demands for Potable and Non-Potable Water – Projected

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses of Potable, and Non-Potable Water - Projected Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)							
Use Type		Projected Water Use (Report To the Extent that Records are Available)					
May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the	Additional Description (as needed)	Level of Treatment When Delivered (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (opt) (AF)
Add additional rows as needed.							
Single Family		Potable	1,258	1,258	1,258	1,258	1,258
Multi-Family		Potable	2,472	2,516	2,559	2,602	2,645
Commercial		Potable	635	635	635	635	635
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	131	131	131	131	131
Landscape		Potable	43	43	43	43	43
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	Sales to Cal-Am and Bellflower Home Garden Water Company	Potable	954	954	954	954	954
Distribution System Water		Potable	35	35	35	35	35
Other (optional)	Construction	Potable	1	1	1	1	1
Landscape	Irrigation	Non-Potable	109	109	109	109	109
		Subtotal Potable	5,529	5,573	5,616	5,659	5,702
		Subtotal Non-Potable	109	109	109	109	109
		Total	5,638	5,682	5,725	5,768	5,811
NOTES: It is assumed that only the multi-family population and water use will increase in the future. Water loss is estimated to be about the same as 2025 for future years.							

4-5 Estimated Future Water Savings

As shown in Table 4-1, BSMWC has seen 6.6 percent reduction in production since 2020. Active and passive savings have contributed to this reduction. Active savings are those that are enacted at the local level, such as rebate programs to promote water use reduction (i.e. toilet replacement and lawn replacement programs). Passive savings are those that result from more global factors, such as increased efficiency standards of system features or new codes and ordinances that limit or reduce water. Public education has also contributed to water use reduction.

Based on the methodology used to project demand, existing savings from passive conservation measures are accounted for, but no additional passive or active water savings have been included in the demand projections. BSMWC has surpassed its water conservation goals, as described in detail in *Section 5 – SB X7-7 Baselines, Targets, and 2020 Compliance*. Because of this, BSMWC has chosen not to include estimates for future water savings in its demand projections, as noted in Table 4-4. While estimates of future water savings are not

included in the projections, BSMWC plans to continue to implement and improve upon its water conservation measures to manage demand over the planning horizon.

Table 4-4
Inclusion in Water Use Projections

Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections **Water Code Section 10631 (a), 10631 (d)(4)(A), and 10631 (d)(4)(B)**	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? (Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook) **Drop down list (y/n)**	No
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? (Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook) **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
NOTES:	

4-6 Distribution System Losses

Water suppliers are required to quantify their distribution losses using the American Water Works Association method. The physical water losses from the water distribution system and the supplier's storage facilities, up to the point of customer consumption, are defined as real losses. Apparent losses include unauthorized consumption, customer metering inaccuracies, and systematic data handling errors. The total water loss is a combination of real losses and apparent losses.

BSMWC's water loss from 2020 through 2024 is shown in Table 4-5. The table includes verification that each reporting year was submitted to the DWR Water Loss Audit Program, as well as links to the associated Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Data Submissions. The estimated water loss for 2025 is 35 AFY based on the difference between the 2025 production and billing quantities. As of the time of this report, BSMWC had not submitted a water loss audit for calendar year 2025.

BSMWC's latest water loss audit was completed for calendar year 2024. Per the validated report, the volume of water loss (apparent loss plus real loss) was 96 AF. This is 1.98 percent of the total water supplied (4,497 AF).

4-7 Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard

Retail suppliers are required to report data demonstrating progress towards the established individual system water loss standard. The Water Board calculated a 2028 water loss standard for BSMWC as 9.8 gallons per service connection per day (gpscd) for real water loss and 3.2 gpscd for apparent water loss. BSMWC met the standard for both real and apparent water loss as shown in Table 4-6.

Table 4-5
Water Loss Audit Reporting

Submittal Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A)				
Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1 R	**Reporting Period**	**Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)**	**Volume of Water Loss (AF)[1]**	**Link to WUE Data Submissions**
Report submittal status for all five years for each Public Water System as available. Add rows as needed				
	2020	Yes	55	https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/9789579093/validated%202020%20water%20audit%2Exls
	2021	Yes	38	https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/5132062613/Validated%202022%20water%20audit%2Exls
	2022	Yes	107	https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/7891416251/Bellflower%20version%206%202022%20FWAS%20v6%2E0%5Frelease%20version%2020210211%2Exlsx
	2023	Yes	75	https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/8105374991/BSWMC%5FFWAS%20v6%2E0%5F2023%5F04Nov2024%2Exlsx
	2024	Yes	96	https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/8850797355/Bellflower%20FWAS%2Dv6%2E0%2DCY2024%2Exlsx
DWR NOTES: Suppliers will provide a link to the WUEdata submittals of their Water Loss Audit Reports.				
NOTES: [1]Taken from the field "Water Losses" (a combination of apparent losses and real losses) from the AWWA worksheet.				

Table 4-6
Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard

Submittal Table 4-6 Retail: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C)										
Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System? (y/n) If no, Supplier will not complete this row.	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss			
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss			State Water Board Standard		Recent AWWA Water Loss	
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss Drop down list	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected)	Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water (AF)	Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss (AF)	Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
Add additional rows as needed.											
CA1910013	Yes	9.8	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	7,271	70	8.5	3.2	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	7,271	26	3.2
Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards											
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) for Water Loss **MUST** remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. The units reported in Submittal Table 2-3 are used in this table's calculations.											
NOTES: Data provided is from the BSMWC 2024 Water Audit and the Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards											

4-8 Water Use for Lower Income Households

A lower income household is defined as having an income below 80 percent of the area's median income (AMI), adjusted for family size. The City of Bellflower's housing needs according to the *SCAG 6th Cycle Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) Final Allocation Plan (Oct 2021 – Oct 2029)* are shown in Table 4-7.

Table 4-7
City of Bellflower Housing Needs

Type	% of AMI	Number of Units Needed	%
Very-low Income	<50% of AMI	1,015	27.2
Low Income	50-80% of AMI	488	13.1
Moderate Income	80-120%	553	14.8
Above Moderate Income	>12% of AMI	1,679	45.0
AMI = Area Median Income	**Total**	**3,735**	

Reference: SCAG 6th Cycle RHNA,Regional Council Approved Final RHNA Allocation Plan

BSMWC provides water to approximately 63.4 percent of the City's population. It is assumed that a similar distribution of and growth rate in low-income housing applies to the BSMWC service area. The projected water use of lower income households is included in the overall water use projections provided in Table 4-3.

4-9 Climate Change Considerations

The BSMWC's service area is located within the City of Bellflower which is a part of the Greater Los Angeles County (GLAC) Region. The 2013 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan [Integrated Regional Water Management Report/Plan (IRWMR), 2013], amended in 2017, was developed to define a clear vision and direction for the sustainable management of water resources in the GLAC Region over a 25 year planning horizon. The main objectives of the IRWM was to reduce the Region's reliance on imported water; comply with water quality regulations by improving the quality of urban runoff, storm water and wastewater; protect, restore, and enhance natural processes and habitats; increase watershed friendly recreational space for all communities; reduce flood risk in flood prone areas; and adapt to and mitigate against climate change vulnerabilities.

Two climate change analysis efforts that were conducted within the GLAC Region are described in the 2013 IRWM Plan:

1. Climate Change in the Los Angeles Region: Temperature modeling effort led by University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) for a partnership of the Los Angeles Regional Collaborative for Climate Action and Sustainability and the City of Los Angeles to refine climate modeling for the Greater Los Angeles area between 2041 and 2060.
2. Los Angeles Basin Storm Water Conservation Study: A partnership between the US Bureau of Reclamation and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) to refine climate change projections influenced by localized geographic differences between coastal and inland areas, as well as changes in topography. Goal is to identify potential flooding and supply effects and vulnerabilities.

A summary of the impacts and effects of climate change on the GLAC Region was summarized in the 2013 IRWM Plan as shown in Table 4-8. Per the 2013 IRWM Plan, climate change is expected to increase average temperature by at least 3.5 degrees Fahrenheit by mid-century with the number of hot days (with temperatures

greater than 95 degrees Fahrenheit) tripling at the coast. This effect is further exacerbated in the inland areas. Precipitation is expected to show little to no change over the next century. Demand is expected to decrease by 1% in gallons per capita per day due to a combination of projected temperature increases and ranges of precipitation. The sea levels are estimated to rise 5 - 24 inches by 2050 (17-66 inches by 2100) along coastal areas in Southern California. The three major imported water supplies feeding the Region are anticipated to have a delivery decrease as a result of climate change.

A list of prioritized vulnerabilities was developed by a Climate Change Subcommittee, which are shown in Table 4-9. The predicted increase in temperatures in the region will likely cause water demands to increase in the future, particularly because potable water is still used for irrigation purposes in the BSMWC's service area and recycled water use is not planned to be significantly expanded in the future.

Table 4-8
Impacts and Effects of Climate Change on GLAC Region

Impact to	Effect
Temperature Change	**Coastal LA Basin**: Increases of 3.5 to 4°F (2040-2060) **Inland LA Basin**: Increases of 4 to 4.5°F (2040-2060) **Mountains & Desert**: Increases of 4.5 to 5.5°F (2040-2060) Source: *Walton et al 2015* **Extreme Hot Days:** Number will triple in coastal areas and central Los Angeles, quadruple in San Fernando and San Gabriel Valleys (2040-2060) Source: *Sun et al 2015*
Precipitation	**Across the entire LA Basin:** Median projections show little to no change over the next century (2011-2095) Source: *LA Basin Study Task 3.1*
Demand	Decrease of 1% in gallons per capita per day due to a combination of projected temperature increases and the ranges of precipitation. Source: *LA Basin Study Task 2, Water Supply & Demand Projections*
Imported Supply	**State Water Project:** • Delivery decrease of 7-10% by 2050 • Snowpack decrease of 48-65% (2070-2099) • Delivery decrease of 21-25% by 2100 Source: *DWR 2009* **Colorado River:** • Flows to decrease by 7-9% by 2050 • Shortages to Lower Basin of: o 1 MAF over any 2-year window up to 51% of the time o 1.5 MAF over any 5-year window up to 59% of the time Source: *Reclamation 2012* **Los Angeles Aqueduct:** • Decrease in "base-of-mountain" runoff of approximately 1.7% (2040-2069) • Decrease in "base-of-mountain" runoff of approximately 5.0% (2070-2099) Source: *LADWP UWMP 2011*
Sea Level Rise (along the LA region coastline)	Rise of 5-24 inches by 2050 Rise of 17-66 inches by 2100 Source: *Grifman et al 2013*
Wildfire Risk	**Non–Santa Ana Fires:** Burned area to increase 77% (±43%) (2040-2060). This type of fire will change the most in the future and start to dominate the summer season. **Santa Ana Fires:** Burned area to increase by 64% (±76%) (2040-2060). Source: *Jin et al 2015*
Local Snowpack	Decreases of between 31-42% (2040-2060) Decreases of between 31-66% (2080-2100) Source: *Sun et al 2013*

Reference: The Greater Los Angeles County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, 2013, Table 2-7

Table 4-9
Prioritized Climate Change Vulnerability Issues

Level	Vulnerability Issue
High	• Decreased ability to meet water conservation goals • Reduced resiliency to drought • Municipal water demand would increase • Decrease in imported water supply (from impacts to Bay-Delta system) • Decrease in coastal groundwater supply • Increase in wildfire risk and erosion and sedimentation which may impact water quality, flood control, and habitat • Damage to coastal infrastructure/recreation/tourism due to sea level rise and storm surge
Medium	• Invasives can reduce water supply available, alter flood regimes, and alter wildfire regimes • Decrease in local surface water supply • Decrease in seasonal water reliability • Increase in nutrient loading and decreased Dissolved Oxygen • Decrease in dilution flows • Decrease in recreational opportunity • Increase in source control or surface water treatment • Decrease in land due to SLR • Increased impacts to habitat and flow availability for species
Low	• Agricultural water demand would decrease • Limited ability to meet higher peaks in water demand (both seasonally and annually) • Habitat water demand would increase • Damage to ecosystem/habitat due to sea level rise • Increases in inland and flash flooding • Decrease in habitat protection against coastal storms • Decrease in hydropower potential

Reference: The Greater Los Angeles County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, 2013, Table 2-8

SECTION 5
SB X7-7 BASELINES, TARGETS, AND 2020 COMPLIANCE

5-1 General

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7) required urban retail water suppliers to reduce per capita water use by 20 percent by the year 2020. To achieve this goal, retail water suppliers were required to establish a baseline daily per capita water use, calculate a 2020 Compliance Water Use Target, and meet the target by December 31, 2020. Pursuant to Water Code Section 10608.40, retail water suppliers must report their progress toward meeting their urban water use targets as part of each UWMP.

The following sections present BSMWC's baseline daily per capita water use, calculated in gallons per capita per day (GPCD), and water use targets for 2015 (Interim Water Use Target) and 2020 (Compliance Water Use Target) as required by SB X7-7. Methods for calculating the baseline and targets are presented. The Department of Water Resources (DWR) standardized SB X7-7 Verification Tables that document these calculations are included in Appendix 5-1.

Values are not recalculated in this 2025 UWMP. This section is provided to confirm BSMWC's 2020 compliance status.

