WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
855 W. BASE LINE ROAD, RIALTO, CA 92376
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SPECIAL ENGINEERING, OPERATIONS AND PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING AGENDA

Wednesday, April 29, 2026, 5PM

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that West Valley Water District has called a meeting of the Engineering, Operations and Planning Committee to meet in the Administrative Conference Room, 855 W. Base Line Road, Rialto, CA 92376.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Director Gregory Young, Chair
Director Estevan Bennett

Members of the public may attend the meeting in person at 855 W. Base Line Road, Rialto, CA 92376, or you may join the meeting using Zoom by clicking this link: https://us02web.zoom.us/j/8402937790. Public comment may be submitted via Zoom, by telephone by calling the following number and access code: Dial: (888) 475-4499, Access Code: 840-293-7790, or via email to administration@wvwd.org.

If you require additional assistance, please contact administration@wvwd.org.

CALL TO ORDER

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Any person wishing to speak to the Board of Directors on matters listed or not listed on the agenda, within its jurisdiction, is asked to complete a Speaker Card and submit it to the Board Secretary, if you are attending in person. For anyone joining on Zoom, please wait for the Board President's instruction to indicate that you would like to speak. Each speaker is limited to three (3) minutes. Under the State of California Brown Act, the Board of Directors is prohibited from discussing or taking action on any item not listed on the posted agenda. Comments related to noticed Public Hearing(s) and Business Matters will be heard during the occurrence of the item.

Public communication is the time for anyone to address the Board on any agenda item or anything under the jurisdiction of the District. Also, please remember that no disruptions from the crowd will be tolerated. If someone disrupts the meeting, they will be removed.

DISCUSSION ITEMS

1. Updates to the Engineering, Operations and Planning Committee
2. Minutes for the March 26, 2026, Regular Committee Meeting **PG 5**
3. Adopt Ordinance No. 93 of the West Valley Water District Implementing California Assembly Bill 1572 Prohibiting the use of Potable Water for the Irrigation of Nonfunctional Turf **PG 9**
4. Adopt Resolution 2026-04, Adopting the 2025 Upper Santa Ana River Watershed Regional Urban Water Management Plan **PG 19**
5. Adopt Resolution 2026-05, Adopting the Water Shortage Contingency Plan **PG 239**
6. Approve Third Amendment to the Water Spreading Agreement with the San Bernardino County Flood Control District **PG 285**
7. Well 1A Rehabilitation **PG 295**
8. Professional Services Agreement with OCMI, Inc. for West Valley Water District New Headquarters Facility **PG 307**

ADJOURN

Please Note:

Material related to an item on this Agenda submitted to the Committee after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public inspection in the District's office located at 855 W. Baseline, Rialto, during normal business hours. Also, such documents are available on the District's website at www.wvwd.org subject to staff's ability to post the documents before the meeting.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2(a), any request for a disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, in order to attend or participate in the above-agendized public meeting should be directed to the Acting Board Secretary, Kara Johnson, at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting to ensure availability of the requested service or accommodation. Ms. Johnson may be contacted by telephone at (909) 875-1804 ext. 703, or in writing at the West Valley Water District, P.O. Box 920, Rialto, CA 92377-0920.

DECLARATION OF POSTING:

I declare under penalty of perjury, that I am employed by the West Valley Water District and posted the foregoing Agenda at the District Offices on April 23, 2026.

Kara Johnson

Kara Johnson, Acting Board Secretary

Date Posted: April 23, 2026

MINUTES
ENGINEERING, OPERATIONS AND PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
of the
WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
March 26, 2026

I. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Young called the Engineering, Operations and Planning Committee meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

Attendee Name	Present	Absent	Late	Arrived
Gregory Young	☑	☐	☐	
Estevan Bennett	☑	☐	☐	
John Thiel	☑	☐	☐	
Linda Jadeski	☑	☐	☐	
Jose Velasquez	☑	☐	☐	
Rocky Welborn	☑	☐	☐	
Joanne Chan	☑	☐	☐	
Daniel Guerra	☑	☐	☐	
Natalie Avila	☑	☐	☐	

II. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Chair Young inquired if anyone from the public would like to speak. No requests were received, therefore Chair Young closed the public comment period.

III. DISCUSSION ITEMS

1. Updates to the Engineering, Operations and Planning Committee

Director of Engineering Welborn provided updates on Owners Agent responsibilities for the new Headquarters Project, Water Master Plan Development status, and recently completed work on Reservoir 2-3 project.

Director of Operations Chan provided updates on PFAS Settlement, update of county recharge permit for Cactus Basins, celebrating employee John Martin's 40th anniversary, and recent DDW inspections.

2. Minutes for the December 9, 2025, Special Committee Meeting and January 22, 2026, Regular Committee Meeting

Committee approved minutes as presented.

3. Approve Task Orders with Albert A. Webb Associates for the Bloomington Alleyway Main Replacement Projects – Phase 3B (W25036) and Phase 3C (W25037)

Project Manager Avila presented the staff report.

The committee approved moving the item forward to the next Board of Director's meeting Business Item.

RESULT:	**REFERRED TO BOARD** **Next: 04/02/2026 6:00 PM**

4. Amendment to GHD Inc. Task Order for the Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility Upgrade and Expansion Project

Director of Engineering Welborn presented the staff report.

The committee approved moving the item forward to the next Board of Director's meeting Consent Calendar.

RESULT:	**REFERRED TO BOARD** **Next: 04/02/2026 6:00 PM**

5. Partial Retention Release with PCL Construction Inc. for the Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility Upgrade and Expansion Project

Director of Engineering Welborn presented the staff report.

The committee approved moving the item forward to the next Board of Director's meeting Consent Calendar.

RESULT:	**REFERRED TO BOARD** **Next: 04/02/2026 6:00 PM**

6. Approve Construction Change Order for the Bloomington Alleyway Main Replacement Project – Phase 3C

Project Manager Avila presented the staff report.

The committee approved moving the item forward to the next Board of Director's meeting Business Item.

RESULT:	**REFERRED TO BOARD** **Next: 04/02/2026 6:00 PM**

7. Task Order No. 4 Amendment No. 1 with Michael Baker International for Construction Management and Inspection Services for the Lord Ranch Facilities Project

Director of Engineering Welborn presented the staff report.

The committee approved moving the item forward to the next Board of Director's meeting Business Item.

RESULT:	**REFERRED TO BOARD** **Next: 04/02/2026 6:00 PM**

IV. ADJOURN

Chair Young adjourned the meeting at 7:18 p.m.

ATTEST:

_____
Kara Johnson, Acting Board Secretary

Minutes were approved on _____ by the Engineering, Operations and Planning Committee of the West Valley Water District.

STAFF REPORT

DATE: April 29, 2026

TO: Engineering, Operations and Planning Committee

FROM: Rocky Welborn, Director of Engineering

SUBJECT: Adopt Ordinance No. 93 of the West Valley Water District Implementing California Assembly Bill 1572 Prohibiting the use of Potable Water for the Irrigation of Nonfunctional Turf

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STRATEGIC GOAL:

Strategic Goal 7 – Realize Health, Safety, and Regulatory Compliance; Objective 7A - Prepare for and Comply with Evolving Water Regulations

MEETING HISTORY:

N/A

BACKGROUND:

San Bernardino County is subject to recurring drought conditions and limited imported water supplies, making long-term water use efficiency critical to the health, safety, and welfare of the District's customers.

California Assembly Bill 1572 (AB 1572), as codified in the California Water Code sections 110 and 10608.14, declares the use of potable water to irrigate non-functional turf as wasteful and prohibits its use for the irrigation of nonfunctional turf at commercial, industrial, and institutional properties, other than a cemetery, and on properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities, with certain limited exceptions.

AB 1572 requires the District revise or adopt an ordinance to include the described state-mandated prohibitions and communicate the requirements to their customers on or before January 1, 2027.

DISCUSSION:

AB 1572 requires all water retailers to adopt the compliant nonfunctional turf prohibition by ordinance or resolution by January 1, 2027. Staff, in coordination with the District's legal counsel, developed the proposed compliant ordinance attached in this Staff Report to comply with AB 1572.

Attached as **Exhibit A** is the Draft Ordinance of the West Valley Water District implementing California Assembly Bill 1572 Prohibiting the Use of Potable Water for the Irrigation of Nonfunctional Turf. The Ordinance includes the following elements:

- Definitions of non-functional turf
- Identifies the District Responsibility referencing the District's existing Rules and Regulations

- A description of the Nonfunctional turf prohibition requirements
- Allowable exceptions and exclusions
- Certification requirements for large commercial, industrial, and institutional customers
- Enforcement options for the District
- Establishing an appeals process
- Other administrative processes

These provisions will be applicable to all customers of the District. The District shall provide notice via the District's website, bill inserts, and other traditional means.

FISCAL IMPACT:

There is no fiscal impact.

REQUESTED ACTION:

Staff recommends that the Committee forward a recommendation to the Board of Directors to:

1. Approve the adoption of an ordinance titled - Ordinance of the West Valley Water District implementing California Assembly Bill 1572 Prohibiting the Use of Potable Water for the Irrigation of Nonfunctional Turf;
2. Authorize the General Manager to execute all necessary documents.

Attachments

Adopt Ordinance of the WVWD Implementing CA Assembly Bill 1572 - Copy.pdf

ORDINANCE NO. 93

AN ORDINANCE OF THE WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT IMPLEMENTING CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 1572 PROHIBITING THE USE OF POTABLE WATER FOR THE IRRIGATION OF NONFUNCTIONAL TURF

WHEREAS, Water Code section 31027 authorizes the District to adopt ordinance regarding the restrictions, prohibitions, and exclusions of water use; and

WHEREAS, California Assembly Bill 1572 (AB 1572), as codified in the California Water Code sections 110 and 10608.14, declares the use of potable water to irrigate non-functional turf as wasteful and prohibits its use for the irrigation of nonfunctional turf at commercial, industrial, and institutional properties, other than a cemetery, and on properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities, with certain limited exceptions; and

WHEREAS, AB 1572 requires the District revise or adopt an ordinance to enforce the state-mandated prohibitions under Water Code section 10608.14; and

WHEREAS, San Bernardino County is subject to recurring drought conditions and limited imported water supplies, making long-term water use efficiency critical to the health, safety, and welfare of the District's customers; and

WHEREAS, implementing AB 1572 locally ensures compliance with State law, conserves water, and provides clear guidance for District customers.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT:

SECTION 1. INCORPORATION OF RECITALS

The Recitals set forth above are incorporated herein, are made findings and determination of the Board of Directors, and are an operative part of this Ordinance.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Ordinance, the following definitions shall apply:

"Common area" means that portion of a common interest development or of a property owned or managed by a HOA or a community service organization or

similar entity that is not assigned or allocated to the exclusive use of the occupants of an individual dwelling unit within the property.

"Commercial property" means any real property, or portion of real property, that is used or occupied primarily for commercial purposes, including the provision or distribution of a product or service, whether for profit or not for profit, and whether or not open to the general public.

"Common interest development" means a community apartment project, condominium project, a planned development or stock cooperative.

"Community service organization or similar entity" means a nonprofit entity, other than an association, that is organized to provide services to residents of the common interest development or to the public in addition to the residents, to the extent community common area or facilities are available to the public. It does not include an entity that has been organized solely to raise moneys and contribute to other nonprofit organizations that are qualified as tax exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and that provide housing or housing assistance.

"Community space" means an area designated by a property owner or a governmental agency to accommodate human foot traffic for civic, ceremonial, or other community events or social gatherings.

"Disadvantaged community" means a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income.

"Functional turf" means a ground cover surface of turf located in a recreational use area or community space.

"Homeowners' association" or **"HOA"** means a nonprofit corporation or unincorporated association created for the purpose of managing a common interest development.

"Industrial Property" means any real property, or portion of real property, that is used or occupied primarily by a manufacturer or processor of materials within North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors 31 to 33, inclusive; or an entity primarily engaged in research and development.

"Institutional Property" means any real property, or portion of real property, that is used or occupied primarily for public service purposes, including, without limitation, higher education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions.

"Nonfunctional turf" means any turf that is not functional turf.

"Potable water" means water suitable for human consumption.

"Recreational use area" means an area designated by a property owner or a governmental agency to accommodate human foot traffic for recreation, including,

but not limited to, sports fields, golf courses, playgrounds, picnic grounds, or pet exercise areas. This recreation may be either formal or informal.

"Turf" means a living ground cover surface of mowed grass. This includes but is not limited to cool, warm-season, hybrid or crossover varieties, and those engineered to be drought resilient.

SECTION 3. RESPONSIBILITY

The customer of the District whose name is on the account shall be responsible for compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 4. EXISTING RULES AND REGULATIONS

This Ordinance is supplemental to and does not repeal or replace any other current District rule or regulation concerning water conservation or restrictions, unless explicitly stated. The requirements herein do not affect any other limits on watering hours, responsibilities to fix leaks or breaks, or any other activities in which water may be used within the District.

SECTION 5. PROHIBITION

A. The use of potable water for the irrigation of nonfunctional turf located on commercial, industrial, and institutional properties, other than a cemetery, and on properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities is prohibited as follows:

1. All properties owned by the Department of General Services, beginning January 1, 2027;

2. All properties owned by local governments, local or regional public agencies, and public water systems, except those specified in paragraph (5), beginning January 1, 2027;

3. All other institutional properties and all commercial and industrial properties, beginning January 1, 2028;

4. All common areas of properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities, beginning January 1, 2029; and

5. All properties owned by local governments, local public agencies, and public water systems in a disadvantaged community, beginning January 1, 2031, or the date upon which a state funding source is made available to fund conversion of nonfunctional turf on these properties to climate-appropriate landscapes, whichever is later.

B. Nonfunctional turf includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Turf located within street rights-of-way and parking lots;

2. Turf on narrow strips (10 ft wide or less) next to sidewalks, fences, or buildings;

3. Turf that is purely ornamental;

4. Turf at entries, signage areas, or gateways;

5. Turf on steep slopes at a 25% grade or more;

6. Common areas of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities that are not otherwise designated as a recreational use area or community space; and

7. Turf which is enclosed by fencing or other barriers to permanently preclude human access for recreation or assembly.

SECTION 6. EXCEPTIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

The restrictions on potable water use in the section above do not apply to:

A. Residential properties; residential customers may continue to irrigate turf subject to the District's water conservation ordinance;

B. Cemeteries;

C. Community spaces;

D. Recreational use areas;

E. Irrigation necessary to ensure the health of trees and other perennial nonturf vegetation, or to the extent necessary to address an immediate health and safety need;

F. The State Water Resources Control Board has the authority to postpone compliance deadlines for certain persons, institutions, or businesses (e.g., due to hardship, critical business need, or health/safety concerns).

SECTION 7. CERTIFICATION FOR LARGE COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL PROPERTIES

A. Pursuant to Water Code section 10608.14(e)(1), customers with more than 5,000 square feet of irrigated area in commercial, industrial, or institutional property shall

certify their compliance to the State Water Resources Control Board, commencing June 30, 2030, and every three years thereafter through 2039.

B. Pursuant to Water Code section 10608.14(e)(2), customers with more than 5,000 square feet of irrigated common area that is a homeowners' association, common interest development, or community service organization or similar entity shall certify their compliance to the State Water Resources Control Board, commencing June 30, 2031, and every three years thereafter through 2040.

C. Proof of certification shall be provided to the District in a manner prescribed by the General Manager, or designee.

SECTION 8. ENFORCEMENT

A. The General Manager, or designee, shall administer and enforce this Ordinance.

B. Enforcement actions are cumulative and may include one or more of the following:

1. Written notice of non-compliance or Notice of Violation;

2. Installation of a flow-restricting device in the meter at customer's expense; or

3. Pursuant to the District's authority under Water Code § 377, fines:

a. One hundred dollars ($100.00) for a first violation;

b. Two hundred dollars ($200.00) for a second violation of any provision of this ordinance within one year of the prior violation; and

c. Five hundred dollars ($500.00) for each additional violation of this ordinance within one year of the prior violation.

SECTION 9. APPEALS

Any customer subject to enforcement action under this Ordinance may file an appeal with the District within thirty (30) days of receiving a Notice of Violation. Appeals shall be considered by the Board of Directors, whose decision shall be final.

SECTION 10. CEQA COMPLIANCE

Based upon the whole of the administrative record before it, the Board of Directors hereby finds that adoption of this Ordinance is exempt from environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") (Pub. Res. Code, § 21000 et seq.)

pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15000 et seq.) sections 15061(b)(3) and 15378(b)(5).

SECTION 11. SEVERABILITY

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 12. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon adoption, subject to the effective date set forth in Section 5**.**

PASSED, APPOVED, AND ADOPTED THIS ___ DAY OF MAY, 2026.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

_____
KELVIN MOORE
President of Board of Directors
West Valley Water District

ATTEST:

_____
KARA JOHNSON
Acting Board Secretary

CERTIFICATION

I, Kara Johnson, Acting Board Secretary of the West Valley Water District, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 93 was duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the West Valley Water District at a regular meeting held on May _____, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES: BOARD MEMBERS:
NOES: BOARD MEMBERS:
ABSENT: BOARD MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN: BOARD MEMBERS:

Dated:

_____

Kara Johnson
Acting Board Secretary
West Valley Water District

STAFF REPORT

DATE: April 29, 2026

TO: Engineering, Operations and Planning Committee

FROM: Rocky Welborn, Director of Engineering

SUBJECT: Adopt Resolution 2026-04, Adopting the 2025 Upper Santa Ana River Watershed Regional Urban Water Management Plan

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STRATEGIC GOAL:

Strategic Goal 1 - Manage and Deliver a Safe, Reliable, and Sustainable Water Supply; Objective 1D - Fortify a Resilient Water Supply

Strategic Goal 4 - Strengthen Partnerships with Outside Agencies; Objective 4A - Engage in Regional Projects, Advocacy, and Grant Pursuits

Strategic Goal 5 – Apply Sound Planning, Innovation, and Best Practices; Objective 5C - Prioritize Long-Term Financial Stability

Strategic Goal 7 – Realize Health, Safety, and Regulatory Compliance; Objective 7A - Prepare for and Comply with Evolving Water Regulations

MEETING HISTORY:

N/A

BACKGROUND:

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act, Water Code Section 10610 et seq. (UWMP Act), mandates that every urban supplier of water providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre feet of water annually, prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This requirement must be completed every 5 years.

A Urban Water Management Plan is intended to be a comprehensive planning document prepared by water Districts to ensure long term water supply reliability and to plan for future water supply needs, particular in dry years. The plan evaluates long term planning horizons to ensure water suppliers have time to execute projects. These planning efforts have grown in recent years related to drought planning and water shortage contingency planning and compliance with new regulations.

Historically the District has completed this task by partnering with other water entities with similar requirements in the development of Regional Urban Water Management Plans and Regional Integrated Urban Management Plans, most recently in 2021. This partnerships benefits from reduced costs in preparation of the plans, a more complete analysis of shared regional supply resources, and provides the ability to collaborate or regional solutions.

DISCUSSION:

West Valley Water District and other water entities in the upper Santa Ana River watershed have long recognized the importance of regional collaboration and integration of single purpose efforts and regularly work across jurisdictional boundaries to implement regional multi-benefit projects and programs that address multiple water resource management issues, including local and imported water supplies, recycled water, storm water management, groundwater management, water use efficiency, habitat and open space management, and many others.

The 2025 Upper Santa Ana River Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP) is one cohesive document that meets all of the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act and is a regional collaborative effort. The document is organized into four parts: Part 1 – Regional Context, Part 2 – Individual Agency UWMPs, Part 3 – Regional Supporting Information and Part 4 – Individual Agency Supporting Information. As a participant in the 2025 RUWMP, the District has prepared those portions of the RUWMP applicable to the District to meet the requirements of the UWMP Act and other applicable laws and regulations.

The 2025 RUWMP is a comprehensive, long-range planning document developed collaboratively by nine regional water agencies, including West Valley Water District, to ensure reliable water supplies over a 25-year planning horizon. The Plan serves as a strategic framework for evaluating current and future water demands, available supplies, and system reliability under normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry year conditions. It emphasizes regional coordination to leverage shared resources, improve planning consistency, and reduce costs, while still allowing each participating agency to address its unique service area needs.

The 2025 RUWMP evaluates projected population growth, water demand, and a diverse portfolio of water supplies, including imported State Water Project water, local groundwater, surface water, and recycled water. While population growth is expected to continue at a moderate pace, total water demand is projected to increase modestly due to ongoing improvements in water use efficiency. The Region relies heavily on groundwater, which provides approximately 80% of supply in an average year, supported by significant storage capacity and recharge programs that enhance drought resilience. Additional investments in storm water capture, and recharge infrastructure further strengthen long-term reliability and provide a buffer against variability in imported and surface water supplies.

Overall, the Plan concludes that the Region is well-positioned to meet projected water demands through 2050 under all hydrologic conditions, including extended drought scenarios, with no anticipated supply shortages. This reliability is driven by a diversified supply portfolio, robust groundwater storage, and coordinated regional management strategies focused on capturing water in wet years for use during dry periods. The RUWMP also highlights the importance of ongoing conservation programs, regulatory compliance with “Making Conservation a California Way of Life,” and the implementation of Water Shortage Contingency Plans to address short-term disruptions. Collectively, the Plan provides a defensible, data-driven foundation for future water resource investments and policy decisions to maintain reliable service for the region’s growing communities.

Water Code requires that a public hearing was held in order to provide members of the public and other interested entities with the opportunity to be heard in connection with proposed adoption of the 2025 RUWMP and issues related to its adoption. The District among other things, encouraged the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic members of the community within the District's service area with regard to the preparation of the Plan, encouraged community input regarding the 2025 RUWMP.

Attached as Exhibit A is Resolution 2026-4, adopting Part 1, Part 2 Chapter 9: West Valley Water District UWMP, Part 3, and Part 4: West Valley Water District Supporting Information of the 2025 RUWMP. Pertinent sections has been included as Exhibit B for a Public Hearing at a future Board meeting.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No Fiscal Impact.

REQUESTED ACTION:

Staff recommends that the Committee forward a recommendation to the Board of Directors to:

1. Hold a public hearing related to the Regional Urban Water Management Plan;
2. Adopt Resolution 2026-4 adopting the Regional Context and West Valley Water District related portions of the 2025 Upper Santa Ana River Regional Urban Water Management Plan, subject to non substantive changes;
3. Authorize the General Manager to execute the necessary documents.

