

# THREE VALLEYS REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APRIL 2026

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2025 Part 2: *Local Agency*  
*Urban Water Management Plans*

**PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT**

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# 2025 RUWMP

APRIL 2026

## Part 2 Chapter 8: Walnut Valley Water District 2025 Urban Water Management Plan



Prepared by GEI Consultants, Inc. and Water Systems Consulting, Inc.

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## Appendices

**Part 4** of the 2025 RUMWP **Appendix H** contains Agency Supporting Information.

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

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Acronym	Description
AB1668	Assembly Bill 1668
AF	Acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
AWWA	American Water Works Association
CII	commercial, industrial, and institutional
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
CWC	California Water Code
CWOL	Making Conservation a California Way of Life
CWOL	Making Conservation a California Way of Life Regulation
DCP	Drought Contingency Plan
DIM	Dedicated Irrigation Meters
District	Walnut Valley Water District
DMMs	Demand Management Measures
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	Department of Water Resources
FY	Fiscal year
GIS	geographic information systems
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
gpm	gallons per mile of pipe per day
gpscd	gallons per service connection per day
GRIP	Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program
GRIP+	Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program (Plus)
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
LACSD	Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
LEF	Landscape Efficiency Factors
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
OSY	Operating Safe Yield
PHET	premium high-efficiency toilets
PWRP	Pomona Water Reclamation Plant
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment
RUWMP	Regional Urban Water Management Plan
SB X7-7	Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7
SB606	Senate Bill 606
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SJCWRP	San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant
SWP	State Water Project
TVMWD	Three Valleys Municipal Water District

UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWUO	Urban Water Use Objectives
WRMP	Water Resources Master Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan

## Individual UWMP

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This chapter describes information specific to the Walnut Valley Water District (District), including its supplies, demands, and water use efficiency programs. The information and analysis provided in this chapter supplements the regional information presented in **Part 1** of the 2025 RUWMP and is provided to fulfill the District's reporting requirements for 2025 under the UWMP Act.

The regional analyses described in Part 1 (Regional Context) of the 2025 RUWMP were conducted using a consistent analytical framework, assumptions, and methodologies that are directly applicable to the District. The District relies on **Part 1** of the RUWMP for the lay description, regional water supply availability, and the underlying technical methodology used to evaluate water supply reliability under normal, single dry-year, multiple dry-year, and five-year drought stress-test conditions.

The water supply reliability assessment and Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) applicable to the District's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) are presented in plain language in **Part 1** of the 2025 RUWMP, specifically within **Chapter 5**.

Building upon that regional foundation, the District-specific supply and demand comparisons are presented in the tables within this UWMP. Unless otherwise noted, the conclusions of the regional water supply reliability assessment and DRA are directly applicable to the District and satisfy the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the 2025 UWMP Guidebook. A completed DWR UWMP Compliance Checklist for the District is provided in **Part 4, Appendix H-1**.

# 1. System Description

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This section describes the District’s water system, service area, population demographics, local climate, and land uses.

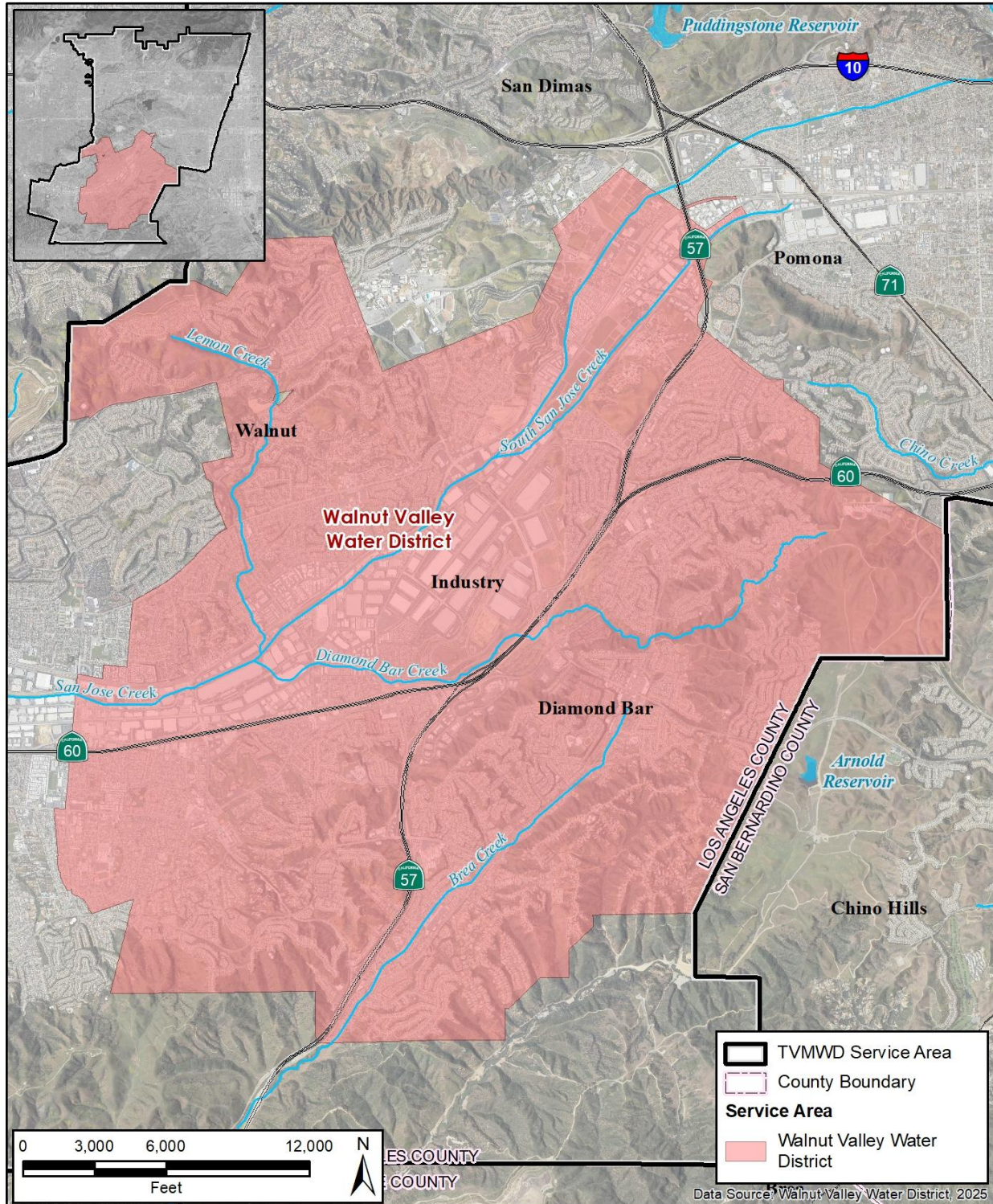
Walnut Valley Water District’s service area is located approximately 20 miles east of the City of Los Angeles in the San Gabriel Valley. The District’s service covers approximately 30.5 square miles encompassing the City of Diamond Bar and portions of the Cities of Industry, Pomona, Walnut, and West Covina, as well as unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County including Rowland Heights. The District’s service area is primarily a residential area with most commercial and industrial uses located within the City of Industry. The District’s service area is shown in **Figure 1-1**.

The District supplies water using both local groundwater and imported surface water, though groundwater is limited due to adjudication. As a result, the District relies heavily on imported water from the Colorado River and Northern California, delivered via the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) through Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD).

In 1955, the District, along with the City of Pomona and Rowland Water District, built the 7.6-mile Joint Water Line to transport treated imported water from MWD’s Weymouth and TVMWD’s Miramar treatment plants to the District’s Biederman Reservoir and hydroelectric facilities. This pipeline served as the District’s only water source until 1993, when the 5.5-mile Badillo/Grand Transmission Main was completed to improve reliability and provide an additional supply connection. The District also operates a 150-kW hydroelectric plant at the Joint Water Line connection, selling generated power to Southern California Edison.

To reduce reliance on imported potable water, the District operates a recycled water system for landscape irrigation at parks, schools, and other large irrigation sites. Recycled water is supplied by the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts’ Pomona Water Reclamation Plant.

Figure 1-1. Service Area



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## 1.1. Service Area

The District is a retail public water supplier that meets the definition of an urban water supplier with 27,622 municipal water service connections in 2024. The regional climate, which includes the District’s service area, is described in **Part 1, Chapter 2** of the 2025 RUWMP.

### 1.1.1. Population, Demographics, and Socioeconomics

Estimates of population served by the District are based on the 2020 U.S. Census Bureau and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) (Southern California Association of Governments, 2024). A geographic information systems (GIS) analysis of 2020 Census data was used to determine the District’s 2020 service area population, which was 95,080. The 2020 population and the number of residential connections served by the District in 2020 were used to derive a 2020 persons per residential connection factor of 3.5. This factor was then multiplied by the District’s number of residential connections in 2025 to estimate the 2025 population served by the District. To project the population served by the District from 2030 to 2050, average annual population growth rates from SCAG projections were applied to this 2025 estimate. A GIS analysis of SCAG projection data was used to determine the SCAG growth rate specific to the District’s service area. SCAG projected an increase in population from 2019 to 2035 averaging 0.26% per year and from 2035 to 2050 averaging 0.14% per year.

Estimated current and projected populations of the District’s service area are included in **Table 1-1**.