5-2 Baseline Periods

Baseline water use was required to be calculated for two baseline periods, the 10- to 15-year baseline (Baseline GPCD) and the 5-year baseline (Target Confirmation). To establish Baseline GPCD, water agencies were required to select a 10- to 15- year continuous period ending between December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2010. The length of the continuous period was based on the volume of recycled water delivered in 2008. In order to use a base period longer than 10 years, the volume of recycled water delivered in 2008 had to be at least 10 percent of total water deliveries in that year. In 2008, of BSMWC's total deliveries of 5,831 AF, only 2.3 percent (132 AF) was recycled water, so the 10-year baseline period is applicable. For the Target Confirmation, a continuous five-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2007 and no later than December 31, 2010 had to be selected.

5-3 Baseline Service Area Population

In order to correctly calculate annual GPCD, water agencies were required to determine the population they served for each baseline year (in both the Baseline GPCD and the Target Confirmation periods), as well as for the 2015 compliance year. BSMWC's service area population between 1990 and 2015 was estimated using DWR's online population tool. The tool was preloaded with Census data for the years 1990, 2000, and 2010. Maps of the service area corresponding to Census years were uploaded to the tool to calculate population in those years. The total number of service connections in 1990, 1996 to 2000, 2002 to 2010, and 2015 were entered into the tool. A persons-per-connection factor for each Census year (i.e. 1990, 2000, and 2010) was calculated using the tool by dividing the total population by the number of service connections. The tool then interpolated the persons-per-connection factor for all non-Census years and multiplied the factor by the total service connections for each year to estimate population. Service connection data was unavailable for the year 2001, so population for that year was interpolated using an annual growth factor between 2000 and 2002.

The population tool was equipped to estimate the 2015 population based on an extrapolation of the person-per-connection factor calculated for 2000 to 2010. The initial results generated by the population tool for 2015 calculated a service area population for BSMWC that appeared too low, so an alternative, DWR approved method was used. Rather than using the extrapolated persons-per-connection factor, the 2010 persons-per-connection factor was multiplied by the number of service connections in 2015 to estimate population for that year.

The annual population estimates resulting from these calculations are presented in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1
Service Area Population for Baseline GPCD Calculation

Year	Population	Method of Calculation
1996	39,593	DWR Population Tool
1997	41060[1]	
1998	41,685	
1999	42,262	
2000	43,044	
2001	43,107	Interpolation
2002	43,170	DWR Population Tool
2003	43,043	
2004	43,265	
2005	48828[2]	
2006	48,722	
2007	49,207	
2008	49,077	
2009	48,782	
2010	48,694	
2015	49,140	2010 Persons-per Connection Factor

[1] In 1997, BSMWC added 109 new connections when acquiring the Bigsby Townsite Water company, causing an increase in population

[2] In 2005, BSMWC added 782 new connections when acquiring the County Water Company, causing an increase in population

5-4 Gross Water Use

Gross water use is the total volume of water entering into the distribution system with exclusions for:

- Recycled water
- Water placed into long-term storage
- Water conveyed for use by another water supplier
- Water delivered for agricultural use
- Process water

BSMWC does not have agricultural water use in its service area, does not supply a significant portion of industrial process water, and did not place any water into long-term storage during the baseline or compliance. Therefore these exclusions did not apply to the calculation of BSMWC's gross water use. Recycled water is

tracked separately from potable water and was easily excluded from gross water use. Water conveyed for use by another water supplier is tracked as a line item in annual water use reports provided to DWR. Conveyed water was also excluded from gross water use based on information available in those reports. BSMWC's gross water use for 1996 to 2010 is presented in Table 5-2. Additionally, the gross water use for the Interim Water Use Target in year 2015 is shown in the table.

Table 5-2
Gross Water Use for Baseline GPCD Calculation

Year	Gross Water Use (AFY)
1996	5,680
1997	5,788
1998	5,798
1999	5,965
2000	5,766
2001	5,613
2002	5,675
2003	5,446
2004	5,924
2005	5,691
2006	6,099
2007	6,117
2008	5,831
2009	5,579
2010	5,269
2015	4,672

5-5 Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use

The baseline period of 1996 to 2005 was selected for calculation of the Baseline GPCD. During this period the average GPCD was 120, as shown in Table 5-3. For the Target Confirmation, BSMWC selected the 5-year baseline period between 2003 and 2007 and calculated the 5-year baseline as 112 GPCD, as shown in Table 5-4. Additional details on these calculations are provided in the SB X7-7 Verification Tables included as Appendix 5-1.

Table 5-3
10-Year Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use

Base Years	Service Area Population	Gross Water Use (AFY)	Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
1996	39,593	5,680	128
1997	41,060	5,788	126
1998	41,685	5,798	124
1999	42,262	5,965	126
2000	43,044	5,766	120
2001	43,107	5,613	116
2002	43,170	5,675	117
2003	43,043	5,446	113
2004	43,265	5,924	122
2005	48,828	5,691	104
10-Year Average Baseline GPCD			**120**

Table 5-4
5-Year Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use

Base Years	Service Area Population	Gross Water Use (AFY)	Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
2003	43,043	5,446	113
2004	43,265	5,924	122
2005	48,828	5,691	104
2006	48,722	6,099	112
2007	49,207	6,117	111
5-Year Average Baseline GPCD			**112**

5-6 2015 and 2020 Target Compliance

There were four different methods to choose from when determining the Compliance Water Use Target for the year 2020:

- Method 1: Eighty percent of the water agency's Baseline GPCD
- Method 2: Based on the sum of performance standards for efficient indoor residential use, landscape water use equivalent model ordinance, and a ten percent reduction in Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Water Use from baseline CII use
- Method 3: Ninety-five percent of the Hydrologic Regional Target from the *20 x 2020 Water Conservation Plan, State of California Agency Team, 2010*
- Method 4: Savings are assumed between the baseline period and 2020 due to metering of unmetered water connections and achieving water conservation measures in three water use sectors:
    - *a.* Indoor residential
    - *b.* CII
    - *c.* Landscape water use, water loss, and other unaccounted-for water

As seen in Appendix 5-1, BSMWC chose to use Method 3 and calculated the Compliance Water Use Target as 95 percent of the South Coast Hydrologic Region target of 149. Using this method, BSMWC's Compliance Water Use Target was 142 GPCD. DWR required agencies to confirm the Compliance Water Use Target is at least five percent lower than their Target Confirmation 5-year baseline. If the calculated Compliance Water Use Target was not at least five percent lower than the 5-year baseline, then 95 percent of the 5-year baseline was used as the Compliance Water Use Target instead.

BSMWC's Target Confirmation, 5-year baseline was calculated as 112 GPCD as described in Section 5-5. Ninety-five percent of this 5-year baseline was 107 GPCD. Since a five percent reduction from the 5-year baseline was lower than the Compliance Water Use Target calculated using Method 3, 95 percent of the 5-year GPCD had to be used instead to represent the Compliance Water Use Target. Therefore, BSMWC's final Compliance Water Use Target was 107 GPCD.

The Interim Water Use Target was what GPCD needs to be achieved by 2015 and was calculated as the halfway point between the baseline GPCD and the Compliance Water Use Target. Therefore, the Interim Water Use Target was 113 GPCD. BSMWC met its Interim Water Use Target. In 2015, the gross water use was 5,643

AFY and the population was estimated at 49,140. Therefore, BSMWC's actual 2015 per capita water use was 103 GPCD which was below the Interim Water Use Target of 113 GPCD.

Table 5-5 summarizes BSMWC's baselines and targets.

Table 5-5
Baselines and Targets Summary

Submittal Table 5-1 Baselines and Targets Summary From SB X7-7 Verification Form					
Baseline Period	**Start Year ***	**End Year ***	**Average Baseline GPCD***	**Interim 2015 Target***	**Confirmed 2020 Target***
10-15 year	1996	2005	120	113	107
5 Year	2003	2007	112		
**All cells in this table should be populated manually from the supplier's SBX7-7 Verification Form and reported in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)*					
NOTES:					

5-7 2020 Compliance Daily Per Capita Water Use

The CWC mandates that retail water suppliers meet their Water Use Target by December 31, 2020. In 2020, BSMWC's gross water use was 5,874 AF for a service are population estimated at 50,441. Therefore, BSMWC's actual 2020 per capita water use was 104 GPCD which is approximately 2.8 percent below its Confirmed Water Use Target of 107 GPCD. BSMWC's compliance with the 2020 Confirmed Target is summarized in Table 5-6. No adjustments using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events were applied to the GPCD.

Table 5-6
2020 Compliance

Submittal Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress						
	Check the box if the Supplier was not an Urban Water Supplier					
☐ Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target? Drop down list	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	**Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020 See DWR NOTES below.**	
					Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form)	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
No		107	104	Yes		NA
NOTES:						

SECTION 6
WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

6-1 General

Over the past few decades, Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company (BSMWC) has relied on a combination of groundwater supplies, recycled water, and imported water purchased from the Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD). Beginning in 2013 however, BSMWC began to transition to complete reliance on local supplies through the acquisition of leased groundwater rights, pumping credits, and implementation of an ongoing rehabilitation and improvement program. As of 2015, BSMWC is no longer reliant on imported supplies (see Table 4-1). BSMWC intends to remain reliant on groundwater into the future with connections to imported supplies serving only as an emergency supply.

6-2 Purchased Water or Imported Water

BSMWC's imported water wholesaler, CBMWD, was established in 1952 to supplement groundwater supplies in southeast Los Angeles County with imported water. Two years later, CBMWD became a member agency of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) which provides the region with imported water. Today, CBMWD serves a population of about 2 million people from 24 cities and unincorporated areas in southeast Los Angeles.

MWD is a regional water wholesaler that provides water for 26 member public agencies to deliver either directly or through their sub-agencies to nearly 19 million people living in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura counties. MWD delivers supply to its member agencies from two sources, the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), which it owns and operates, and the State Water Project (SWP), owned and operated by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

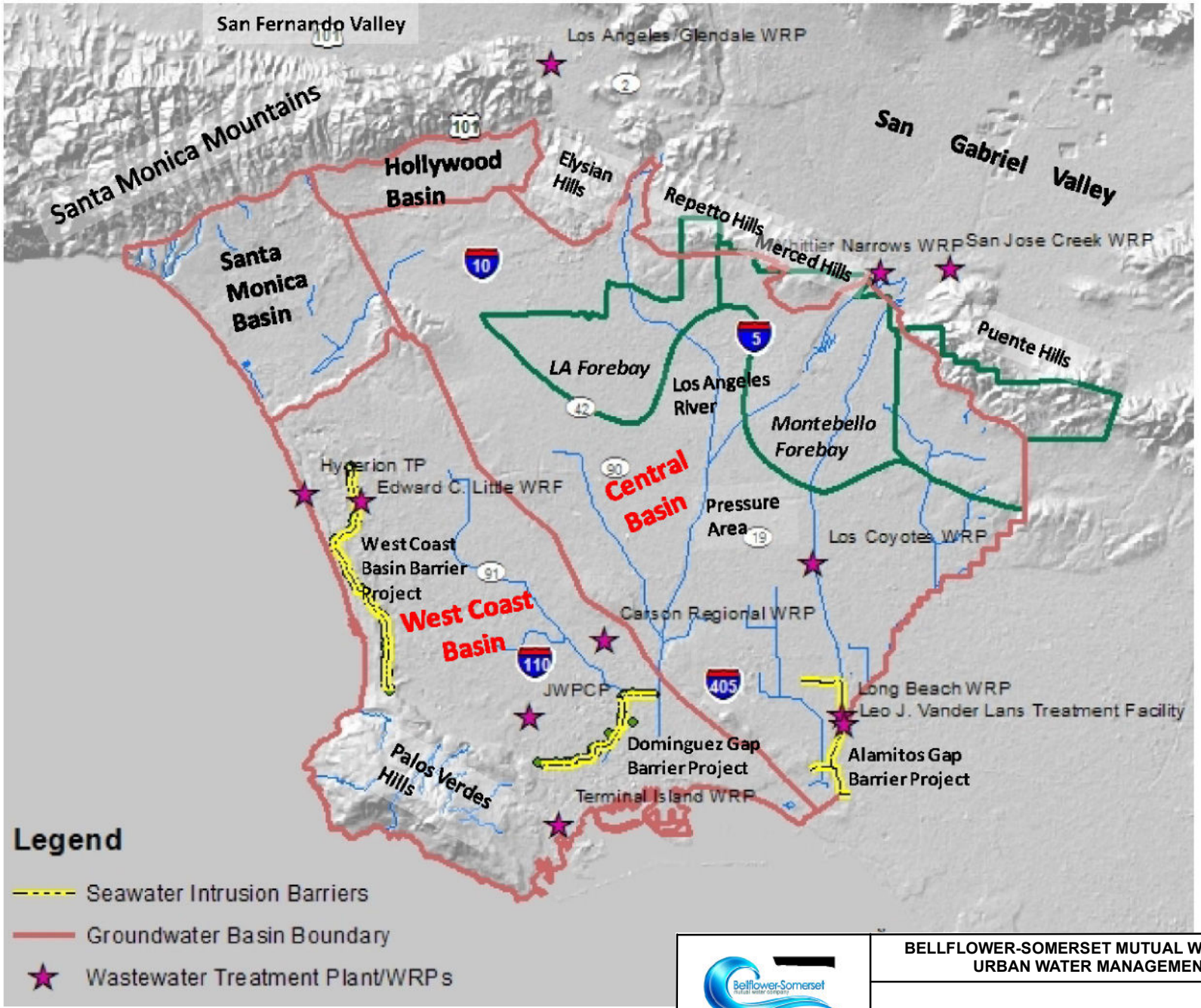
BSMWC maintains two service connections (10 cubic feet per second cfs and 20 cfs) to CBMWD's imported water system. These connections are used in the event of an emergency.