Attachments

EXHIBIT A - Resolution No. 2026-04 Adoption of the UWMP DRAFT.pdf

EXHIBIT B - WVWD Urban Water Management Plan Public Draft.pdf

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-04

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING THE 2025 SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the West Valley Water District ("District") and other water suppliers within the San Bernardino Valley have long recognized the importance of regional collaboration and regularly work across jurisdictional boundaries to prepare regional planning documents and implement regional multi-benefit projects and programs that address multiple water resource management issues, including local and imported water supplies, recycled water, stormwater management, groundwater management, water use efficiency, drought response, and many others; and

WHEREAS, The California Urban Water Management Planning Act, Water Code Section 10610 et seq. (UWMP Act), mandates that every urban supplier of water providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre feet of water annually, prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP); and

WHEREAS, District meets the definition of an urban water supplier for purposes of the UWMP Act; and

WHEREAS, the UWMP Act requires that said UWMP be updated and adopted at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one; and

WHERAS, the UWMP Act allows for water suppliers to work together to develop a cooperative regional UWMP and in 2010, 2015, and 2020, the San Bernardino Valley Regional UWMP (RUWMP) was prepared collaboratively by multiple water suppliers to collectively meet the requirements of the UMWP Act; and

WHERAS, the District participated in the 2010, 2015, and 2020 RUWMP; and

WHERAS, valuable synergies are realized by preparing a RUWMP, including reduced preparation costs, a consolidated reference document, enhanced collaboration, and more robust integrated planning and decision-making; and

WHERAS, the 2025 RUWMP document is organized into four parts: Part 1 – Regional Context, Part 2 – Individual Agency UWMPs, Part 3 – Regional Supporting Information and Part 4 – Individual Agency Supporting Information; and

WHEREAS, as a participant in the 2025 RUWMP, the District has prepared those portions of the RUWMP applicable to the District to meet the requirements of the UWMP Act and other applicable laws and regulations which include Part 1, Part 2 Chapter 9: District UWMP, Part 3, and Part 4 Appendix: District Supporting Information; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable legal requirements, the District has undertaken certain coordination, notice, public involvement, public comment, and other procedures in relation to the 2025 RUWMP; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the UWMP Act, the District has prepared the 2025 RUWMP with staff from its own agency, with the assistance of consulting professionals, and in cooperation with other governmental agencies, and has utilized and relied upon industry standards and the expertise of industry professionals in preparing its 2025 RUWMP, and has also utilized the DWR Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers to Prepare 2025 Urban Water Management Plans; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, a Notice of a Public Hearing regarding the District's adoption of Part 1, Part 2 Chapter 2, Part 3 and Part 4 Appendix of the 2025 RUWMP was published within the jurisdiction of the District on Thursday, May 7, 2026, and Thursday, May 14, 2026; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including but not limited to Water Code sections 10608.26 and 10642, a public hearing was held on May 21st, 2026 at 6:00 p.m., or soon thereafter, in the boardroom of the offices of the District, 855 Baseline Road, Rialto, CA 92376in order to provide members of the public and other interested entities with the opportunity to be heard in connection with proposed adoption of the 2025 RUWMP and issues related thereto; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to said public hearing on the 2025 RUWMP, The District, among other things, encouraged the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic members of the community within the District's service area with regards to the preparation of the Plan, encouraged community input regarding the 2025 RUWMP; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has reviewed and considered the purposes and requirements of the UWMP Act, the contents of the 2025 RUWMP, and the documentation contained in the administrative record in support of the 2025 RUWMP, and has determined that the factual analyses and conclusions set forth in the 2025 RUWMP are legally sufficient; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors desires to adopt Part 1, Part 2 Chapter 9, Part 3 and Part 4, Appendix of the 2025 RUWMP in order to comply with the UWMP Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, the West Valley Water District ("District") hereby resolves as follows**:**

SECTION 1. Part 1, Part 2 Chapter 9, Part 3 and Part 4 Appendix of the 2025 RUWMP is hereby adopted as amended by changes incorporated by the Board of Directors as a result of input received (if any) at the public hearing and ordered filed with the Secretary of the Board of Directors;

SECTION 2. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to include a copy of this Resolution in the District's 2025 RUWMP;

SECTION 3. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code sections 10621(d) and 10644(a)(1)-(2), to electronically submit a copy of the District portions of the 2025 RUWMP to DWR no later than July 1, 2026;

SECTION 4. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code section 10644(a), to submit a copy of the 2025 RUWMP to the California State Library, and any city of county within which the District provides water supplies no later than thirty (30) days after this adoption date;

SECTION 5. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code section 10645, to make the 2025 RUWMP available for public review at The District offices during normal business hours and on District website no later than thirty (30) days after filing a copy of the 2025 RUWMP with DWR;

SECTION 6. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code Section 10635(b), to provide that portion of the 2025 RUWMP prepared pursuant to Water Code Section 10635(a) to any city or county within which The District provides water supplies no later than thirty (30) days after submitting a copy to DWR;

SECTION 7. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to implement the 2025 Plan in accordance with the UWMP Act and to provide recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding the necessary budgets, procedures, rules, regulations, or further actions to carry out the effective and equitable implementation of the 2025 RUWMP in collaboration with the regional partners.

SECTION 8. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this ____ day of May, 2026.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

_____
KELVIN MOORE
President of the Board of Directors
West Valley Water District

ATTEST:

_____
KARA JOHNSON
Acting Board Secretary

CERTIFICATION

I, Kara Johnson, Acting Board Secretary of the West Valley Water District, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 2026-04 was duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the West Valley Water District at a regular meeting held on March _____, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES: BOARD MEMBERS:
NOES: BOARD MEMBERS:
ABSENT: BOARD MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN: BOARD MEMBERS:

Dated:

_____

Kara Johnson
Acting Board Secretary
West Valley Water District

2025 San Bernardino Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan



Executive Summary

2025 San Bernardino Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan

Due to the dedicated and collaborative efforts of the regional water managers, water resources in the San Bernardino Valley continue to support thriving communities and are vital to protect and enhance natural resources. Water supply reliability over the next 25 years continues to remain strong and will be able to withstand uncertainties, including extended drought conditions.

The 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP or Plan) was prepared as a collaborative effort by nine Participating Agencies: San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, City of Colton, City of Loma Linda, City of Redlands, City of Rialto, City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department, Riverside Highland Water Company, South Mesa Water Company, and West Valley Water District.

Purpose of the Plan

The California Water Code requires urban water suppliers within the state to prepare and adopt Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) for submission to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) every 5 years. A UWMP describes water supply planning for a 25-year planning period in five-year increments and identifies water supplies needed to meet existing and future demands. The demand analysis identifies supply reliability under three hydrologic or rainfall conditions: an average (or normal) year, a single-dry year, and multiple-dry years.

A UWMP is intended to function as a planning tool to guide broad-perspective decision making by water supply managers. It is a long-term, general planning document, rather than an exact blueprint for supply and demand management. Water management in California is not a matter of certainty, and planning projections may change in response to a number of factors. The long term perspective provided by a UWMP supports decisions by water managers to invest in feasible and cost-effective options and opportunities to maintain water supply reliability into the future.

This UWMP addresses several planning objectives, including:

1. Identification of the potential sources of water supply and the reasonable amount of supply available from each source.
2. Estimation of probable water demand based on a reasonable set of assumptions regarding growth and the implementation of good water management practices.
3. Evaluation of how current and future water supply and demand compare, based on the supplies anticipated to be pursued.

Regional Collaboration

Beginning with the 2010 UWMP cycle, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (San Bernardino Valley), the region's wholesale water supplier, and several retail water agencies in the region have collaborated to prepare a San Bernardino Valley Regional UWMP (RUWMP) that addresses the entire San Bernardino Valley service area (Region).

The purpose of jointly preparing the RUWMP is to facilitate a consistent evaluation of water sources common to the various agencies, to take advantage of group knowledge and experience, and to reduce collective preparation costs. The unique document structure of the RUWMP preserves each agency's ability to independently convey unique water management considerations for their service area while leveraging the regional information and activities that are applicable to all.

In addition to the Participating Agencies, this RUWMP incorporates data from other agencies within the San Bernardino Valley that rely wholly or partially on the shared water resources analyzed in this Plan. While these agencies are not signatories to this RUWMP, their water demands and associated supply needs are included to accurately evaluate regional water supply reliability through 2050.

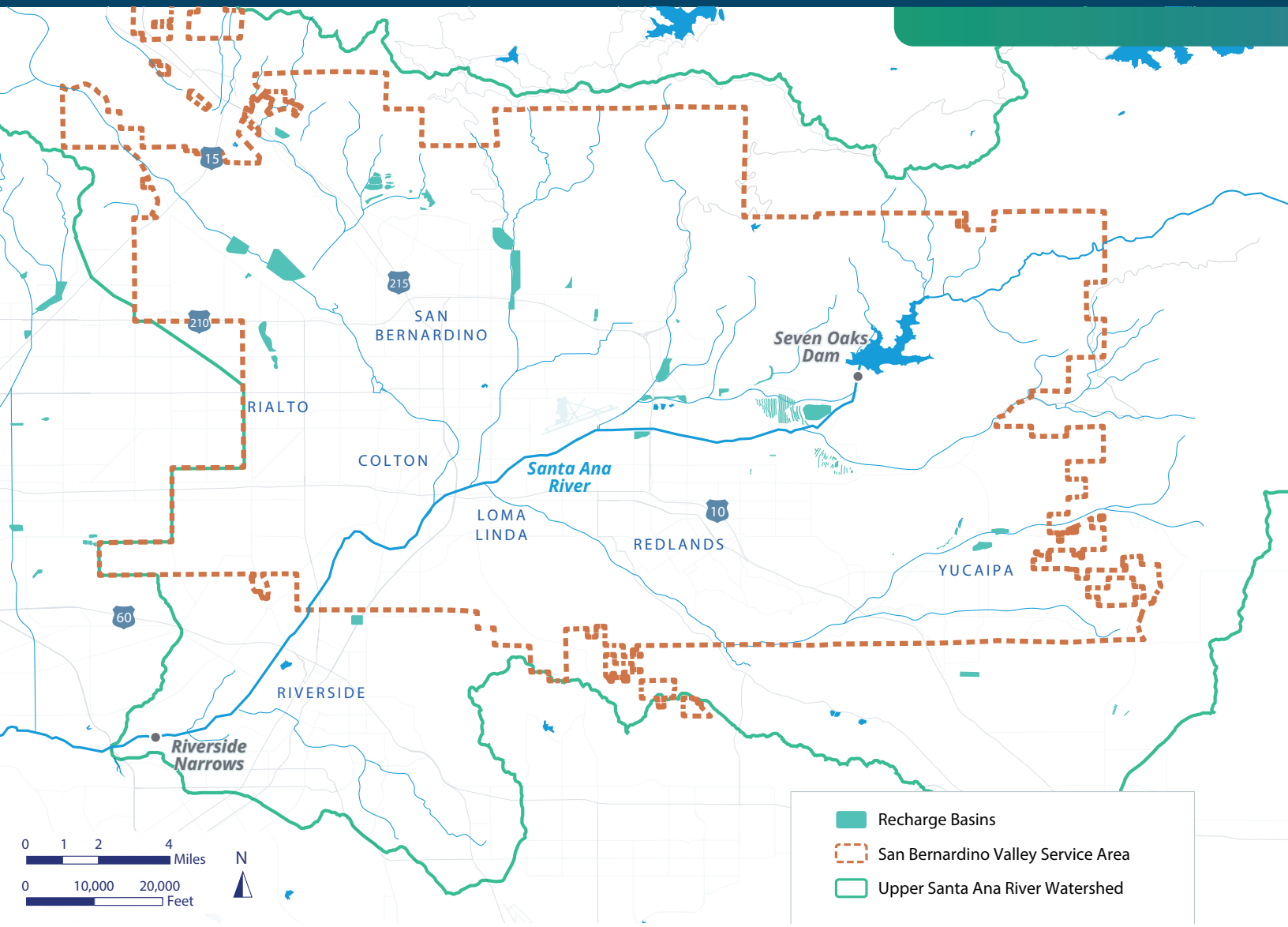


Key Takeaways

- **Coordinated regional planning:** Since 2010, San Bernardino Valley and regional retailers have jointly prepared a Regional UWMP to consistently evaluate shared water resources and reduce planning costs.
- **Local flexibility with regional consistency:** The RUWMP structure supports agency-specific planning while relying on common regional analyses and data.
- **Complete view of shared water demands:** The Plan includes demands from both participating and non-signatory agencies to accurately assess regional water supply reliability through 2050.

Service Area

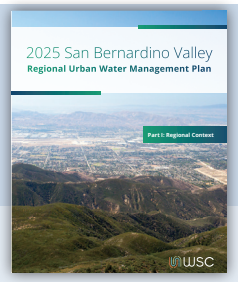
San Bernardino Valley and eight retail water agencies collaborated to produce this 2025 RUWMP spanning the San Bernardino Valley service area. The Region encompasses more than 350 square miles and includes a vast metropolitan area that is home to approximately 725,000 residents and a robust and diverse economy.



Organization of the Plan

The organization of the 2025 RUWMP is depicted below.

Each Participating Agency adopted the Regional Context and Supporting Information, Parts 1 and 3, and their respective chapters and appendices of Parts 2 and 4.

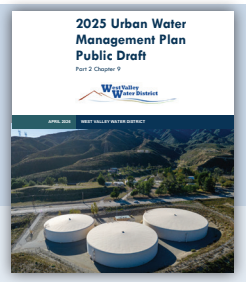


Regional Context

Part 1 contains the information needed to meet a portion of the UWMP Act requirements for the local agencies who are using this Plan to meet their 2025 UWMP Requirements.

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1. Introduction
2. Region Description
3. Regional Water Sources and Management
4. Regional Water Use
5. Comparison of Regional Supplies and Demands

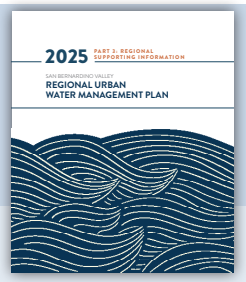


Local Agency UWMPs

Part 2 provides supplemental information for the nine local agencies who are using this Plan to meet their 2025 UWMP requirements.

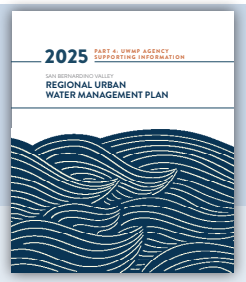
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2. City of Colton
3. City of Loma Linda
4. City of Redlands
5. City of Rialto
6. Riverside Highland Water Company
7. San Bernardino Municipal Water Department
8. South Mesa Water Company
9. West Valley Water District



Regional Supporting Information

Part 3 includes all of the supporting documentation referenced in Part 1 that is applicable to the region as well as the regulatory compliance guide that DWR will use to verify that Part 1 meets requirements.



UWMP Agency Supporting Information

Part 4 includes a set of supporting documentation for each Participating Agency corresponding to their respective chapters in Part 2. Documents will include the regulatory compliance guide that DWR will use to verify the agency has met the UWMP Act requirements, the agency's Water Shortage Contingency Plan and other documents specific to each agency.

Outreach and Engagement

Management of water resources in the Region takes place within a complex legal and institutional framework. Development of this RUWMP involved the cooperation of many parties engaged in regional water management as well as the public.

In accordance with the UWMP Act, the Participating Agencies issued a Notice of Plan Preparation to cities and counties, as well as other entities in the region, engaged in water management on March 3, 2026, more than 60 days prior to the public hearings. This notice informed stakeholders that the 2025 RUWMP was being prepared and invited input.

The Participating Agencies encouraged public participation in the preparation of this Plan to incorporate public feedback on water management and reliability in the Region. Public comments on the draft RUWMP were invited via email announcements, website postings and newspaper notices, and during the public hearing prior to each Participating Agency adopting the RUWMP.

In addition, two workshops with the Participating Agencies were conducted to align the approach for RUWMP preparation and to review the results of the regional water supply and demand analysis. Direct engagement with non-participating agencies who rely wholly or partially on the shared water resources was conducted to share information and promote consistency with individual retail agency UWMPs that are not part of this RUWMP.

Key Takeaways

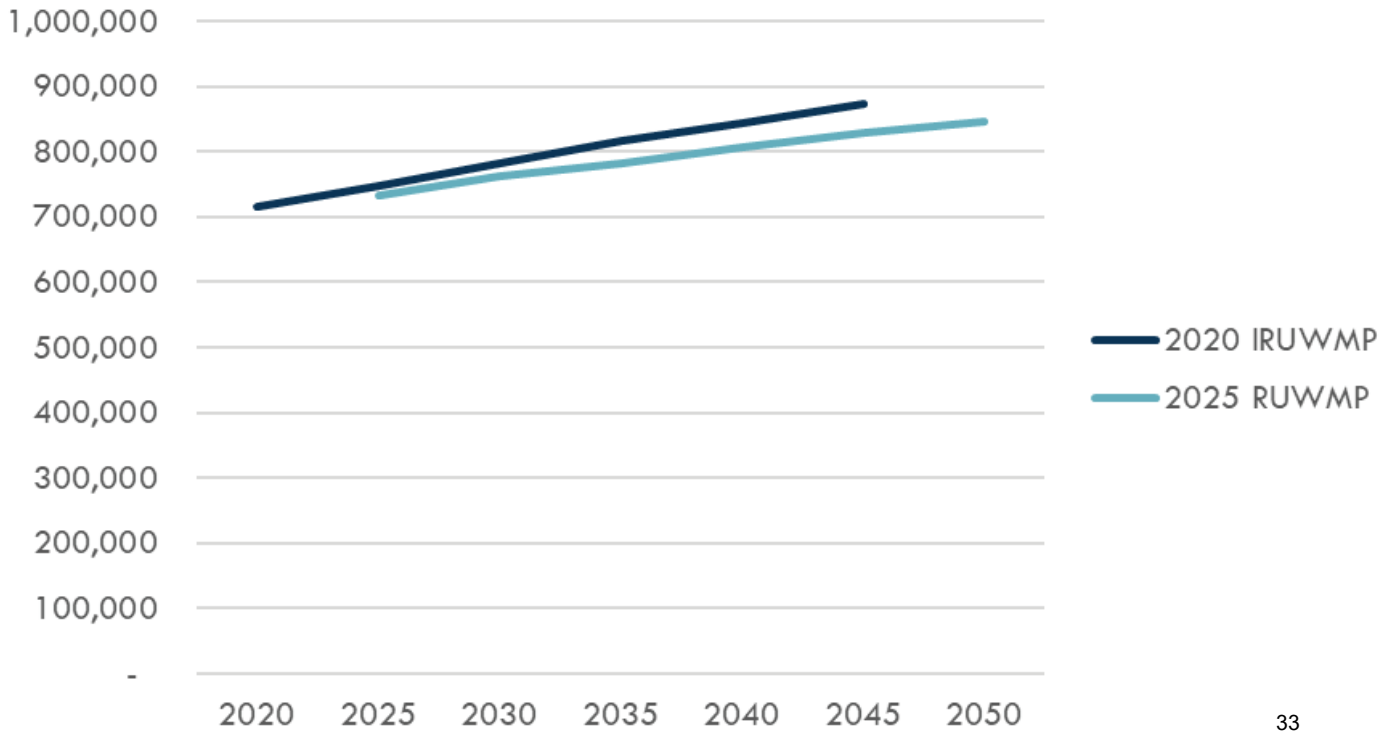
- **Developed with regional partners and public input.**
- **Notice of Plan Preparation sent more than 60 days before hearings.**
- **Comments gathered via email, web, newspaper, and public hearings.**
- **Two workshops aligned approach and reviewed supply/demand results.**

Regional Growth

The Region has experienced rapid growth in the past, adding approximately 8,000 people each year from 1990 to 2010. Growth slowed from 2010 to 2020 and is projected to continue at a more moderate rate than previously projected, according to the recent growth forecast developed by Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) for the 2024 Connect SoCal Regional Transportation Plan (2024 RTP).

SCAG's 2024 population growth projections have declined from the last Connect SoCal RTP in 2020 due to ongoing economic impacts of COVID-19, pandemic-related death increases, increasingly negative net domestic migration, decline in births, and near-zero level of foreign immigration. SCAG's 2024 update uses a 2019 base year and incorporates a broader data range from 2016 to 2022, capturing key post-COVID shifts in population, employment, and household trends.

Figure ES-1: Population Projection for the San Bernardino Valley Service Area





While the 2024 SCAG RTP projects slower growth, the population within the San Bernardino Valley service area is expected to grow by about 140,000 by 2050 from a 2020 Census value of 709,858. By 2050, the San Bernardino Valley service area is expected to have a population of approximately 847,000 people.

Key Takeaways

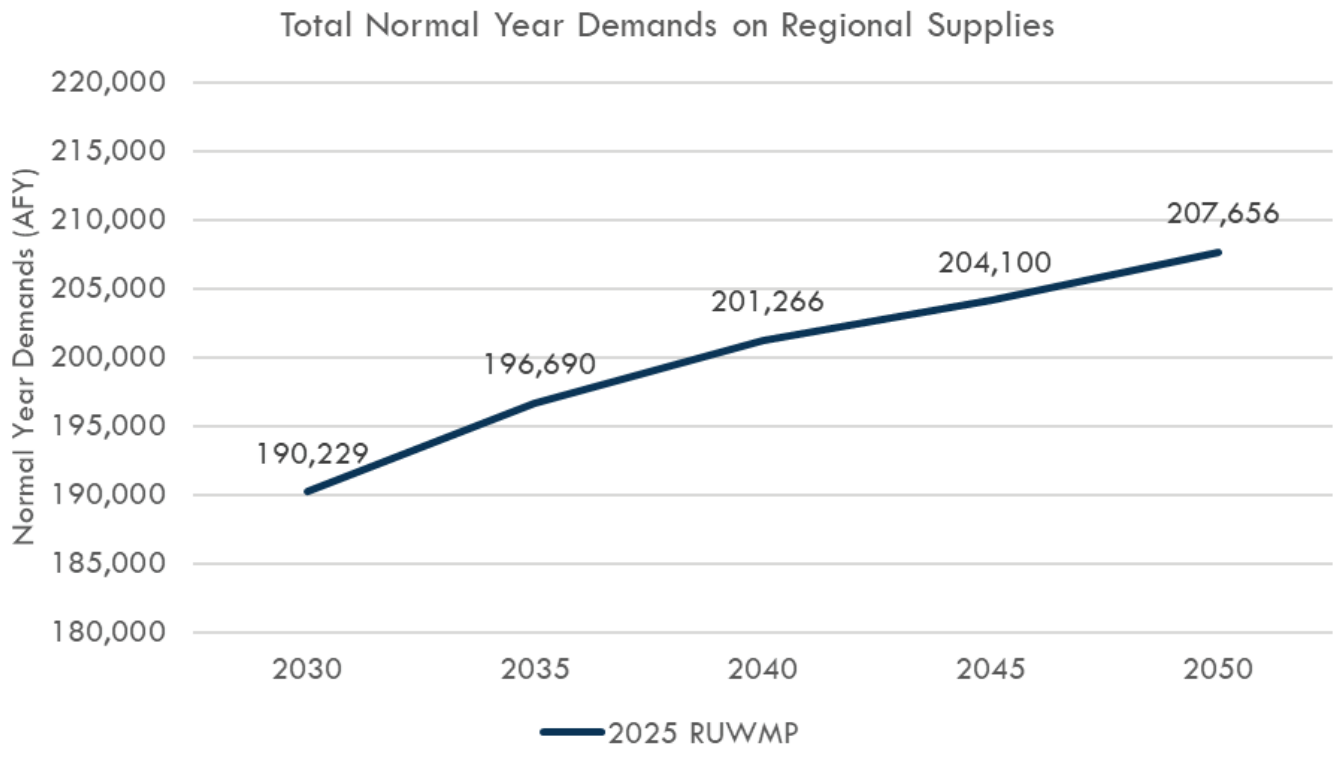
- **The Region grew rapidly from 1990 to 2010, then slowed from 2010 to 2020. Future growth is projected to remain moderate.**
- **SCAG's 2024 projections are lower than the 2020 RTP, reflecting post-COVID shifts**
- **Despite slower growth, the service area population is still projected to rise by approximatley 140,000 by 2050.**

Regional Demand

As a result of slower projected population growth, and continued gains in water use efficiency, the total demand projections in this RUWMP are also slightly lower than the projections from 2020, totaling approximately 208,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) by 2050, including demands for potable water, recycled water and non-potable groundwater.

These totals include demands from all entities within the San Bernardino Valley that rely wholly or partially on the shared water resources analyzed in this RUWMP. For agencies who rely only partially on supplies evaluated in the Plan, the demand projection only includes their use of Regional supplies analyzed in this Plan to ensure a consistent comparison of supplies and demands.