**Table 1-1. Current and Projected Population**

Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total	95,645	96,894	98,143	98,630	99,117	99,604

The estimated 2025 and projected future number of households and employees within the service area were estimated using the same approach as population. SCAG projected an increase in households from 2019 to 2035 averaging 0.65% per year and from 2035 to 2050 averaging 0.17% per year. SCAG projected an increase in employment from 2019 to 2035 averaging 0.42% per year and from 2035 to 2050 averaging 0.07% per year. The estimated number of households and employees were determined by linear interpolation between SCAG projections for 2019, 2035, and 2050 as shown in **Table 1-2**.

**Table 1-2. SCAG Household and Employment Projections for Water Service Area**

Category	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Households	31,309	32,318	33,326	33,614	33,902	34,189
Employees	46,313	47,279	48,245	48,409	48,572	48,735

The U.S. Census Bureau’s QuickFacts program provides demographic information for incorporated cities with populations of 5,000 or greater. The District’s service area includes the Cities of Diamond Bar, Industry, Walnut, and the unincorporated community of Rowland Heights. **Table 1-3** summarizes selected U.S. Census Bureau demographic data, such as income and race, for the three incorporated cities within the service area with populations exceeding 5,000.

**Table 1-3. U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts for Service Area**

City	Income and Poverty (2024) Median Household Income	2024 Poverty Rate	Race & Origin White alone	Race & Origin Asian alone	Race & Origin Black alone	Race & Origin Hispanic	Race & Origin Two or More Races
City of Diamond Bar	\$108,821	10%	14%	62%	3%	17%	11%
City of Walnut	\$129,449	10%	11%	69%	2%	17%	8%
City of Rowland Heights	\$85,617	12%	10%	61%	1%	29%	7%

Source: [U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: United States](#) (U.S. Census, 2024)

### **1.1.2. Land Use**

Per the Fiscal Year (FY) 2024-2025 Three Valleys Municipal Water District Assessed Service Area by Land Use, the District’s land use distribution by parcel count is as follows:

- Single-Family Residential: 78%
- Multi-Family Residential and Condominiums: 16%
- Mobile Homes: <1%
- Commercial: 2%
- Churches: <1%
- Industrial: 1%
- Vacant Residential: 2%
- Vacant Non-Residential: <1%

## 2. Water Use

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This section describes the current and projected water uses within the District’s service area.

### 2.1. Water Use by Sector

#### 2.1.1. *Water Use Sectors Listed in Water Code*

Water suppliers are required to identify water uses, to the extent that records are available, for at least each of the water use sectors identified in CWC 10631(d) to assist in the water demand projections. The District primarily serves potable water to customers, though it does supply a small amount of recycled water. Recycled water uses are described in **Section 4.5**.

The District serves the following water uses:

#### **Single Family Residential**

Single family residential customers are typically on a lot with a free-standing building containing one dwelling unit that may include a detached secondary dwelling.

#### **Multi-Family Residential**

Multi-family residential customers are typically multiple dwelling units within one building or several buildings within one complex.

#### **Commercial**

Commercial customers typically provide or distribute a product or service.

#### **Government**

Institutional water customers are typically public services, such as higher-education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions.

#### **Industrial**

Industrial customers typically manufacture or process materials.

#### **Landscape Irrigation**

The District tracks the water use for landscape irrigation.

#### **Losses**

Distribution system water losses are the water losses from the point of water entry to the distribution system to the delivery point to the customer’s system. Water losses are discussed in **Section 2.1.3**.

The number of active connections is shown in **Table 2-1**.

**Table 2-1. Fiscal Year 2021-2025 Connections by Customer Class**

Customer Class	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Residential – Single Family	25,479	25,486	25,497	25,510	25,604
Residential – Multi-Family	175	175	175	178	178
Government	386	386	398	399	400
Industrial	343	344	344	355	356
Commercial	1,038	1,039	1,036	1,028	1,033
Wholesale	10	11	10	21	21
Water District Meter	29	29	30	30	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,460</b>	<b>27,470</b>	<b>27,490</b>	<b>27,521</b>	<b>27,622</b>

### 2.1.2. Past and Current Water Use

The District serves potable water for a variety of uses, as summarized in **Table 2-2**. Over the past five years, the District served an average of 14,701 AFY of potable water. In 2025, 82% of the total potable water deliveries were to residential customers (71% to single-family accounts and 12% to multi-family accounts). **Table 2-2** shows the annual volume of potable water used by each customer class for 2025. Recycled water uses are described in **Section 4.5**.

**Table 2-2. DWR 4-1R Actual Demands for Water, 2025, AFY**

Use Type	Potable or Non-Potable ( <i>optional</i> )	2025 Volume
Single Family	Potable	10,278
Multi-Family	Potable	1,676
Commercial	Potable	1,174
Industrial	Potable	163
Institutional	Potable	276
Landscape	Potable	937
Distribution Water System Losses	Potable	1,167
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,671</b>

### 2.1.3. Distribution System Water Losses

Distribution system water losses are the physical potable water losses from the point of water entry to the distribution system to the point of delivery to the customer’s system. Water loss can result from aging infrastructure, leaks, seepage, theft, metering inaccuracies, data handling errors, and other causes. Addressing water losses can increase water supplies and recover revenue. The District monitors its water loss and prepares an annual American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Audit to estimate the volume of water loss. The District has submitted all required water loss audits to the State, as shown in **Table 2-3**. Copies of the City’s recent AWWA audits are provided in **Part 4, Appendix H-6**.

**Table 2-3. DWR 4-5R Month Water Loss Audit Reporting**

Public Water System ID # Reported in DWR Table 2-1R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program
CA1910234	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes

DWR Notes:

- 2020 AWWA: [WalnutValleyWD\\_CY2020\\_v2.xlsx](#)
- 2021 AWWA: [WalnutValleyWD\\_CY2021\\_v2.xlsx](#)
- 2022 AWWA: [CY2022\\_CA1910234\\_L1V.xlsx](#)
- 2023 AWWA: [CA1910234\\_CY23\\_v2.xlsx](#)
- 2024 AWWA: [CA1910234-the District\\_CY2024-L1V.xlsx](#)

CWC Section 10608.34 required the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to develop water loss performance standards for urban retail water suppliers to minimize water waste through system leaks. Water loss performance standards were developed through a rulemaking that became effective in 2023. Under the regulations, each supplier will be required to comply, by 2028, with an individualized volumetric water loss standard based on real loss, using the economic model developed by the State Board and the supplier’s own unique data. Real loss is the physical loss of water from water distribution systems, as opposed to apparent losses, which are revenue losses due to meter inaccuracies, billing errors or unauthorized consumption. A supplier’s baseline water loss is calculated as the average water loss from at least 3 of the 4 water loss audits from 2017 – 2020. The real water loss performance standard is based on gallons per service connection per day (gpscd), or gallons per mile of pipe per day (gpmd), depending on how the supplier reports real loss. Post-2028 compliance with volumetric water loss standards will be assessed every three years based on the average of the supplier’s real loss from the preceding three years, with an allowed variation of 5 gallons per connection per day above the supplier’s water loss standard. Apparent loss standards are equal to the baseline apparent loss and compliance is evaluated at the same time as compliance with the Real Water Loss Performance Standard.

Although the compliance period has not yet started, CWC Section 10631 (d)(3)(C) requires water suppliers to provide data in the UWMP to show whether the supplier met its State Board water loss performance standard.

Over the last five years, the District water losses have ranged from 5% to 8% when calculated as the difference between billed consumption and total production. To project the water loss component of future demands, the District assumed future water losses will be an average of 11% . Calculated water losses are shown in **Table 2-4**.

Based on data released by the State on January 30, 2026, the District’s baseline real water loss is 26.8 gpscd and the real water loss standard is 26.8 gpscd, and the apparent loss standard is the baseline of 4.9 gpscd. As shown in **Table 2-5**, based on the most recent water loss audit from 2024, the District not yet met the real water loss performance standard, but is working toward that goal by 2028. **Section 8.1.5** discusses District’s programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss.

**Table 2-4. Calculated Water Loss**

Water Loss	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Calculated Water Loss	901	885	883	1,113	1,167
% Water Loss	5%	5%	6%	8%	7%

**Table 2-5. DWR 4-6R Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard**

Public System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public System?	2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss Standard	Number of Units	Volume of Total Real Water Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit)	2025 or Most Recent Year 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 Audit)	2025 or Most Recent Year Apparent Water Loss per Unit per Day
CA1910234	Yes	26.8	gpscd	27,765	1,117	35.9	4.9	gpscd	27,765	110	3.5

## 2.2. Projected Water Use

The “Making Conservation a California Way of Life” Regulation (CWOL Regulation) establishes unique water budget-based Urban Water Use Objectives (UWUO) for each urban retail water supplier in the State. The CWOL Regulation requires suppliers to calculate an annual UWUO consisting of these core components:

$$\text{UWUO} = \text{Residential Indoor Water Use Budget} + \text{Residential Outdoor Water Use Budget} + \text{Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Dedicated Irrigation Meters (DIM) Outdoor Water Use Budget} + \text{Real Water Loss Budget}$$

Each component has associated water efficiency standards that become increasingly stringent through 2040 as shown in **Table 2-6**. The key standards are residential indoor GPCD, Landscape Efficiency Factors (LEF), and real water loss measured in gallons per service connection per day. Annually updated supplier-specific input data is also required for population, climate, landscapes, and real water losses. The UWUO does not include some uses, such as CII indoor use or other uses that are considered “Excluded Demands”.