6-3 Groundwater

6-3.1 Central Basin Description

BSMWC's service area is one of 24 incorporated cities and several unincorporated communities that draw water from Central Basin which provides a substantial portion of the water supply needed by the residents, businesses, and industries in the area overlying the basin.

Central Basin is technically a large subbasin occupying the southeastern portion of the larger Coastal Plain of Los Angeles Groundwater Basin, but is managed separately, as discussed in Section 5.2.2 DWR Bulletin 118 designates the Central Basin as Groundwater Basin Number 4-11.04. The Central Basin Aquifer boundaries are shown on Figure 6-1. It is bounded by the Hollywood Basin and the Elysian, Repetto, Merced, and Puente Hills; to the east by the Los Angeles/Orange County line; and to the south and west by the Newport-Inglewood Uplift, a series of discontinuous faults and folds that form a prominent line of northwest-trending hills including the Baldwin Hills, Dominguez Hills, and Signal Hill. [WRD, 2016]



Reference: Groundwater Basins Master Plan, Water Replenishment District of Southern California, September 2016

BELLFLOWER-SOMERSET MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Central Basin Aquifer

DATE: May 2026

Figure 6-1

Throughout the Central Basin, groundwater occurs in Holocene and Pleistocene age sediments at relatively shallow depths. There are two forebays of unconfined groundwater conditions and relatively interconnected aquifers that provide recharge to the Central Basin. The Los Angeles Forebay is located where the Los Angeles River passes through the Los Angeles Narrows and enters the Central Basin. The Montebello Forebay extends southward from the Whittier Narrows where the San Gabriel River enters the Central Basin. Due to a large degree of development and paving in the Los Angeles Forebay, most recharge occurs in the Montebello Forebay.

The pressure area of the Central Basin contains many aquifers that are mostly confined, through semi-permeable aquicludes allow for some flow between aquifers.

6-3.2 Central Basin Judgment

Following the introduction of the deep-well turbine pump in 1909, groundwater extraction increased dramatically along with the population boom and growth in industry and agriculture in the Southern California area. The groundwater demand exceeded the natural replenishment of Central Basin, causing a depletion of the aquifer. Water levels decreased to such low levels that the basin was subjected to sea water intrusion.

The Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District (CWBWRD) was formed in 1959, known today as the Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD). Its objective is to replenish and maintain the groundwater basins by purchasing imported water, recharging the basins, and halting sea water intrusion. In 1962, CWBWRD filed a case in the California Superior Court to obtain title to rights to the use of groundwater, to secure judicial definition of each right as against each and every right involved, and to regulate withdrawals from the basin to protect the water supply from deteriorating. The final Judgment became effective on October 1, 1966. At that time, the Department of Water Resources was appointed the Watermaster. Since its inception, the Judgment has been amended three times. A copy of the third amended judgement can be found in Appendix 6-1 [CA, 2013].

The Judgment establishes adjudicated rights totaling 267,900 AFY but limits pumping to an Allowable Pumping Allocation (APA) of approximately 80 percent of this amount, which is equivalent to 217,367 AFY. Both amounts exceed the natural yield of the basin, and the judgment recognizes that the Water Replenishment District (WRD) artificially replenishes the basin to make up the difference. [WRD, 2016]

BSMWC's APA is set at 4,413 acre-feet per year (AFY). To provide flexibility with regard to groundwater extractions, the Judgment contains provisions, such as the following [WRD, 2025]:

- Carryover: Parties are allowed to carryover unused rights up to the greater:
  - 60% of their APA, plus (+) or minus (-) any leases with flex or 20 AF, whichever is more, less the amount of water in a Party's storage account; or
  - 20% of their APA

  This will help to meet any unforeseen water demands. Unused Exchange Pool water is carried over into the following administrative year (AY) as well.
- Storage: Parties with water rights are allowed to store water in the Basin for later extraction. Both one-year and current AY carryover can be converted into storage.
- Regional Disadvantaged Communities Incentive Program (RDCIP): 23,000 AF of storage is allocated for the use or benefit of Disadvantage Communities (DAC) within Central Basin.

- Overextractions: Parties with carryover and/or storage rights are allowed to extract up to 140% of the sum of their APA plus or minus (+/-) leased water rights.
- Allowed Pumping Allocation Transfers: Parties are able to lease and sell their pumping rights. Terms of the leases and sales vary. All leases must be made on an administrative year basis.
- Exchange Pool: Parties who have excess water can make their pumping rights available to pumpers who are without sufficient water.

A copy of the Groundwater Basins Master Plan published by the Water Replenishment District of Southern California can be found in Appendix 6-2. A copy of the 2024-2025 Watermaster Service in the Central Basin summary report can be found in Appendix 6-3.

6-3.3 Watermaster

The latest Amended Judgment was entered on December 23, 2013. This amendment allows for water rights holders to have direct input into how the Judgment is administered and enforced. It confirms the retirement of DWR as the Watermaster and mandates the creation of a new Watermaster with three separate bodies serving different functions:

1. WRD is appointed as the Administrative Body to assist the Court in the administration and enforcement of the provisions of the Judgment and fulfill the Watermaster accounting and reporting functions.
2. The Water Rights Panel is made up of seven Central Basin water rights holders. The panel enforces issues related to pumping rights within the adjudication.
3. The Storage Panel is composed of the Water Rights Panel and the WRD Board of Directors, which together review and approve storage projects within the basin.

WRD in coordination with other basin stakeholders developed a Groundwater Basins Master Plan (GBMP). The intent of the document was to provide a single reference for parties operating within and maintaining the West Coast and Central groundwater basins. It is a guide that will help stakeholders develop and assess initial concepts for additional recharge and pumping from the basins to utilize the basins fully and reduce dependence on imported water. [WRD, 2016]

6-3.4 Groundwater Levels and Monitoring

WRD tracks groundwater levels throughout the year by measuring the depth to water in monitoring wells and production wells located throughout the basin. There is automatic data-logging equipment at most of the nested monitoring wells to collect data more frequently. Pumpers in the basin also provide WRD water level data.

Monitoring of groundwater levels can help in assessing the following:

- The amount of groundwater in the basin
- The areas of recharge and discharge from the basin
- The direction the groundwater is moving in the basin
- When replenishment water is needed
- Groundwater storage changes
- Source areas and pathways for seawater intrusion
- Effectiveness of seawater barrier injection wells

In water year 2024-2025, the Central Basin and West Coast Basin (CBWCB) water levels decreased due to well below normal precipitation. The Montebello Forebay decreased just over 16 feet. The Los Angeles Forebay water levels decreased an average of 1.8 feet, Whittier Area decreased an average of 6.3 feet, and the Central Basin Pressure Area experienced an average decrease of 9.3 feet. The West Coast Basin had the least amount of change, with water levels increasing an average of 1.6 feet; however, this increase was artificially influenced by temporary reduction in refinery pumping just before the annual water level measurements were taken. Over the entire WRD service area, water levels decreased and average of 3.9 feet. This lead to an overall decrease in groundwater storage of 80,900 AF. [WRD, 2026a]

WRD will continue to replenish with recycled water and continue to monitor groundwater levels in the CBWCB. It is anticipated that there will continue to be sufficient supplies of safe and reliable groundwater to meet the demands of the pumpers in the service area in the ensuing years. [WRD, 2026a]

6-3.5 Groundwater Recharge and Reliability

Natural replenishment of groundwater in the Central Basin occurs largely from surface flow and underflow through Whittier Narrows from the San Gabriel Valley. Intentional replenishment of groundwater is accomplished by capturing and spreading river water at the Rio Hondo and the San Gabriel River Coastal Spreading Grounds in the Montebello Forebay. Historically, sources of replenishment water are local storm runoff, local dry-weather urban runoff, imported water purchased from MWD, and recycled water purchased from the Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD). The sources and quantities of water spread to replenish the groundwater for the 2023-2024 AY and 2024-2025 AY are shown in Table 6-1. WRD purchased zero imported water for spreading for the sixth consecutive year. [WRD, 2025] WRD became completely locally sustainable in 2019 due to the completion of the Albert Robles Center for Water Recycling and Environmental Learning (ARC), located in the City of Pico Rivera. Water from the LACSD San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant (SJCWRP) is diverted to the ARC for further treatment. Approximately 13,000 AF (4.23 billion gallons) of tertiary treated water (recycled) is treated annually to near-distilled levels through an advanced water treatment facility. Together, with another 14,000 AF (4.6 billion gallons) of recycled water, WRD delivers 27,000 AF of water to the San Gabriel Coastal Spreading Grounds where it percolates into the Central Basin.

Table 6-1
Central Basin Groundwater Recharge Supply Summary

Supply Source	2023-2024 (AFY)	2024-2025 (AFY)
Local Runoff	146,060	29,360
MWD Untreated Tier 1 Water Purchased by WRD	0	0
Make-Up Water from Upper San Gabriel Basin	0	0
Recycled Water		
Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant	8,278	8,693
San Jose Water Reclmation Plant	33,268	43,871
Pomona Water Reclamation Plant	2,931	2,890
Advanced Treated Water		
Albert Robles Center Advanced Water Treatment Plant	7,722	10,124
Total	**198,259**	**94,938**

Source: Watermaster Service in the Central Basin – Los Angeles County, July 1, 2024 - June 30, 2025

6-3.6 Groundwater Quality

WRD publishes an annual Regional Groundwater Monitoring Report for the Central and West Coast Basins. Per the March 2026 report, the groundwater quality in Central Basin "remains very good, with only some areas facing poor water quality from natural or anthropogenic sources that WRD staff continue to monitor closely to

evaluate increasing or decreasing trends." In order to make this assessment, WRD collected over 600 water samples from its monitoring well network and analyzed them for more than 100 water quality constituents to produce over 60,000 data points to help track the water quality in the CBWCB [WRD, 2026b]

WRD used 13 key nested monitoring wells to track salt and nutrient water quality trends throughout the District and in the most critical areas of the basins, including areas near groundwater recharge projects that utilize recycled water. Overall, salt and nutrient concentrations in groundwater are "generally stable, and although a few individual well zones show increasing trends, a comparable number show decreasing trends."

Beginning in water year 2018-2019 and ending in water year 2019-2020, WRD completed a District-wide assessment for the presence of polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) constituents in WRD nested monitoring wells and production wells. Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) detections in Central Basin are generally restricted to the vicinity of the Montebello Forebay. They occur within the Montebello Forebay, immediately adjacent and to its west, as well as downgradient along the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers. BSMWC is in the process of implementing PFAS treatment at four wells since the last UWMP was developed. Currently, Leahy Well and the High Capacity Well all have PFAS treatment facilities and the product water meets the State and Federal regulations. PFAS treatment for Well 944 and Well 955 are under construction and will be completed within 1 to 1-1/2 years.

Sea water intrusion in the Alamitos Gap near the mouth of the San Gabriel River poses a threat to the groundwater in the basin. The Alamitos Gap Barrier Project (see Figure 6-1), operated by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW), is made up of 43 injection wells that are designed to prevent sea water intrusion into the basin by creating a groundwater pressure ridge. The project also includes 220 observation wells used to monitor groundwater levels and quality.

6-3.7 Groundwater Pumping

BSMWC owns 4,413 AF of annual adjudicated pumping rights to groundwater in the Central Basin. Additional water rights are typically leased or purchased from other entities to increase the pumping allocation available to BSMWC.

BSMWC owns and operates seven (5) active and (1) standby groundwater wells that pump from the Central Basin into the distribution system. Additionally, BSMWC operates Cal-Am's high capacity well (HCW). The Agreement for Collaborative Water System Operation between Cal-Am and BSMWC is provided in Appendix 6-3. The agreement establishes coordinated operations of the Leahy Well and Cal-Am's HCW, meter operation, transmission of water through BSMWC's system to Cal-Am's system, water quality sampling responsibilities, division of chemical and electrical costs between agencies and terms of payment of service charges.

The maximum instantaneous production rate for the combination of all the BSMWC owned wells is approximately 5,725 gallons per minute (gpm) with an additional 2,700 gpm of capacity through the HCW. The total capacity allows BSMWC to be completely reliant on local supplies. BSMWC plans to continue to refurbish and improve production at older wells and construct new wells to increase total pumping capacity and improve efficiency and reliability.

The 2013 Judgment permits parties holding water rights to store water in the Central Basin to meet future water demand. BSMWC has since been able to defer pumping in years with ample supply and carry over those rights into years when less supply is available. The total volume of groundwater pumped by BSMWC in each year from 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 6-2. Average production over this time period was equal to 4,864 AFY.

Table 6-2
Groundwater Volume Pumped

Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped							
☐	Check the box if the Supplier does not pump groundwater.						
☐	Check the box if all or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated.						
Groundwater Type **Drop Down List** May use each category multiple	Water Type (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	Location or Basin Name	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Coastal Plain of Los Angeles Basin - Central Subbasin (DWR4-11.04)	5,148	4,885	4,668	4,698	4,922
		Total	5,148	4,885	4,668	4,698	4,922

NOTES: Groundwater production data are sourced from the Central Basin Watermaster reports for FY 2020-2021 through FY 2024-2025. All values are presented on a fiscal year basis, consistent with Watermaster reporting.

6-4 Local Surface Water

BSMWC does not use self-supplied local surface water as part of its water supply and has no plans to do so as of the development of this UWMP.