Figure ES-2: Regional Demand Projections for Regional Supplies in the RUWMP



Regional Climate

Climate in the Region is characterized by relatively hot, dry summers and cool winters with intermittent precipitation. The historical record indicates that periods of below-average precipitation can last more than 30 years, such as the dry period that extended from 1939 to 1969. The Region has been experiencing an ongoing drought since 1999, indicated by a long term downward trend in the Precipitation Index, except for a few wet years.

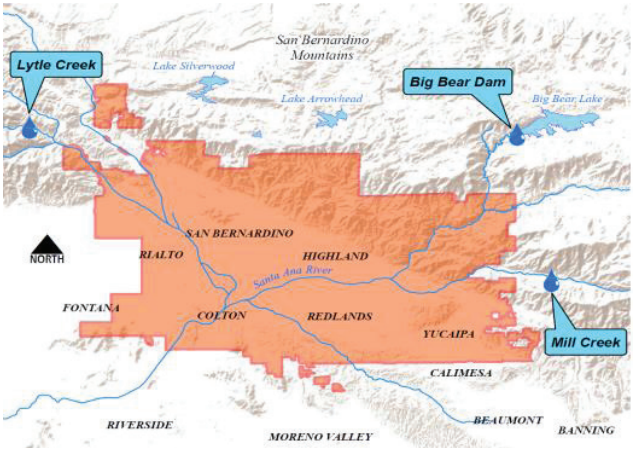
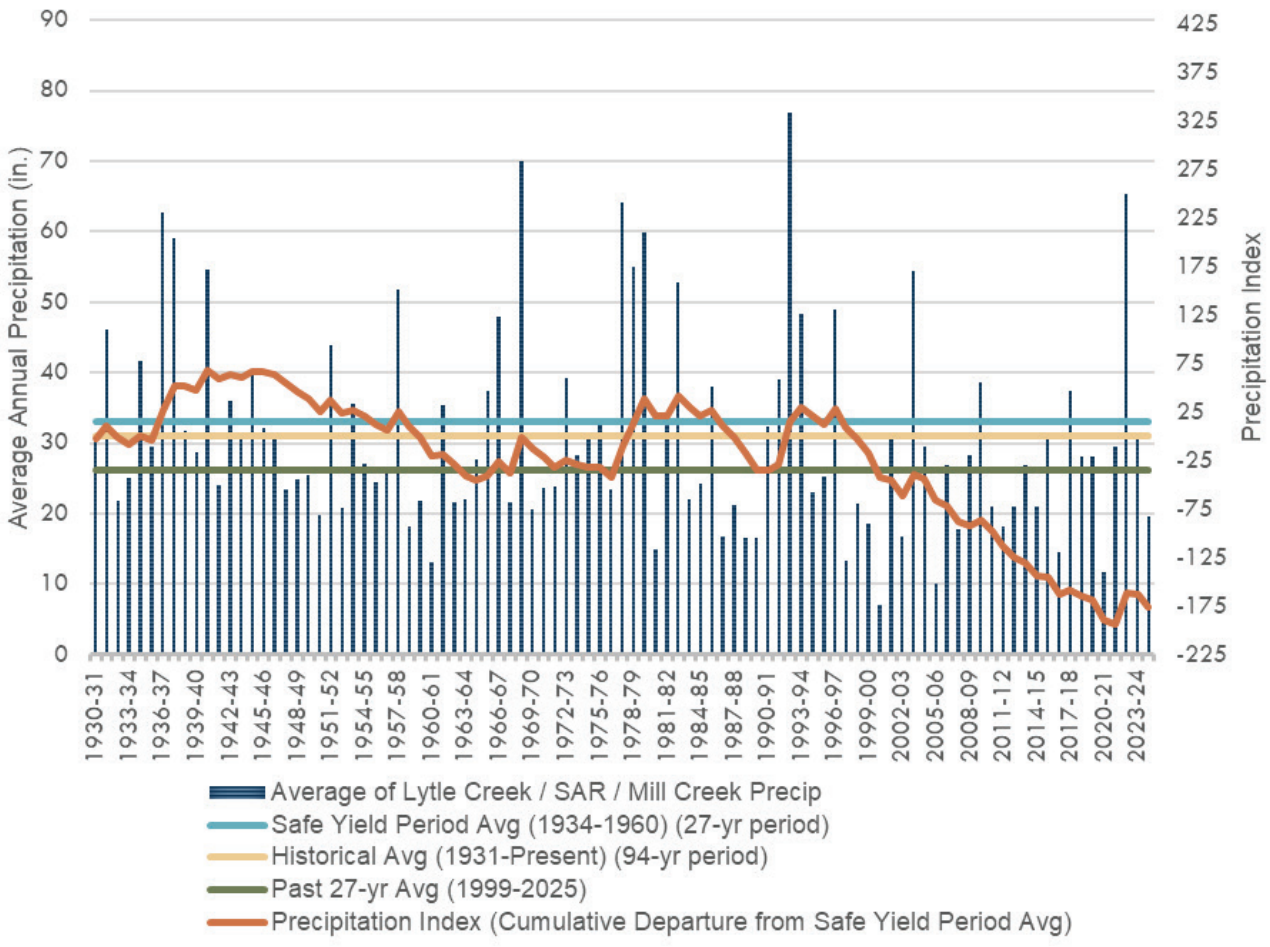


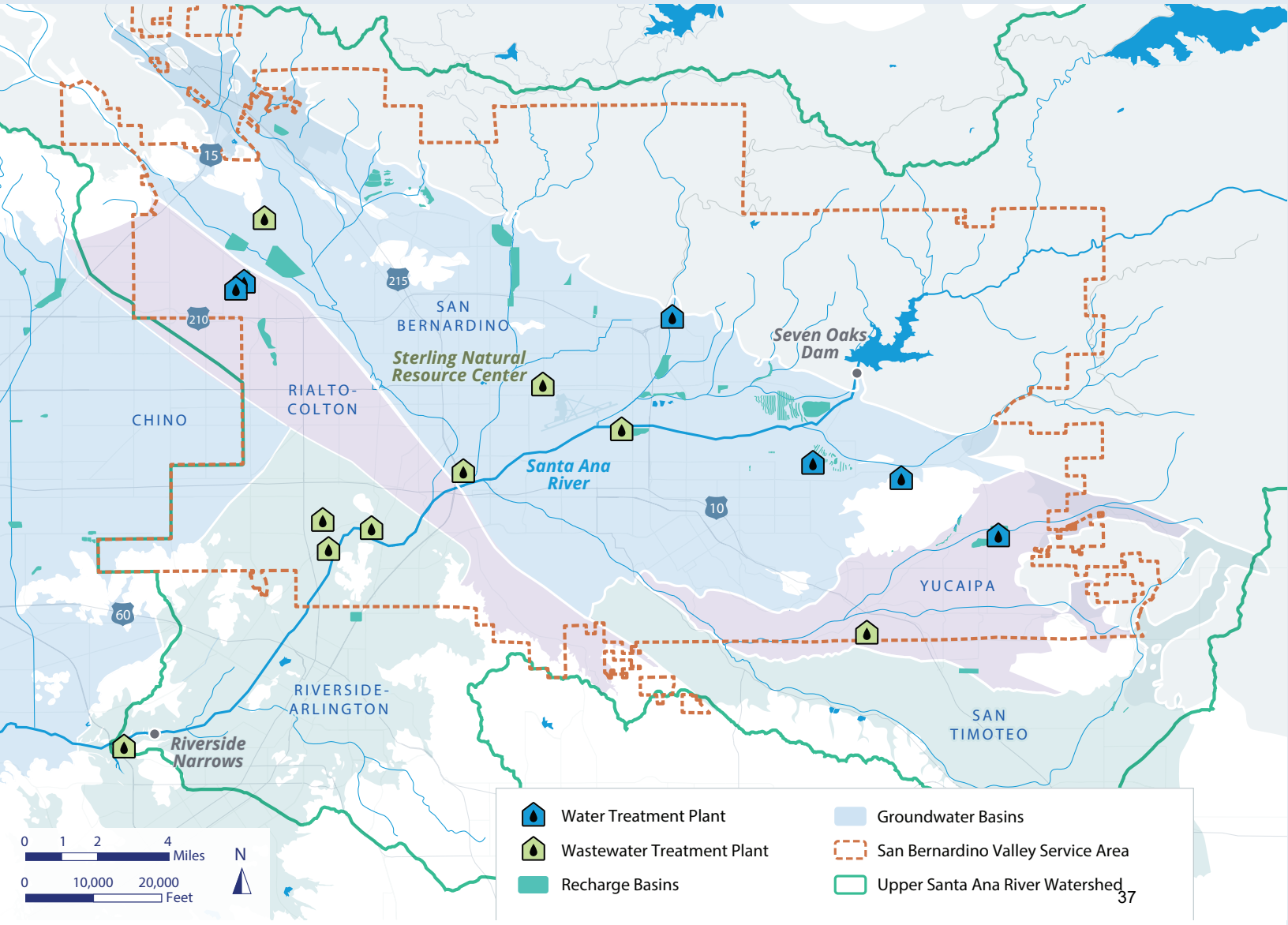
Figure ES-3: San Bernardino Basin Precipitation Index



Regional Water Sources

The Region's diverse water supplies support the regional economy, environment and quality of life.

Securing a reliable water supply is the primary mission of San Bernardino Valley and the Participating Agencies. The Region relies on a diversified portfolio of water supplies to meet the needs of its residential, commercial, and institutional customers. The Region's water supply portfolio consists of imported water, local groundwater, local surface water and recycled water.



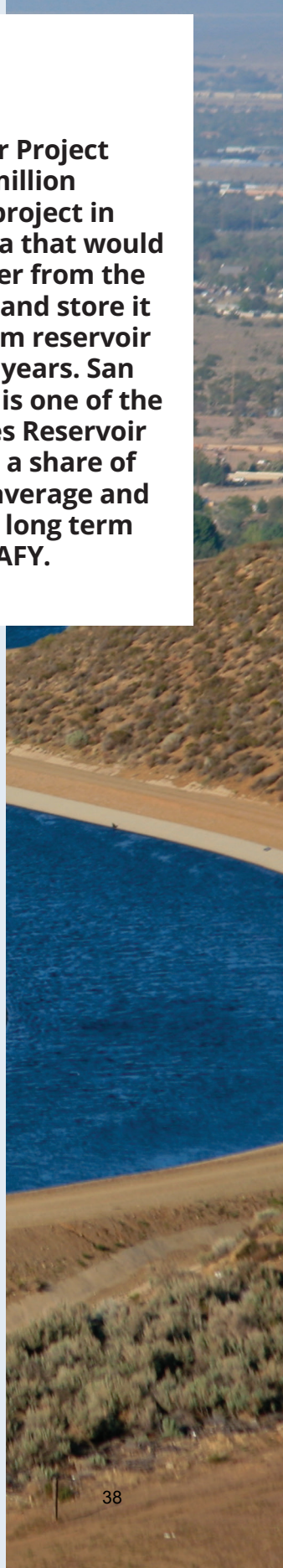
Imported Water

San Bernardino Valley's imported water comes from the State Water Project (SWP). San Bernardino Valley is the fifth largest State Water Contractor, with a maximum annual entitlement of 102,600 acre foot (AF). However, the amount of SWP water delivered in a given year depends on a number of factors, including the demand for the supply, amount of rainfall, snowpack, runoff, water in storage, pumping capacity from the Delta, and legal/regulatory constraints on SWP operation. Regulatory and environmental constraints have changed over time, becoming more restrictive and impacting SWP availability. According to modeling projections provided in the DWR 2025 SWP Delivery Capability Report (DCR), future long-term average SWP deliveries are expected to be 54% of total allocations under current conditions and 46% under 2043 conditions, when accounting for the impacts of climate change. During very dry years, allocations have been as low as 5%, which occurred in 2014, 2021 and 2022. During a 5-year drought, allocations are expected to average 15% over that period. However, during wet years, a much larger portion of the allocation is available; this Plan is based on 83% for a wet year, but in 2023, SWP allocations reached the full 100%.

Due to the broad range of SWP supply availability in different year types, storage is a fundamental component of regional water management that enables the Region to maximize beneficial use of SWP supplies when they are available and store them for use in future droughts. Local groundwater basins have over 10 million AF of total storage capacity to support optimization of SWP supplies.

Sites Reservoir

The Sites Reservoir Project is a proposed 1.5 million AF water storage project in northern California that would capture extra water from the Sacramento River and store it in a large off stream reservoir for use during dry years. San Bernardino Valley is one of the proponents of Sites Reservoir and would receive a share of the water during average and drier years, with a long term average of 11,200 AFY.



Local Surface Water

Local surface water is diverted from the Santa Ana River and two of its tributaries — Mill Creek and Lytle Creek — and either treated for potable use, delivered as non-potable irrigation water, or routed into spreading basins for groundwater recharge.

Surface water flows can be highly variable from year to year. When surface water flows are low, retail agencies shift their supply strategy to use groundwater and/or SWP water instead of local surface water. During wet periods when local surface water flows are high, retail agencies typically prioritize this supply, and excess flows are captured for recharge to maximize local storage for use in future dry years.

Enhanced Recharge

In 2025, San Bernardino Valley, in partnership with Western Municipal Water District, Riverside Public Utilities, and San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District, proudly marked the completion of the Santa Ana River Enhanced Recharge Phase 1B Project, which will allow up to 80,000 AF of local stormwater per year during wet years to be captured and stored in the local aquifer, creating a critical supply of groundwater for future drought years.



Groundwater

Local groundwater provides about 80% of the supply for Participating Agencies in an average year. All of the Region's groundwater is produced from four distinct groundwater basins: San Bernardino, Rialto-Colton, Riverside-Arlington, and Yucaipa. Together, these four basins provide over 140,000 AFY of annual supply and a total of 10 million AF of local storage capacity. The Region's primary drought resilience strategy is to recharge water into these basins when it is available to provide stored water for use in dry years.

Key Takeaways

- The Region has a diverse portfolio of imported water, groundwater, local surface water, and recycled water.
- Groundwater provides approximately 80% of the Region's supply in an average year and 10 million AF of local groundwater storage capacity provides a critical resource for drought resilience.
- Local surface water and imported water supplies are highly variable but can be captured and recharged, along with recycled water, to increase local groundwater storage for use during dry years.

Recycled Water

The development and use of recycled water is another important water supply strategy for the Region. Recycled water supply is highly reliable because wastewater flows to treatment plants remain relatively constant during dry hydrologic conditions. For this reason, recycled water is often considered a drought-proof supply. Some of the retail agencies in the Region provide recycled water to their customers for non-potable uses, such as irrigation and industrial cooling water. The Region also recently began recharging recycled water into the San Bernardino Basin to increase groundwater storage. The agencies in the Region plan to expand recycled water use in the future, both for non-potable uses and groundwater recharge, to increase long- term regional water supply reliability and drought resilience.

Regional Recycled Water System

In 2024, the first phase of the Regional Recycled Water System was completed when highly treated water from East Valley Water District's Sterling Natural Resource Center began recharging the San Bernardino Basin at the newly constructed Weaver Basins to store local water for future use.



Water Supply Reliability

Every urban water supplier is required to assess the reliability of its water service under normal year, single-dry year, and multiple-dry year hydrologic conditions. Multiple factors can impact supply reliability, including legal, environmental, water quality, and climatic factors. These factors can result in immediate, near-term, or long-term impacts to reliability and must be considered in future planning.

The Region's ongoing efforts to maximize capture of supplies in wet years for later use in dry years is the most important step toward improving the long term reliability of supplies. In addition to the core supplies included in the supply reliability analysis, the Region continues to invest in additional supply and storage projects to improve long term resilience and supply reliability, including ongoing and expanded recharge of recycled water, imported water, and local stormwater. By 2050, these collective investments in recharge are projected to contribute over 59,000 AF of additional groundwater storage each year, on average.

Key Takeaways

- **Reliability is assessed for normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry (5-dry) years.**
- **The Region improves reliability by storing water in wet years through groundwater recharge.**
- **The Region projects sufficient supplies under normal, single-dry, and 5-dry conditions, with no anticipated shortages over the next 25 years.**



Imported Water Reliability

Of the supplies in the San Bernardino Valley service area, imported water has the highest sensitivity to hydrologic conditions and is subject to reduced availability due to drought, environmental factors, and climate change. These projected supply impacts are included in this analysis and have the potential to limit the amount of water available for groundwater recharge over time, with the impacts being essentially the same in single dry and 5-dry year periods. However, the implementation of the planned Sites Reservoir, which is incorporated into this analysis beginning in 2040, would significantly increase dry year imported water supplies to offset the impacts of SWP reductions.

Local Water Reliability

Groundwater in the local basins can be considered drought resistant, as long as sufficient water is stored during wet periods for use during dry periods, which is the Region's core water management strategy. Although local surface water is reduced during drought, it is included in the safe yield of the San Bernardino Basin, so it is not evaluated separately in this analysis. Recycled water is similarly drought resistant, and available recycled water supplies exceed planned uses. Therefore, groundwater and recycled water are assumed to have the same yield in normal year, single-dry year, and multiple-dry year drought scenarios.

Long Term Supply Reliability

As shown in Figure ES-4 (Normal Year Supply and Demand Balance) and Figure ES-5 (Single Dry and 5-Dry Year Supply and Demand Balance) on the next page, the Region projects to have sufficient supplies to meet demands under normal year supply and demand conditions as well as single-dry year and 5-dry year conditions, with a surplus in all years types.

Due to long standing and ongoing collaborative efforts of the regional water managers, water resources in the San Bernardino Valley continue to be reliable, with no anticipated shortages in the next 25 years, including during extended drought conditions.

Figure ES-4: Normal Year Supply and Demand Balance (AFY)

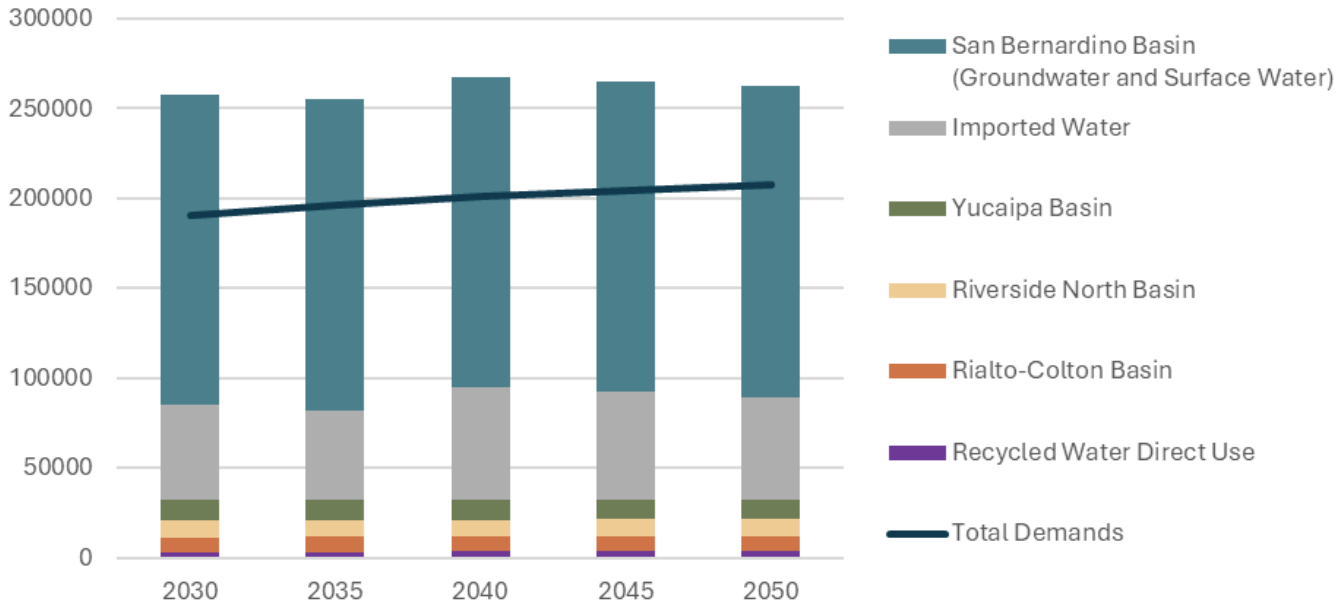
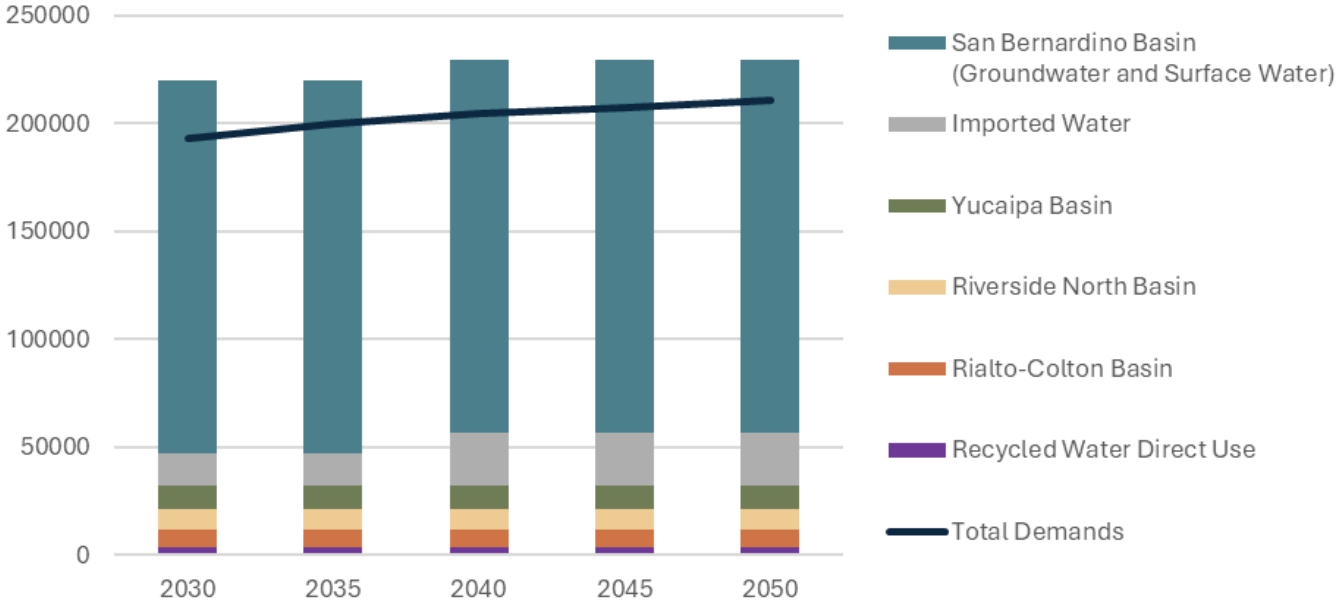


Figure ES-5: Single Dry and 5-Dry Year Supply and Demand Balance (AFY)



Water Efficiency and Conservation

The Region has invested in expanding and optimizing local water resources to improve enhance long term water supply reliability for its residents. At the same time, the Region continues to advance water use efficiency and conservation programs that have meaningfully reduced per-capita demand and strengthened long-term supply reliability. These conservation efforts are a core component of the Region's resource management strategy and help maximize the value of available supplies.

Since 2005, there have been several regulatory changes related to conservation, including new standards for plumbing fixtures, a new landscape ordinance, a state universal retrofit ordinance, metering and billing requirements, new green building standards, demand reduction goals and permanent State-mandated restrictions that were implemented in response to the most recent statewide drought.

Each of the eight participating retail agencies maintain conservation programs to reduce water waste and manage customer demand and San Bernardino Valley provides support at a regional level. These proactive conservation programs, in conjunction with passive conservation due to changes in codes and ordinances, have resulted in significant reductions in retail water use within the Region.