**Table 2-6. Water Efficiency Standard by Reporting Period**

Year	Residential Indoor GPCD	Residential Outdoor LEF	CII DIMs	Real Water Loss Budget <sup>1</sup>
FY 23/24	55	0.8	Actual Reported “Landscape” Volume	Actual Reported or Budget
FY 25/26	47	0.8	Actual Reported “Landscape” Volume	Actual Reported or Budget
FY 30/31	42	0.8	0.8 LEF (starts July 1, 2028)	Budget (starts July 1, 2027)
FY 35/36	42	0.63	0.63 LEF	Budget
FY 40/41	42	0.55	0.45 LEF	Budget

Notes:

1. Budget = Supplier standard for real water loss (gallons per service connection per day) applied to total service connections

DWR and the State Board have developed an annual reporting framework, tools, and guidance for calculating the UWUO and comparing it to the actual use for that year. The State Board’s [“Water Use Objective Exploration Tool”](#) allows users to enter varying efficiency standards and baseline year(s) of input data to calculate and visualize a comparison of historic demand to the UWUO with selected standards. The State Board’s [“Annual UWUO and Water Use Report”](#) tool pre-populates input data and standards for the given reporting year. To project demands for this UWMP, a demand tool that aligns with the framework, data, and calculations of the State Board’s tools was used and expanded to allow for forecasting future years’ water demand considering future efficiency standards, supplier input data, and growth assumptions.

Supplier input data and growth assumptions used in this UWMP for future years are shown in **Table 2-7**. Projected growth for residential indoor usage is associated with population projections described in **Section 1.1.1**. Residential landscape area growth is associated with connections growth scaled with SCAG’s housing projections described in **Section 1.1.1**. The historic landscape area provided by the State

in its UWUO tools was divided by the 2025 residential service connections to create a landscape area per connection factor that was applied to future connections to account for growth. CII DIM Landscape connections were assumed to scale with SCAG’s employee projections described in **Section 2.2**. Excluded demand growth was assumed to scale with the ratio of historic Excluded Demand to the UWUO applied to future UWUO estimates. The Real water loss standard is applied to the sum of all projected future connections.

**Table 2-7. UWUO Components Growth Assumptions**

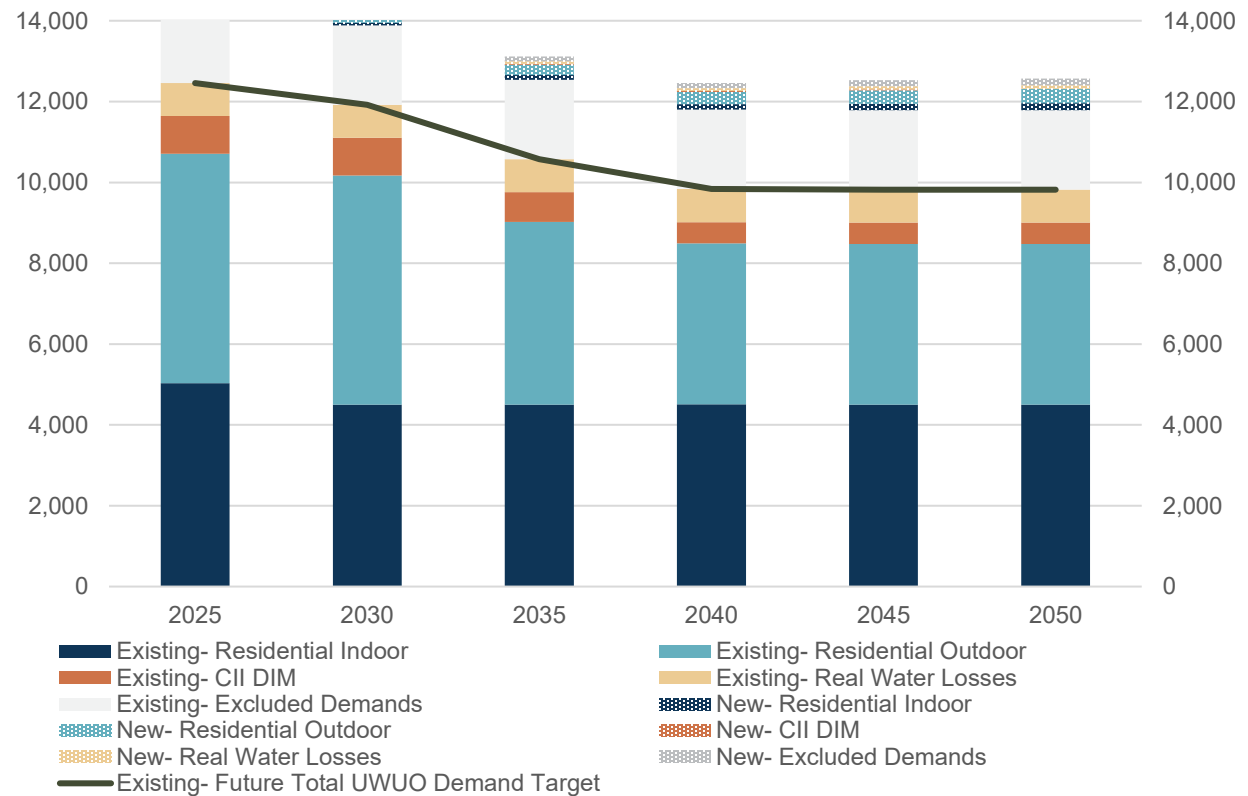
UWUO Component	Supplier Input Data	Input Data for Growth	Associated Assumption
Residential Indoor	Population	2025-2050 population	See <b>Section 1.1.1</b> .
Residential Landscape	Landscape area & annual climate data	2025 Irrigable Irrigated Residential Landscape Area per Service Connection scaled to future connections.	SCAG household projections growth rate applied to connections. Historic average climate data from the State is used for future years.
CII DIM Landscape	Water use	Historic Landscape water use per service connection scaled to future connections.	SCAG employees annual growth rate applied to "Landscape" connections.
Real Water Loss	Connections	Supplier standard for Real Water Loss (gallons per service connection per day) applied to future total connections.	Sum of future connections including UWUO & Excluded Demand categories connections.
Excluded Demand (not included in UWUO but included in total demand)	Water use		Ratio of historic Excluded Demand to UWUO applied to future UWUO estimates.

Future efficiency standards (see **Table 2-6**) were applied to existing customer residential population, residential landscaped area, CII landscape usage, and total connections. These demand components for existing customers are shown to reduce over time as the standards become more stringent. Excluded demands were assumed to grow at the ratio of historic Excluded Demand to the UWUO. The most stringent standards in **Table 2-6** for FY 40/41 were applied to all new growth connections for all time periods, recognizing that new construction will comply with efficient building codes. The resulting projected UWUO, excluded demands, and total demands for both existing and new growth connections are shown in **Table 2-8** and **Figure 2-1**. **Table 2-8** presents projected demands by customer type through 2050.

**Table 2-8. UWUO Projections by Component, AFY**

Category	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Existing- Residential Indoor	4,500	4,500	4,512	4,500	4,500
Existing- Residential Outdoor	5,670	4,519	3,978	3,978	3,978
Existing- CII DIM	937	738	527	527	527
Existing- Real Water Losses	815	815	817	815	815
<i>Existing- Future Total UWUO Demand Target</i>	11,922	10,572	9,834	9,820	9,820
Existing- Excluded Demands	1,964	1,964	1,964	1,964	1,964
<i>Existing- Total Demand</i>	13,886	12,536	11,798	11,784	11,784
New- Residential Indoor	59	118	141	163	178
New- Residential Outdoor	139	260	294	328	358
New- CII DIM	11	22	24	26	28
New- Real Water Losses	57	64	71	78	86
<i>New- Total UWUO Demand</i>	265	463	530	596	649
New- Excluded Demands	67	116	133	149	163
<i>New- Total Demand</i>	332	579	663	745	812
<i>Existing &amp; New- Total UWUO Demand</i>	12,187	11,035	10,364	10,415	10,469
Existing & New- Excluded Demands	2,031	2,080	2,097	2,114	2,127
<i>Existing &amp; New- Total Demand</i>	14,218	13,115	12,461	12,529	12,596

**Figure 2-1. UWUO Projections by Component, AFY**



**Table 2-9. DWR 4-2R Projected Demands for Water, AFY**

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Projected Water Use 2030	Projected Water Use 2035	Projected Water Use 2040	Projected Water Use 2045	Projected Water Use 2050
Single Family		Potable	8,947	8,109	7,702	7,740	7,778
Multi-Family		Potable	1,421	1,288	1,223	1,229	1,235
Commercial		Potable	1,126	1,149	1,153	1,156	954
Industrial		Potable	191	195	195	196	162
Institutional		Potable	254	259	260	261	215
Landscape		Potable	948	760	551	553	555
Distribution System Water Losses		Potable	1,332	1,357	1,378	1,394	1,696
<b>Total</b>			<b>14,218</b>	<b>13,115</b>	<b>12,461</b>	<b>12,529</b>	<b>12,596</b>

**Table 2-8, Table 2-9, and Table 2-10** satisfy the requirement to include anticipated water conservation savings when developing future demand projections since they account for water efficiency standards set by the State for the UWUO. Conservation savings were considered and included in developing demand estimates for the next 25 years. However, the District considers projected demand to plan for supply reliability if demands continue in alignment with historic patterns rather than in alignment with new water use efficiency standards. The District is complying with and planning for new water use efficiency standards as described in **Sections 3 and 8**.

Senate Bill 1087 requires that water use projections in an UWMP include projected water use associated with single family and multi-family residential housing for lower income households, as identified in the housing elements of any city, county, or city and county within the supplier’s service area. The Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) establishes housing needs for each jurisdiction over the applicable planning period. SCAG adopted the 6th Cycle RHNA Allocation Plan, which covers the planning period from October 2021 through October 2029 (SCAG, March 2021). SCAG’s population and household projections inform the RHNA Allocation Plan and are used in the determination and allocation of housing needs, including lower income housing, for individual jurisdictions. The growth projections in this UWMP are based on SCAG projections for the service area and therefore also incorporate the lower income housing projections. The projected demands in this UWMP represent water use from all future growth and are inclusive of water use for lower income households.