6-5 Stormwater

Beneficial reuse of storm water includes blending with other water supplies for groundwater recharge, redirecting it into constructed wetlands or landscaping, and diverting it to a treatment facility for subsequent reuse. BSMWC currently does not divert storm water for beneficial reuse and has no plans to do so as of the development of this UWMP.

6-6 Wastewater and Recycled Water

6-6.1 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

The wastewater collection system for the entire City of Bellflower is managed by County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (LACDPW). In total, LACDPW operates and maintains over 4,600 miles of sewer lines for 39 cities throughout the County of Los Angeles.

Wastewater collected in BSMWC's service area by LACDPW is diverted for treatment to the LACSD's Los Coyotes WRP, located in the City of Cerritos. The Los Coyotes WRP serves a population of approximately 370,000 people with a capacity to treat 37.5 million gallons per day (MGD) through primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment processes. Approximately 6 MGD of tertiary treated water is produced at Los Coyotes WRP for beneficial reuse. Reuse includes landscape irrigation of schools, golf courses, parks, nurseries, and greenbelts; and industrial use at local companies for carpet dying and concrete mixing. Treated water that is not reused is disposed of via an outfall to the San Gabriel River, outside BSMWC's service area.

LACSD calculates a per capita wastewater generation rate (GPCD) for its service areas. The latest estimate was developed in 2025. The per capita wastewater generation rate for the BSMWC area is 65.3 GPCD. This factor was then multiplied by the total BSMWC service area population in 2025 (50,474) and converted to an annual volume in AF (3,691 AFY) as the estimated annual wastewater generated in the BSMWC service area.

All wastewater treatment and discharge occurs outside of BSMWC's service area, as shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3
Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2025

Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2025				
Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? OPTIONAL **Drop Down List**	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (AF)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? **Drop Down List**
Add additional rows as needed				
County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	Estimated	3,691	Los Coyotes WRP, Place ID 238646	No
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP		3,691		
NOTES:				

Table 6-4
Wastewater Treatment and Discharge within Service Area in 2025

Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area in 2025 Water Code Section 10633(a)	
☑	**Check the box if no wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area.** Proceed to the next table.

6-6.2 Recycled Water System and Coordination

Tertiary treated wastewater produced at the Los Coyotes WRP is made available for beneficial reuse within BSMWC's service area by CBMWD, who purchases recycled water supplies from LACSD for use throughout the Central Basin area. CBMWD developed a regional recycling program comprising two interconnected distribution systems with a total of 80 miles of pipeline. The combined projects, known as the Central Basin Water Recycling Program, allows CBMWD to deliver approximately 4,500 AFY to 5,500 AFY of recycled water. Recycled water distributed through CBMWD's system comes from both LACSD's Los Coyotes and San Jose Creek WRPs.

BSMWC does not own nor operate any recycled water facilities. Within BSMWC's service area, CBMWD owns the recycled water system, Inframark operates and manages the pipelines, and BSMWC reads the meters and bills the customers for the recycled water deliveries. BSMWC first partnered with CBMWD to distribute recycled water in 1992, serving two connections in the BSMWC service area. As of 2025, BSMWC has eight recycled water connections that serve two customers: the City of Bellflower and Bellflower Unified School District.

As part of the development of this UWMP, BSMWC coordinated with relevant recycled water agencies as required by CWC §10633. BSMWC coordinated with CBMWD about the availability of recycled water through 2050. BSMWC also sent notices of preparation to LACSD, CBMWD, and LACDPW to inform these agencies that the 2025 UWMP was being prepared and that participation in the development of the plan was welcome, as described in *Section 2 – Plan Preparation.*

6-6.3 Recycled Water Beneficial Uses

All of the recycled water distributed within BSMWC's service area is used for landscape irrigation for bike trails, medians, park areas, and a school. BSMWC anticipates adding approximately 109 AF of demand in the future. Future recycled water use, as shown in Table 6-5, was projected based on the average use between 2016 and

2025. The volume of Potential recycled water use of 137 AF is based on the highest volume of reclaimed water provided in BSMWC recorded in the 2015-2016 water year. Recycled water use is not expected to increase significantly within the planning horizon.

BSMWC's 2020 UWMP projected recycled water use in 2025 to be 125 AF. Actual recycled water use in 2025 was 96 AF. The lower recycled water use may be due to the wet rain years that were experienced in Southern California in 2022-2023 and 2023-2024. A comparison between BSMWC's 2020 UWMP projection to the 2025 actual use is shown in Table 6-6.

Table 6-5
Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses within Service Area

Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area										
Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled			Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County							
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution			Liberty Water and Central Basin Municipal Water District							
Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (volume) Include units			None							
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :			Not Applicable							
Use Type **Drop down list**	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	Additional Information (as needed)	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (opt) (AF)	**Potential Recycled Water Use** Volume	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses)	Non-Potable	Parks and Schools	96	109	109	109	109	109	137	P. 6-8 to 6-10
		Total	96	109	109	109	109	109	137	
NOTES: Demand is for total service area. Future projections are based on average use between 2016-2025. The average is used because the recycled water use has been declining. Historically, BSMWC provided 137 AF of reclaimed water in 2015-2016 (water year) and therefore it is known that this volume can be provided.										

Table 6-6
2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual

Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual **Water Code Section 10633 (e)**		
Use Type Drop Down list	2020 Projection for 2025 (AF)	2025 Actual Use (AF)
Add additional rows as needed		
Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses)	125	96
Total	125	96
NOTES:		

6-6.4 Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

Given that nearly all of the water now supplied by BSMWC is from relatively inexpensive local groundwater, recycled water is not a cost effective water supply for BSMWC. The investments made by BSMWC to successfully offset more expensive, and less reliable imported supplies with groundwater make it difficult to justify further investments in more costly recycled water supply. Therefore, BSMWC does not plan to increase recycled water sales, but will continue to maintain existing connections.

Table 6-7
Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use

Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use Water Code Section 10633 (f)	
☑	Check the box if the Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.
P. 6-9 to 6-10	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP
NOTES:	

6-7 Desalinated Water Opportunities

Desalinated water is not considered a viable water supply source within the 2050 planning horizon. BSMWC is not located on the coast nor does the agency have rights to a brackish water supply source. The procurement of land on which to build a desalination plant, the planning, permitting and construction of the plant, and the transportation of the water from the coast would be cost prohibitive for BSMWC at this time. BSMWC would consider purchasing desalinated water if regional supplies became available and were cost effective for the agency.

6-8 Exchanges or Transfers

Historically, BSMWC has leased water rights from other rights holders in the Central Basin to satisfy demand. The 2013 Judgment expanded the potential for exchanges and transfers within Central Basin by permitting parties holding water rights to store water and to transfer those stored rights to another party in the Judgment. In the future, BSMWC may be able to exchange or lease water rights within Central Basin through short- or long-term water rights transfers. If BSMWC enters into an agreement with another rights holder for the exchange or transfer of water rights, the agreement is sent to the Watermaster for approval and filing. In the past, BSMWC has leased water from the following agencies:

- California American Water (formerly City of Bellflower)
- Puente Basin Water Agency
- San Gabriel Valley Water Company
- Montebello Land and Water Company

6-9 Future Water Projects

BSMWC plans to maintain the reliable production of groundwater supplies by refurbishing and improving existing wells. There is one future well project planned as shown in Table 6-8. This project involves redevelopment of Well 955. The existing BSMWC office location at the Well 955 site will be located to a new office and warehouse facility, after which a larger capacity (~2,500 gpm) well will be constructed at the Well 955 site. With permitting and construction, this project is anticipated to be implemented within approximately five years. The increased capacity of Well 955 after redevelopment would decrease the need to use Cal-Am's HCW.

In addition, BSMWC is implementing PFAS treatment systems to maintain water quality and regulatory compliance. Treatment systems for PFAS are currently under construction at Well 944 and Well 955. While only one well is being expanded in capacity, these treatment systems will support reliable use of existing groundwater supplies.

Table 6-8
Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs **Water Code Section 10631 (f)**							
P. 6-10 to 6-11	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP						
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Additional Description (as needed)	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) **Drop Down list**	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type **Drop Down List**	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (This may be a range)
	Drop Down List (yes/no)	If Yes, Supplier Name					(AF)
Add additional rows as needed							
Well 955	No		Planning Phase	Potable	2030	All Year Types	2,500
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES: BSMWC's goal is to have enough groundwater pumping capacity so that they do not have to rely on leases from the California American Water and the pumping capacity of the High Capacity Well that is owned by California Amreican Water.							

6-10 Climate Change Effects

It was stated in the 2013 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan that precipitation in the Greater Los Angeles County (GLAC) Region is expected to show little to no change over the next century. Historically, rainfall in Southern California and the BSMWC service area is unpredictable from year to year as shown in Table 3-2. There can be dry drought conditions one year and then the next wet season can result in rainfall that is more than double the average. As shown in Table 6-1, the amount of local runoff contributing to the replenishment of the Central Basin in 2024-2025 was 29,360 AF, down from 146,060 AF in the previous year. This contribution is highly dependent on the amount of seasonal rainfall. Fortunately, WRD took the initiative and completed the construction of the ARC so that 21,000 AFY of advanced treated water can be used to replenish the Central Basin. This has ended WRD's reliance on imported water for groundwater replenishment as well as significantly reducing the need for local runoff for replenishment. Therefore, the effect of climate change on the supply is not expected to be significant over the 25-year planning horizon.

6-11 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

Between 2013 and 2015, BSMWC transitioned from being partially reliant on imported water supplies to only using groundwater pumped from the Central Basin and recycled from CBMWD. This transition occurred through leasing additional pumping rights, purchasing Central Basin groundwater pumped from the Cal-Am's HCW to augment BSMWC's own adjudicated pumping rights, and through the rehabilitation of older wells to increase

pumping capacity. BSMWC anticipates meeting all future demand by maintaining current groundwater rights and recycled water purchases. Should leased rights become unavailable, or a change in groundwater availability due to infrastructure or contamination problems occur, BSMWC would reactivate connections to imported supplies through CBMWD. Since BSMWC does not anticipate needing imported water in normal years, imported supplies are not included here, but are described in *Section 7 – Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment.*

BSMWC's current supplies are summarized in Table 6-9. As mentioned in Section 6-6, BSMWC does not anticipate increasing recycled use in its service area due to it not being cost effective. Projections for groundwater pumped from BSMWC's wells assume groundwater is available at least up to BSMWC's own pumping right of 4,413 AFY. All additional supply to meet demand will be provided through purchases of Central Basin groundwater from Cal-Am and/or other agencies.

Table 6-9
Water Supplies – 2025 Actual

Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — 2025 Actual **Water Code Section 10631 (b)**				
Water Supply		**2025**		
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	**Water Type** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) **Drop Down list**	**Actual Volume**	**Total Entitlement** (OPTIONAL) See "DWR Notes" below
			(AF)	(AF)
Add additional rules as needed				
Groundwater (not desalinated)	BSMWC APA in Central Basin	Potable	4,922	4,413
Recycled Water	CBMWD	Non-Potable	96	
		Subtotal Potable	4,922	4,413
		Subtotal Non-Potable	96	0
		Total	5,018	4,413
NOTES: BSMWC has an allowable Pumping Allocation (APA) from Central Groundwater Basin of 4,413 AFY.				

In order to determine the "reasonable available volume" of water for future years, historical groundwater rights, average annual carryover and storage was evaluated as shown in Table 6-10. The data in Table 6-10 was extracted from the annual reports published by WRD, the Central Basin Watermaster. BSMWC's existing APA is 4,413 AF. The average carryover of water rights over the past 25 years is 1,461 AF. BSMWC has also purchased 1,000 AF of storage.

The reasonably available volume for 2030 through 2050 is estimated as follows:

Reasonably Available Volume = 4,413 AF (APA)
+ 1,461 AF (Average Carryover)
+ 1,000 AF (Storage)
= 6,874 AF

Storage is not included in the reasonably available volume, assuming it is reserved for emergency purposes. BSMWC's supply projections are provided in Table 6-11.