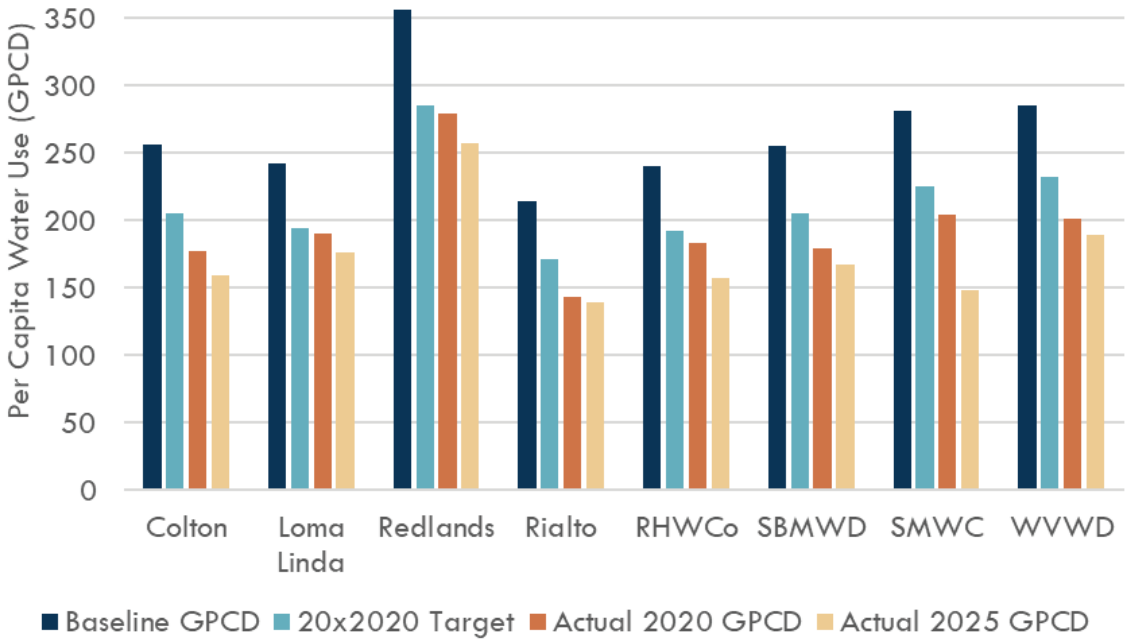
Key Takeaways

- **The Region's conservation programs have reduced per-capita demand and strengthened long-term supply reliability**
- **Under SB X7-7, agencies exceeded the required 20% per-capita reduction by 2020, and the Region continues to align with "Making Conservation a California Way of Life" requirements.**

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7) required a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020 (20 by 2020). The bill required each urban retail water supplier to determine their baseline per capita water use (gallons per capita per day or gpcd), develop an urban water use target for year 2020 and set a 2015 interim urban water use target. Each of the agencies participating in this Plan met their 2020 targets, and some have continued to reduce their per capita water demand beyond the 2020 target. These reductions in per capita water use essentially expand the water supply for the Region by reducing use of regional supplies to meet existing demands.

Going forward, retail suppliers continue to improve water use efficiency and align with the State's urban water use management strategy (Making Conservation a California Way of Life), the result of two 2018 policy bills enacted by the California Legislature (SB 606 and AB 1668).

Figure ES-6: SB X7-7 Compliance and Water Use Efficiency Improvements





Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a strategic plan that the participating agencies use to prepare for and respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages.

Although the Plan demonstrates the Region's strong long term supply reliability, agencies must still plan for potential short term shortages. A shortage may occur due to several reasons, such as 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 demands, as occurred in 2014 and 2022. Each agency's WSCP serves as an operating manual that it will use to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, mitigation of water shortages. Each WSCP provides a process for an annual water supply and demand assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions. Although the water agencies in the Region do not foresee implementing water shortage levels under normal conditions, this level of detailed planning and preparation provide accountability and predictability and help the Region's water agencies maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of any supply shortages and/or interruptions.

SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY

A REGIONAL WATER AGENCY
SINCE 1954



WSC

2025 San Bernardino Valley
Regional Urban Water Management Plan



Part I: Regional Context

SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY

2025 RUWMP

Part 1: Regional Context

APRIL 2026

Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc

With support from Blua Consulting

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ADU	Accessory Dwelling Unit
AF	Acre-Foot
AFY	Acre-Feet per Year
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
AMR	Automatic Meter Reader
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BTAC	Basin Technical Advisory Committee
BVMWC	Bear Valley Mutual Water Company
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CWC	California Water Code
CWOL	Making Conservation a California Way of Life
DCR	DWR SWP Delivery Capacity Report
DMM	Demand Management Measure
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FUWC	Fontana Union Water Company
GC	General Council
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPCD	Gallons per Capita per Day
GPM	Gallons per Minute
GPMD	Gallons per Mile of Pipe per Day
GPSCD	Gallons per Service Connection per Day
IRUWMP	Integrated Regional Urban Water Management Plan
LOC	Level of Concern
LRIP	Local Resources Investment Program
MG	Million Gallons
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MSL	Mean Sea Level
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment
RHWC	Riverside Highland Water Company
RIX	Rapid Infiltration and Extraction
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
RUWMP	Regional Urban Water Management Plan
SAR	Santa Ana River
SARCCUP	Santa Ana River Conservation and Conjunctive Use Program
SBB	San Bernardino Basin/Bunker Hill Subbasin
SBMWD	City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department
SBVMWD	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District
SBX7-7	Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SGPWA	San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
SGVWC	San Gabriel Valley Water Company
SWP	California State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
SWTP	Surface Water Treatment Plant

TTS	Tertiary Treatment System
UV	Ultraviolet
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWMP Act	Urban Water Management Planning Act
UWUO	Urban Water Use Objective
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WFF	Water Filtration Facility
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WVWD	West Valley Water District
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
SGPWA	San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

1.0 Introduction

This Regional Urban Water Management Plan was prepared by San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, a wholesale water agency and State Water Contractor, and eight retail water agencies including City of Colton, City of Loma Linda, City of Redlands, City of Rialto, Riverside Highland Water Company, San Bernardino Municipal Water Department, South Mesa Water Company, and West Valley Water District to satisfy the requirements of the Urban Water Management Plan Act. This chapter describes the purpose of the 2025 San Bernardino Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan, how it is organized, and its relationship to other regional planning efforts in the San Bernardino Valley. This chapter also describes the collaborative process to develop the plan and coordination with stakeholders and the public prior to adoption.

IN THIS SECTION

- Background and Purpose
- Plan Organization
- Plan Preparation and Coordination
- Plan Adoption

This document presents the 2025 San Bernardino Valley Regional Urban Water Management Plan (Plan or RUWMP).

1.1 Background and Purpose

1.1.1 Regional UWMP

The California Water Code requires urban water suppliers within the state to prepare and adopt Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) for submission to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). The UWMPs, which are required to be filed every five years, must satisfy the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act) of 1983, including amendments that have been made to the UWMP Act and other applicable regulations. The UWMP Act requires urban water suppliers serving 3,000 or more connections or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water annually, to prepare an UWMP. For wholesale water agencies without retail connections, the requirement is triggered by the annual delivery of 3,000 AF or more. Since the original UWMP Act was passed, it has undergone significant expansion in response to droughts, groundwater overdraft, regulatory revisions, and changing climatic conditions that affect the reliability of each water supplier. Implementation of the UWMP Act is overseen by DWR.

An UWMP is intended to function as a planning tool to guide broad-perspective decision making by water supply managers. A UWMP is a long-term, general planning document, rather than an exact blueprint for supply and demand management. Water management in California is not a matter of certainty, and planning projections may change in response to a number of factors. From this perspective, it is appropriate to look at an UWMP as a general planning framework, not a specific action plan.

It is an effort to generally answer a series of planning questions including:

1. What are the potential sources of supply and what is the reasonable amount of supply available from each of them?
2. What is the probable demand, given a reasonable set of assumptions about growth and implementation of good water management practices?
3. How well do supply and demand figures match up now and, in the future, based on the supplies that are anticipated to be pursued?

Using these “framework” questions and resulting answers, the implementing agency may pursue a range of feasible and cost-effective options and opportunities to meet projected demands.

Water purveyors within a region are permitted by DWR to work together to develop a cooperative Regional UWMP or RUWMP. In 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2025, a regional approach was used by the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (San Bernardino Valley or SBVMWD), a wholesale water supplier, and several retail water agencies who coordinated to prepare the San Bernardino Valley RUWMP. The purpose of jointly preparing the RUWMP is to

facilitate a consistent evaluation of water sources common to the various agencies, to take advantage of group knowledge and experience, and to reduce collective preparation costs. The RUWMP is focused on meeting reporting requirements established by DWR to implement the California Water Code. The unique document structure of the RUWMP preserves each agency's ability to independently convey unique water management considerations for their service area while leveraging the regional information and activities that are applicable to all.

Some of the retail water agencies in the San Bernardino Valley prepare separate UWMPs that are not directly included in this Plan. Table 1-1 provides a summary of RUWMP participation for each urban water supplier in the region for prior RUWMPs and this 2025 UWMP. Participating Agencies and other water agencies in the region are described further in Section 2.2.

Table 1-1: RUWMP Participating Agencies

PARTICIPATING AGENCY	2010 RUWMP	2015 RUWMP	2020 IRUWMP	2025 RUMWP
Bear Valley Mutual Water Company				
City of Colton	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Loma Linda	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Redlands	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Rialto		✓	✓	✓
City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department	✓	✓	✓	✓
East Valley Water District	✓	✓	✓	
Fontana Water Company				
Riverside Highland Water Company		✓	✓	✓
San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Mesa Water Company			✓	✓
West Valley Water District	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Heights Water Company				
Yucaipa Valley Water District	✓	✓	✓	

In addition to the Participating Agencies, this RUWMP incorporates data from other agencies within the San Bernardino Valley that rely wholly or partially on the shared water resources analyzed in this Plan. While these agencies are not participants in this RUWMP, their water demands and associated supply needs are included to accurately evaluate regional water supply reliability through 2050. For the agencies preparing separate 2025 UWMPs (East Valley Water District, Fontana Water Company and Yucaipa Valley Water District), updated projections

from their respective 2025 UWMPs were incorporated into this Plan. For the agencies who are not urban water suppliers and do not prepare UWMPs, their demands and associated supply needs were estimated and incorporated into this Plan based on direct input from the agency, records of prior water use, or assumed to be the same as projections from the 2020 IRUWMP.

1.1.2 Integrated Regional Water Management and Other Regional Planning

Integrated Regional Water Management

State lawmakers created the Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Planning Act in 2002 to encourage local entities to improve water quality and water supply reliability to meet the state's overall agricultural, domestic, industrial, and environmental water needs. IRWM is an efficient model for inclusive and equitable water management planning and delivers higher value for investments by utilizing early and collaborative stakeholder processes to develop multi-benefit projects that help diversify a region's water management portfolio to achieve multiple social, economic, and environmental benefits and to prioritize funding that may become available from the State. The primary purpose of an IRWM Plan is to encourage integrated planning among the agencies in a region. The IRWM Plan provides a comprehensive look at the area's water resources and includes integrated management strategies to help meet the long-term water needs of the area.

The Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA) is the DWR recognized IRWM Regional Agency for the entire Santa Ana watershed and has led collaborative process to prepare and regularly updated the watershed wide IRWM Plan known as One Water One Watershed (OWOW). The OWOW plan was last updated in 2018 and the OWOW Plan Update 2018 still serves as the official IRWM Plan for the Santa Ana Watershed.

In 2005, the San Bernardino Valley and 15 other agencies in the Upper Santa Ana River (SAR) watershed (Region or Upper SAR Region) decided to voluntarily develop the first IRWM Plan for its subarea of the watershed to collaboratively develop water management strategies for the communities of the Upper SAR watershed; the plan was completed in 2007. The agencies that developed the 2007 Upper SAR IRWM Plan formed a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to implement the plan, which later became the Basin Technical Advisory Committee (BTAC). The BTAC is still actively collaborating to manage regional water resources, and the region has since formed several additional collaborative forums that focus on specific regional topics.

Agencies that participate in the BTAC at the time of this Plan include:

- **Bear Valley Mutual Water Company**
- **City of Colton**
- **City of Loma Linda**
- **City of Redlands Municipal Utilities and Engineering Department**
- **City of Rialto**
- **City of Riverside Public Utilities Department (Riverside Public Utilities)**
- **East Valley Water District**
- **Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (Meeks and Daly Water Company)**
- **Fontana Water Company**
- **San Bernardino County Flood Control District**
- **San Bernardino Municipal Water Department**
- **San Bernardino Valley**
- **San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District**
- **West Valley Water District**
- **Western Municipal Water District**
- **Yucaipa Valley Water District**

The Upper SAR IRWM Plan is a critical document for prioritizing regional investments in water management and facilitating the use of state and federal grant funds for those projects. In 2020, both the Upper SAR IRWM Plan and the San Bernardino Valley Regional UWMP were due to be updated and there is significant overlap in the content of the two plans. Rather than updating these overlapping documents independently, San Bernardino Valley and its regional partners decided to combine them into a single new, single cohesive document. This combined document, the 2020 Upper Santa Ana Watershed Integrated Regional Urban Water Management Plan (IRUWMP) was the first of its kind in California and met all of the requirements of both the UWMP Act and the IRWM Planning Act.

The IRWM Roundtable of Regions, a group comprised of all IRWM regions in the State, has been working for over 20 years to advocate to the State for continued funding and commitment to sustaining and strengthening the IRWM program. However, with the 2023 California Water Plan, the state demonstrated a move toward a watershed approach, leaving the future of IRWMs unclear. Prop 4, the $10 billion climate bond that was approved by voters in 2024, allocated just $100 million specifically for IRWM for the entire State. However, IRWMs may still compete for other Prop 4 funds in groundwater, watershed resilience, nature-based solutions, flood, drought and other multi-benefit projects. In 2025 the Roundtable of Regions completed the IRWM Transition Plan, proposing a framework by which the IRWMs may transition into, and collaborate within, the State's proposed Watershed Resilience Program, which is discussed in the following section. DWR continues to attend Roundtable of Regions meetings and has accepted and discussed the Transition Plan with the Roundtable Steering Committee.

For the 2025 UMWP update cycle, due to uncertainty about the evolution of the IRWM program, the stakeholders in the region decided not to update the combined IRUWMP. Instead, this 2025 RUWMP was prepared, similar the 2010 and 2015 RUWMPs. Integrated regional water management remains a critical priority for the region and is being addressed through multiple ongoing collaborative efforts and anticipated future watershed scale planning.

Watershed Resilience

DWR recently developed the 2024 Watershed Resilience Program Guidelines to advance the vision and framework laid out in the State's California Water Plan Update 2023 to better prepare and plan for a future with climate extremes. The Watershed Resilience Program re-orients the State's priorities around more equitable and climate-resilient water systems by defining three updated themes: Addressing Climate Urgency, Strengthening Watershed Resilience and Achieving Equity.



While the Watershed Resilience Program is fundamentally similar to IRWM, it appears that the State is moving toward Watershed Resilience Plans as the vehicle to provide State support and funding to increase regional climate resilience.

Prop 4 allocates over $1.8 billion to support planning and holistically integrated projects in the categories of climate change resiliency including groundwater sustainability, water supply and storage, flood management, wildfire prevention, habitat enhancement and watershed restoration. Five two-year pilot projects on how watersheds may work collaboratively to identify and develop strategies to address climate risks in specific watersheds are reaching completion as of spring 2026.

Through continued regional and watershed wide collaboration with SAWPA, San Bernardino Valley and the retail water agencies in the region will continue to conduct integrated regional water management and adapt to evolving State frameworks and position the region for future State funding of critical water needs. In 2024, San Bernardino Valley adopted a Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan that will serve as a bridge document for the region in transitioning to the new State framework.

San Bernardino Basin Optimization and Stewardship Program

In 2024, the BTAC agencies completed Phase 1 of the San Bernardino Basin Optimization and Stewardship Program (SBBOSP) and are currently in the beginning stages of Phase 2, which is envisioned to define a new framework for basin management and ultimately identify the projects, actions, and funding mechanisms needed to achieve sustainability, equity, and optimization of local water resources.

While focused initially on the San Bernadino Basin, the SBBOSP is ultimately expected to more broadly address regional water needs and define an integrated strategy to achieve basin sustainability through optimized management of existing and new water resources and infrastructure. SBBOSP Phase 2 will address many of the aspects of the current IRUWMP and will also help position the Upper SAR Watershed for a potential future transition to the State's new Watershed Resilience Program.

1.2 Plan Organization

This Plan is organized to meet the requirements of the UWMP Act. Each participating agency has reviewed, adopted, and will implement portions of this Plan relevant to their agency. To streamline reporting and avoid redundant information, this Plan is organized into four parts:

Part 1: Regional Context

Part 1 contains the information needed to meet a portion of the UWMP Act requirements and provides regional context. Many of the participating agencies utilize the same water resources and have similar water uses. Part 1 is organized into the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1:** Introduction
- **Chapter 2:** Region Description
- **Chapter 3:** Regional Water Sources and Management
- **Chapter 4:** Regional Water Use
- **Chapter 5:** Comparison of Regional Supplies and Demands

Part 2: Individual Agency UWMPs

Part 2 includes a chapter for each of the nine participating retail agencies. Each chapter is supplemental to the regional information presented in Part 1 and contains the additional information and analysis for each agency needed to meet the UWMP Act requirements. Each agency chapter provides service area information, past water use, projections of population, demand, and supply for a 25-year planning period, an evaluation of water supply reliability and drought risk assessment, a description of demand management measures and a summary of the agency's Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Part 2 is organized into the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1:** San Bernadino Valley
- **Chapter 2:** City of Colton
- **Chapter 3:** City of Loma Linda
- **Chapter 4:** City of Redlands
- **Chapter 5:** City of Rialto
- **Chapter 6** Riverside Highland Water Company
- **Chapter 7** San Bernardino Municipal Water Department
- **Chapter 8** South Mesa Water Company
- **Chapter 9** West Valley Water District

Part 3: Regional Supporting Information

Part 3 includes all the supporting documentation referenced in Part 1 that is applicable to the region.

Part 4: Local Agency Supporting Information

Part 4 includes a set of supporting documentation for each UWMP Agency corresponding to their respective chapters in Part 2. Documents for each agency will include the regulatory

compliance guide that DWR will use to verify the agency has met the UWMP Act requirements, proof of public hearing notices, water supply agreements specific to that agency, the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and the completed tables that are required to be submitted to DWR.

1.3 Plan Preparation and Coordination

Management of water resources in the Region takes place within a complex legal and institutional framework. Development of this RUWMP involved the cooperation of many parties engaged in regional water management as well as the public.

In accordance with the UWMP Act, the Participating Agencies issued a Notice of Plan Preparation to cities and counties, as well as additional stakeholders within the region at least 60 days prior to the public hearing (notice was distributed on 3/4/2026). This notice informed stakeholders that the 2025 RUWMP was being prepared and invited input. A copy of the 60-day Notice letter is included in Part 3.

The Participating Agencies encouraged public participation in the preparation of this Plan to incorporate public feedback on water management and reliability in the Region. The Participating Agencies solicited public involvement in the planning process by presenting updates at regularly scheduled BTAC meetings and at some of their regularly scheduled Board and Council meetings, as well as soliciting public comments on the draft RUWMP via email announcements, website postings and newspaper notices. Copies of each agency's newspaper notice is included in their respective appendix in Pat 4.

In addition, 2 workshops with the Participating Agencies were conducted to align the approach for RUWMP preparation and to review the results of the regional water supply and demand analysis.

The following Regional Land Use Planning and stakeholder agencies received the 60-Day Notice of Plan Preparation:

- Bear Valley Mutual Water Company
- Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District
- Cal. State San Bernardino/Institute for Watershed Resiliency
- City of Calimesa
- City of Colton
- City of Fontana
- City of Grand Terrace
- City of Highland
- City of Loma Linda
- City of Redlands
- City of Rialto
- City of San Bernardino
- City of Yucaipa
- County of Riverside
- County of San Bernardino
- Crafton Hills College
- East Valley Water District

- Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District
- Fontana Water Company
- Inland Empire Resources Conservation District
- Muscoy Mutual Water Company
- Rialto Water Services, LLC-Veolia
- Riverside Highland Water Company
- Riverside Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO)
- Riverside Public Utilities
- Rubidoux Community Services District
- San Bernardino County Flood Control District
- San Bernardino County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO)
- San Bernardino Municipal Water Department
- San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District
- San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District
- San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority
- South Mesa Water Company
- Terrace Water Company
- United States Forest Service
- West Valley Water District
- Western Heights Mutual Water Company
- Yucaipa Valley Water District
- Yucaipa-Calimesa Joint Unified School District

1.4 Plan Adoption

Each participating agency has reviewed, adopted, and will implement the portions of this Plan relevant to their agency. Not all parts of the plan are applicable to every participating agency and any subsequent changes made to individual agency UWMP Chapters, if any, should not affect the other agencies who participated in Plan preparation. In recognition of this, the Plan was organized so that agencies could adopt only the parts of the plan that are applicable.

All participating agencies adopted Part 1 and Part 3, which comprise the information needed to provide the regional context. In addition to Part 1 and Part 3, participating agencies adopted their respective chapters of Part 2 and their respective Appendices in Part 4. Additional information on each UWMP Agency's adoption process in accordance with the UWMP Act is provided in each agency chapter in Part 2.

The Plan participants adopted the relevant parts of the Plan beginning in May and June 2026. Following adoption, the Plan was submitted to DWR, the California State Library, and a copy was provided to all stakeholders identified in Section 1.3. Resolutions adopting the RUWMP are provided in each agency's appendix in Part 4.

2.0 Region Description

This section describes the characteristics of the Region and the San Bernardino Valley service area, including population, land use, and climate. This section also describes the many local agencies and water companies that have a role in managing water resources within the Region. Water resources within the Region are described in Section 3.

IN THIS SECTION

- Location
- Water Agencies in the Region
- Population and Demographics
- Land Uses
- Regional Climate

2.1 Location

The SAR watershed is the largest stream system in Southern California. The headwaters originate in the San Bernardino Mountains and are discharged to the Pacific Ocean approximately 100 miles to the southwest between Newport Beach and Huntington Beach. The SAR watershed covers over 2,650 square miles of widely varying forested, rural, and urban terrain and covers the more populated urban areas of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange Counties, as well as a lesser portion of Los Angeles County. Disputes over the use of water in the SAR led to the subdivision of the watershed into the Upper SAR watershed and Lower SAR watershed just upstream of Prado Dam.

The Upper SAR watershed covers 852 square miles, approximately 32% of the total SAR watershed, and is primarily located in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. The Region includes the Big Bear Valley as well as the cities and communities of San Bernardino, Yucaipa, Redlands, Highland, Rialto, Mentone, Colton, Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, Beaumont, and Riverside.

The Upper SAR watershed is defined by the area that contributes surface runoff to the Riverside Narrows at U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Gage 11066460. There are numerous tributaries that contribute flow to the main stem of the SAR in the Region, including Mill Creek, City Creek, Plunge Creek (a tributary of City Creek), Mission Zanja Creek (located just upstream of the San Timoteo Creek), San Timoteo Creek, East Twin Creek, Warm Creek, and Lytle Creek.

For the purpose of this RUWMP, the Region is defined as the wholesale service area of the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, which comprises a large portion of the Upper SAR Watershed in San Bernardino County, as shown in Figure 2-1.

2.2 Water Agencies in the Region

The Region is home to dozens of cities, water districts, mutual water companies, flood control districts, and other local water management agencies with an interest in the responsible management of water supply resources (e.g., storage, conveyance, treatment, flood protection, and recreation) and sustainable stewardship (e.g., water quality and biological resource protection) of the watershed. The challenges facing water agencies in the Upper SAR include the effects of population growth that increase water demand and decrease natural hydrological processes and groundwater recharge, the reduction of imported water availability, the effects of climate change, water quality, a changing regulatory environment, and affordability of water infrastructure projects. Water agencies in the Region are shown in Figure 2-2 and described in Section 2.2.1.