**Table 2-10. DWR 4-3R Inclusion in Water Use Projections**

Question	Yes or No
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	Yes
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included in Projections?	Yes

## 2.3. Climate Change Considerations

A topic of growing concern for water planners and managers is climate change and the potential impacts it could have on California's future water supplies. A recent Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment utilizing data from DWR and 20 global climate models suggests that a changing climate will have multiple effects on the Region. Adaptation and mitigation measures will be necessary to account for these effects.

**Part 1 Chapter 2** of the 2025 RUWMP includes an assessment of the potential impacts of climate change.

### 3. SB X7-7 Compliance & Future Water Use Efficiency Requirements

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*This section describes compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7 (SBX7-7). The section demonstrates compliance with the 2020 SBX7-7 target and discusses future water use efficiency requirements.*

#### 3.1. Compliance and Future Water Use Efficiency Requirements

SBX7-7 was incorporated into the UWMP Act in 2009 and required that all water suppliers increase water use efficiency with the overall goal to decrease per-capita water consumption within the state by 20% by the year 2020.

SBX7-7 required DWR to develop certain criteria, methods, and standard reporting forms through a public process that water suppliers could use to establish their baseline water use and determine their water conservation targets. SBX7-7 and DWR's Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use (DWR, March 2021) specify methodologies for determining the baseline water demand, 2015 interim urban water use target, and the 2020 urban water use target for the District as described in the 2020 UWMP. This section also demonstrates that the District achieved its 2020 water use target.

**Table 3-1** below establishes the District's 2020 actual and 2020 target GPCD. As shown, the District met its 2020 target. Most recently, in 2025, the water use was 146 GPCD, which is well below the 2020 target of 169 GPCD.

**Table 3-1. SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress**

2020 Target GPCD	2020 Actual GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Target?
169	149	Yes

New water use efficiency standards from the "Making Conservation a California Way of life Regulation" (CWOL Regulation) supersede SBX7-7 standards. In 2018, two policy bills were enacted by the California Legislature, Assembly Bill 1668 (AB1668, Friedman) and Senate Bill 606 (SB606, Hertzberg), collectively referred to as the "2018 Water Conservation Legislation." Based on the 2018 Water Conservation Legislation, related legislation, and subsequent adoption of the CWOL Regulation, each urban retail water supplier must comply with its UWUO. DWR and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) have developed a reporting framework for calculating the UWUO and compliance annually with efficiency standards becoming increasingly stringent through 2040.

The demand projections in this UWMP are based on the District meeting its estimated future UWUO, as described in **Section 2.2** in order to plan and implement necessary demand management measures (described in **Section 8**) to support meeting the UWUO. DMMs and UWUO compliance planning enhance resiliency for drought and other water shortage conditions as described in **Sections 5, 7, and 8**.

## 4. Water Supply

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The District utilizes three primary sources for water supply: treated and untreated imported surface water purchased from the MWD through TVMWD, groundwater pumped from the Puente Basin and Spadra Basin, and recycled water purchased from the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD). The District will also begin purchasing treated groundwater from the Main Basin produced by California Domestic Water Company (CDWC). The District's main source of water supply is treated imported surface water.

### 4.1. Purchased or Imported Water

#### 4.1.1. *Three Valleys Municipal Water District*

The District purchases treated, imported water from MWD through TVMWD. MWD imports water from the Colorado River through the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), owned and operated by MWD, and the State Water Project (SWP), which utilizes the California Aqueduct for transmission to Southern California. Water delivered to TVMWD's sub-agencies can receive treated imported water from MWD's Weymouth Treatment Plant located in the City of La Verne or from TVMWD's Miramar Water Treatment Plant located in the City of Claremont.

The District's treated imported water supplies from MWD, through TVMWD, may be impacted during a multi-year drought or other conditions which limits MWD from delivering sufficient water supplies to all its member agencies, and consequently to the District. A description of this supply and its reliability is provided in **Part 1 Chapter 3** and **Chapter 5** of the 2025 RUWMP.

#### 4.1.2. *Purchased Water from California Domestic Water Company*

The District can purchase treated groundwater produced by CDWC. The District and Rowland Water District (through the Puente Basin Water Agency) entered into a "Water Storage and Export Agreement" with California Domestic Water Company in July 2015. The agreement allows for the delivery of up to approximately 5,000 AFY of potable water from the Main San Gabriel Basin to the District and Rowland Water District. Pursuant to the agreement, CDWC began delivering water to Rowland Water District during FY 2016-17. In order to maximize production, the Pathfinder Pipeline was constructed and will enable the transmission of water from CDWC into the District's distribution system. Although the District does not directly pump from the Main Basin for potable supplies, a discussion regarding groundwater supplies from the Main Basin is provided in **Section 4.2**. Because the Pathfinder Pipeline was only recently constructed, the District has not purchased water (treated Main Basin groundwater) from CDWC over the past five years.

#### **Purchased Water from Main San Gabriel Basin**

The District can also purchase treated groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Basin that is produced by CDWC. The basin Watermaster manages the basin through an Operating Safe Yield (OSY), which is

determined annually based on groundwater elevations and rainfall. More information on the Main San Gabriel Basin's adjudication and management is presented in **Part 1, Chapter 3** of the RUWMP.

CDWC's share of the OSY is 6.25547%. Over the past five years, the District has not purchased any treated groundwater from the Main Basin.

## **4.2. Groundwater**

The District can extract groundwater from two regional groundwater basins: Puente Basin, and Spadra Basin. Puente Basin has been adjudicated while Spadra Basin is un-adjudicated, as discussed further in **Part 1 Chapter 3** of the RUWMP.

### **4.2.1. Puente Basin**

Groundwater from the Puente Basin is used for non-potable purposes, including irrigation through the District's recycled water distribution system. The recycled water system (including Puente Basin water) is used by the District as a replacement to potable water supplies.

The Puente Basin is actively managed by the Puente Basin Watermaster. The adjudicated water rights in the Puente Basin are 4,400 AF. Through adoption of an annual OSY, the Puente Basin Watermaster has the ability to reduce the amount of water rights available to Producers. According to the Puente Basin Watermaster 39<sup>th</sup> Annual Report, the Watermaster adopted an OSY of 2,506 acre-feet and estimated each of the subsequent four years to be 2,506 acre-feet.

On an annual basis, Pumpers are allocated a Share of the Operating Safe Yield and Return Flow Credits. Should a Pumper not produce its full entitlement, the Judgment allows for the portion not pumped to be used in the following (first) year. These rights are termed Carry-over Rights. However, unproduced Carry-over Rights cannot be carried beyond one year and are lost, thus becoming Lost Carry-over. For the Puente Basin, a total of 2,360.8 acre-feet were carried over from Fiscal Year 2024-2025 to Fiscal Year 2025-26. The District's share of the OSY for FY 2025-26 is 550 AF.

### **4.2.2. Spadra Basin**

Groundwater from the Spadra Basin is used for non-potable purposes, including irrigation as part of the District's recycled water distribution system. The recycled water system (including Spadra Basin groundwater) is used by the District as a replacement to potable water supplies.

Table 4-1 summarizes the District's actual groundwater production over the past five years. Pumping volumes fluctuate annually based on total system demand, the availability of surface water, and local hydrological conditions.

**Table 4-1. DWR 6-1R Groundwater Pumped Last Five Years (AF)**

Groundwater Type	Location or Basin Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Alluvial Basin	Puente Basin	1,000	721	426	439	1,556
Alluvial Basin	Spadra Basin	86	61	36	36	129
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,086</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>1,685</b>

### 4.3. Surface Water

The District does not use surface water supplies to meet its water demands.

### 4.4. Stormwater

The District does not directly use stormwater to meet its water demands.

### 4.5. Wastewater and Recycled Water

Wastewater generated by the District is collected within the District’s local sewer collection system and treated by LACSD. The District’s local sewers tie into one of LACSD’s regional trunk sewers. The regional trunk sewer lines deliver wastewater to the San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant (SJCWRP) and the A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility (formerly known as the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant); however, the percentage breakdown between these two plants in treating the District’s wastewater is unknown. The water reclamation plants are not located within the District’s service area.

To align with current conservation realities and CWOL framework, wastewater generation is estimated utilizing the State’s 2025 indoor residential water use standard of 47 GPCD (as indoor water use serves as the direct proxy for wastewater generation). Based on the District’s 2025 population of 95,645, the estimated amount of wastewater collected by the District is approximately 4.50 MGD (about 5,035 AFY).

**Table 4-2** shows existing wastewater collection and treatment at LACSD.

#### 4.5.1. *Potential, Current, and Projected Recycled Water Uses*

The District uses recycled water for landscape irrigation, including nurseries, golf courses, roadside irrigation, parks, schools, greenbelts, and maintenance districts. The District plans to increase recycled water use within its service area by expanding the recycled water system to additional landscape irrigation areas not currently using recycled water. The District primarily receives recycled water supplies from the LACSD’s Pomona Water Reclamation Plant (PWRP). The District also uses untreated groundwater from Puente Basin and Spadra Basin to meet recycled water demand.

Future recycled water use projections are based on current recycled water use and planned recycled water projects. The amount of untreated non-potable groundwater from the Puente Basin and Spadra Basin used to augment the system was excluded from the recycled water volume delivered to each customer.