Table 6-10
Historical Groundwater Rights, Leases, and Carryover

Fiscal Year	Allowable Pumping Allocation (AF)	Net Carryover from Previous Year (AF)	Leases with Flex (AF)	Leases w/o Flex (AF)	Storage (AF)	Total Groundwater Rights (AF)	Amount Pumped (AF)	Balance (AF)	Total Carryover (AF)
2001-2002	4,313	637	97	101		5,148	4,486	662	662
2002-2003	4,313	662	97			5,072	4,033	1,039	882
2003-2004	4,313	882	347	12		5,554	4,820	734	734
2004-2005	4,313	734	97	312		5,456	4,599	857	857
2005-2006	4,313	857	130	12		5,312	4,401	911	889
2006-2007	4,313	889	210			5,411	4,481	931	905
2007-2008	4,313	905	-100			5,117	4,265	852	843
2008-2009	4,313	843	147	12		5,314	4,452	862	862
2009-2010	4,313	862	139			5,314	4,447	867	867
2010-2011	4,313	867	206			5,386	4,525	861	861
2011-2012	4,313	861	306	-50		5,430	4,510	920	920
2012-2013	4,313	920	1,862			7,095	5,915	1,180	1,180
2013-2014	4,313	1,180	900	940		7,333	5,808	1,525	1,525
2014-2015	4,313	1,525	850	670		7,358	5,368	1,991	1,991
2015-2016	4,413	1,991	680			7,084	4,804	2,280	2,280
2016-2017	4,413	2,280	680	555		7,927	4,960	2,968	2,968
2017-2018	4,413	1,968	680	195	1,000	8,256	5,243	3,013	2,013
2018-2019	4,413	2,013	680	250	1,000	8,356	5,066	3,290	2,056
2019-2020	4,413	2,056	680		1,000	8,149	5,055	3,094	2,056
2020-2021	4,413	2,056	680		1,000	8,149	5,148	3,000	2,000
2021-2022	4,413	2,000	680		1,000	8,093	4,885	3,208	2,056
2022-2023	4,413	2,056	680		1,000	8,149	4,668	3,481	2,056
2023-2024	4,413	2,056	680		1,000	8,149	4,698	3,451	2,056
2024-2025	4,413	2,056	0		1,000	7,469	4,922	2,547	1,547
					Minimum	**5,072**	**4,033**	**662**	**662**
					Average	**6,670**	**4,815**	**1,855**	**1,461**
					Maximum	**8,356**	**5,915**	**3,481**	**2,968**

Reference: Annual Reports - "Watermaster Service in the Central Basin - Los Angeles County"

Table 6-11
Water Supplies – Projected

Water Supply			Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)									
			2030		2035		2040		2045		2050 (opt)	
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Detail on Water Supply	**Water Type** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) **Drop Down list**	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See "DWR Notes"	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See "DWR Notes"	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See "DWR Notes"	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See "DWR Notes"	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See "DWR Notes"
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Add additional rows as needed												
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Coastal Plain of Los Angeles Basin - Central Subbasin (DWR4-11.04)	Potable	6,874	4,413	6,874	4,413	6,874	4,413	6,874	4,413	6,874	4,413
Recycled Water	CBMWD	Non-Potable	137		137		137		137		137	
		Subtotal Potable	6,874	4,413	6,874	4,413	6,874	4,413	6,874	4,413	6,874	4,413
		Subtotal Non-Potable	137	0	137	0	137	0	137	0	137	0
		Total	7,011	4,413	7,011	4,413	7,011	4,413	7,011	4,413	7,011	4,413

NOTES: Reasonably Available Volume for Groundwater = Central Basin APA (4,413 AF) + average carryover in the last 25 years (1,461 AF) + available storage (1,000 AF). Recycled Water is provided by CBMWD.

6-12 Energy Intensity

BSMWC does not currently operate any treatment facilities. Water is distributed from wells, one reservoir, and one booster pump station. Electric billing data was compiled for 2025 and is shown in Table 6-12 along with the water use for the same time period. The energy intensity is calculated to be 1,436 kWh/MG.

Table 6-12
Energy Reporting – Total Utility Approach

Optional Submittal Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - SINGLE DELIVERY				
Water Delivery Product drop down list		**Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control**		
Start Date of Reporting Period	1/1/2025	**Sum of All Water Management Processes**	**Non-Consequential Hydropower**	
End Date of Reporting Period	12/30/2025			
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No			
Units of Measure for Water	(AF)	**Total Utility**	**Hydropower**	**Net Utility**
Volume of Water Entering Process		5,486	-	5,486
Energy Consumed (kWh)		2,567,745	-	2,567,745
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		1,436	-	1,436
NOTES:				

SECTION 7

WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY AND DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

7-1 Introduction

CWC §10635 requires every urban water supplier to include as part of the UWMP an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. The supply and demand assessment is a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the long-term projected water use over the next 20 years, in five year increments for a normal, single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive years.

Urban water suppliers are also required to include a Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) for its water service to its customers as a part of information considered in developing the demand management measure and water supply projects and programs. The DRA includes the following:

1. A description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions
2. A determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.
3. A comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.
4. Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria

7-2 Water Service Reliability Assessment

7-2.1 Constraints on Water Sources

Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company (BSMWC) is currently, and plans to remain completely dependent on groundwater from the Central Basin for all potable supply. For this reason, groundwater supply reliability is the most important consideration for BSMWC's overall supply reliability. In the future, BSMWC may again become reliant on imported water should unforeseen factors impact the availability of groundwater supplies. Therefore, the reliability of imported supplies should also be considered. In addition to potable supplies, BSMWC's supply portfolio includes a small quantity of recycled water. Although this quantity is small in relation to total supplies, the reliability of this resource is also considered.

7-2.1.1 Groundwater Supplies

Groundwater supplies come from Central Basin which was adjudicated in 1965 due to declining water levels. In the years following adjudication, groundwater levels rebounded and have been maintained by active recharge and annual limits to groundwater pumping by each party to the adjudication. The Central Basin Watermaster is tasked with ensuring compliance with the Judgment and preventing future overdraft conditions.

Groundwater elevation and quality in Central Basin have been monitored by the WRD for over 65 years. Monitoring data is compiled into annual reports, providing a comprehensive overview of the status of the basin. The most recently produced annual report is the *Regional Groundwater Monitoring Report, Water Year 2024-2025*.

In water year 2024-2025, the Central Basin and West Coast Basin (CBWCB) water levels decreased due to well below normal precipitation. The Montebello Forebay decreased just over 16 feet. The Los Angeles Forebay water levels decreased an average of 1.8 feet, Whittier Area decreased an average of 6.3 feet, and the Central Basin Pressure Area experienced an average decrease of 9.3 feet. The West Coast Basin had the least amount of change, with water levels increasing an average of 1.6 feet; however, this increase was artificially influenced by temporary reduction in refinery pumping just before the annual water level measurements were taken. Over the entire WRD service area, water levels decreased and average of 3.9 feet. This lead to an overall decrease in groundwater storage of 80,900 AF. [WRD, 2026a]

In addition to monitoring, the Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD) replenishes the Central Basin with a combination of local storm water and recycled water. The completion of the Albert Robles Center for Water Recycling and Environmental Learning (ARC) in 2019 enabled WRD to be completely locally sustainable, eliminating imported water as a source of replenishment. BSMWC does not anticipate that legal or quantity issues will constrain the groundwater supply in the future.

WRD reports the groundwater quality in Central Basin "remains very good, with only some areas facing poor water quality from natural or anthropogenic sources that WRD staff continue to monitor closely to evaluate increasing or decreasing trends". Overall, salt and nutrient concentrations in groundwater are "generally stable, and although a few individual well zones show increasing trends, a comparable number show decreasing trends." [WRD, 2026b]

Beginning in water year 2018-2019 and ending in water year 2019-2020, WRD completed a District-wide assessment for the presence of polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) constituents in WRD nested monitoring wells and production wells. Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) detections in Central Basin are generally restricted to the vicinity of the Montebello Forebay. They occur within the Montebello Forebay, immediately adjacent and to its west, as well as downgradient along the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers. [WRD, 2026b] BSMWC is in the process of implementing PFAS treatment at four wells since the last UWMP was developed. Currently, Leahy Well and the High Capacity Well all have PFAS treatment facilities and the product water meets the State and Federal regulations. PFAS treatment for Well 944 and Well 955 are under construction and will be completed within 1 to 1-1/2 years. Groundwater quality is not expected to constrain supply reliability in the future.

The BSMWC 2024 Consumer Confidence Report is provided in Appendix 7-1. All substances found were at concentrations below the maximum contaminant level (MCL), public health goals (PHG), and maximum contaminant level goals (MCLG) established by the California and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and California State Water Board.

Sea water intrusion in the Alamitos Gap near the mouth of the San Gabriel River poses a threat to the groundwater in the basin. The Alamitos Gap Barrier Project, operated by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LADPW), is made up of 43 injection wells that are designed to prevent sea water intrusion into the basin by creating a groundwater pressure ridge. The project also includes 220 observation wells used to monitor groundwater levels and quality.

7-2.1.2 Imported Supplies

BSMWC has historically received a portion of its water supplies through Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD), who imports water through its wholesale agency, Metropolitan Water District (MWD). As of 2015, BSMWC no longer relies on imported water from CBMWD to meet demands, but imported water service connections to CBMWD will continue to be maintained as a back-up water supply source. Imported water

reliability may not be as important for BSMWC in a normal water year but could be significant if unforeseen circumstances render BSMWC's groundwater supplies inaccessible.

Water imported by MWD comes from two main sources, the SWP and the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA). In the development of the 2020 Integrated Resources Plan (IRP), MWD conducted scenario planning and thoroughly analyzed four potential future scenarios. In the scenarios, demands on imported MWD supplies varied due to different weather and demographic patterns, among other factors. Supplies also varied due to reasons such as climate change severity and regulatory impacts. Potential water shortages emerged, particularly for a large portion of MWD's service area that is vulnerable to Northern California drought and regulatory restrictions. MWD has limited capacity to move Colorado River water to northern portions of the service area served by the SWP, therefore ensuring water reliability to the SWP Dependent Areas is challenging. The SWP Dependent Areas include the City of Burbank, Calleguas MWD, Eastern MWD, Inland Empire Utility Agency, Las Virgenes MWD, City of Los Angeles, City of San Fernando, Three Valleys MWD, Upper San Gabriel Valley MWD, and Western MWD. [MWD, 2022] Fortunately, BSMWC and the Central Basin service area are not a part of the identified SWP Dependent Area.

MWD's has built reliability into their system by creating the ability to store capacity in wet years for use in dry years and by diversifying supply sources across multiple watersheds. And because the supplies come from three geographically distinct regions – Northern California, the Colorado River and local resources – a dry year in one region can be offset by the other two regions. Supplies from the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) are less susceptible to volatility from year-to-year hydrologic conditions than MWD's core supplies from the SWP. However, all of the region's imported supplies face significant threats from various drivers of uncertainty, including climate change. [MWD, 2022]

The 2020 IRP identified potential water shortages. Only a future with low demands and stable imported supplies would allow Southern California to avoid a shortage without additional water supply and system reliability investments. The completion of the 2020 IRP launches MWD into what is termed the "One Water Implementation" phase which will involve extensive collaboration among MWD and its member agencies to develop an adaptive management strategy to approach regional problems and resource needs. [MWD, 2022]

Based on the analysis provided in MWD's 2020 IRP and the fact that BSMWC does not anticipate utilizing imported supplies except in an emergency situation, BSMWC does not anticipate that imported water will constrain supply reliability in the future.

Quality of imported water supplies is not expected to impact supply reliability for BSMWC. Imported water comes from the Bay-Delta system through the SWP and from the Colorado River through the CRA. Water imported through the SWP is generally of high water quality, with total dissolved solids (TDS) concentrations averaging 325 mg/L. Potential water quality concerns for SWP water include total organic carbon (TOC), bromide, and salinity. TOCs and bromides present the greatest water quality concern for the SWP because they cause operational constraints and require additional treatment at MWD facilities. The most significant concern for supplies from the Colorado River is salinity. Water imported through the CRA has much higher salinity than from the SWP, averaging 630 mg/L. SWP water is typically blended with CRA water to reduce the overall salinity of imported water delivered through MWD and its member agencies.

7-2.1.3 Recycled Water Supplies

BSMWC receives recycled water from CBMWD for a limited number of connections. BSMWC does not plan to increase recycled water use in its service area but rather maintain existing connections. Recycled water exhibits less variability than other supply sources and it is dependent on wastewater generation and not precipitation or other climatological factors. As recycled water is not limited by hydrologic variation, it is

considered a nearly 100 percent reliable, drought resistant supply. Typical water quality concerns for recycled water including salinity, nutrients, pharmaceuticals and personal care products. Water quality issues with recycled water are less significant than other sources that are used for potable purposes. All recycled water distributed in BSMWC's service area is treated to tertiary standards and is not expected to impact utilization of this water supply for non-potable uses in the future.

7-2.2 Year Type Characterization

BSMWC has transitioned to being completely reliant on groundwater to meet potable water demands in its service area and anticipates using groundwater as its sole potable supply source into the foreseeable future. For purposes of reliability planning, hydrologic impacts to local groundwater (the main supply source) are considered. Since groundwater supply is partially dependent on local runoff as shown in Table 6-1, rainfall data was analyzed to determine the average, single dry, and 5-consecutive year drought periods.

Historical rainfall data from water year 2000-2001 through 2023-2024 is shown in Table 7-1. The average rainfall is 11.76 inches. Water year 2007-2008 experienced 10.90 inches of rainfall, which is the closest to the historical average and therefore considered an "average" year. Water year 2006-2007 experienced 2.58 inches of rainfall, which was the minimum amount and therefore considered the "single dry" year. The 5-consecutive year drought is defined as the driest 5-year historical sequence experienced. Water year 2011-2012 through 2015-2016 is considered the "5-consecutive year drought" period with the lowest amount of total rainfall (33.24 inches) over 5 years.

The basis of water year data used for the water service reliability assessment is provided in Table 7-2. Based on the historical rainfall data shown in Table 7-1, BSMWC selected 2007-2008 as the "average" year, 2006-2007 as the "single dry" year, and 2011-2012 through 2015-2016 as the "5-consecutive year drought" period.