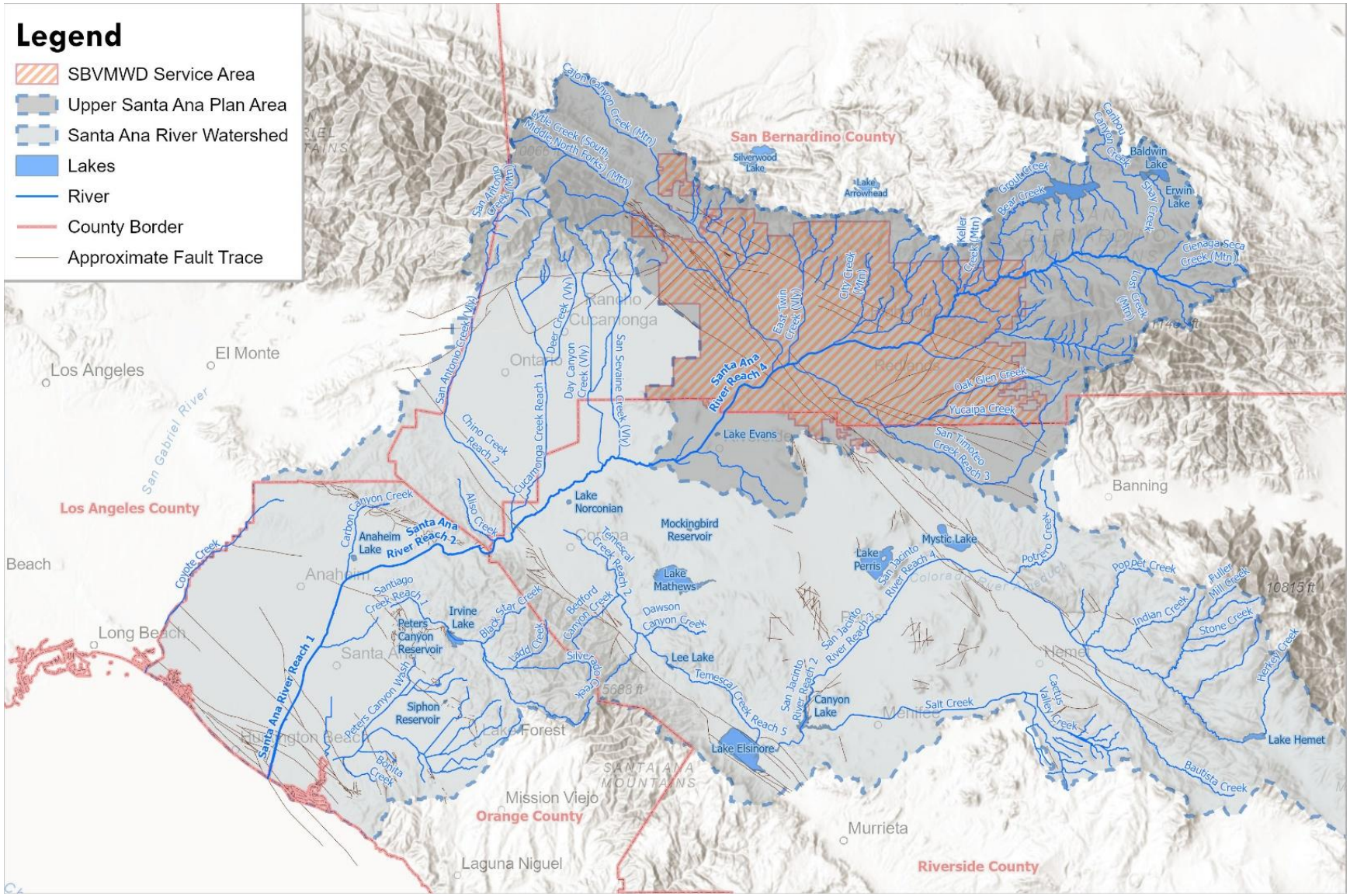


Figure 2-1: Upper Santa Ana River Watershed and RUWMP Boundary

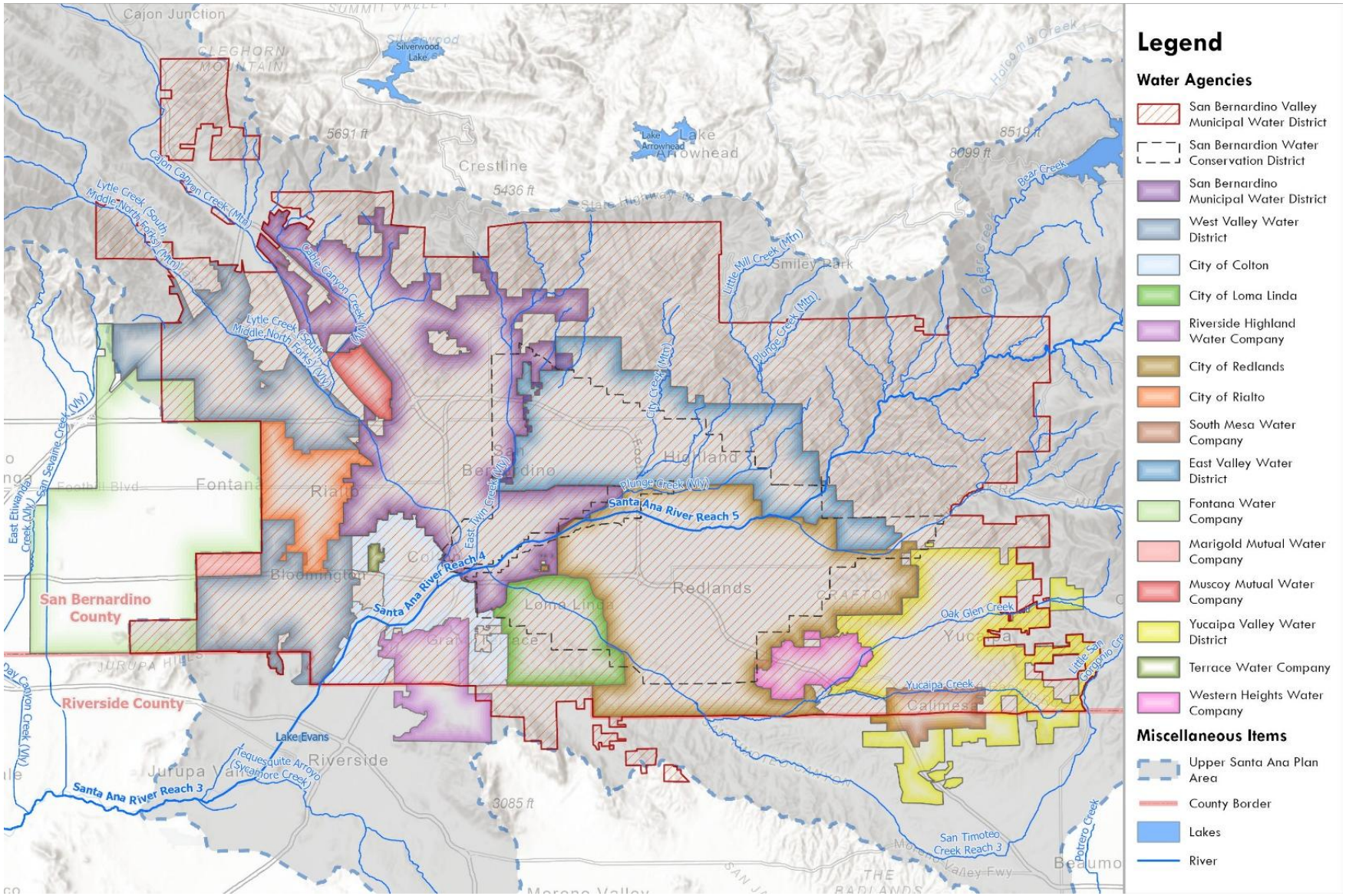


Figure 2-2: Water Management Agencies in the Region

2.2.1 2025 RUWMP Participating Agencies

This section describes the water supply agencies participating in this 2025 RUWMP.

2.2.1.1 San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (San Bernardino Valley)

San Bernardino Valley was formed in 1954, under the Municipal Water District Act of 1911 (California Water Code Section 71000 et seq.) as a regional agency to plan a long-range water supply for the San Bernardino Valley. San Bernardino Valley imports water into its service area through participation in the State Water Project (SWP) and manages groundwater storage within its boundaries. Its enabling act includes a broad range of powers to provide water, wastewater and stormwater disposal, recreation, and fire protection services. San Bernardino Valley does not deliver water directly to retail water customers.

San Bernardino Valley covers about 353 square miles mainly in southwestern San Bernardino County, about 60 miles east of Los Angeles. It spans the eastern two-thirds of the San Bernardino Valley, the Crafton Hills, and a portion of the Yucaipa Valley and includes the cities and communities of San Bernardino, Colton, Loma Linda, Redlands, Rialto, Fontana, Bloomington, Highland, East Highland, Grand Terrace, Mentone, and Yucaipa.

San Bernardino Valley is responsible for long-range water supply management, including importing supplemental SWP water to meet orders from retail agencies, and facilitating the management of groundwater basins within its boundaries. San Bernardino Valley also represents the San Bernardino Entities in mitigating extractions over the production amounts specified in the Orange County and Western Judgments explained below. San Bernardino Valley has specific responsibilities for monitoring groundwater supplies in the SBB and Rialto-Colton Subbasin, and for a portion of the minimum SAR flow required at the Riverside Narrows under the Orange County and Western Judgments.

San Bernardino Valley takes delivery of SWP water at the Devil Canyon Power Plant Afterbay, which is located just within its northern boundary. The SWP water is conveyed 17 miles eastward to various spreading grounds and agricultural and wholesale delivery points. Water is also conveyed westward for direct delivery in the SBB and Rialto-Colton Subbasin.

In the 1960s, dry conditions resulted in the over-commitment of water resources in the SAR watershed which led to lawsuits between water users in the upper and lower watersheds regarding both surface flows and groundwater. The lawsuits culminated in 1969 in the Orange County and Western Judgments. Under the terms of the judgments, San Bernardino Valley became responsible for providing a portion of the specified SAR base flow to Orange County and for providing replenishment in the Rialto-Colton Basin and SBB under certain conditions. If the conditions of either judgment are not met by the natural water supply, including new conservation, San Bernardino Valley, on behalf of the San Bernardino Entities, is required to deliver supplemental water to offset the deficiency. The judgments resolved the major water

rights issues that had prevented the development of long-term, region-wide water supply plans and established specific objectives for the management of the groundwater basins.

Court-appointed Watermaster committees administer both Judgments; as a member of the Watermaster committees, San Bernardino Valley is directly responsible for ensuring that groundwater and surface water resources are effectively managed per the terms of the Judgments for the benefit of the region.

This Plan includes the San Bernardino Valley UWMP; see Part 2, Chapter 1 for more information.

2.2.1.2 City of Colton

The City of Colton (Colton) is a community founded in 1875 and incorporated in 1887. Colton, through the Water and Wastewater Division of its Public Utilities Department, provides water service to a majority of the residents and businesses located within Colton's corporate boundary, as well as to those in certain adjacent unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. All of Colton's water supply is local groundwater pumped from the SBB, the Rialto-Colton subbasin, and the Riverside North subbasin.

This Plan includes the Colton UWMP; see Part 2, Chapter 2 for more information.

2.2.1.3 City of Loma Linda

The City of Loma Linda (hereafter Loma Linda) was incorporated in 1970. The Public Works Department provides potable water service to an area of approximately 7.8 square miles that includes the Veterans Administration Hospital and the Loma Linda Community Hospital. Loma Linda does not provide water service to the Loma Linda University Campus or Medical Center facilities, which operate on a separate self-contained system. Loma Linda's primary water supply is groundwater from the SBB. Loma Linda also has two emergency connections to the City of San Bernardino and one to the City of Redlands to meet its supplemental needs. Loma Linda also provides wastewater collection service.

This Plan includes the Loma Linda UWMP; see Part 2, Chapter 3 for more information.

2.2.1.4 City of Redlands

For more than 90 years, the City of Redlands (hereafter Redlands) has been providing high-quality drinking water to the Redlands, Mentone area, Crafton Hills College, and a portion of unincorporated San Bernardino County known as the donut hole. The water utility service area generally coincides with the area designated by the Local Area Formation Commission (LAFCO) as the City and its sphere of influence. The service area encompasses 36 square miles inside the Redlands city boundaries and a relatively small area outside the city boundaries, but within the sphere of influence. Redlands supplies a blend of local groundwater, local surface water, and imported water purchased from San Bernardino Valley. Redlands owns and operates two water treatment plants, Tate and Hinckley, which receive either surface water or imported water and treat it to potable standards. Redlands also owns and operates a sewer

collection system and the Redlands Wastewater Treatment Facility, which produces recycled water for industrial and irrigation purposes, including supplying water to the Southern California Edison Mountainview Power Plant.

This Plan includes the Redlands UWMP; see Part 2, Chapter 4 for more information.

2.2.1.5 City of Rialto

The City of Rialto (hereafter Rialto) is provided water service by three different water agencies: The City of Rialto municipal water system through its water system operator (Veolia, through Rialto Water Services), the West Valley Water District (WVWD), and the Fontana Union Water Company (FUWC). Each agency has its own water supply and resources and must meet its demands through those resources. The City of Rialto municipal water system provides potable, non-potable, and recycled water at retail to customers primarily within the City of Rialto and serves approximately one-half of the population of the City. The service area is essentially the incorporated area of the City of Rialto located between Interstate 10 and State Route 210.

Rialto's water supply sources include local surface water from Lytle Creek, groundwater from four local groundwater basins, and water purchased from San Bernardino Valley and delivered through the Baseline Feeder. Surface water treatment of Lytle Creek water is provided by the Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility owned and operated by WVWD. Rialto owns a portion of the capacity of that plant. Rialto also has an agreement to purchase excess SBB water from SBMWD, when available. Rialto provides wastewater collection and treatment services for its residents and some residents of the City of Fontana through an Extra-Territorial Agreement.

This Plan includes the Rialto UWMP; see Part 2, Chapter 5 for more information.

2.2.1.6 Riverside Highland Water Company

The Riverside Highland Water Company (RHWC) provides domestic and irrigation water services to the City of Grand Terrace, portions of the City of Colton, and portions of the unincorporated areas of the Counties of San Bernardino and Riverside. 51% of RHWC's service area lies within the San Bernardino Valley service area and the remainder is within the service area of Western Municipal Water District (Western). RHWC obtains water from the Lytle Creek Subbasin, the SBB, the Rialto-Colton Subbasin, Riverside North, and Riverside South Basins.

This Plan includes the RHWC UWMP; see Part 2, Chapter 6 for more information.

2.2.1.7 San Bernardino Municipal Water Department

The City of San Bernardino is served by a municipal utility, the San Bernardino Municipal Water Department (SBMWD). SBMWD was created as a municipal utility by the City of San Bernardino Charter. The SBMWD water service area is approximately 45 square miles, providing water to approximately 210,000 persons in the City of San Bernardino and unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. SBMWD produces all of its water supply from wells in the SBB. In addition to potable water, SBMWD provides wastewater collection and

treatment services and is developing a recycled water system for groundwater recharge and non-potable reuse.

This Plan includes the SBMWD UWMP; see Part 2, Chapter 7 for more information.

2.2.1.8 South Mesa Water Company

South Mesa Water Company (SMWC) is a mutual water company, which was established in 1912 as a successor to the earliest land and water companies in the area dating back to the 19th Century. SMWC provides domestic and irrigation water service to its shareholders within its service territory, which comprises a portion of the City of Yucaipa in San Bernardino County and a portion of the City of Calimesa in Riverside County. 55% of SMWC is within SBVMWD's service area in San Bernardino County, and 45% is within San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency's service area in Riverside County. SMWC's water supply includes locally produced groundwater from the Yucaipa Sub-basin, and also groundwater produced from the adjacent adjudicated Beaumont Basin in accordance with SMWC's adjudicated water rights.

This Plan includes the SMWC UWMP; see Part 2, Chapter 8 for more information.

2.2.1.9 West Valley Water District

West Valley Water District (WVWD) is a County Water District, a public agency of the State of California, organized and existing under the County Water District Law (Division 12, Section 30,000 of the Water Code) of the State of California. WVWD provides domestic water service to customers throughout southwestern San Bernardino County and a small portion within northern Riverside County. 92% of WVWD's service area lies within San Bernardino Valley's boundaries (the remainder is in IEUA's boundaries). WVWD's service area is approximately 31 square miles, serving portions of the Cities of Rialto, Fontana, Colton, and Jurupa Valley, and unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. WVWD utilizes water from five groundwater basins and treats surface water from Lytle Creek and SWP water at its Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility.

This Plan includes the WVWD UWMP; see Part 2, Chapter 9 for more information.

2.2.2 Other Regional Water Suppliers

In addition to the Participating Agencies, this RUWMP incorporates data from other agencies within the San Bernardino Valley that rely wholly or partially on the shared water resources analyzed in this Plan. While these agencies are not participants in this RUWMP, their water demands and associated supply needs are included to accurately evaluate regional water supply reliability through 2050.

For the agencies preparing separate 2025 UWMPs, updated projections from their respective 2025 UWMPs were incorporated into this Plan. These agencies are:

- East Valley Water District (EVWD) (wholly within SBVMWD service area)
- Fontana Water Company (FWC) (partially within SBVMWD service area)

- Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD) (partially within SBVMWD service area)

Some of the supply projections shown in this RUWMP for YVWD differ from those shown in YVWD's 2025 UWMP. YVWD's 2025 UWMP shows all potentially available supplies and a supply surplus at the retailer level, whereas this RUWMP uses a different approach to the regional supply analysis that focuses on specific supplies that agencies intend to use to meet future demands and evaluates total supply surplus on a regional level. This RUWMP includes assumptions about future supply use for YVWD to align with this regional methodology, but all retailers have the flexibility to modify their supply strategies to meet their demands.

FWC and YVWD also use other supplies from outside the region to meet their demands that are not evaluated in this RUWMP so the analysis in this Plan include only the portion of their demands that are expected to be met by supplies evaluated in this Plan.

For the agencies who are not urban water suppliers and do not prepare UWMPs, their demands and associated supply needs were estimated and incorporated into this Plan based on direct input from the agency, water supply agreements, records of prior water use, or assumed to be the same as projections from the 2020 IRUWMP. These agencies are:

- Bear Valley Mutal Water Company
- Marygold Mutual Water Company
- Muscoy Mutual Water Company
- Western Heights Water Company
- Other Private Pumpers/Users within the Region

2.3 Population and Demographics

2.3.1 Historic Population and Projected Growth in the Region

The population of the Region (San Bernardino Valley service area) has experienced rapid growth in the past. Figure 2-3 shows the Census populations for the Region from 1990 to 2020. The Region grew by approximately 8,000 people each year between 1990 and 2010, which is about 1.4% growth annually for 20 years. Growth from 2010 to 2020 slowed to 0.7% annually. As of the 2020 Census, the total population within the San Bernardino Valley service area was 709,585 people.

As noted above, this RUWMP comprises nine water suppliers, eight of which directly supply water to customers. The 2025 population estimates for each participating agency are provided in Table 2-1. For details on how the population estimate was developed, refer to the agency's corresponding UWMP chapter in Part 2. The total 2025 population for the Region was estimated by summing the estimated 2025 population for each Participating Agency that lies within the SBVMWD boundary (plus YVWD and EVWD who provided 2025 population estimates) and assuming the portion of the population outside these collective boundaries grew at the same rate between 2020 and 2025 (0.68% annually from 2020 to 2025).

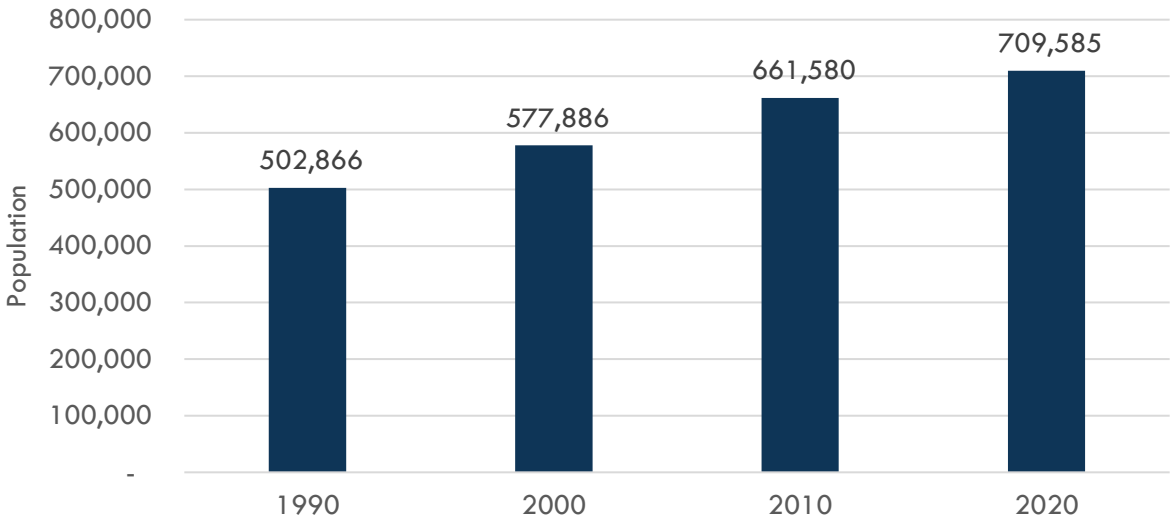


Figure 2-3: San Bernardino Valley Service Area Historic Census Population, 1990-2020

Table 2-1: 2025 RUWMP Population

AGENCY	2025 AGENCY POPULATION ESTIMATE	2025 POPULATION ESTIMATE WITHIN SBVMWD
City of Colton	49,038	49,038
City of Loma Linda	26,273	26,273
City of Redlands	84,183	84,183
City of Rialto	59,264	59,264
Riverside Highland Water Company (51% in SBVMWD)	24,467	12,566
San Bernardino Municipal Water Department	207,872	207,872
South Mesa Water Company (55% in SBVMWD)	12,761	7,007
West Valley Water District (92% in SBVMWD)	96,123	87,972
Non-Participating Areas within SBVMWD		199,712
Total RUWMP 2025 Population for SBVMWD		**733,887**

2.3.2 Future Population Projections in the Plan Area

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) has developed a growth forecast for the 2024 Connect SoCal Regional Transportation Plan (2024 RTP). The 2024 RTP includes population, households, and employment projections for the SCAG region for years 2019, 2035, and 2050 across approximately 13,062 transportation analysis zones (TAZs) within the SCAG region. These forecasts are based on land use data, the 2020 Census, and the Cycle 6 Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA).

In 2022, SCAG launched the Local Data Exchange (LDX), a tool where jurisdictions can directly input their data. This change has increased data input, participation, and validation for the 2019, 2035, and 2050 projections. SCAG's projections undergo extensive local review, incorporating zoning information from city and county general plans, input from local planners and jurisdictions, and coordination with local or regional land use authorities.

SCAG publishes jurisdiction- and TAZ-level data as GIS shapefiles of their projections on a granular local level. These values were used to derive a SCAG population growth rate for the Region by intersecting the SCAG GIS data with the San Bernardino Valley service area.