Because the District is reliant on imported water supplied from TVMWD, the economic value of a recycled water system continues to increase. Any additional recycled water supplies that can offset imported water purchases will make these projects more viable.

The District's 2020 UWMP projected recycled water use in 2025 to be 3,489 AF. The District's recycled water use in 2025 was 1,973 AF.

**Table 4-2. DWR 6-2R Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2025 (AF)**

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?
LACSD	Estimated	5,035	PWRP (Place ID 250700), A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility (Place ID 234156)	No
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,035</b>		

## 4.6. Water Exchanges and Transfers

As mentioned in **Section 4.1**, the Water Production and Delivery agreement with the District and Rowland Water District with the CDWC allows for the delivery of up to approximately 5,000 AFY of potable water from the Main Basin. The District's share of annual deliveries is expected to be 2,500 AF. Pursuant to the terms of the Storage and Export Agreement signed on July 1, 2015 and approved on September 4, 2015 between Puente Basin Watermaster (the District and Rowland Water District) and the Main Basin Watermaster, up to 30,000 AF of imported surface water can be stored in the Main Basin in advance of, and in exchange for, groundwater which is produced and sold to the District by CDWC. Approximately 22,166 AF of water is currently stored by Rowland Water District and the District in the Main Basin.

The District does not have any current or planned transfer opportunities.

## 4.7. Future Water Projects

As part of the TVMWD Water Resources Master Plan (WRMP) and Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) with the member agencies, the District is currently pursuing several projects to increase water supply reliability. Future projects include:

- Six Basins Groundwater Project – the District in partnership with Rowland Water District, has entered into a project agreement through Puente Basin Water Agency to jointly develop new extraction wells. This project is expected to increase overall supply by approximately 1,400 AF.
- Covina Irrigating Company Interconnection – the District in partnership with Rowland Water District, has entered into a project agreement through Puente Basin Water Agency to jointly improve system interties. This project is expected to increase overall supply by approximately 2,000 AF.
- Spadra Basin Optimization Scenario 3 – the District in partnership with the City of Pomona, has entered into a project agreement through Spadra Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) to jointly improve system interties. This project is expected to increase overall supply by approximately 3,500 AF.

Four regional water supply projects were also identified in the WRMP and DCP effort through collaboration with TVMWD, member agencies, and regional stakeholders. These regional projects, described in **Part 1, Chapter 3**, are intended to enhance overall supply reliability for the region.

- Project 1: External Partnership with Covina Valley Water Company – Main Basin
- Project 2: TVMWD Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program (GRIP)
- Project 3: TVMWD Storing Water in Main San Gabriel Basin (GRIP+)
- Project 4: TVMWD–Pomona Chino Basin Conjunctive Use Exchange

As development progresses and increased demands are placed on the system, the District will determine which projects to implement.

## 4.8. Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

The District’s water supply is comprised of treated imported water, groundwater, and recycled water. The volume of water utilized from each source in 2025 is summarized in **Table 4-3**, and projected supply is summarized in **Table 4-4**.

**Table 4-3. DWR 6-8R Actual Water Supplies in 2025 (AF)**

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2025 Actual Volume	2025 Potable or Non-Potable (optional)	2025 Total Entitlement (optional)
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Puente Basin	1,556	Non-Potable	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Spadra Basin	129	Non-Potable	
Purchased or Imported Water	Metropolitan Water District – TVMWD	15,671	Potable	
Recycled Water	Pomona Water Treatment Plant	677	Non-Potable	
<b>Total – Potable</b>		<b>15,671</b>		
<b>Total – All</b>		<b>18,141</b>		-

### Supply Projection Methodology

To project future water supplies accurately and conservatively, the District, in coordination with TVMWD, evaluated supply projection methodologies. Rather than projecting supplies based on maximum legal entitlements or absolute physical extraction capacity, the District opted to utilize a "Real Water" (Utilization-Based) approach. This approach grounds future projections in empirical operational reality. The methodology utilized a baseline representing the District’s average local supply utilization over the most recent five-year period (2021–2025), which was 17,843 acre-feet per year (AFY). This baseline smoothed out historically dry years (e.g., 2021) and historically wet years (e.g., 2023).

As described in **Part 1, Section 5.1.2**, to calculate the projected supplies shown in **Table 4-4**, the following steps were applied:

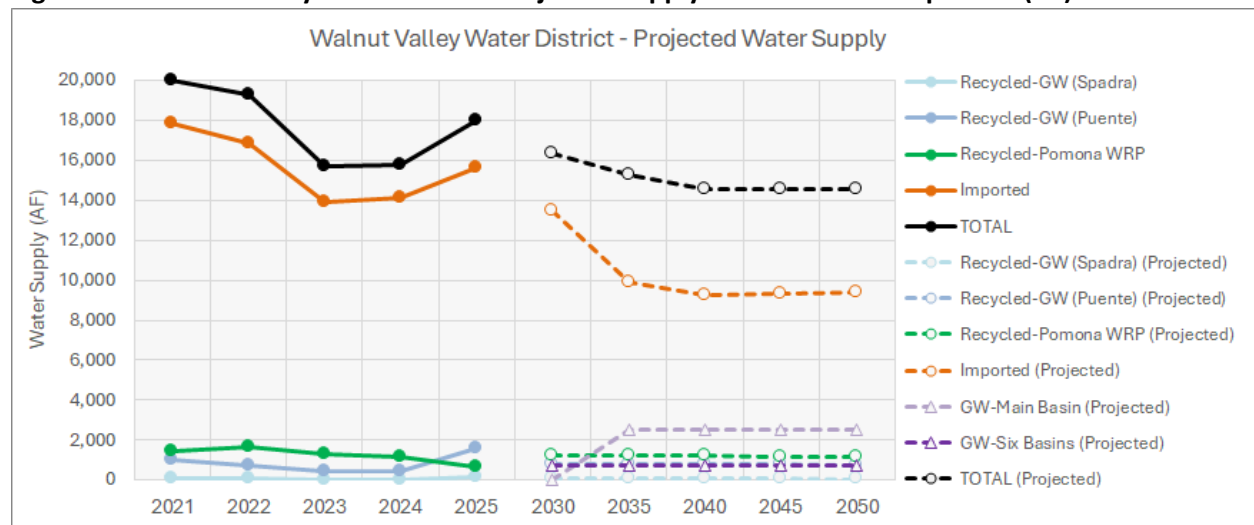
1. **Climate Change Adjustments:** Specific climate change vulnerability factors, derived from TVMWD's 2024 Climate Vulnerability Analysis, were applied to the 2021–2025 baseline local agency supplies (such as Puente Basin and Spadra Basin groundwater) to forecast anticipated local yields through 2050. Recycled water projections were incorporated based on system capacity and historical averages.
2. **Integration of Future Local Projects:** As detailed in Section 4.7, the projections incorporate the planned activation of new local supplies, including the Six Basins Groundwater Project (anticipated to begin yielding supply by 2030) and the Central Basin supply (anticipated to begin yielding supply by 2035).
3. **Imported Water Reliance:** The projected local groundwater and recycled supplies were then compared against the District's projected demand. Any projected unmet demand is assumed to be fulfilled by imported water purchases from MWD through TVMWD.

As shown in **Table 4-4** and **Figure 4-1**, the District's reliance on imported MWD water is projected to decrease significantly over time as new local groundwater projects in the Six Basins and Main Basin come online, effectively diversifying the portfolio and enhancing local reliability.

**Table 4-4. DWR 6-9R Projected Water Supplies (AF)**

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Spadra Basin	70	69	68	67	64
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Puente Basin	833	826	812	792	765
Purchased or Imported Water	TVMWD/MWD	13,518	9,915	9,261	9,329	9,396
Purchased or Imported Water	Main Basin	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Purchased or Imported Water	Six Basins	700	700	700	700	700
Recycled Water	Pomona Water Reclamation Plant	1,249	1,236	1,217	1,193	1,163
<b>Total – Potable</b>		<b>14,218</b>	<b>13,115</b>	<b>12,461</b>	<b>12,529</b>	<b>12,596</b>
<b>Total – All</b>		<b>16,369</b>	<b>15,246</b>	<b>14,559</b>	<b>14,580</b>	<b>14,589</b>

**Figure 4-1. Walnut Valley Water District Projected Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)**



## 4.9. Energy Intensity of Water Supplies

Reporting water energy intensity has many benefits for water utilities and their customers including:

- Identifying energy saving opportunities as energy consumption is often a large portion of the cost of delivering water.
- Calculating energy savings and greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions reductions associated with water conservation programs.

- Potential opportunities for receiving energy efficiency funding for water conservation programs.
- Informing climate change mitigation strategies.
- Benchmarking of energy use at each water acquisition and delivery step and the ability to compare energy use among similar agencies.

In 2025, the District consumed 318 KWH of energy for water facilities per AF of water delivered.

## 5. Water Service Reliability Assessment

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This section considers the District’s water supply reliability during normal years, single dry years, and up to 5 consecutive dry water years. The supply reliability assessment discusses factors that could potentially limit the expected quantity of water available from the District’s current source of supply through 2050.

### 5.1. Constraints on Water Sources

While the District maintains a highly reliable water portfolio, its supply sources are subject to various environmental, regulatory, and infrastructural constraints. A comprehensive analysis of regional water supply constraints is provided in **Part 1, Chapter 3** and **Part 1, Chapter 5** of the 2025 RUWMP.