Table 7-1
Rainfall Data

Water Year (Oct. 1-Sept. 30)	Total Rainfall (in)	% of Average Rainfall	5-Year Total Rainfall (in)	Year Type
2000-2001	15.67 [1]	133%		
2001-2002	4.08 [1]	35%		
2002-2003	15.33 [1]	130%		
2003-2004	6.69 [1]	57%		
2004-2005	28.00 [1]	238%	69.77	
2005-2006	9.28 [1]	79%	63.38	
2006-2007	2.58 [2]	22%	61.88	Single Dry
2007-2008	10.90 [2]	93%	57.45	Average
2008-2009	9.44 [2]	80%	60.20	
2009-2010	15.66 [2]	133%	47.86	
2010-2011	18.80 [2]	160%	57.38	
2011-2012	7.59 [2]	65%	62.39	5-Consecutive Year Drought
2012-2013	6.69 [2]	57%	58.18	
2013-2014	4.62 [2]	39%	53.36	
2014-2015	9.35 [2]	80%	47.05	
2015-2016	4.99 [2]	42%	33.24	
2016-2017	20.10 [2]	171%	45.75	
2017-2018	3.53 [2]	30%	42.59	
2018-2019	17.63 [2]	150%	55.60	
2019-2020	14.21 [2]	121%	60.46	
2020-2021	4.56 [2]	39%	60.03	
2021-2022	7.59 [2]	65%	47.52	
2022-2023	23.75 [2]	202%	67.74	
2023-2024	21.09 [2]	179%	71.20	
Minimum	**2.58**		**33.24**	
Average	**11.76**		**54.41**	
Maximum	**28.00**		**69.77**	

[1] *Rainfall data at Long Beach Reclamation Plant (LADWP Station 1254)*
[2] *Rainfall data at Long Beach Airport (LADWP Station 662D)*

Table 7-2
Basis of Water Year Data

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)			
Year Type	**Base Year** If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025	**Available Supplies if** ☐ Check the box if quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. **Location:** [insert location from UWMP]	
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available AF	**% of Average Supply**
Average Year	2008	5,830	100%
Single-Dry Year	2007	6,117	105%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	5,416	93%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	6,583	113%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	6,359	109%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015	5,643	97%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016	5,515	95%
NOTES: Volume Available = Actual Production (AF) for Base Year			

7-2.3 Water Service Reliability

The "average" year is interchangeable with "normal" year. The comparison of supply and demand in normal water years is shown in Table 7-3 based on projections enumerated in *Section 6 – Water Supply Characterization and Section 4 – Water Use Characterization.* The comparison is provided for potable water only since BSMWC only provides potable water service to its customers. In a normal water year, BSMWC anticipates having enough supply to meet projected demands for years 2030 through 2050, with an average surplus of 1,258 AF per year.

Table 7-3
Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison - POTABLE					
	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (Opt) (AF)
Supply totals	6,874	6,874	6,874	6,874	6,874
Use totals	5,529	5,573	5,616	5,659	5,702
Surplus/(shortfall)	1,345	1,301	1,258	1,215	1,172
NOTES: Demand total in 2007 (normal year) = 5,830 AF. This demand was increased by the amount of water demand expected from an increase in population for each of the future years.					

The comparison of supply and demand in a single dry water year is shown in Table 7-4. The comparison is provided for potable water only since BSMWC only provides potable water service to its customers. In all future single dry year scenarios, BSMWC anticipates having the same volume of water available to it as is available

under normal year conditions. Groundwater replenishment varies with hydrology and access to recharge supplies, but the ability to extract groundwater is more a function of long-term average recharge and is less subject to hydrologic variability from year to year. Additionally, WRD's ARC facility and other replenishment efforts to increase recharge in wet years to allow more storage and extraction in dry years will further increase the reliability of BSMWC's water supply in dry years. As evidence, in 2007, the year selected to represent single dry year hydrology, groundwater yield was unaffected by the drought and BSMWC had access to enough water supply to satisfy all demands. In a single dry year, BSMWC anticipates having enough supply to meet projected demands for years 2030 through 2050, with an average surplus of 627 AF per year. If BSMWC does not lease water during a single dry year, a portion of the water that is held in storage may have to be drawn upon. BSMWC holds 1000 AF in storage in the groundwater basin (see Table 6-10).

Table 7-4
Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison - POTABLE					
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Supply totals	6,874	6,874	6,874	6,874	6,874
Use totals	6,160	6,204	6,247	6,290	6,333
Surplus/(shortfall)	714	670	627	584	541
NOTES: Demand in 2007 (single dry year) = 6,117 AF. This demand was increased by the amount of water demand expected from an increase in population for each of the future years.					

Under the multiple dry year scenario (5-consecutive year drought conditions), based on hydrologic conditions similar to the 2012-2016 period, BSMWC also anticipates having enough water supplies to meet the majority of projected demands as shown in Table 7-5.

- The first dry year was assumed to have normal year demands with enough supplies to meet the demands. The demand of 5,416 AF from 2012 was not used since it was less than normal year demand of 5,830 AF. The demand projections were increased to account for future population increases.
- The second dry year demand was assumed to be similar to 2013 with an adjustment for future demands due to a population increase. The 2013 demand was 6,583 AF. The increase in demand is about 13.0 percent higher than the previous (normal) year.
- The third dry year demand was assumed to be similar to 2014 with an adjustment for future demands due to a population increase. The 2014 demand was 6,359 AF. The decrease in demand is about 3.4 percent from the previous year.
- BSMWC has maintained Level 1 Water Shortage Condition since 2014. After multiple dry years, it is expected that BSMWC would implement Level 2 Water Shortage Condition or higher. But since BSMWC now has permanent water conservation requirements and best management practices in place, the water demands are not expected to decrease significantly. Therefore, the fourth dry year demand was assumed to drop by 2.5 percent from the prior year with an adjustment for future demands due to population increase.
- In the fifth dry year, demand was assumed to decrease by 2.5 percent from the prior year with an adjustment for future demands due to population increase.

Table 7-5
Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison - POTABLE						
		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
		(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
First year	Supply totals	6,874	6,874	6,874	6,874	6,874
	Use totals	5,873	5,917	5,960	6,003	6,046
	Surplus/(shortfall)	1,001	957	914	871	828
Second year	Supply totals	6,874	6,874	6,874	6,874	6,874
	Use totals	6,626	6,670	6,713	6,756	6,799
	Surplus/(shortfall)	248	204	161	118	75
Third year	Supply totals	6,874	6,874	6,874	6,874	6,874
	Use totals	6,402	6,446	6,489	6,532	6,575
	Surplus/(shortfall)	472	428	385	342	299
Fourth year	Supply totals	6,874	6,874	6,874	6,874	6,874
	Use totals	6,246	6,290	6,333	6,376	6,419
	Surplus/(shortfall)	628	584	541	498	455
Fifth year	Supply totals	6,874	6,874	6,874	6,874	6,874
	Use totals	6,094	6,138	6,181	6,224	6,267
	Surplus/(shortfall)	780	736	693	650	607

NOTES: Normal demand (2008) utilized for first dry year since is was higher than the actual demand in 2012. Demands experienced in 2013 through 2014 were used for the 2nd and 3rd dry year. The 4th and 5th dry year demands were assumed to drop by 2.5% from the previous year. These demands were increased by the amount of water demand expected from an increase in population for each of the future years.

7-2.4 Description of Management Tools and Options

BSMWC is completely reliant on local supplies through the acquisition of leased groundwater rights, pumping credits, and implementation of an ongoing rehabilitation and improvement program. BSMWC only relies on imported supplies as an emergency supply. If BSMWC predicts a shortage in supply from year to year, groundwater rights can be leased to make up for the shortfall. This has historically been done over the past 25 years.

BSMWC plans to maintain the reliable production of groundwater supplies by refurbishing and improving production at older wells and drilling additional wells. New wells will replace old wells with less capacity and would decrease the need to use California America's (Cal-Am's) high capacity well (HCW).

BSMWC's latest WSCP was adopted on June 16, 2026 (Appendix 8-1). BSMWC has remained in Stage 1 since 2014. In the event of a future supply shortage, BSMWC will move to Stage 2 or higher to increase water conservation efforts. Further description of the WSCP can be found in Section 8.

7-3 Drought Risk Assessment

The drought risk assessment (DRA) evaluation is required so that a water supplier can contemplate management of their water supplies during stressed hydrologic conditions in relation to variations in customer water use. Most importantly, it provides the water supplier with an opportunity to evaluate the functionality of its WSCP shortage response actions and understand the degree of response that may be necessary as it

relates to managing water supplies. The evaluation can help identify undesired risks and allow proactive steps to be taken prior to the next actual drought period lasting at least five consecutive years.

The DRA must include a description of the following:

1. Data and methods used
2. Basis for the supply shortage conditions
3. Determination of the reliability of each source
4. Comparison of total water supplies and uses during the drought

7-3.1 Data and Methods

The DRA evaluation is based on the five driest consecutive years on record, which occurred from 2011-2012 through 2015-2016 as shown in Table 7-1. The total production and purchase for 2012 through 2016 is shown in Table 7-6. This production and purchase data is utilized in the DRA evaluation to represent the annual water use for a potential future 5-year dry period.

Table 7-6
Historical Production and Purchase Data
for Driest Five Years on Record

Year	Well Production		Imported Water Purchase		Total Production and Purchase[1]
	AFY	%	AFY	%	AFY
2012	5,207	96%	209	4%	5,416
2013	6,568	99.8%	15	0.2%	6,583
2014	6,354	99.9%	6	0.1%	6,359
2015	5,643	100%	0	0%	5,643
2016	5,515	100%	0	0%	5,515

[1] *Includes water delivered to Cal-Am and BHGWC*

7-3.2 Basis for the Supply Shortage Conditions

In 2017-2018, BSMWC also purchased 1,000 AF of storage in the Central Basin, again increasing the total amount available each year. Last year (2024-2025) was the first time in the past 10 years where BSMWC did not lease water from the City of Bellflower due to high costs and the storage purchased previously. For the DRA, it was assumed that the purchased storage was not aways fully available due to regional drought conditions and the possibility that the groundwater basin cannot be fully recharged over a long continuous drought period.

In the first year of the drought, the total 1,000 AF of storage is available. It is assumed that the storage available is decreased by 20% each year in the subsequent years of the drought.

7-3.3 Water Source Reliability

BSMWC has transitioned to being completely reliant on groundwater to meet potable water demands in its service area and anticipates using groundwater as its sole potable supply source into the foreseeable future. Through well rehabilitation and construction, BSMWC is maximizing capacity to pump groundwater at its own wells and is working with the Cal-Am to utilize the high capacity well. BSMWC works with neighboring water

agencies to ensure enough groundwater supply is available either through its own pumping rights, or by leasing or purchasing additional rights, to maintain local supply reliability. BSMWC has eliminated reliance on imported supplies, planning to maintain connections with imported sources for the sole purpose of increasing supply reliability in the event of an emergency.

The transition to complete reliance on local supplies requires increased coordination between regional water agencies. BSMWC coordinates with other local water agencies to lease and purchase additional groundwater rights to satisfy annual demand. Additionally, BSMWC works with its wholesaler, CBMWD, to reduce potable demands through implementation of demand management measures (DMMs) such as rebates for water efficient appliances and providing educational programs for BSMWC's customers. These DMMs are discussed in detail in *Section 9 – Demand Management Measures*. Continued collaboration with water agencies will support BSMWC's effective use of local groundwater and maintain imported water independence in the future.

As discussed in Section 7-2.1.1, the WRD replenishes the Central Basin with a combination of local storm water and recycled water. The completion of the ARC in 2019 enabled WRD to be completely locally sustainable, eliminating imported water as a source of replenishment. Therefore, BSMWC does not anticipate that legal or quantity issues will constrain the groundwater supply in the future except in extreme cases of extended regional drought where all local agencies are in need of additional water supplies and potentially overtax the Central Basin so that BSMWC cannot access its groundwater storage.

7-3.4 Water Supply and Use Comparison

The five-year DRA analysis is shown in Table 7-7. Explanation of the calculations is as follows:

1. The five-year DRA assumes that the first dry year is 2026. The demand is assumed to be the same as in 2012 which is 5,416 AF. The available supply for 2026 is assumed to be about the same as it was for 2024-2025 which was 7,469 AF (see Table 6-10). The surplus is calculated to be 2,053 AF.

2. The total groundwater available for 2027 is calculated as shown below. Storage was reduced to 800 AF. The surplus is calculated to be 683 AF.

   2027 Total Groundwater Available = 4,413 AF (APA)
   + 2,053 AF (Carryover from 2026)
   + 800 AF (Storage)
   = 7,266 AF

3. The total groundwater available for 2028 is calculated as shown below. Storage was reduced to 600 AF. The deficit is calculated to be 663 AF. This deficit would require about a 10 percent reduction in demand which could be achieved with additional water conservation education and moving from a Stage 1 Water Shortage Condition to a Stage 2 Water Shortage Condition per the WSCP (See Appendix 8-1). Other alternatives are use of imported water.

   2028 Total Groundwater Available = 4,413 AF (APA)
   + 683 AF (Carryover from 2027)
   + 600 AF (Storage)
   = 5,696 AF

4. The total groundwater available for 2029 is calculated as shown below. Storage was reduced to 400 AF. The deficit is calculated to be 830 AF. This deficit would require about a 15 percent reduction in demand which could be achieved with additional water conservation education and moving from a Stage 1 Water Shortage Condition to a Stage 3 Water Shortage Condition per the WSCP (See Appendix 8-1). Other alternatives are use of imported water.

2029 Total Groundwater Available = 4,413 AF (APA)
+ 0 AF (Carryover from 2028)
+ 400 AF (Storage)
= 4,813 AF

5. The total groundwater available for 2030 is calculated as shown below. Storage was reduced to 200 AF. The deficit is calculated to be 902 AF. This deficit would require about a 16 percent reduction in demand which could be achieved with additional water conservation education and moving from a Stage 1 Water Shortage Condition to a Stage 3 Water Shortage Condition per the WSCP (See Appendix 8-1). Other alternatives are use of imported water.