SCAG's 2024 population growth projections have declined from the last Connect SoCal RTP in 2020, due to ongoing economic impacts of COVID-19, pandemic-related death increases, increasingly negative net domestic migration, decline in births, and near-zero level of foreign immigration. SCAG's 2024 update uses a 2019 base year and incorporates a broader data range from 2016 to 2022, capturing key post-COVID shifts in population, employment, and household trends.

While 2024 SCAG projects slower growth, the result still shows an increase in population within the San Bernardino Valley service area, which is estimated to grow by about 100,000 people by 2050 from a 2020 Census value of 709,585. By 2050, the San Bernardino Valley service area is expected to have a population of approximately 810,000 people, per SCAG. This population projection trend is shown in Table 2-2. Table 2-3 shows SCAG projections of households and employment for the San Bernardino Valley service area.

Table 2-2: SCAG Population Projection for the San Bernardino Valley Service Area (Not Used)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Population	**723,975**	**737,697**	**751,420**	**771,510**	**791,600**	**811,689**
Average Annual % Increase		0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Annual Average Change, per year		2,745	2,745	4,018	4,018	4,018

Table 2-3: Households and Employment Projection for the San Bernardino Valley Service Area

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Households	**222,821**	**235,338**	**247,856**	**256,576**	**265,297**	**274,018**
Average Annual % Increase		1.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Annual Average Change, per year		2,503	2,503	1,744	1,744	1,744
Employment	**314,459**	**329,949**	**345,439**	**356,329**	**367,219**	**378,109**
Average Annual % Increase		1.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Annual Average Change, per year		3,098	3,098	2,178	2,178	2,178

A separate set of population projections was also made for San Bernardino Valley that based on the total of the population projection forecasts of the agencies within it. In general, participating agencies in this Plan forecasted population based on known upcoming developments and SCAG's household growth rate, assuming a consistent rate of persons per household in the future. This led to higher population projections than SCAG projected, as shown by comparing Table 2-4 to Table 2-2. The population projections in Table 2-4 are used for this RUWMP.

Table 2-4: Population Projection for the San Bernardino Valley Service Area with Local Agency Input (Official)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Population	**733,887**	**762,280**	**782,611**	**805,910**	**829,974**	**847,127**
Average Annual % Increase		0.76%	0.53%	0.59%	0.59%	0.41%
Annual Average Change, per year		5,679	4,066	4,660	4,813	3,430

As shown in Figure 2-4, future population is expected to increase at a similar but slower rate, compared to previous estimates from the 2020 IRUWMP, which were based on SCAG's 2020 RTP.

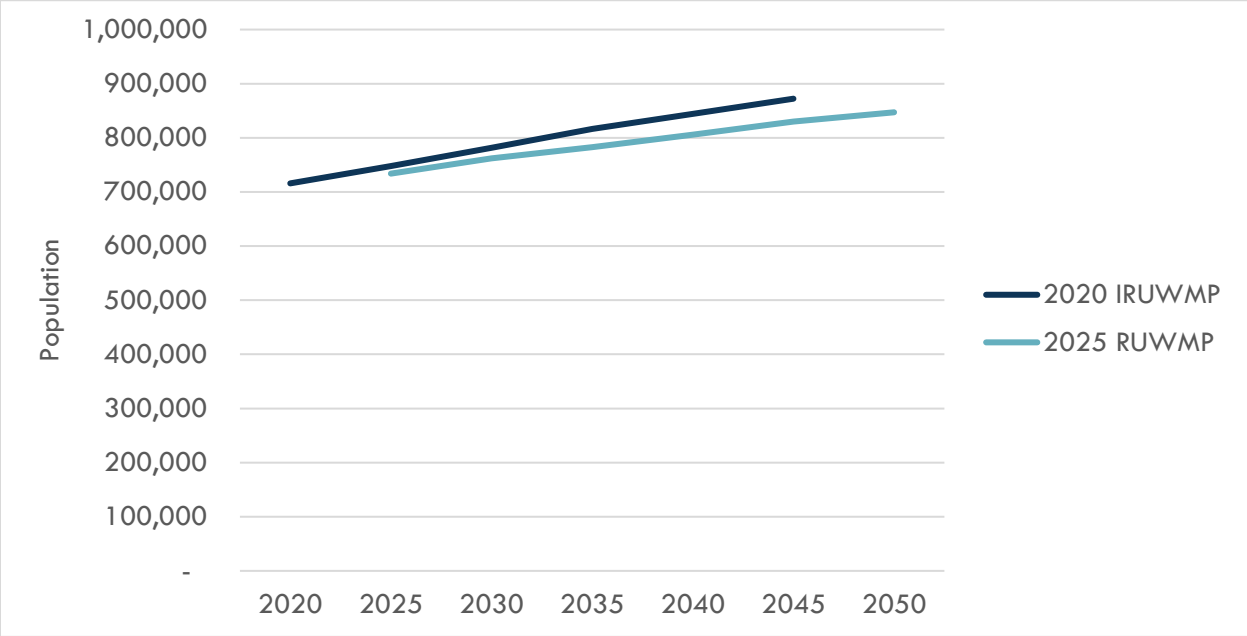


Figure 2-4: Population Projection for the San Bernardino Valley Service Area with Local Agency Input (Official)

2.3.3 Economic Condition and Social and Cultural Composition of the Region

Like most communities in Southern California, the Region has seen a continued increase in population and change in the economic base as agricultural and vacant land is replaced with residential housing, leading to urban and service sector jobs.

Much of the population growth of the Region since the 1970s is linked with the economies of Los Angeles and Orange Counties because they are within commuter range, and the housing prices in the Region are more affordable. Also, population growth over the past three decades is attributed to a marked increase in immigration from Mexico, Latin America, and the Pacific Rim.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, employment in the Inland Empire was increasing at a steady pace, according to California's Employment Development Department and U.C. Riverside School of Business Center for Economic Forecasting. The latest economic briefing from SCAG for San Bernardino County notes that in 2025, the economy advanced more slowly. The unemployment rate increased slightly to 5.9%, similar to the entire SCAG region. The Inland Empire added 6,400 nonfarm jobs and 14,600 jobs. SCAG projections indicate that unemployment may continue to rise and job growth may slow down due to political and social impacts (Southern California Association of Governments, December 2025).

According to the State of Workers in the Inland Empire 2025 (Inland Empire Labor and Community Center, 2025) report prepared by the Inland Empire Labor and Community Center at UC Riverside, the Inland Empire workforce is younger, more racially diverse, and more heavily concentrated in low-wage sectors compared to the rest of California. A significant portion of the workforce lacks access to colleges, universities, and other skills-training opportunities, which contributes to continued employment in low-wage industries and limits opportunities for upward mobility.

The Inland Empire also exhibits a strong commuter dynamic, with many residents traveling to neighboring regions such as Orange, Los Angeles, and San Diego counties for employment. Nearly 25 percent of Inland Empire residents commute to other parts of California for work. In addition, shifts following the COVID-19 pandemic have resulted in 12 percent of workers engaging in remote work arrangements.

While the Inland Empire shares several major industries with the broader Southern California region, warehousing and truck transportation are especially prominent. Construction and educational services also rank among the region’s leading industries. Overall, the Inland Empire economy remains highly reliant on logistics-related employment.

2.4 Land Uses

The Region recognizes the importance of collaboration between land use planning and water resources management. Within the Region, local planning is conducted by counties, cities, local agencies, and special districts. San Bernardino County, cities, and water agencies within the Region coordinate as part of the San Bernardino Countywide Vision Process. Part of this process involves collaboration between water resource managers and land use planners on the water element to create mutually beneficial opportunities that ensure adequate water supplies and quality to support future population and economic growth within the County.

Additionally, SCAG prepares demographic forecasts based on land use data through an extensive process that emphasizes input from local planners in coordination with local or regional land use authorities, incorporating essential information to reflect anticipated future populations and land uses. SCAG's projections undergo extensive local review, incorporate zoning information from city and county general plans, and are supported by Environmental Impact Reports. The future water needs for the Region evaluated in this Plan are informed by SCAG's population, housing and employment growth projections are therefore rooted in regional land use planning.

Figure 2-5 presents the current land use within the Region based on SCAG's regional land use dataset. The total area of the Region is approximately 225,675 acres, of which 69,500 acres, or about 31%, are covered by the national forest located in the easterly and northerly areas of the Region. Single family residential makes up the next largest land use of approximately 21%, followed by specific plan designations of 11%.

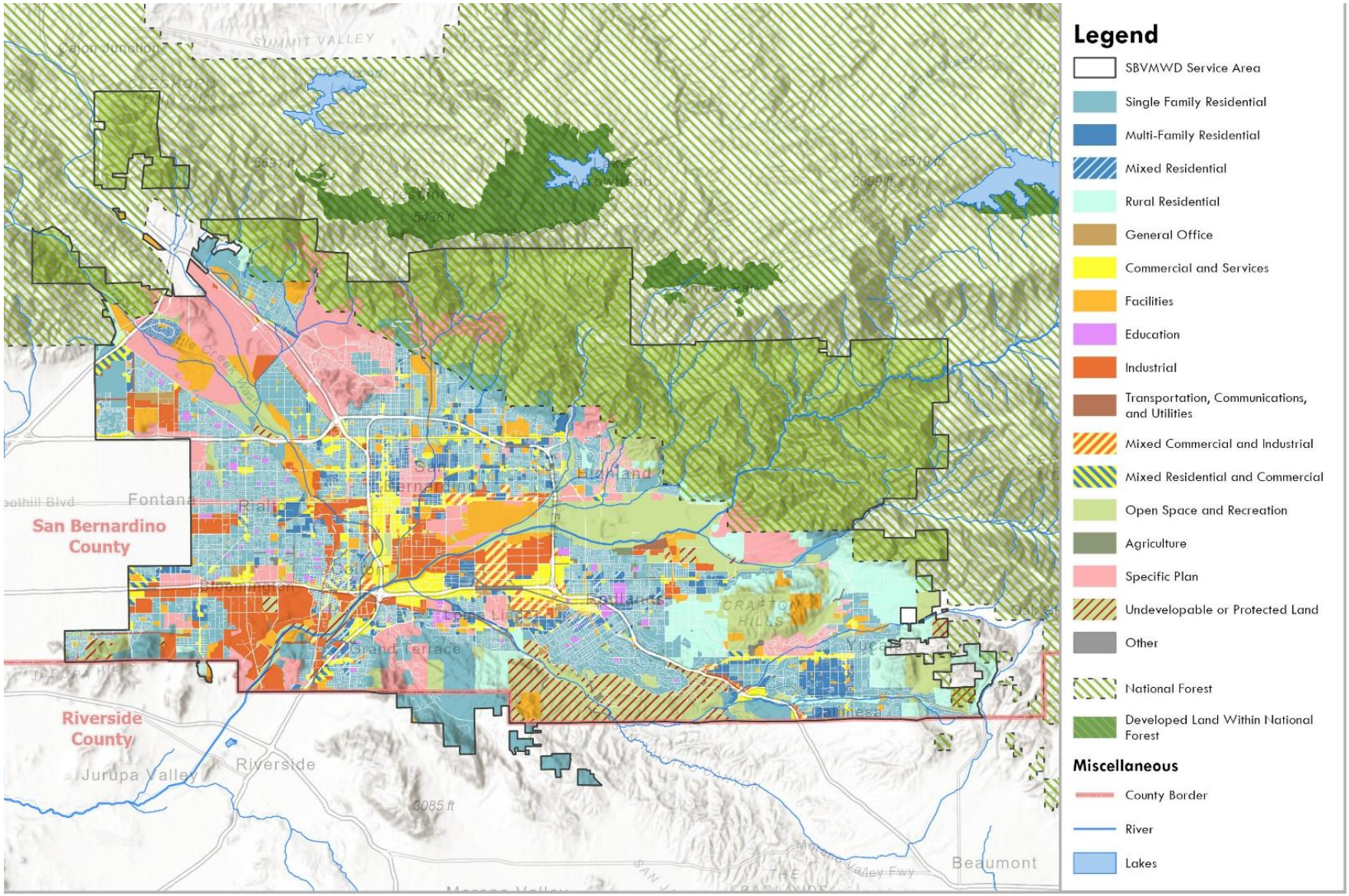


Figure 2-5: Land Use within the Region

2.5 Regional Climate

2.5.1 Current Regional Climate

Climate in the Region is characterized by relatively hot, dry summers and cool winters with intermittent precipitation. The largest portion (73%) of average annual precipitation occurs during December through March and rainless periods of several months are common in the summer. Precipitation is nearly always in the form of rain in the lower elevations and mostly in the form of snow above about 6,000 feet mean sea level (msl) in the San Bernardino Mountains. Mean annual precipitation ranges from about 12 inches in the vicinity of Riverside, to about 20 inches at the base of the San Bernardino Mountains, to more than 35 inches along the crest of the mountains.

The historical record indicates that period of below-average precipitation can last more than 30 years, such as the dry period that extended from 1938 to 1968. As shown by precipitation data in Figure 2-6, the Region has been experiencing an ongoing drought since 1999, indicated by a long-term downward trend in the Precipitation Index, except for a few wet years.

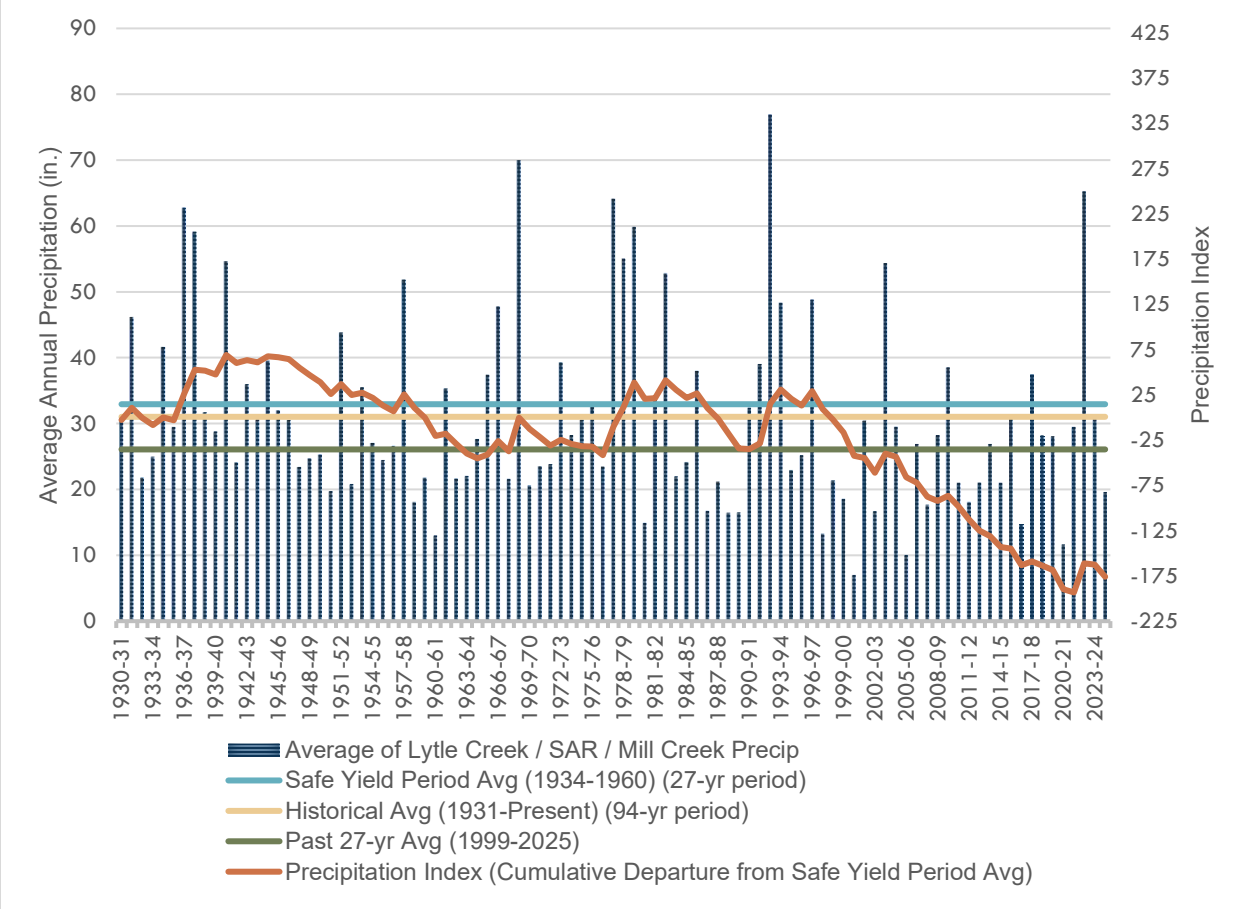


Figure 2-6: San Bernardino Basin Precipitation Index

2.5.2 Potential Effects of Climate Change

Climate change modeling for the SAR watershed suggests that a changing climate will have multiple effects on the Region. Adaptation and mitigation measures will be necessary to account for these effects to maintain long term water supply reliability.

San Bernardino Valley completed a Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan (2024 CARP) in 2024 to strengthen water reliability and address existing and future climate change impacts. The 2024 CARP identified the following key climate risks for the San Bernardino Valley service area (San Bernardino Valley, 2024):

- **Drought:** Drought duration and intensity is expected to increase in the future, limiting water supply, increasing water demand and straining local groundwater resources and ecosystems.
- **Extreme Heat:** Extreme heat events are projected to become more common, which will lead to more frequent regional power disruptions, increased wildfire risk, increased evapotranspiration, higher water demand, and degraded ecosystems.
- **Wildfire:** Wildfire events are expected to become more likely in the future, which will increase the risk of damaged infrastructure, operational disruptions, power outages, and damaged ecosystems, particularly in the Upper SAR Watershed.
- **Extreme Precipitation and Flooding:** Extreme precipitation and flooding events are projected to become more likely, increasing landslide, soil erosion and mudflow, and liquefaction risk in certain locations.
- **Sea Level Rise:** Climate impacts to the SWP, including wildfire, reduced snowpack, sea-level rise, and increased temperatures, may disrupt SWP operations and infrastructure and will increase the variability and risk of imported water deliveries.
- **Landslides:** Landslides can be triggered by an increase in the frequency and severity of wildfire and heavy precipitation events that threaten assets and infrastructure situated on or near slopes, particularly at the hills and valley interface.

Additionally, the State's Cal-Adapt website provides a number of tools to use to estimate the effects of climate change at a local level. The Cal-Adapt Extreme Heat tool shows that in the future the number of days over 95°F will increase in multiple locations. The Region chose three cities with different temperature ranges to compare the increase across the upper watershed. The cities of Riverside, San Bernardino and Big Bear were used to see the projections of the number of days that would be above 95°F and the results are shown in Table 2-5. The numbers of high temperature days in Riverside and San Bernardino are believed to double between the present and 2070. Similar increases in temperature can be anticipated throughout the inland valleys. These increased temperature levels will increase water demands across the watershed mainly for agricultural and irrigation purposes. Although not projected to be above 95°F, higher temperature days in Big Bear have the potential to affect the forest ecosystem and the snow related recreational activities in the area.

Table 2-5: Average Number of Days per Year Exceeding 95°F

CITY	OBSERVED HISTORICAL (1961-1990)	2050	2070
Riverside	39	81	96
San Bernardino	30	68	82
Big Bear	0	0	0

Source: Cal-Adapt, Extreme Heat Days & Warm Nights tool: https://cmip5.cal-adapt.org/tools/extreme-weather/. Accessed June 2025; the link has been updated since it was accessed. Scenario: RCP 4.5. Threshold temperature: 95°F. Models: Default GCMs.

The forest ecosystems in the San Bernardino National Forest are currently on the decline. Alpine and subalpine forests are anticipated to decrease in area by fifty to seventy percent by 2100. It is believed that increased greenhouse gas emissions are a primary factor contributing to the decline of these fragile ecosystems. Wildfire risk is anticipated to increase particularly in the urban-wildland interface communities. Wildfires can pose serious threats not only to forest ecosystems, but also to critical water infrastructure. More frequent wildfires may also increase sediment and contaminant flows within the watershed, consequently degrading the quality of surface water bodies that are an important part of the ecosystem and Region's water supply.

While high elevation ecosystems decrease, the severity of future floods is likely to increase. The likelihood of a 200-year storm event or longer is anticipated to be significantly higher in 2070. This increases the potential for negative impacts on nearby infrastructure. Furthermore, storms are expected to be more severe but less frequent. Despite these assumptions, the aftermath of a severe storm is highly variable. It is known that there are significant variabilities in the results of storm severity.

In addition to changes in ecosystems and storm severity, warmer temperatures may also decrease the annual amount of snow fall and increase the instance of rain in higher elevations. This alteration of precipitation type is likely to cause negative impacts for snow related recreational activities characteristic of the area's ski resorts. From a local standpoint, Big Bear and Snow Valley both lie below 3000 m and are anticipated to experience a decline in snowpack by 2070. Furthermore, it is projected that there will be a decrease in overall winter precipitation of the area by 2070, which will impact mountain runoff and surface water availability, which is an important part of the Region's water supply.

On a larger scale, the increased temperatures could affect the Sierras in a similar way, threatening the reliability of the SWP. Water quality could also suffer due to changes in precipitation and rising temperatures. Potential impacts such as increased contaminant concentrations and algal growth could increase water treatment needs.

Regional efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change on water supply reliability are discussed in Chapter 5.0.

3.0 Regional Water Sources and Management

This Section describes the current and planned water resources available within the region for the 25-year period covered by the Plan. Management of the various water sources is also described, including legal judgements and regional management groups.

IN THIS SECTION

- Imported Water
- Groundwater
- Surface Water
- Recycled Water
- Other Supplies
- Water Quality
- Planned Projects

Securing a reliable water supply is the primary mission of San Bernardino Valley and the Participating Agencies. The Region relies on a diversified portfolio of water supplies to meet the needs of its residential, commercial, and institutional customers. The Region's water supply portfolio consists of imported water, local groundwater, local surface water and recycled water. This chapter describes the current and planned water resources available to the Region through 2050. It also details the management frameworks – including legal judgments, Watermasters, and regional agreements – that govern how these resources are extracted, stored, and shared among the agencies. Table 3-1 provides a high-level overview of the water sources currently utilized by each agency and producer within the San Bernardino Valley service area.

Table 3-1: Overview of Water Sources Used by Retail Agencies in the Region

AGENCY	GROUNDWATER	IMPORTED WATER DIRECT DELIVERIES	LOCAL SURFACE WATER	RECYCLED WATER
Participating Agencies				
City of Colton	✓			
City of Loma Linda	✓			
City of Redlands	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Rialto	✓		✓	✓
Riverside Highland Water Company	✓			
San Bernardino Municipal Water Department	✓			✓
South Mesa Water Company	✓			
West Valley Water District	✓	✓	✓	
Other Retail Agencies				
East Valley Water District	✓	✓	✓	
Fontana Water Company	✓	✓	✓	✓
Yucaipa Valley Water District	✓	✓	✓	✓
Other Water Agencies				
Bear Valley Mutual Water Company	✓	✓	✓	
Private Parties	✓		✓	

3.1 Imported Water

Imported water from the California State Water Project (SWP), is available to the Region from the East Branch through San Bernardino Valley, the Region's State Water Contractor.

San Bernardino Valley is the fifth largest State Water Contractor, with an annual entitlement of 102,600 AF. SBVMWD takes delivery of SWP water at the Devil Canyon Afterbay. From this location, SBVMWD can deliver water to the west via the Devil Canyon – Azusa Pipeline (owned by San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District and that SBVMWD owns conveyance capacity within) or to the east via the Foothill Pipeline (owned by SBVMWD). SBVMWD can also deliver to YVWD and San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency through the East Branch Extension of the SWP downstream of the Foothill Pipeline.