For the District specifically, the primary constraints on water sources include:

- **High Reliance on Imported Water:** Historically, the District has been heavily reliant on imported water supplies from MWD through TVMWD to meet the vast majority of its potable demands. During severe multi-year droughts when State Water Project (SWP) and Colorado River allocations are reduced by the State, the District faces potential constraints on imported volumes. To proactively mitigate this, the District is actively diversifying its portfolio through aggressive local supply development, including the planned integration of Main Basin water (via CDWC), Six Basins groundwater, and Spadra Basin supplies.
- **Infrastructure and Interconnection Capacity:** Transitioning from a heavily imported water portfolio to a diversified portfolio utilizing multiple local groundwater basins requires significant capital infrastructure. As identified in **Section 4.7**, the District must construct new extraction wells, pipeline upgrades, and system interconnections (e.g., the Covina Irrigating Company Interconnection and Spadra Basin Optimization) to ensure these new local supplies can be reliably extracted and distributed.
- **Climate Change Impacts on Surface Water:** As identified in **Part 1, Section 2.5**, climate-driven volatility, including shorter rainy seasons and prolonged dry periods, impacts the natural replenishment of local groundwater basins and the long-term availability of imported supplies. This constraint underscores the importance of the District's highly climate-resilient recycled water system, which reliably offsets potable demand for irrigation and industrial uses regardless of local hydrology.

### 5.2. Year Type Characterization

In general, groundwater and recycled water are less vulnerable to seasonal and climatic changes than imported surface water supplies. The respective Watermasters and Groundwater Sustainability Agencies for the Puente, Spadra, Main, and Six Basins actively monitor groundwater levels and implement management strategies to maintain the long-term sustainability of local groundwater sources. Recycled

water, which makes up an integral portion of the District's portfolio, is highly resilient to drought. Further discussion of regional water resource management is included in **Part 1 Chapter 3** of the RUWMP.

Per UWMP requirements, the District has evaluated reliability for an average year, single dry year, and a five consecutive dry year period. The UWMP Act defines these years as:

- **Normal Year:** This condition represents the water supplies a supplier considers available during normal conditions. This could be a single year or averaged range of years that most closely represents the average water supply available.
- **Single Dry Year:** The single dry year is recommended to be the year that represents the lowest water supply available.
- **Five-Consecutive Year Drought:** The driest five-year historical sequence for the Supplier, which may be the lowest average water supply available for five years in a row.

To characterize these year types, the District evaluated historical supply and demand data. For the purposes of this 2025 UWMP, the District established a "Normal Year" baseline using the average annual supply and demand from 2021 through 2025.

Because water demand in the District typically increases during dry years due to elevated outdoor irrigation needs, the "Single Dry Year" and "Five-Year Drought" scenarios are modeled using historical years where production peaked to meet elevated drought demands. **Table 5-1** summarizes the base years utilized for this analysis and the corresponding volume of water available/utilized as a percentage of the average year.

**Table 5-1. DWR 7-1R Basis of Water Year Data**

Year Type	Base Year (FY)	Volume Available (AF)	% of Average Supply
Average Year	2021-2025	17,843	100%
Single-Dry Year	2021	20,409	114%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2018	21,043	118%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2019	18,173	102%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2020	18,603	104%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2021	20,409	114%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2022	19,292	108%

### 5.3. Water Service Reliability

The results of the reliability assessment are summarized below.

As established in **Section 4.8** and **Part 1, Section 5.1.2**, the District utilized the "Real Water" (Utilization-Based) methodology to project its future supplies. Under this operational approach, the District projects its local groundwater and recycled water supplies based on historical averages adjusted for climate change, alongside the integration of new planned local projects. Any remaining unmet demand is fulfilled by purchasing imported water from TVMWD.

The District's projected "Normal Year" water demands over the next 25 years were developed using a demand-per-connection approach as discussed in **Section 4.8** and **Section 5.2**. This approach utilizes a baseline period of 2025 to approximate normal demand patterns; projects future connections based on SCAG growth rates and incorporates anticipated reductions due to passive conservation and compliance with the new "Making Conservation a California Way of Life" (CWOL) regulatory framework.

To estimate projected demands during drought conditions, the District utilized a historical ratio methodology. Because water demand in Southern California typically increases during hot, dry periods due to elevated outdoor irrigation needs, the District analyzed the ratio of total water utilized during historical dry periods compared to a historical average year.

Based on the District's operational data, the historical average year baseline was established using the five-year period of FY 2021–2025 (averaging 17,843 AF).

- **Single Dry Year Scaling:** The ratio of water utilized during the historical single dry year of FY 2021 (20,409 AF) to the historical average (17,843 AF) yielded a scaling factor of 114%. This **114%** factor was applied to the projected normal year demands to estimate the District's projected water demands during future single dry years.
- **Five-Year Drought Scaling:** To estimate demands during a five-consecutive-year drought, the District utilized the historical drought sequence from FY 2018 through FY 2022. The ratio of water utilized in each of these years (21,043 AF, 18,173 AF, 18,603 AF, 20,409 AF, and 19,292 AF, respectively) compared to the historical average yielded scaling factors of **118%, 102%, 104%, 114%, and 108%** for years one through five of the drought sequence, respectively. These factors were applied to the projected normal year demands to forecast future multi-year drought demands.

Because TVMWD and MWD have demonstrated 100% supply reliability to meet wholesale demands through 2050 (supported by MWD's 2025 UWMP supply and reliability analysis (MWD, 2026)), the District's total supply is projected to perfectly meet its total projected demand across all hydrologic scenarios. Consequently, the difference between supply and demand in the tables below is zero, reflecting a fully reliable water portfolio through the 2050 planning horizon.

**Table 5-2, \* Note:** The supply and demand totals presented in this table reflect an aggregation of both the potable and non-potable water systems. Therefore, the total demand shown here exceeds the potable-only demand projected in **Table 2-6**. The total demand in this reliability assessment includes those potable demands plus the projected non-potable (recycled water) demands, which are scaled to be met 1-to-1 by the recycled water supplies detailed in **Table 4-4**.

Table 5-3, and **\*Note:** The supply and demand totals presented in this table reflect an aggregation of both the potable and non-potable water systems. Therefore, the total demand shown here exceeds the potable-only demand projected in **Table 2-6**. The total demand in this reliability assessment includes those potable demands plus the projected non-potable (recycled water) demands, which are scaled to be met 1-to-1 by the recycled water supplies detailed in **Table 4-4**.

Table 5-4 summarize the District’s projected water supplies and demands over the next 25 years in five-year increments. These tables demonstrate the District can reliably meet elevated water demands during normal years, single dry years, and five-consecutive-year drought periods over the next 25 years.

**Table 5-2. DWR 7-2R Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)**

Total	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply totals	16,369	15,246	14,559	14,580	14,589
Demand totals	16,369	15,246	14,559	14,580	14,589
<b>Difference</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\* Note: The supply and demand totals presented in this table reflect an aggregation of both the potable and non-potable water systems. Therefore, the total demand shown here exceeds the potable-only demand projected in **Table 2-6**. The total demand in this reliability assessment includes those potable demands plus the projected non-potable (recycled water) demands, which are scaled to be met 1-to-1 by the recycled water supplies detailed in **Table 4-4**.

**Table 5-3. DWR 7-3R Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)**

Total	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply totals	18,723	17,438	16,652	16,676	16,686
Demand totals	18,723	17,438	16,652	16,676	16,686
<b>Difference</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\*Note: The supply and demand totals presented in this table reflect an aggregation of both the potable and non-potable water systems. Therefore, the total demand shown here exceeds the potable-only demand projected in **Table 2-6**. The total demand in this reliability assessment includes those potable demands plus the projected non-potable (recycled water) demands, which are scaled to be met 1-to-1 by the recycled water supplies detailed in **Table 4-4**.

**Table 5-4. DWR 7-4R Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison**

Year	Total	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
<b>First Year</b>	Supply Totals	19,305	17,980	17,169	17,195	17,205
	Demand Totals	19,305	17,980	17,169	17,195	17,205
	<b>Difference</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Second Year</b>	Supply Totals	16,672	15,528	14,828	14,849	14,858
	Demand Totals	16,672	15,528	14,828	14,849	14,858
	<b>Difference</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Third Year</b>	Supply Totals	17,066	15,896	15,178	15,201	15,210
	Demand Totals	17,066	15,896	15,178	15,201	15,210
	<b>Difference</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Fourth Year</b>	Supply Totals	18,723	17,438	16,652	16,676	16,686
	Demand Totals	18,723	17,438	16,652	16,676	16,686
	<b>Difference</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Fifth Year</b>	Supply Totals	17,698	16,484	15,741	15,764	15,773
	Demand Totals	17,698	16,484	15,741	15,764	15,773
	<b>Difference</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\*Note: The supply and demand totals presented in this table reflect an aggregation of both the potable and non-potable water systems. Therefore, the total demand shown here exceeds the potable-only demand projected in **Table 2-6**. The total demand in this reliability assessment includes those potable demands plus the projected non-potable (recycled water) demands, which are scaled to be met 1-to-1 by the recycled water supplies detailed in **Table 4-4**.

## 6. Drought Risk Assessment

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The Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) is an analysis required for the 2025 UWMP, with a focus on the five-year consecutive drought scenario beginning in 2026. While Section 5 evaluated long-term reliability through 2050, the DRA serves as an immediate stress test, focusing specifically on the five-year period from 2026 through 2030. The purpose of this assessment is to determine if the District anticipates any supply shortages in the immediate future that would necessitate triggering mandatory demand reduction measures outlined in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

### 6.1. Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Conditions

To conduct the DRA, the District utilized the same "Real Water" supply methodology and historical drought scaling factors detailed in **Section 4.8** and **Section 5**. The assessment simulates a severe, five-consecutive-year drought mirroring the hydrology of Fiscal Years 2018 through 2022.