2030 Total Groundwater Available = 4,413 AF (APA)
+ 0 AF (Carryover from 2029)
+ 200 AF (Storage)
= 4,613 AF

Table 7-7
Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment - POTABLE	
2026	**Total**
Total Water Use	5,416
Total Supplies	7,469
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	2,053
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use	6,583
Total Supplies	7,266
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	683
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use	6,359
Total Supplies	5,696
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(663)
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use	5,643
Total Supplies	4,813
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(830)
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use	5,515
Total Supplies	4,613
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(902)
NOTES:	

7-4 Climate Change

Fortunately, WRD took the initiative and completed the construction of the ARC so that 21,000 AFY of advanced treated water can be used to replenish the Central Basin. This has ended WRD's reliance on imported water for groundwater replenishment as well as significantly reducing the need for local runoff for replenishment. A

significant reduction in supply due to climate change is therefore not expected over the 25-year planning horizon.

Climate change may not significantly reduce supply in Central Basin but demands in the GLAC Region are predicted to increase due to increased temperatures, especially because potable water is still used for irrigation purposes. This in turn could place a larger demand on the groundwater supplies that are available. In order to account for this possibility, BSMWC's 1,000 AF of storage was reduced by 20% each year from the supply calculations for 2027, 2028, 2029, and 2030. This caused a deficit in 2028, 2029, and 2030 which may trigger the declaration of a Stage 2 or Stage 3 Water Shortage Condition during those three years. If storage is available, BSMWC will have enough supply to meet the demands during the drought years.

SECTION 8
WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

8-1 General

A water shortage occurs when the water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time. It may occur due to a number of reasons, such as population growth, climate change, drought, and/or catastrophic events.

A WSCP is a document used by a water supplier to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, management. It documents the process used by a supplier to anticipate water supply disruptions and describes how the supplier intends to address a water shortage when it occurs. It can also be used to justify the projects, policies, and programs determined necessary to mitigate the risk of a water shortage condition.

8-2 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Requirements

Water Code Section 10632 requires every urban water supplier to prepare and adopt a WSCP as a part of its UWMP that consists of the following elements:

1. Analysis of Water Supply Reliability Analysis conducted pursuant to Water Code Section 10635. [Water Code Section 10632(a)(1)]
2. Procedures for conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment with prescribed elements. Under Water Code Section 10632.1, urban water suppliers are required to submit, by July 1 of each year, an annual water shortage assessment report to DWR. [Water Code Section 10632(a)(2)]
3. Six standard water shortage levels correspond to progressive ranges of up to 10-, 20-, 30-, 40-, and 50- percent shortages and greater than 50-percent shortage. [Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(A)]
4. Locally appropriate “shortage response actions” for each shortage level, with a corresponding estimate of the extent the action will address the gap between supplies and demands. [Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)]
5. Communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments of any current or predicted water shortages, associated response actions, and other relevant communications. [Water Code Section 10632(a)(5)]
6. Customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions. [Water Code Section 10632(a)(6)]
7. Description of the legal authorities that empower the urban water supplier to implement and enforce its shortage response actions, such as statutory authorities, ordinances, resolutions, and contract provisions. [Water Code Section 10632(a)(7)]
8. Description of the financial consequences of, and responses for, drought conditions. [Water Code Section 10632(a)(8)]
9. Monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures to ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance and to meet state reporting requirements. [Water Code Section 10632(a)(9)]

10. Reevaluation and improvement procedures for systematically monitoring and evaluating the functionality of its WSCP in order to ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed. [Water Code Section 10632(a)(10)]

8-3 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

BSMWC adopted its WSCP on June 16, 2026 per Resolution No. 6-2026-01, included in Appendix 8-1. A summary of the WSCP plan levels is provided in Table 8-1. A summary of supply augmentation and demand reduction actions associated with each plan level is provided in Table 8-2 and Table 8-3.

Table 8-1
Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels

Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B)			
Standard Shortage Levels	**Percent Shortage Range**	**Suppliers Shortage Levels**	**Percent Shortage Range**
1	Up to 10%	1	Up to 10%
2	Up to 20%	2	10%-20%
3	Up to 30%	3	20%-30%
4	Up to 40%	4	30%-40%
5	Up to 50%	5	40%-50%
6	>50%	6	>50%
NOTES:			

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				
Level 1	Stored Emergency Supply	Percentage	Up to 10%	BSMWC holds 1000 AF of storage in the groundwater basin that can be utilized if its APA is exceeded.
Level 2	Transfers	Percentage	10%-20%	BSMWC may lease groundwater from other purveyors through the Central Basin Watermaster with excess allowable Pumping Allocation (APA) to make up the difference between its APA and demand.
Level 2	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	10%-20%	Redevelopment of Well 955 will increase capacity to ~2,500 gpm which will improve long-term groundwater reliability.
Level 3 - 6	Other Purchases	Percentage	>20%	BSMWC owns two service connections to CBMWD imported water system which may provide temporary potable supply augmentation during infrastructure failures or severe shortages.
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.				
NOTES:				

Table 8-3
Demand Reduction Actions

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)					
	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**
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (AF)		
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	Up to 10%	Prohibited between 8 am and 5 pm	No
1	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Percentage	Up to 10%		No
1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Percentage	Up to 10%		No
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	Up to 10%	Repair all leaks and/or breaks as soon as reasonably possible	No
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Percentage	Up to 10%		No
1	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	Up to 10%		No

Table 8-3 (continued)
Demand Reduction Actions

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)					
	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**
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (AF)		
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	10%-20%	Limited to 3 days per week (Monday, Wednesday, & Friday)	Yes
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	10%-20%	Repair all leaks and/or breaks within 72 hours	Yes
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	Percentage	10%-20%	Limited to quantity submitted and approved by BSMWC	Yes
2	Other	Percentage	10%-20%	Fire hydrant use limited to fire fighting and activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety and welfare	Yes
2	Other	Percentage	10%-20%	Metered reduction by customer by the percentage specified by the Level 1 Water Supply Shortage	Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	20%-30%	Limited to 2 days per week (Monday & Friday)	Yes
3	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	20%-30%	Repair all leaks and/or breaks within 48 hours	Yes
3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	20%-30%	Filling or re-filling of ornamental lakes or ponds is prohibited except to sustain existing aquatic life.	Yes
3	Other	Percentage	20%-30%	Limits on washing of vehicles	Yes
3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	20%-30%	Emptying or refilling swimming pools, spas, and pons for cleaning purposes is prohibited.	Yes
3	Other	Percentage	20%-30%	Metered reduction by customer by the percentage specified by the Level 2 Water Supply Shortage	Yes

Table 8-3 (continued)
Demand Reduction Actions

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)					
	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**
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (AF)		
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	30%-40%	Limited to 1 days per week (Wednesday)	Yes
4	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	30%-40%	Repair all leaks and/or breaks within 24 hours	Yes
4	Other	Percentage	30%-40%	No new potable water service	Yes
4	Other	Percentage	30%-40%	Violators are subject to termination of water service	Yes
4	Other	Percentage	30%-40%	Metered reduction by customer by the percentage specified by the Level 3 Water Supply Shortage	Yes
5	Other	Percentage	40%-50%	Emergency Condition to be determined by the General Manager	Yes
6	Other	Percentage	>50%	Emergency Condition to be determined by the General Manager	Yes
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in					
NOTES:					

SECTION 9
DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

9-1 General

The UWMP Act requires a water supplier to describe the demand management measures (DMM) being implemented to achieve its urban water use targets. In 2014, the UWMP Act was amended to reorganize the original 14 specific DMMs into six more general requirements plus an "other" category for retail agencies. The updated retail DMMs include: (1) water waste prevention ordinances, (2) metering, (3) conservation pricing, (4) public educationand outreach, (5) programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss, (6) water conservation program coordination and staffing support, and (7) other DMMs that have a significant impact on water use. This section describes the DMMs that Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company (BSMWC) has implemented, is currently implementing, and plans to implement in order to manage demands in its service area and continue to meet its urban water use reduction targets.

9-2 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

As a mutual water company, BSMWC does not have the authority to pass ordinances, however, BSMWC prohibits water waste within its service area by alternative methods. These methods include supporting local ordinances that prohibit water waste, adopting resolutions that include prohibitions on water waste, and developing and implementing a WSCP.

Because BSMWC's service area is entirely within the City of Bellflower (City), the City's water waste prevention ordinances apply to BSMWC and its customers. BSMWC supports legislation and local ordinances that prohibit water waste within its service area and encourages its customers to adhere to these regulations by including these prohibitions in its WSCP. The following prohibitions are in place at all times as part of the City Municipal Code (*City of Bellflower Municipal Code, Chapter 13.16 Water Conservation Measures*):

- **Hose Watering Prohibition:** No person shall hose water or wash down any sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, or other paved surfaces, except as is required for the benefit of public health and safety. (Ord. 1183 § 1, 7/13/09)
- **Watering of Lawns and Landscape:** (a) No person shall water or cause to be watered any lawn or landscaping between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.; (b) No person shall water or cause to be watered any lawn or landscaping more than once a day; (c) No person shall water or cause to be watered any lawn or landscaping more than two (2) days per week; (d) No person shall water or cause to be watered any lawn or landscaping to such an extent that there is excessive runoff into adjoining streets, parking lots, or alleys that occurs due to incorrectly directed or maintained sprinklers or excessive watering; (e) No person or entity shall use potable water to irrigate ornamental turf on public street medians; (f) No person shall use potable water to irrigate landscaping outside newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community; (g) No person shall use potable water to irrigateoutdoor landscaping during and within forty-eight (48) hours following measurable rainfall. (h) Adherence with the provisions of this subsection shall not relieve any person of the legal obligation to maintain landscaping as otherwise required by the provisions of the Code. (Ordinance 1183 §1, 7/13/09; Ordinance 1289 §2, 6/22/15)

- **Indoor Plumbing and Fixtures.** It shall be the duty of all people to inspect all hoses, pipes, faucets, plumbing fixtures, sprinklers, and other portions of plumbing systems for leaks and to cause all leaks to be repaired as soon as is reasonably practicable (with all required City approvals, permits, and inspections). (Ord. 1183 § 1, 7/13/09)
- **Washing Vehicles.** No motor vehicle, boat, trailer, or other type of mobile equipment may be washed, except at a commercial carwash or with reclaimed water, unless such vehicle is washed by using a hand-held bucket or water-hose equipped with an automatic shutoff nozzle. No person shall leave a water hose running while washing a vehicle or at any other time. (Ord. 1183 § 1, 7/13/09)
- **Public Eating Places.** No restaurant, hotel, cafeteria, café, or other public place where food is sold or served shall serve drinking water to any customer unless specifically requested to do so by such customer. (Ord. 1183 § 1, 7/13/09)
- **Businesses.** Hotels and motels must post signage that offers their guests the option to not having their linens and towels laundered daily. This signage must be prominently displayed in each guest room. (Ord. 1289 § 3, 6/22/15)
- **Decorative Fountains.** No person shall use water to clean, fill, or maintain levels in decorative fountains, ponds, lakes, or other similar aesthetic structures unless such water flows through a re-circulating system. (Ord. 1183 § 1, 7/13/09)

BSMWC's WSCP outlines ongoing water conservation requirements and Best Management Practices (BMP) that prohibit water waste and are required regardless of whether there is a drought.

BSMWC also enforces water waste prohibitions by passing additional resolutions to adopt water conservation measures that align with the City's ordinances. BSMWC's resolutions enact, enforce, and support legislation that facilitates implementation of water shortage response measures.

9-2.1 History of Resolutions and Ordinances

On May 18, 2015, BSMWC's Board of Directors adopted Resolution No. 5-2015 (Appendix 9-1) to adopt water conservation measures that prohibit water waste. Resolution No. 5-2015 was designed to comply with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB's) water use regulations that require BSMWC to reduce water use by 20 percent as compared to 2013.

On June 24, 2015, the City passed a water waste prevention ordinance (Ordinance No. 1289) similar to BSMWC's Resolution No. 5-2015 that prohibits excessive runoff and other wasteful uses of water. Prohibitions within the City's Ordinance No. 1289 align with BSMWC's Resolution No. 5-2015. BSMWC has provided outreach support to the City to educate the public about this ordinance by posting outreach materials at the BSMWC office. A copy of the City's ordinance is provided as Appendix 9-2.

On May 16, 2016, BSMWC adopted *Resolution No. 4-18-2016 – Establishing a Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan* which establishes terms of service to facilitate implementation of water shortage response measures. This resolution established prohibitions that are in place at all times as part of ongoing water conservation measures in addition to increasingly restrictive prohibitions that are implemented in response to water shortages.

On April 21, 2025, BSMWC adopted *Resolution No. 2025-01 – Water Conservation – Non Functional Turf* which establishes a phased prohibition on using potable water to irrigate nonfunction turf – such as decorative grass

in medians, parking lots, fenced-off areas, and Homeowners Association (HOA) common spaces – on commercial, industrial, institutional, public agency, and share residential properties within the BSMWC service area. This resolution was adopted to comply with California conservation laws, including AB 1572. The resolution requires property owners to transition away from potable water irrigation between 2027 and 2031, depending on property type, while making the water account holder responsible for compliance and preserving all existing water regulations already in place. A copy of this resolution is provided in Appendix 9-3.

9-3 Metering

BSMWC is fully metered and requires meters for all new service connections. Meters are read bi-monthly and billed according to BSMWC's water rate structure, which is tiered for residential customers. To maintain system accuracy and efficiency, BSMWC transitioned from its previous Advanced Meter Reading (AMR) system to an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) system. Due to the age of existing meters and normal wear caused by water movement over time, older meters have been replaced with new smart AMI meters at homes and businesses throughout the service area. All customers received upgraded AMI meters, and the systemwide installation was completed throughout the service area at no additional cost.