San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency is downstream of SBVMWD on the East Branch of the California Aqueduct. See the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency 2025 UWMP for more information. SBVMWD and the SGPWA coordinate work as they both share capacity along the East Branch Extension. Two retail water districts included in this plan (YVWD and SMWC) are co-located within the SBVMWD and SGPWA service areas. In addition to operating some mutually used facilities, the SBVMWD and SGPWA have an agreement in place to share excess imported supplies when available, which is included in Part 3 Appendix B.

Metropolitan provides SWP water to portions of the Region through their member agencies, Western and Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA). Western does not currently deliver imported water to its retail agencies within the Region but may in the future. FWC and WVWD are co-located within both the SBVMWD and IEUA service areas and FWC uses imported water from both IEUA and SBVMWD.

In 2021, SBVMWD entered into a new Coordinated Operating Agreement (COA) with Metropolitan that would sell them most of SBVMWD's surplus imported water; this COA replaced the previous version that expired in 2016. One of the terms of the COA requires Metropolitan to offer 50% of any surplus water purchased under this agreement to their member agencies in the SARCCUP Program. The COA is included in Part 3 Appendix B. Metropolitan and its member agencies that are part of the SARCCUP have also developed a companion agreement that describes how SARCCUP will function within Metropolitan's existing policies.

3.1.1 SWP Overview

Imported water is available to the Region from the California State Water Project (SWP), which is the largest state-built, multi-purpose water project in the country; it is paid for by the 29 State Water Contractors, including SBVMWD, SGPWA and MWDSC and operated and maintained by DWR. It was authorized by the California State Legislature in 1959, with the construction of most initial facilities completed by 1973. The SWP is a water storage and delivery system of reservoirs, aqueducts, power plants and pumping plants. Its main purpose is to capture and store water at Lake Oroville and distribute it to the 29 State Water Contractors in Northern California, the San Francisco Bay Area, the San Joaquin Valley, the Central Coast, and

Southern California. Of the contracted water supply, approximately 70 percent goes to urban users and 30 percent goes to agricultural users. The SWP makes deliveries to two-thirds of California's population. The SWP is also operated to improve water quality in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, control Feather River flood waters, provide recreation, and enhance fish and wildlife.

The SWP includes 34 storage facilities, reservoirs, and lakes, 20 pumping plants, four pumping-generating plants, five hydro-electric plants, and approximately 701 miles of aqueducts and pipelines. The primary water source for the SWP is the Feather River, a tributary of the Sacramento River. Water released from Oroville Dam on the Feather River flows down natural river channels to the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (Delta). While some SWP supplies are pumped from the northern Delta into the North Bay Aqueduct, the vast majority of SWP supplies are pumped from the southern Delta into the 444-mile-long California Aqueduct. The California Aqueduct conveys water along the west side of the San Joaquin Valley to Edmonston Pumping Plant, where water is pumped over the Tehachapi Mountains. The aqueduct then divides into the East and West Branches.

Each SWP contractor's SWP Water Supply Contract includes a "Table A," which lists the maximum amount of water an agency is entitled to throughout the life of the contract. The Table A amount is each contractor's proportionate share, or "allocation," of the SWP water supply. However, actual deliveries of SWP water each year vary, based mainly on the amount of precipitation (for other factors, see Section 3.1.2 below).

While the primary supply of water available from the SWP is allocated Table A supply, SWP supplies in addition to Table A water are periodically available, including "Article 56C" carryover water, "Article 21" water, "Article 57" water from other State Water Contractors via the Water Management Tool, and DWR "Dry Year Purchase Programs". Pursuant to the long-term water supply contracts, SWP contractors have the opportunity to carry over a portion of their allocated water approved for delivery in the current year for delivery during the next year (Article 56C) with advance notice when they submit their initial request for Table A water, or within the last three months of the delivery year. The carryover program was designed to encourage the most efficient and beneficial use of water and to avoid obligating the contractors to "use or lose" the water by December 31 of each year. The water supply contracts outline the criteria for carrying over Table A water from one year to the next. Normally, carryover water is water that has been exported during the year, has not been delivered to the contractor during that year, and has remained stored in the SWP share of San Luis Reservoir to be delivered during the following year. Storage for carryover water no longer becomes available to the contractors if it interferes with storage of SWP water for project needs.

Article 21 water (which refers to the SWP contract provision defining this supply) is water that may be made available by DWR when excess flows are available in the Delta (i.e., when Delta outflow requirements have been met, SWP storage south of the Delta is full, and conveyance capacity is available beyond that being used for SWP operations and delivery of allocated and scheduled Table A supplies). Article 21 water is made available on an unscheduled and

interruptible basis and is typically available only in average to wet years, generally only for a limited time in the late winter.

In wet periods, the amount of water available may exceed the amount of storage in the SWP system. During these times, State Water Contractors may have excess SWP water. San Bernardino Valley has agreements, in place, to sell surplus water to SGPWA and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

Delta Conveyance Project

Consistent with Executive Order N-10-19, in early 2019, the state announced a new single tunnel project, which proposed a set of new diversion intakes along Sacramento River in the north Delta for SWP. In 2019 DWR initiated planning and environmental review for a single tunnel Delta Conveyance Project (DCP) to protect the reliability of SWP supplies from the effects of climate change and seismic events, among other risks. DWR's current schedule for the DCP environmental planning and permitting extends through the end of 2027 and additional steps are needed before construction can start by 2030. DCP will potentially be operational in 2050 following extensive planning, permitting and construction.

3.1.2 Imported Water Supply Reliability

This section presents the imported water supply reliability assumptions used in San Bernardino Valley's water supply reliability analysis to meet the requirements of the UWMP Act.

The amount of SWP water delivered to State Water Contractors in a given year depends on a number of factors, including the demand for the supply, amount of rainfall, snowpack, runoff, water in storage, pumping capacity from the Delta, and legal/regulatory constraints on SWP operation. Water delivery reliability depends on three general factors: the availability of water, the ability to convey water to the desired point of delivery, and the magnitude of demand for the water. Urban SWP contractors' requests for SWP water, which were low in the early years of the SWP, have been steadily increasing over time. Regulatory constraints have changed over time, becoming more restrictive. The last 15 years of SWP deliveries to San Bernardino Valley are presented in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2: Historical State Water Project Deliveries to San Bernardino Valley and Final SWP Table A Allocations

CALENDAR YEAR	TOTAL DELIVERIES (AF)	FINAL TABLE A ALLOCATION
2010	30,310	50%
2011	29,129	80%
2012	40,216	65%
2013	31,020	35%

CALENDAR YEAR	TOTAL DELIVERIES (AF)	FINAL TABLE A ALLOCATION
2014	19,223	5%
2015	35,430	20%
2016	62,600	60%
2017	78,396	85%
2018	44,307	35%
2019	78,478	75%
2020	23,504	20%
2021	16,822	5%
2022	12,781	5%
2023	61,756	100%
2024	76,914	40%
2025	70,190	50%

Note: As of 1/29/26, the 2026 Table A allocation is at 30%, but has not yet been finalized for 2026.

3.1.2.1 Normal Year and Long-Term State Water Project Availability

DWR prepares a biennial report to assist SWP contractors and local planners in assessing the availability of supplies from the SWP. DWR issued its most recent update, the 2025 Draft DWR State Water Project Delivery Capability Report (DCR), in December 2025. In this update, DWR provides SWP supply estimates for SWP contractors to use in their planning efforts, including for use in their 2025 UWMPs.

The 2025 DCR includes DWR's estimates of SWP water supply availability under both existing (2025) and future conditions (2043). The 2025 DCR also included three climate change scenarios that impact future conditions based on the percent level of concern (LOC) projected by 2043, which vary change in temperature, change in average precipitation, change in precipitation intensification, and sea level rise. Of the three scenarios (50%, 75%, and 95% LOC), the 75% LOC was chosen for this report to represent future SWP water supply availability.

The following is a plain-language description excerpt from the Draft 2025 DCR:

The 75th percentile LOC scenario represents a 2043 worse-than-average future for the SWP. It includes the following changes relative to current conditions:

- *1.7°C (~3°F) temperature increase.*
- *Similar average precipitation.*
- *12% increase in the 99th percentile daily precipitation event (more intensity).*
- *30 cm (~12 in) of sea level rise at the Golden Gate Bridge.*

Land use is representative of existing levels of development and regulations are represented by current regulations, including the 2019 US Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service biological opinions, its associated Incidental Take Permit, and the 2018 addendum to the Coordinated Operations Agreement between the SWP and Central Valley Project. Ongoing processes, such as the Agreements to Support Healthy Rivers and Landscapes and the 2021 Reinitiation of Consultation for Long-Term Operations of the Central Valley Project and State Water Project, are not included in the modeling.

Users of this scenario should assume that current climate model simulations indicate that actual 2043 climate conditions would have about a 25% change of being worse than the conditions represented in this scenario. Put another way, there is an approximate 25% chance that planning to only *this scenario would leave an agency under-planned and potentially under prepared for the actual climate change conditions to which they need to operate. This scenario may be considered a moderate risk aversion scenario, as it provides significantly more challenging future conditions than the 50th percentile LOC but does not provide the most extreme planning conditions.*

Based on the 75th percentile LOC, long-term average SWP deliveries are 54% under current conditions and 46% under 2043 conditions. In-between and out years were calculated using linear interpolation. Long-term average SWP deliveries represent both the long-term average and normal year supply conditions and are presented in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3: SWP Long-term Average (1922-2021) Modeled Anticipated Table A Allocations to San Bernardino Valley

STATE WATER PROJECT SUPPLIES	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
% of Table A Amount Available	54%	51%	49%	46%	43%	41%
Anticipated Deliveries (AFY)	55,404	52,668	49,932	47,196	44,460	41,724

Source: 2025 Draft DWR Delivery Capability Report

3.1.2.2 Dry Year, Multiple Dry Year, and Wet Year State Water Project Availability

DWR's 2025 Delivery Capability Report indicates that the modeled single dry year SWP water supply allocations for 1977, 2014, and 2021 are 6%, 8%, and 10% under existing conditions. Under 75th percentile LOC 2043 conditions, the allocations are 1%, 6%, and 7%, respectively. Historically, the lowest final SWP allocations were 5% in 2014, 2021, and 2022.

Each year by October 1, SWP contractors submit their requests for SWP supplies for the following calendar year. By December 1, DWR estimates the available water supply for the following year and sets an initial supply allocation based on the total of all contractors' requests, current reservoir storage, forecasted hydrology through the next year, and target reservoir storage for the end of the next year. The most uncertain of these factors is the forecasted hydrology. In setting water supply allocations, DWR uses a conservative 90% hydrologic forecast, where nine out of ten years will be wetter and one out of ten years drier than assumed. DWR re-evaluates its estimate of available supplies throughout the runoff season of winter and early spring, using updated reservoir storage and hydrologic forecasts, and revises SWP supply allocations as warranted. Since most of California's annual precipitation falls in the winter and early spring, by the end of spring the supply available for the year is much more certain, and in most years DWR issues its final SWP allocation by this time. While most of the water supply is certain by this time, runoff in the late fall remains somewhat variable as the next year's runoff season begins. A drier than forecasted fall can result in not meeting end-of-year reservoir storage targets, which means less water available in storage for the following year.

Water year 2013 was a year with two hydrologic extremes. October through December 2012 was one of the wettest fall periods on record but was followed by the driest consecutive 12 months on record. The supply allocation for 2013 was a low 35% allocation. However, the 2013 hydrology ended up being even drier than DWR's conservative hydrologic forecast, so the SWP began 2014 with reservoir storage lower than targeted levels and less stored water available for 2014 supplies. Compounding this low storage situation, 2014 also was a critically dry year, with runoff for water year 2014 the fourth driest on record.

The exceedingly dry sequence from the beginning of January 2013 through the end of 2014 was one of the driest two-year periods in the historical record. As noted above, the circumstances that led to the low SWP water supply allocation were unusual, however extremely low precipitation in 2021 and 2022 led to additional years of 5% allocations. San Bernardino Valley's UWMP assumes 5% for all future single dry years.

For consecutive dry years, this Plan assumes conditions from the 6-year drought period 1929-1934. For wet years, this Plan assumes conditions from 2017. Single dry, multiple dry, and wet year SWP allocations are presented in Table 3-4 and the modeled range of water supply availability by year used in each scenario is shown in Figure 3-1. Note that the values in Figure 3-1 are based on "existing conditions" and not the 75% level of concern climate change scenario, so these values will be higher than the values chosen for the UWMP analysis in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4: Estimated SWP Table A Supply Reliability in Dry, Multiple Dry, and Wet Years

State Water Project Supplies	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single Dry Year (2014, 2021, 2022)					
% of Table A Amount Available[1]	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Anticipated Deliveries (AFY)	5,130	5,130	5,130	5,130	5,130
Multiple Dry Year (1929-1934)					
% of Table A Amount Available	15%	14%	14%	14%	14%
Anticipated Deliveries (AFY)	15,105	14,820	14,535	14,250	13,965
Wet Year (1983)					
% of Table A Amount Available	84%	83%	83%	82%	82%
Anticipated Deliveries (AFY)	86,184	85,158	85,158	84,132	84,132

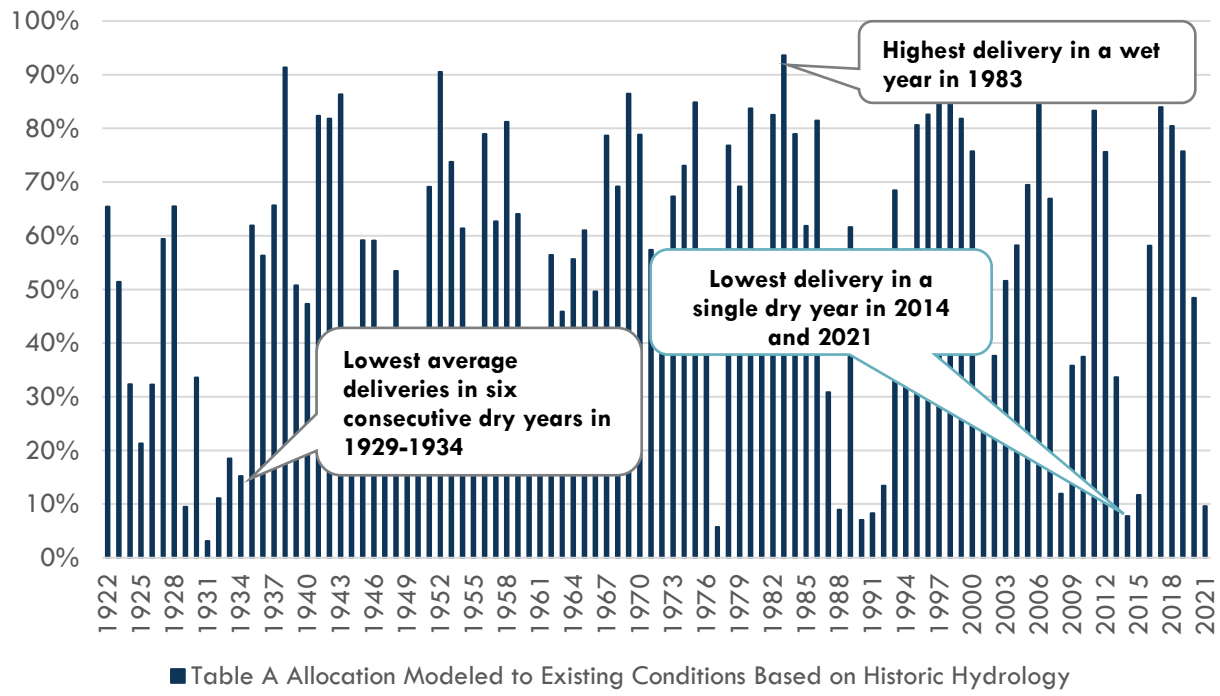


Figure 3-1: Modeled SWP Table A Availability for Dry Year, Six Consecutive Dry Years, Wet Year, Based on Historical Hydrologic Data and Existing Conditions

3.1.3 Sites Reservoir and Delta Conveyance Project

Sites Reservoir is a proposed new 1,500,000 acre-feet off-stream storage reservoir in northern California near Maxwell. Sacramento River flows will be diverted in wet, normal, dry, and critically dry years when Shasta Dam releases and/or unregulated flow from tributaries between Keswick Dam and Sites Reservoir diversion points exceed minimum flow requirements. Typically, releases will be made during dry periods, but some releases will be made in all years types (Sites Project Authority, 2023). Sites Reservoir also will accommodate exchanges between Lake Shasta and Sites, and Lake Oroville and Sites. The proponents of Sites Reservoir include 31 entities including San Bernardino Valley, who has made financial contributions to its planning and development. As a financial contributor to the project, SBVMWD would receive a share of deliveries to South of Delta agencies.

The final EIS/EIR for Sites Reservoir has been approved. Sites Reservoir is funded through a combination of state and federal funding, including California Proposition 1 (2014), Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN), Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), and an Environmental Protection Agency Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) loan, as well as funding support from project participants.

The Delta Conveyance Project (DCP) is a proposed water supply tunnel beneath the Delta that would add two additional diversion structures on the Sacramento River, north of the Delta, to work in combination with the South of Delta diversion facility at Clifton Court Forebay near Tracy

to allow DWR increased operational flexibility when moving SWP water to State Water Contractors South of Delta. By diverting water further up river, the salinity levels are less impacted by sea level rise, leading to reduced carriage water losses used to manage salinity at the current intakes. The Benefit-Cost Analysis of the Delta Conveyance Project report suggests that the DCP would increase long-term average total SWP Table A allocations by 403,000 AFY (approximately 9 percentage points) (Berkeley Research Group, 2024). The DCP forecasted operation date is after 2050, so it is outside the scope of this RUWMP.

Sites Reservoir and the DCP would increase SWP supplies over the long-term average, leading to more groundwater recharge, and would decrease the likelihood of SWP curtailments in direct deliveries to local agencies during dry years. Based on CalSIM3 modeling done in March 2026, the estimated long-term average deliveries from Sites Reservoir to SBVMWD are 11,200 AFY.

For purposes of this Plan, it is estimated that the Sites Reservoir Project will begin producing delivery benefits for San Bernardino Valley in 2040. DWR estimates of SWP supply reliability in its 2025 Delivery Capability Report are based on existing facilities, and do not include the proposed Sites Reservoir. For supply projections made for years 2030 through 2035, it is assumed that SWP reliability is equal to values shown in Table 3-3 (for normal years) and Table 3-4 (for dry, consecutive dry, and wet years). For supply projections made for years 2040 and beyond, 11,200 AFY deliveries from Sites Reservoir are included for normal years and single dry years. For the five consecutive dry year scenario, it is assumed that SBVMWD will have 50,000 AFY in storage at the beginning of the period and will use 10,000 AFY in each of the five dry years (Table 3-5). Section 5.1 discusses Sites Reservoir impacts to water supplies in more detail.

Table 3-5: Sites Reservoir Yield to SBVMWD

Year Type	Sites Reservoir Yield
Long-Term Average	11,200 AFY
Normal Year	11,200 AFY
Single Dry Year	11,200 AFY
Five Consecutive Dry Years	10,000 AFY

3.1.4 General Imported Water Strategy

As described in Section 3.1.1, there are several programs that give SBVMWD flexibility to increase deliveries above the Table A allocation in a given year, including the use of carry over water. As urban contractor demands increase in the future, the amount of water turned back and available for purchase will likely diminish. In critical dry years, DWR has formed Dry Year

Water Purchase Programs for contractors needing additional supplies. Through these programs, water is purchased by DWR from willing sellers in areas that have available supplies and is then sold by DWR to contractors willing to purchase those supplies. Because the availability of these supplies is somewhat uncertain and do not represent a large quantity of water, they are not included as supplies available to San Bernardino Valley in this Plan. However, San Bernardino Valley's access to these supplies when they are available may enable it to improve the reliability of its SWP supplies in extremely dry years to help meet its direct delivery demands. The main strategy San Bernardino Valley will use to supplement supplies in dry years is wet year water stored in local groundwater basins and water banks. San Bernardino Valley is already implementing conjunctive use in the SBB and there are plans to develop additional conjunctive use programs.

3.2 Groundwater

Local precipitation that runs off as surface water and soaks into the ground, called "groundwater", meets about 80% of the demand of participating agencies in an average year. This section provides a description of local groundwater and surface water management in the San Bernardino Valley, including court judgments, groundwater management plans, and groundwater pumping rights. The groundwater basins utilized by agencies in the region are depicted in Figure 3-2.

3.2.1 Regional Groundwater and Surface Water Management

There are several court judgments, agreements, settlements and groundwater management plans that apply to multiple groundwater basins and surface water supplies in the region. These broader regional water management frameworks are described in this section and additional court judgments and agreements that apply only to a single basin are described in the applicable subsection for that basin.

3.2.1.1 Western Judgement & Orange County Judgment

The Western Judgment, entered simultaneously with the Orange County Judgment, proportioned the water resources within the upper Santa Ana River watershed amongst the residents of the watershed.

The Orange County Judgment ensures minimum flows in the Santa Ana River to Orange County and the Western Judgment generally provides for:

- A determination of safe yield of the San Bernardino Basin Area (SBBA) at 232,100 AFY, which includes surface water from the SAR, Mill Creek and Lytle Creek.
- Allocation of 27.95 percent of the safe yield, which equates to 64,862 AFY, to the Plaintiffs (agencies within Riverside County or Riverside Entities). An obligation of the non-plaintiff parties (agencies within San Bernardino County or San Bernardino Entities) to provide replenishment anytime their cumulative extractions exceed 72.05 percent of the safe yield, which equates to 167,238 AFY, but no limit on total extractions.
- An obligation of the Riverside Entities to replenish the Colton Basin Area and the Riverside North Basins if extractions for use in Riverside County in aggregate exceed the amount recorded during the base period (1959-1963), which was 3,381 AFY and 21,085 AFY, respectively.
- An obligation of the San Bernardino Entities to replenish the Colton Basin Area and Riverside North Basin Areas if water levels are lower than 822.04 MSL in specified index wells.