Because hot, dry weather drives increases in outdoor irrigation, the District's unconstrained demands are projected to scale up significantly during this period (up to **118%** of average baseline demand, as established in **Section 5.3**). The DRA tests whether the District's local groundwater, recycled water, and imported water portfolios can sustain these elevated demands over the next five years without natural replenishment.

### 6.2. DRA Water Source Reliability

The District's near-term reliability is highly secure due to the active management of its regional groundwater basins (including the Puente, Spadra, Main, and Six Basins), the consistent utilization of its recycled water system, and the unprecedented storage reserves held by its wholesale providers.

Entering the 2026–2030 DRA period, MWD holds nearly 4 million acre-feet (MAF) of water in regional storage, which is a near-record high. MWD's 2025 UWMP DRA modeling confirms that even if the SWP and CRA experience five consecutive years of severe constraint, MWD has sufficient stored reserves to meet all wholesale member agency demands without shortage allocations through 2030. Consequently, TVMWD can reliably supply the District with imported water to cover any deficits caused by constrained local groundwater production.

### 6.3. Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

**Table 6-1** details the DRA for the 2026–2030 period. As demonstrated in the table, the District's projected supplies are sufficient to fully and consistently meet the elevated, unconstrained demands for every year of the five-year drought sequence.

Because the District anticipates a supply surplus (a difference of zero) across all five years of the near-term drought scenario, the District does not currently project a need to implement mandatory, extraordinary conservation measures or trigger advanced stages of its WSCP due to supply shortages.

However, the District remains committed to ongoing water conservation and will continue to enforce standard water waste prohibitions to preserve regional storage.

**Table 6-1. DWR 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment (AF)**

Category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<b>Total Water Use (Demand)</b>	19,305	16,672	17,066	18,723	17,698
<b>Total Supplies</b>	19,305	16,672	17,066	18,723	17,698
<b>Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)</b>					
WSCP – Supply Augmentation Benefit	0	0	0	0	0
WSCP – Use Reduction Savings Benefit	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Revised Surplus/(Shortfall)</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP Action</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>

## 7. Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a strategic plan developed by the District to proactively manage and respond to both anticipated and unforeseen water shortages. A water shortage is defined as a condition in which available water supplies are inadequate to meet expected customer demand at a specific point in time. Such shortages may result from various factors, including but not limited to, water supply quality changes, climate change, drought, regional power outage, and catastrophic events (e.g., earthquake). Additionally, the State may declare a statewide drought emergency and mandate that water suppliers reduce demand.

The District's WSCP is a detailed approach which presents how the District intends to act, or respond, in the case of an actual water shortage. It outlines a process for conducting annual water supply and demand assessments and establishes clearly defined stages and response measures to respond to actual conditions. This level of preparedness enhances transparency, ensures accountability, and supports the District's ability to maintain reliable water service during periods of supply disruption.

The WSCP was prepared in conjunction with the 2025 RUWMP and is presented as a standalone document that may be updated as necessary. No substantive changes have been incorporated into the 2025 WSCP compared to the 2020 version. Minor editorial updates were made for clarity and consistency; however, the content, procedures, and response actions remain relatively unchanged. The District has implemented and remains in a Stage 2 Water Shortage.

The District's WSCP is included in **Part 4, Appendix H-7**.

## 8. Demand Management Measures

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The Demand Management Measures (DMMs) section provides a comprehensive description of the DMMs that the District has implemented for the past five years, is currently implementing, and plans to implement in order to reduce demand. The District met the 2020 Water Use Target through the implementation of these DMMs. The District expects to continue to implement current conservation programs to encourage conservation and achieve its water use targets.

### 8.1. Existing Demand Management Measures

#### 8.1.1. *Water Waste Prevention Ordinances*

Waste is defined as any excessive, unnecessary or unwarranted use of water, including but not limited to any use which causes unnecessary runoff beyond the boundaries of any property as served by its meter and any failure to repair as soon as reasonably possible any leak or rupture in any water pipes, faucets, valves, plumbing fixtures or other water service appliances. The District applies its “Rules and Regulations Governing Water Consumers” (Rules and Regulations), updated in September 2025, throughout its service area. [The document is available at this link.](#)

Regulations concerning water waste are established in Section 4.05.02.03 of the Rules and Regulations. Under this section, the District has the authority to disconnect a service if practices that are deemed wasteful are not mitigated within five days after notice to the consumer. In addition, Section 4.07.01 of the Rules and Regulations establishes the following permanent prohibitions in place for combating wasteful practices:

- Limit on Watering Duration
- No Excessive Water Flow or Runoff
- No Washing Down Hard or Paved Surfaces
- Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks, or Malfunctions
- Limits on Washing Vehicles
- Recirculating Water Required for Water Fountains and Decorative Water Features
- No Installation of Single Pass Cooling Water Systems
- No Installation of Non-recirculating Water Systems in Commercial Car Wash and Laundry Systems

These water use efficiency requirements are also identified in the District’s Ordinance No. 01-18-22 (See **Part 4, Appendix H-4**). The District has continuously implemented its Water Waste Prevention Ordinance over the last five years.

### ***8.1.2. Metering***

The District meters all customer connections, including separate metering for single-family residential, multi-family residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional/governmental facilities. Furthermore, if there is new development within the District, each facility is individually metered. Service charges for the District are based on the customers' connection size. Further information regarding the District's water rate structure and conservation pricing is provided in **Section 8.1.3**

The District has continuously metered all connections over the last five years.

### ***8.1.3. Conservation Pricing***

The District's current water rates structure is tiered to promote water conservation by customers. The water rates have been developed to fund the cost of water and are related to the overall cost of water service. Single family residential customers are billed on an inclining block rate structure, with a fixed service charge based on meter size to encourage water conservation and discourage waste. The rate structure includes three tiers and differs based on pressure zones within the District. In addition, Ordinance No. 01-18-22 (discussed in **Section 8.1.1**), provides the District with additional water conservation measures to be implemented during a declared Water Supply Shortage, including measures to penalize customers for negligent waste of water.

The District has continuously implemented conservation pricing for customer billing in accordance with its current rate schedule over the last five years.

### ***8.1.4. Public Education and Outreach***

#### **8.1.4.1. Public Education**

The District maintains a diverse portfolio of public education and communications programs for its customers to learn about and participate in a water-efficient lifestyle. Education and outreach efforts are supported by constant and responsive communication through various mediums that include the District's website, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and other social media platforms. TVMWD distributes monthly billing inserts and e-newsletters that serve as a visual guide to inform customers about their water use and ways to conserve, as well as opportunities for them to connect with the District representatives and programs.

The District also places ads in community newspapers and regional newspapers, posts banners, signs, and messages on local marquees to promote water conservation. The District also participates in and sponsors numerous community events. Public education and outreach messages are translated into other languages to ensure all community members within its service area are reached.

Over the last five years, the District has continuously implemented public education and outreach activities.

#### **8.1.4.2. Community Events**

The District regularly hosts various events that invite community members to visit its headquarters and learn about where their water comes from, ways to conserve and save on their monthly water bill, interact with the District personnel from every department, participate in live demonstrations of the District equipment, and more.

#### **8.1.4.3. Video Outreach and Virtual Tours**

The District has also launched an extensive video campaign in which monthly videos are developed to give customers an inside look at everything related to water, how the District operates, and water savings opportunities. Virtual tours are a component of the video campaign to further extend efforts to bring water education directly to where the customer is located and feels most comfortable.

#### **8.1.4.4. Student Education**

The District hosts multiple water education programs for students in the local elementary, middle, and high schools in its service area. The District is committed to providing students and educators with resources for hands-on learning experiences. This includes in-person presentations, supplemental educational materials, virtual presentations, tours, and more.

#### **8.1.4.5. Poster Art Contest**

The “Water is Life” poster art contest is available to students in grades 3 through 12 attending schools within the District’s service area. The annual poster art contest provides students with the opportunity to learn the importance of using water efficiently while demonstrating their artistic abilities. From 2020 to 2025, over 3,500 students participated in this water education program. Educators and teachers, who have students that participate in the contest, receive water education support from the District through sponsored school supplies, field trips, and more.

#### **8.1.4.6. High School Broadcast Media and Digital Art Contest**

The District’s high school broadcast media and digital art contest launched in 2019 and encourages students attending schools and living within its service area to develop a water education media campaign based on a specific theme. The theme for the contest is announced in January of each year. In 2025 the theme was “*Being Water Wise Is...*”. Students can learn about water efficiency and efforts to advocate for conservation through various mediums. Since its inception, over 200 students have participated in this water education program.

#### **8.1.4.7. High School Internship Program**

The District conducts a high school student internship program in which 15 high school students who attend a school or live within the service area have an opportunity to learn about the water industry and gain hands-on experience. The internship program serves as a career pathway for students within the local community and a catalyst to develop the next generation of water professionals. Since its inception in 1997, more than 200 students have participated in the water education program, including several

who currently hold positions at the District. The internship program was paused from 2021 through 2023 but was reinstated in 2024 with 11 students and continued in 2025 with an additional 11 students.

#### **8.1.4.8. Other Student Education Programs**

The District also contracts with the Discovery Science Center to perform live theatre programs to teach students within its service area about water conservation. A 30-minute water education classroom presentation is also available for grades K through 4. Presentations utilize visuals, class discussion, and audience participation to teach students about topics that include water distribution and treatment, the water cycle, and conservation techniques. In addition, each student receives a Water Awareness Bag that includes activity booklets, conservation coloring books, conservation toys and stickers at no cost.