The AMI meters can be read remotely, reducing operational costs, improving staff efficiency, and decreasing vehicle uses and associated emissions by eliminating the need for manual drive-by meter reads. AMI meters allow BSMWC to monitor water usage in real time and track potential water leaks faster to notify customers of issues. Customers are able to monitor water usage online and using the mobile phone application, which allows them to spot potential leaks through continuous water flows.

BSMWC continues its ongoing program of testing its large meters as part of its long-term system maintenance and reliability efforts. The program evaluates the accuracy of 3" and greater meters and will improve estimates of unaccounted for water deliveries due to meter inaccuracies.

9-4 Conservation Pricing

Conservation pricing provides price signals to customers to use water efficiently and reflects a strong nexus between volume-related costs and volumetric commodity rates. Conservation pricing requires a volumetric rate and therefore service connections must be metered. Examples of volumetric rate designs potentially consistent with conservation pricing include uniform rates, seasonal rates, tiered rates, and allocation-based rates.

BSMWC meters all service connections and charges for use based on a tiered rate structure with three levels of pricing for residential customers that are based on consumption. Customers who use water efficiently indoors and out pay the lowest price. Those in multi-family housing and non-residential customers pay one flat rate. By law, revenue from water rates can only be used to fund the actual cost of service. BSMWC does not profit from an increase in water rates. A tiered rate structure more accurately covers BSMWC's expenses and allocates the cost of water to customers. BSMWC's water rates are shown in Table 9-1.

In addition, BSMWC uses fees as part of their WSCP to help reduce water waste and to incentivize conservation.

Each meter has a bi-monthly fixed charge that is shown in Table 9-2.

Table 9-1
Water Rates

Single Family Residential			Commercial / Multi-Family / Non-Residential / Irrigation	Construction Water
Tiers	Allocation	Rate (Per hcf)	Rate (Per hcf)	Rate (Per hcf)
Tier 1	0 - 16 hcf	$2.38	$2.70	$4.93
Tier 2	17 - 27 hcf	$2.91		
Tier 3	28+ hcf	$3.30		

hcf = hundred cubic feet
Rates in effect as of January 1, 2026

Table 9-2
Bi-Monthly Fixed Charges

Single Family / Multi-Family / Commercial / Non-Residential / Irrigation		Fire Service	
Meter Size	Rates	Meter Size	Rates
5/8"	$72.89	3"	$72.81
3/4"	$72.89	4"	$137.89
1"	$116.31	6"	$305.22
1-1/2"	$355.16	8"	$528.34
2"	$702.57	10"	$825.82
3"	$1,093.39		
4"	$2,179.05		
6"	$6,087.41		

hcf = hundred cubic feet
Rates in effect as of January 1, 2026

9-5 Public Education and Outreach

BSMWC maintains an active outreach and public education campaign. BSMWC distributes water conservation information with water bills to ensure that every customer is reached. It is BSMWC's intent to help customers be more aware of their water usage habits as a way of managing demand. Beginning in July 2016, each bill includes a comparison of water usage for that billing period to water usage one year prior. With AMI meters, customers are able to monitor water usage in real time using a smart phone application.

BSMWC maintains a conservation website (https://www.bsmwc.com/education/#drought) that clearly states water waste prohibitions, and includes information on the current drought, links to educational resources and rebate programs offered by Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD).

BSMWC's conservation webpage contains the following categories:

- Drought – Description of drought-resistant landscaping and effect of drips and leaks.
- Rebates – Contains link to available rebate programs that benefit BSMWC customers (Available Rebates Overview – English – SoCal Water$mart).
- Non-functional turf policy – provides link to summary of Resolution No. 2025-01. (https://www.bsmwc.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/non-funtinal-turff-QA-for-web-site.pdf)
- Educational Resources – Provides links to various educational news articles and websites, including links to water conservation videos and information about the water required to producefood goods.
- Drought Messaging – Lists the water conservation regulations currently in effect.

In addition to the informational materials offered on BSMWC's website, school education programs are available to BSMWC's customers through its wholesale agency, CBMWD. CBMWD's school education programs include:

- *Water is Life Poster Contest* – A contest designed for students to express the value of water through their artwork.
- *Water Education Water Awareness Committee (WEWAC)* – An EduBucks program that provides financial support to teachers seeking to do creative classroom projects that increase students' awareness of the importance of water in Southern California and a Water Scholar program established to promote water awareness through education programs that provides financial support to high school seniors planning to attend a two or four-year college.

9-6 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

BSMWC's latest water loss audit was completed for calendar year 2024 (Appendix 9-4) using the American Water Works Association's (AWWA) Water Audit Software. Data on the volume of water supplied customer consumption, distribution system attributes, and quantities of losses were entered into the software's worksheets. Per the validated report, the volume of water loss (apparent loss plus real loss) was 96 AF. This is 1.98 percent of the total water supplied (4,497 AF). The AWWA Water Audit Software gave BSMWC a Water Audit Data Validity score of 72 out of 100.

Potential areas to improve the audit accuracy and receive a higher score were identified as part of the water audit. Audit accuracy could be improved by addressing:(1) customer metering inaccuracies; (2) variable production cost applied to real losses; and (3) billed metered information.

To address distribution system water loss, BSMWC has an ongoing leak detection and repair program. BSMWC reads well meters and pressure gauges daily to assess potential leaks in the distribution system. BSMWC also provides customers with a 24/7 phone number to call to report leaks on the BSMWC website and the customers' bills. When leaks surface, there is on-call staff available 24/7 to repair the leaks.

9-6.1 Implementation over the Past Five Years

BSMWC conducted a water audit for each calendar year from 2020 to 2024 using the AWWA Water Audit Software. BSMWC has continued to monitor its distribution system for leaks over the past five years. When leaks are detected BSMWC staff is on call to repair the leaks in a timely matter to reduce water loss.

9-6.2 Planned Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets

BSMWC will continue to use the AWWA Water Audit Software to calculate water loss annually. BSMWC plans to address the identified inaccuracy issues, particularly in regard to metering inaccuracies with water supply production meters over the next five years to address water loss reporting. BSMWC will work to increase its Water Audit Data Validity score. Additionally, BSMWC is planning to seek training in the water audit method and component analysis process to increase the accuracy of the audit results.

9-7 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing

BSMWC's conservation program consists of public education and outreach through its website and billing information, coordination with CBMWD about rebates and other conservation opportunities for customers. Angelice Zepeda is the contact person for all conservation program activities carried out in partnership with CBMWD, elementary school education, and community outreach. She is a full time staff member of BSMWC, with a portion of her time allocated to conservation programming activities. Additional BSMWC staff assist with conservation program activities as needed. Angelice's contact information is as follows:

Angelice Zepeda
(562) 274-7512
Azepeda@bsmwc.com
10016 Flower Street
Bellflower, CA 90706

9-8 Other Demand Management Measures

Rebate programs are provided to BSMWC's customers through MWD and its member agency, CBMWD. MWD offers rebates to customers within their distribution territory through its SoCal WaterSmart program. These programs include residential rebates for turf removal, high-efficiency clothes washers, high- efficiency toilets, sprinklers, rain barrels, and irrigation controllers. MWD also offers commercial rebates for such appliances as high-efficiency toilets, urinals, irrigation controllers, and sprinkler nozzles. CBMWD's rebate website includes a rebate calculator that customers can use to quantify both residential and CII rebates in their water service area. BSMWC provides links to both MWD's and CBMWD's rebate programs on its website.

BSMWC customers can participate in the residential and CII rebate programs offered through MWD through the WaterSmart program. The dollar value of these rebates, as provided on the CBMWD website, is summarized in Table 9-3.

Table 9-3
Examples of Rebates Available to BSMWC Customers in 2025

Rebate	Rebate Type	Amount
High-Efficiency Clothes Washer	Residential	$85
High-Efficiency Toilet	Residential/CII	$40
Flow Monitor/Leak Detection Devices	Residential	$100
Weather Based Irrigation Controller (less than 1 acre)	Residential	$80/Controller
Weather Based Irrigation Controller (more than 1 acre)	Residential/CII	$35/Station
Rotating Sprinkler Nozzles (min 15 nozzles)	Residential/CII	$2/Nozzle
Rain Barrel (50-199 gallons) (max. quantity 2)	Residential	$35
Cistern (200-500 gallons) (max quantitiy 1)	Residential	$250
Cistern (501-999 gallons) (max quantity 1)	Residential	$300
Cistern (1000+ gallons) (max quantity 1)	Residential	$350
Soil Moisture Sensor System	Residential/CII	$80 or $35/Controller
Turf Replacement (up to 5,000 sf)	Residential/CII	$2/sf
Ultra Low and Zero Water Urinals	CII	$200
Plumbing Flow Control Valves (min of 10)	CII	$5/Valve
Large Rotary Nozzles (min 8 nozzles)	CII	$2/Nozzle
In-stem Flow Regulator (25 device min)	CII	$1/Regulator
Irrigation Master Valve	CII	$100/Device
Irrigation Flow Sensor	CII	$100/Device
Combination Master Valve/Flow Sensor	CII	$200/Device
Connectionless Food Steamer	CII	$485
Air-cooled Ice Machines	CII	$1,000
Food Defrosting Equipment	CII	$800/Device
Cooling Tower Conductivity Controllers	CII	$625
Cooling Tower ph Controllers	CII	$1,750
Dry Vacuum Pumps	CII	$125/0.5HP
Laminar Flow Restrictors (min of 10)	CII	$10/Restrictor

Reference: https:/socalwatersmart.com

CII = Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional

9-9 Implementation over the Past Five Years

Over the past five years, BSMWC has implemented the following demand management measures:

- Maintained Stage 1 Shortage Conditions per the WSCP
- Maintained permanent water conservation requirements and best management practices per WSCP
- Replaced and/or calibrated production meters
- Continued to read sales meters bi-monthly and analyze for any abnormalities
- Completed its conversion to all Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)
- BSMWC began implementation of a large meter testing program
- Implemented conservation pricing via its established water rates
- Continued with public education and outreach programs
- Completed water audits for calendar years 2020 through 2024
- Continued to keep up to date on CBMWD and MWD rebate programs and inform customers about them

As a result of these measures, the per capita water use dropped to 97 gallons in fiscal year 2025.

9-10 Water Use Reduction Implementation Plan

BSMWC will implement the DMMs described in this 2025 UWMP. BSMWC has already achieved compliance with the 2020 water use target. However, this was accomplished during a period of drought and heightened water conservation messaging and enforcement. In order to ensure that BSMWC will remain in compliance over the next five years, BSMWC will closely monitor water use and tailor its public education and outreach program to ensure that targets continue to be met.

BSMWC expects its AMI meters to have noticeable impacts on demand by helping customers discover and reduce water waste from leaks. This new technology will be one of BSMWC's highlighted conservation efforts over the next five years. Additionally, BSMWC will continue its public outreach program to ensure customers are educated in current issues and opportunities to reduce water use.

The 2025 WSCP was adopted by resolution of the BSMWC's Board of Directors on June 16, 2026 (a copy of the resolution can be found in Appendix 10-3) following a public hearing on the same day, June 16, 2026. The hearing provided an opportunity for all residents in the service area to learn and ask questions about the WSCP and water conservation requirements.

SECTION 10

PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

10-1 Notice Prior to Public Hearing

Bellflower-Somerset Mutual Water Company (BSMWC) notified the city and county in which its service area resides that the 2025 UWMP was being prepared. As required by CWC §10621(b) and §10642 and shown in Table 10-1, these notifications were sent out more than 60 days before the public hearing for the 2025 UWMP and a copy of the notifications can be found in Appendix 10-1.

Table 10-1
Notification to Cities and Counties

Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties		
City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
City of Bellflower	Yes	Yes
County Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Los Angeles County	Yes	Yes
NOTES:		

10-2 Notice to Public

A draft of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP was made publicly available at the BSMWC office on June 1, 2026. Notice of the availability of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP, as well as the planned public hearing was placed in the local newspaper Press Telegram, on the BSMWC website, and at BSMWC's office. The notice announced that the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP were available for public inspection at the BSMWC office and included the time and date of the public hearing. Confirmation that the public notice was posted in the local newspaper is provided in Appendix 10-2.

10-3 Public Hearing and Adoption

A public hearing to receive comments on the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP was held at the BSMWC office on June 16, 2026. The Final 2025 UWMP and WSCP was adopted by the BSMWC Board of Directors on June 16, 2026 following the public hearing. A copy of the adoption resolution is provided as Appendix 10-3.

10-4 Plan Submittal

The 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be submitted to California Department of Water Resources (DWR) electronically through the Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Data Portal, an online submittal tool, within 30 days of adoption.

An electronic copy (on CD) of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be submitted to the California State Library within 30 days of adoption.

An electronic copy of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be submitted to the City and County within 30 days of submitting the plans to DWR.

10-5 Public Availability

No later than 30 days after adoption, a copy of the final 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be made publicly available at BSMWC's office during normal business hours and the plans will be posted on the BSMWC's website.

https://www.bsmwc.com/

10-6 Amending an Adopted UWMP or WSCP

If the adopted 2025 UWMP is amended in the future, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal will also be followed for the amended plan.

If the WSCP is revised after DWR has approved of the 2025 UWMP, a copy of the revised WSCP will be submitted to DWR through the WUE Data Portal within 30 days of its adoption.