#### ***8.1.5. Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Losses***

The District's system is comprised mainly of single and multi-family dwellings. The District has water conservation literature that alerts customers to be on the lookout for leaks and to correct them promptly. The District is available to assist customers in answering questions regarding leaks or higher than expected water usage.

As a part of normal operation and maintenance of the water system, the District's staff does preventive maintenance. This includes regular checks on valves and meters, and pipeline maintenance. If leaks are encountered or suspected during routine inspection of the system, further evaluation is conducted. If leaks are found, they are repaired. The District also uses a leak protection model developed by Fracta. The model enables the District's field crews to focus on the most vulnerable areas shown in the model's map based on a "likelihood of failure" percentage.

The District monitors the water system for loss by comparing water production to water sales. The District will continue to monitor the water system for water loss. If a trend indicates that further analyses are required, the District will provide the necessary funds to institute another leak detection program.

Over the last five years, the District has continuously implemented the activities described here each year. The District will continue these programs to assess and manage distribution system real losses.

#### ***8.1.6. Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support***

Various District staff are involved in the water conservation program. These include operations personnel who constantly monitor for water waste, and customer service staff who respond to conservation questions. In addition, the finance department reviews bills for high water usage to identify any potential leaks. The District staff also provide support for water conservation activities focusing on the public outreach programs discussed previously in **Section 8.1.4**. The District plans to continue to provide water conservation program coordination and staffing support.

## ***8.1.7. Other Demand Management Measures***

### **8.1.7.1. Water Use Efficiency and Conservation Programs**

The District provides its customers with tools and resources to help them lead a water-efficient lifestyle. Integrating the principles of water conservation and direct savings on their monthly water bill, customers learn not only how to use less water, but waste less. Conservation messaging, program information, and events are available on the District's website, Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram as well as its monthly bill inserts, snipes, and e-newsletter.

The District conducts multiple conservation programs that are available at no cost to customers within its service area. These programs include the District specific classes, workshops, webinars, distributions, and giveaways as well as rebates and retrofits through the District's wholesaler(s) TVMWD and MWD. Conservation goodie bags are provided to customers who participate in the District's varied conservation programs and include items such as water-efficient showerheads, hose nozzles, rain buckets, and moisture meters.

Since the adoption of the Water Use Efficiency Plan (WUE Plan) in 2020, the District has continued to explore new and innovative ways to support our customers' water use efficiency efforts. These initiatives have been designed to provide valuable resources, reduce water consumption, and promote sustainable practices throughout our community. Examples of these efforts include:

- Installation of Hydrant Guard devices.
- Launch of new customer portal.
- Leak repair programs for residential customers.
- Irrigation retrofit assistance.
- Residential pool cover rebate.
- Commercial urinal rebate.
- Metropolitan Water District device rebates and programs.
- How-to guides and webinars for water-saving tips.
- School programs and other educational resources.

Highlighting a few of these efforts:

#### **Hydrant Guard: Enhancing Public Safety, Infrastructure Resilience, and Emergency Preparedness**

The installation of Hydrant Guards is a crucial initiative aimed at conserving water and improving public safety. These devices are designed to automatically restrict water flow when a fire hydrant is sheared from its connection, significantly reducing water loss and associated hazards.

The District's analysis shows that each sheared fire hydrant results in an estimated water loss of 0.313 acre-feet (AF), approximately 102,000 gallons. This amount equates to the daily water usage of about 340 average U.S. households, assuming each household uses 300 gallons per day.

By equipping targeted hydrants with Hydrant Guards, incidents of excessive water loss can be substantially reduced. The District estimate at least 10 sheared fire hydrant events annually where Hydrant Guards would be in service, preventing the loss of approximately 3.13 AF of water per year. Over a 20-year period, this would amount to a reduction of about 63 AF of wasted water.

The cost savings from reduced water loss are substantial. In 2026 alone, the District would save approximately \$5,700.47 due to decreased water waste. These savings increases annually, reaching an estimated \$10,959.16 by 2045, accounting for inflation and rising water costs. Over the projected period, the installation of Hydrant Guards could result in cumulative savings of over \$150,000 for the community.

### Customer Portal: Empowering Customers for Water Efficiency



The District's new Customer Portal is a powerful tool designed to enhance customer engagement and promote water efficiency. Through this platform, customers receive real-time leak alerts, conservation messaging, turn-off notifications, and more. These proactive communications empower customers to make informed decisions about their water usage, helping them detect and address issues early, reduce waste, and manage their bills more effectively.

By providing easy access to critical water use data, the Customer Portal fosters greater awareness and accountability. This initiative reflects the District's ongoing commitment to supporting customers in their water conservation efforts and ensuring a more sustainable water future for our community.

## Leak Repair Program

The District recognizes that even small leaks can lead to significant water waste and higher utility bills for customers. The District offers a leak repair assistance program designed to help residential customers quickly and efficiently address water leaks on their property, to reduce unnecessary water loss.

Through this program, the District proactively identifies customers experiencing continuous water flow above a certain threshold and refers them to a trusted contractor for a professional leak assessment. Once the assessment is complete, the contractor performs necessary repairs to stop the leak, ensuring water is used efficiently. Depending on the specific issue, repairs may include fixing or replacing leaking sprinkler heads, irrigation lines, or broken pipes. In some cases, the contractor may install a pressure-reducing valve or replace a faulty house valve to prevent future leaks and improve water pressure management.

By launching this program, the District is not only helping customers save water but also reducing their monthly water bills and promoting sustainable water use in the community. The District is committed to making the process as easy and effective as possible for our customers.

These programs have been continuously in effect for the last five years.

### 8.1.7.2. Landscape and Garden Design Workshops

The District offers customers within its service area regular landscape classes with topics focused on “California Friendly & Native Plant Landscaping” and “Turf Removal & Garden Transformation”. These events are held in-person and online offering customers continued flexibility. Participation in this conservation program includes a conservation goodie bag, landscape design worksheets, and manuals to provide continued support.

### 8.1.7.3. Fix-A-Leak Week

The District participates in U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (USEPA) annual Fix-A-Leak Week. This WaterSense Program serves to educate customers about water savings in and around their homes. The

District offers a Leak Detection Class and distributes leak detection kits throughout the entire week for customers who complete a short survey.

#### **8.1.7.4. Turf Removal Program**

Turf grass is a common and expensive landscape covering which often consumes a large percentage of a property's water use and requires regular maintenance. The District offers turf removal workshops in-person and online and assists customers in applying for and submitting turf replacement rebate requests.

#### **8.1.7.5. Premium High-Efficiency Toilet (PHET) Replacement Program**

In partnership with the SoCal WaterSmart program and MWD, the District conducted a PHET replacement program from 2015 through 2019. More than 1,000 high-efficiency toilets were provided to customers within the District's service area. While the program was discontinued in 2020, customers remain eligible for rebates for qualifying toilets and rain barrels.

#### **8.1.7.6. Rain Barrel Distribution and Rebates**

The District offers rebates to customers that collect and re-use rainwater for their homes. From 2015 through 2018 the District hosted a rain barrel distribution, providing more than 2,000 rain barrels to customers within its service area. The District has not offered a rain barrel distribution program since 2018.

#### **8.1.7.7. High-Efficiency Device Rebates**

The District promotes rebates for high-efficiency devices for both residential and commercial customers within its service area. Applicable devices include water-efficient clothes washers, PHET, sprinkler nozzles, rain barrels, weather-based irrigation controllers (WBIC), moisture sensors, plumbing fixtures, landscaping equipment, food equipment, and more. Detailed information for each device, qualifying products, and access to the application portal is available on the District's website.

Over the last five years, the District has provided rebates for this program.

## 9. Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

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*This section describes the District's process for adopting, submitting, and implementing the 2025 RUWMP and WSCP.*

### 9.1. Notice of Public Hearing

A joint notice was provided on behalf of all agencies whose 2025 UWMPs are part of the 2025 RUWMP to all cities and counties and other stakeholders within the region that 2025 RUWMP is being prepared. This notice was sent at least 60 days prior to the District's public hearing. The recipients are identified in **Part 1 Chapter 1** of the 2025 RUWMP and include all cities and counties within the District's service area. A second notice was provided to these cities and counties with the date and time of the public hearing and the location where the draft report was available for review.

The District provided notice to the public through its website and published announcements of the public hearing in a newspaper on two occasions before the hearing. Copies of the proof of publication are included in **Part 4, Appendix H-2**.

### 9.2. Public Hearing and Adoption

The District held a public hearing on **May 18, 2026** to hear public comments and consider adopting this 2025 RUWMP and the District's WSCP. As part of the public hearing, the District provided information on their baseline values, water use targets, and implementation plan required in the Water Conservation Act of 2009. The public hearing on the 2025 RUWMP took place before the adoption of the Plan, which allowed the District the opportunity to modify the 2025 RUWMP in response to any public input before adoption. After the hearing, the Plan was adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

The District's adoption resolution for the 2025 RUWMP and the District's WSCP is included in **Part 4, Appendix H-3**.

### 9.3. Plan Submittal

The District will submit the 2025 RUWMP and the District's WSCP to DWR, the State Library, and cities and counties within 30 days after adoption. The 2025 RUWMP submittal to DWR will be done electronically through DWR's "Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Data Portal" website. The complete set of DWR Submittal Tables for the District is included in **Part 4, Appendix H-5**.

### 9.4. Public Availability

Within 30 days of submitting its Plan to DWR, the District will make the 2025 RUWMP and the District's WSCP available for public review. Copies will be accessible during normal business hours at its main office location and posted on the District's website for public viewing.

## **9.5. Amending an Adopted UWMP or WSCP**

If the adopted 2025 RUWMP or the District’s WSCP is amended, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal will also be followed for the amended plan.

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