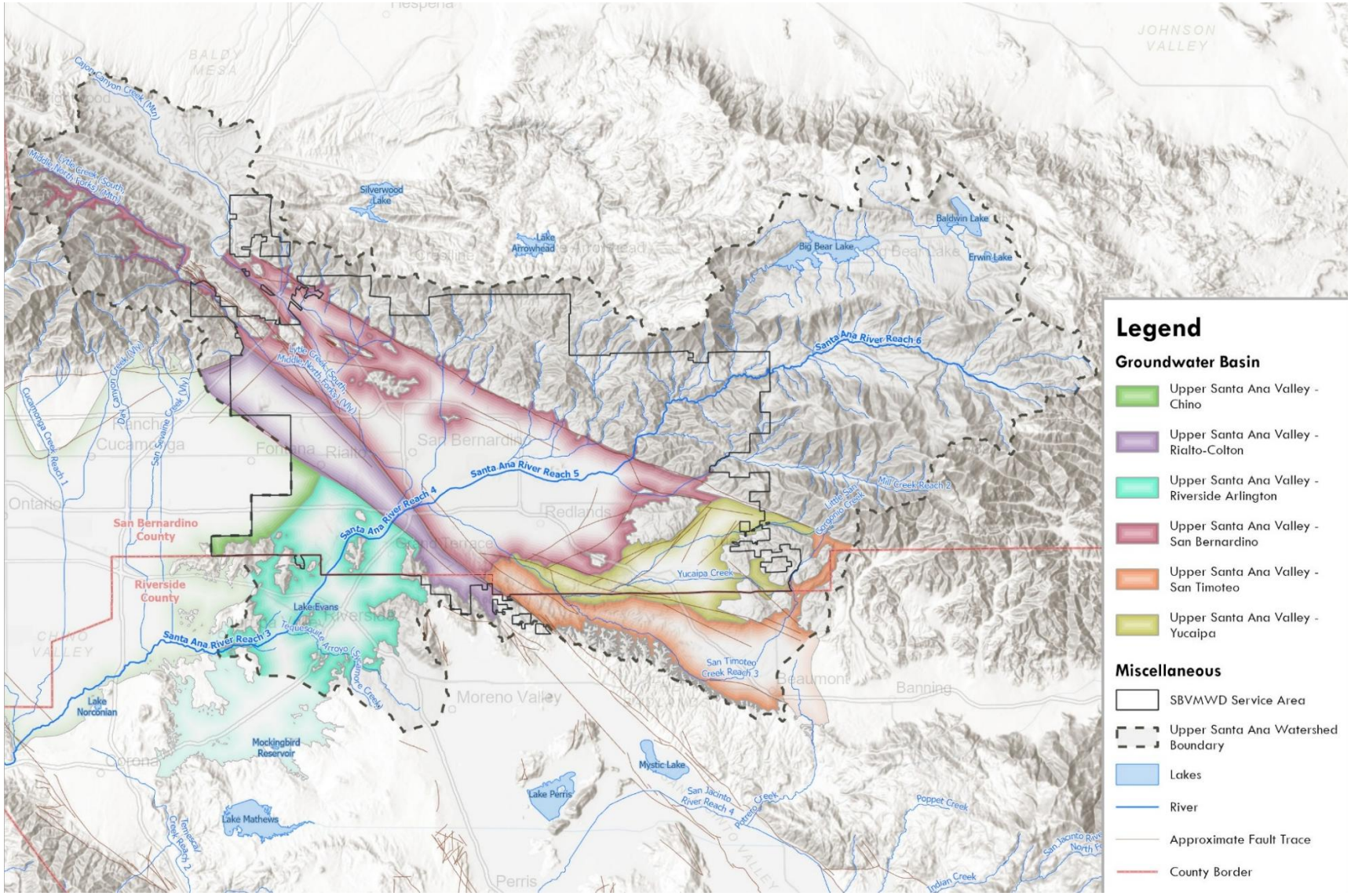


Figure 3-2: Groundwater Basins of the Region

The Riverside Entities include the City of Riverside (the successor to the Riverside Water Company and the Gage Canal Company), Riverside Highland Water Company, Meeks & Daley Water Company, and Regents of the University of California and each have an assigned fixed pumping right based on an allocation of the safe yield for the Riverside Entities. According to the Western Judgment, the Riverside Entities must not extract more than their respective portions of the safe yield on a 5-year average basis, adjusted for any net gains or losses of water to the SBBA. San Bernardino Entities do not have individual assigned pumping rights and are collectively allowed to extract more than their portion of the safe yield. The Judgment requires the San Bernardino Entities to provide replenishment water whenever the cumulative extractions exceed the cumulative safe yield. If the cumulative extractions are less than the cumulative safe yield, a “credit” is earned. When cumulative extractions are greater than the cumulative safe yield, a “debit” is taken. To date, the cumulative extractions have been less than the cumulative safe yield since the judgment was signed so that the San Bernardino Entities have never been required to recharge the basin under the terms of the Western Judgment.

San Bernardino County Entities are represented by San Bernardino Valley and Riverside County Entities are represented by Western Municipal Water District (Western). The Judgments establish a Watermaster to be responsible, on behalf of the numerous parties bound thereby, for ensuring implementation of the judgments. The Watermaster for the Western Judgment is made up of one representative from San Bernardino Valley and Western.

The Western Judgment contemplates that the parties will develop “new conservation” which is defined as any increase in replenishment from natural precipitation which results from operation of works and facilities not in existence as of 1969, other than works installed to offset losses from flood control channelization. The Western Judgment specifies that the parties to the Judgment have the right to participate in any new conservation projects, provided they pay the appropriate share of the cost. The net effect of new conservation is an increase in safe yield for both the Plaintiffs and non-Plaintiffs. A copy of the Western Judgment is provided in Part 3 Appendix B.

In 2013, both the Plaintiffs and Non-Plaintiffs agreed to participate in the cost to capture some of the water that historically flowed to the ocean. This New Conservation was due to the construction and operation of the Seven Oaks Dam. The 2015 Annual Report for the Western-San Bernardino Annual Report effectively increases the safe yield for both Parties as shown in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6: Adjusted SBBA Rights Due to New Conservation Allocation

Parties	Percentage	Safe Yield Allocation (AF)	New Conservation Allocation (AF)	Adjusted Right (AF)
Non- Plaintiffs	72.05%	167,238	5,507	172,745
Plaintiffs	27.95%	64,862	2,136	66,998
City of Riverside		52,199	1,719	53,918
Riverside Highland Water Company		4,294	141	4,435
Meeks & Daley Water Company		7,833	258	8,091
Regents of the University of California		536	18	554
Total Sum of Extractions	100%	232,100	7,643	239,743

The Western-San Bernardino Watermaster provides an annual accounting of both the plaintiff and non-plaintiff extractions and a comparison to the safe yield. . As of the accounting performed for the 2025 Annual Western-San Bernardino Watermaster Report, the Non-Plaintiffs have 623,692 AF of net credit accumulated in the SBB and are, therefore, not required to recharge. Although there is no recharge requirement under the Judgment, the San Bernardino Entities have continued to recharge the SBB voluntarily since 1973.

Orange County Judgment

In 1963, the Orange County Water District (OCWD) filed suit against substantially all water users in the area tributary to Prado Dam seeking adjudication of water rights on the Santa Ana River. The litigation ultimately involved over 4,000 served water users and water agencies, the four largest of which were OCWD, San Bernardino Valley, Western, and the Chino Basin Municipal Water District (now the Inland Empire Utilities Agency). Given the magnitude of the potential litigation, these four districts and other parties developed a settlement that was approved by the Orange County Superior Court in a stipulated judgment entered on April 17, 1969, Orange County Water District v. City of Chino et al., Case No. 117628 (Orange County Judgment). The Orange County Judgment imposes a physical solution that requires parties in the upper Santa Ana River watershed to deliver a minimum quantity of water to points

downstream including Riverside Narrows and Prado Dam. A provision of the Orange County Judgment related to conservation establishes that, once the flow requirements are met, the Upper Area parties "may engage in unlimited water conservation activities, including spreading, impounding, and other methods, in the area above Prado Reservoir". The Orange County Judgment is administered by the five-member Santa Ana River Watermaster that reports annually to the court and the four representative agencies. San Bernardino Valley, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency, and Western nominate one member each to the Watermaster, OCWD nominates two members, and members are appointed by the court. A copy of the Orange County Judgment is provided in Part 3 Appendix B.

3.2.1.2 Seven Oaks Accord

On July 21, 2004, San Bernardino Valley, Western, the City of Redlands, EVWD, Bear Valley Mutula Water Company (BVMWC), Lugonia Water Company, North Fork Water Company, and Redlands Water Company signed a settlement agreement known as the Seven Oaks Accord (Accord). The Accord calls for San Bernardino Valley and Western to recognize the prior rights of the water users up to 88 cubic feet per second from the natural flow of the Santa Ana River. In exchange, the water users agreed to withdraw their protests to the water right application submitted by San Bernardino Valley on behalf of itself and Western. All the parties to the Accord have agreed to support the granting of other necessary permits to allow San Bernardino Valley and Western to divert water from the Santa Ana River for direct use, groundwater recharge, or exchanges. By means of the Accord, San Bernardino Valley agreed to modify its water right applications to incorporate implementation of the Accord. Additionally, the Accord requires San Bernardino Valley and Western to develop a groundwater spreading program in cooperation with other parties, "that is intended to maintain groundwater levels at the specified wells at relatively constant levels, in spite of the inevitable fluctuations due to hydrologic variation". As part of compliance with the Seven Oaks Accord, the BTAC has prepared a Regional Water Management Plan annually since 2008.

3.2.1.3 Annual Regional Water Management Plan and Cooperative Recharge

As discussed in Section 1.1.2, the BTAC was formed by the first IRWMP to implement the IRWMP and provide a forum to discuss technical issues regarding water management. BTAC works cooperatively and strives to make decisions by consensus. Currently, BTAC meets quarterly or as needed.

Each year, BTAC develops the Regional Water Management Plan that is considered by the two agencies that make up the Western Watermaster: San Bernardino Valley and Western Municipal Water District. The plan generally establishes a recharge threshold to ensure water levels do not increase liquefaction potential or move contamination plumes. The primary purpose of the Plan is for the coordinated use of available water resources and to cooperatively manage recharge without causing undesirable impacts. Since 2020, BTAC members have recharged over 180,000 acre-feet of local stormwater, recycled water, and SWP water largely

through facilities operated by the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District and the San Bernardino County Flood Control District.

The latest version of the BTAC Regional Water Management Plan is available at http://www.sbvmwd.com/about-us/local-water-conditions.

3.2.2 San Bernardino Basin

The San Bernardino Basin (SBB) boundary used in this Plan is the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Bulletin 118 Boundary for the San Bernardino subbasin (8-002.06) of the Upper Santa Ana Valley Region. The SBB was previously referred to by DWR as the Bunker Hill subbasin until 2018, when the name was formally changed to the San Bernardino subbasin. The majority of the northeastern and southeastern boundaries of the SBB coincide with the groundwater adjudication boundary in the 1969 Western-San Bernardino Judgment (Western Judgment), which refers to the "San Bernardino Basin Area" or SBBA, as discussed in Section 3.2.1.1.

The SBB has a surface area of approximately 141 square miles and lies between the San Andreas and San Jacinto faults. The basin is bordered on the northwest by the San Gabriel Mountains and Cucamonga fault zone; on the northeast by the San Bernardino Mountains and San Andreas fault zone; on the east by the Banning fault and Crafton Hills; and on the south by a low, east-facing escarpment of the San Jacinto fault and the San Timoteo Badlands. Alluvial fans extend from the base of the mountains and hills that surround the valley and coalesce to form a broad, sloping alluvial plain in the central part of the valley.

3.2.2.1 Lytle Creek Sub basin

Lytle Creek Basin is part of the SBB, and it is not identified as a separate sub-basin in DWR Bulletin 118; however, the sub basin is an integral part of the Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin. Historically, local agencies have recognized Lytle Creek sub basin as a distinct groundwater sub basin, and it is subject to a separate court judgement as described in the following section. In the Western Judgment, the Bunker Hill and Lytle Creek sub basins are combined into the SBBA. The 1969 Western Judgment did not incorporate, supersede, or reopen the 1924 Lytle Creek Basin Judgment. The Lytle Creek Basin remains governed by its own adjudication, although it is commonly grouped within the SBBA for administrative, hydrologic, and reporting purposes.

However, the three separate water-bearing zones and intervening confining zones of the Bunker Hill sub basin are not observed in the Lytle sub basin. Sediments within the Lytle sub basin are, for the most part, highly permeable, and the aquifer has a high specific yield. High permeability and specific yield tend to result in an aquifer that responds rapidly to changes in inflow (precipitation and streamflow) and outflow (groundwater pumping, streamflow, and subsurface outflow).

Lytle Creek sub basin is adjoined on the west by the Rialto-Colton sub basin along the Lytle Creek fault, and on the east and southeast by the Bunker Hill sub basin along the Loma Linda

fault and Barrier G. The northwestern border of the sub basin is delineated by the San Gabriel Mountains, and runoff from the mountains flows south/southeast through Lytle and Cajon Creeks into the basin.

Numerous groundwater barriers are present within Lytle Creek sub basin, resulting in six compartments within the sub basin. Barriers A through D divide the northwestern portion of the sub basin into five sub-areas and the southeastern portion of the sub basin comprises the sixth sub-area. Barrier F divides the northwestern sub-areas from the southeastern sub-area. Studies have shown that the groundwater barriers are less permeable with depth. When groundwater levels are high during wet years, more leakage occurs across the barriers than when groundwater levels are lower (i.e., during dry years). The amount of pumping in each sub-area, in large part, controls the movement of groundwater across the barrier within the older alluvium but not the younger alluvium.

3.2.2.1.1 1924 Lytle Creek Basin Judgment

The Lytle Creek Basin Judgment (1924 Judgment) was issued by the Superior Court of San Bernardino County on January 28, 1924, in *City of San Bernardino v. Fontana Water Co. et al*. (Judgment No. 17030). The judgment establishes a foundational legal framework governing groundwater rights and related surface water operations within the Lytle Creek Region, a defined area downstream of Lytle Creek Canyon.

The judgment was intended to resolve competing claims among municipal, private, and mutual water companies. Consistent with adjudicated basin practice, it did not create new water rights, but instead recognized and quantified existing rights as they existed at the time. Importantly, the judgment incorporates and builds upon prior surface water rights established under the 1897 McKinley Decree, while focusing more directly on the allocation and management of groundwater resources.

The 1924 Judgment defines the Lytle Creek Region as a geographically bounded area influenced by flows from Lytle Creek and recognizes the hydraulic connection between surface flows and groundwater within this region. Groundwater is treated as a shared resource, with quantified extraction rights assigned to a defined group of appropriators.

A key operational feature of the judgment is the regulation of diversions at the Fontana Power Company intake. The decree imposes conditions to ensure that sufficient flows continue downstream into the Lytle Creek channel and wash, particularly during variable flow conditions. These provisions are intended to support natural groundwater recharge through spreading in the creek's alluvial system. During certain periods (including the winter season), flows are prioritized to meet downstream domestic and irrigation needs, with excess water allowed to pass for recharge when available.

To oversee implementation, the judgment established a five-member Watermaster committee, responsible for administering the decree, including oversight of diversion practices and recharge activities. Administration of these responsibilities continues today through successor entities,

including the Lytle Creek Water Conservation Association, which coordinates basin operations among the parties.

The 1924 Judgment assigns quantified groundwater rights to twelve appropriators, expressed in "miner's inches," with one inch defined as a continuous flow equal to 1/50 of a cubic foot per second. The original appropriators primarily consisted of water companies and a limited number of public entities, including:

- City of San Bernardino
- City of Colton
- Rialto Domestic Water Company (rights later acquired by the City of Rialto)
- Fontana-related water companies
- Citizens Water Company
- Riverside Highland Water Company
- Terrace Water Company
- Rancheria Water Company
- Other mutual water companies
- One identified individual appropriator (James Barnhill)

While the 1924 Judgment remains an important component of water rights administration in the area, it functions as part of a broader legal and operational framework that has evolved over time, including subsequent adjudications and modern groundwater management practices. A copy of the 1924 Judgment is provided in Part 3, Appendix B.

3.2.3 Rialto-Colton Sub basin

The Rialto-Colton sub basin (DWR 8-02.04) underlies a portion of the upper Santa Ana Valley in southwestern San Bernardino County and northwestern Riverside County. This sub basin is about 10 miles long and varies in width from about 3.5 miles in the northwestern part to about 1.5 miles in the southeastern part. This sub basin is bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains on the northwest, the San Jacinto fault on the northeast, the Badlands on the southeast, and the Rialto-Colton fault on the southwest. The Santa Ana River cuts across the southeastern part of the basin. The basin generally drains to the southeast, toward the Santa Ana River. Warm and Lytle Creeks join near the southeastern boundary of the basin and flow to meet the Santa Ana River near the center of the southeastern part of the sub basin.

The principal natural recharge areas are Lytle Creek, Reche Canyon in the southeastern part, and the Santa Ana River in the south-central part. Lesser amounts of recharge are provided by percolation of precipitation to the valley floor, underflow, and irrigation and septic returns. Underflow occurs from fractured basement rock and through the San Jacinto fault in younger Santa Ana River deposits at the south end of the sub basin and in the northern reaches of the

San Jacinto fault system. Groundwater recharge has historically been augmented through the use of spreading basins, however the original spreading basins used are no longer in operation due to ineffectiveness. The region is working on new spreading basins at the Cactus Basins east of the former Rialto Airport.

The groundwater extractions in the Rialto-Colton sub basin are governed by the Rialto Basin Decree, the Rialto Basin Settlement Agreement, and the Western Judgment. The basin was adjudicated under the 1961 Decree No. 81,264 of the Superior Court of San Bernardino County and is managed by the Rialto Basin Management Association (stipulated parties of the judgment). The Rialto Basin Decree only provides the rights of the stipulated parties to pump out of the Rialto Basin, which is an area defined within the Decree that is smaller than the Rialto-Colton sub basin and includes only a portion of the northwestern half of the Rialto-Colton Basin. The boundary of the Rialto Basin is described in the Rialto Decree as Exhibit 1. A copy of the Rialto Basin Decree is provided in Part 3 Appendix B.

When the basin's three index wells (WVWD Well No. 11, and 16, and Rialto's Well 4) have average mean groundwater level elevations above 1002.3 feet mean sea level (msl) when measured during March, April, or May, the stipulated parties have no restrictions on yearly extractions. When the average standing water levels in the three index wells falls below 1002.3 feet msl but is above 969.7 feet msl, the Rialto Basin Decree stipulated parties are restricted to total extraction rights of 15,290 AFY distributed amongst the parties as shown in Table 3-7.

When the average of the three index wells drops below 969.7 feet msl, ground water extractions are reduced for all parties stipulated in the decree by 1 percent per foot below the 969.7-foot level, but not to exceed 50-percent reduction. Historic reductions to adjustable rights are summarized in Table 3-8.

Table 3-7: 1961 Decree Adjudicated Rights to the Rialto Basin

Member	Adjustable Rights	Fixed Rights	Total Rights	Water Rights Allocation Percentage
Colton	3,010	890	3,900	25%
Rialto	2,846	1,520	4,366	29%
WVWD	5,594	510	6,104	40%
FUWC	550	370	920	6%
Total	12,000	3,290	15,290	100%

Table 3-8: Historic Reductions to Pumping Rights in the Rialto Decree Area

Water Year	% Reduction
2009-10	7
2010-11	14
2011-12	19
2012-13	17
2013-14	27
2014-15	32
2015-16	30
2016-17	31
2017-18	38
2018-19	39
2019-20	29
2020-21	29
2021-22	40
2022-23	41
2023-24	49
2024-25	50

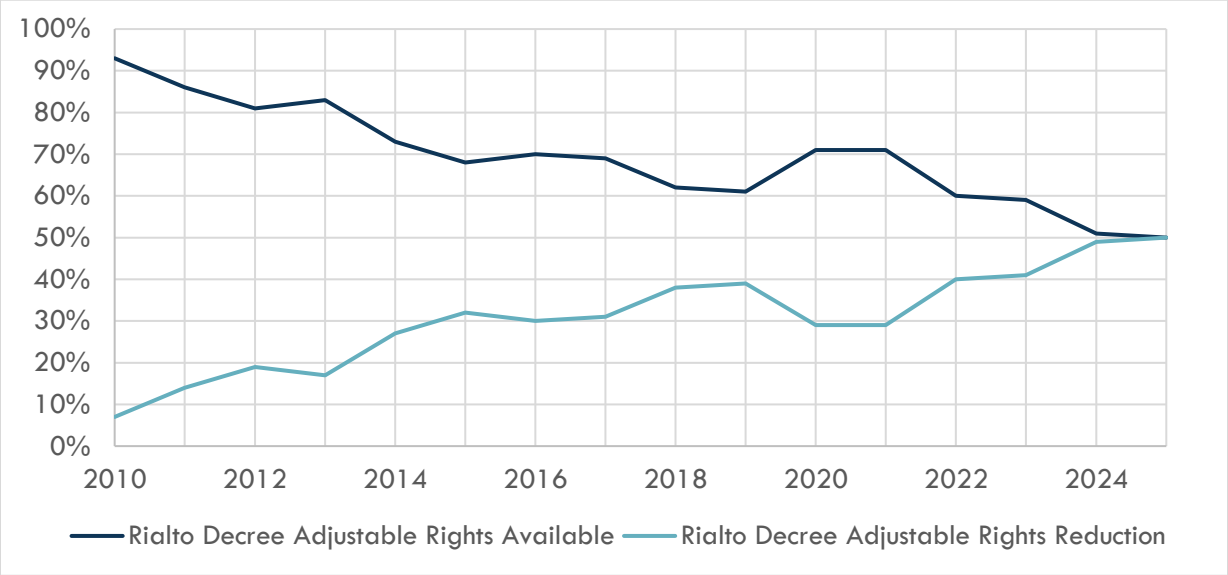


Figure 3-3: Rialto Decree % Adjustable Pumping Rights Reductions

Fontana Water Company and the City of Rialto extract water from a small area referred to as "No Man's Land" that is outside the boundary of the Rialto Basin in the 1961 Decree but is still believed to be within the Rialto-Colton sub basin. In 2018, Rialto, Colton, WVWD, San Bernardino Valley, Cucamonga Valley Water District, and Fontana Water Company entered into a Settlement Agreement that resulted in Fontana's No Man's Land production of 5,014-acre feet/year being counted as part of the Rialto Basin production limits in the 1961 Decree in addition to the total established decree rights of 15,290 AFY. The Settlement Agreement also obligates Fontana Water Company to recharge 61,000 acre-ft of supplemental water into the Rialto Basin. San Bernardino Valley agreed to facilitate obtaining and delivering up to 61,000 acre feet of replenishment water to recharge the Rialto Basin using the proceeds of a Replenishment and Sustainability Assessment (RSA), paid by the Fontana Water Company on an annual basis. Per the intent of the agreement, the replenishment water must be from an imported water source "outside" of San Bernardino Valley's SWP Table A allocation, unless San Bernardino Valley declares a portion of its Table A surplus. Furthermore, the agreement contemplated that San Bernardino Valley may accomplish the replenishment by means of exchanges, in-lieu recharge, direct recharge, direct delivery or other means reasonably acceptable to the settlement parties. The rights of the parties of the Settlement Agreement to extract water from the Rialto Basin based on the 1961 Decree and the Settlement Agreement are provided in Table 3-9. As part of the Settlement Agreement, these parties also agreed to form a Rialto Basin Groundwater Council (RBGC), which was established in February 2021.

The purposes of the RBGC is to provide for the funding, integration, and coordination of managing the Rialto Basin groundwater supply, including maintenance of conveyance and groundwater recharge facilities, and developing groundwater management strategies with other agencies in the region (Rialto Basin Groundwater Council, 2025). A Draft Rialto Basin Groundwater Management Plan (GWMP) has been developed to evaluate Rialto Basin

conditions and perform hydrogeologic modeling analysis of current and potential future conditions. Preliminary results indicate that groundwater replenishment is needed to raise groundwater levels and reverse reduced water rights allocation from year to year.

Table 3-9: 2018 Settlement Agreement Updated Adjudicated Rights to the Rialto Basin

Member	Adjustable Rights	Fixed Rights	No Man's Land Adjustable Rights	Total Rights	Water Rights Allocation Percentage
Colton	3,010	890	0	3,900	19%
Rialto	2,846	1,520	0	4,366	22%
WVWD	5,594	510	0	6,104	30%
FUWC	550	370	5,014	5,934	29%
Total	12,000	3,290	5,014	20,304	100%

The Rialto-Colton sub basin is named the "Colton Basin Area" in the Western Judgment.

The Western Judgment requires the average lowest static water levels in three index wells in the Rialto-Colton Basin and Riverside North Basins to be no lower than 822.04 feet above msl. If the water levels fall below 822.04 feet above msl, the non-plaintiffs are obligated to recharge the basin with imported water or reduce extractions. Extractions by the plaintiffs are limited to 3,381 AFY.

The safe yield for the Rialto-Colton Basin was not defined by the Western Judgment or the Rialto Basin decree. For the purpose of the supply reliability analysis in this Plan, the available supply from the Rialto-Colton Basin for the San Bernardino Entities is assumed to be equal to their Base Period Production (1959-1963) in the Western Judgment, which was 8,235 AFY. However, the Western Judgment does not limit pumping so extractions can exceed this value. The groundwater elevations in the three index wells fell below the threshold of 822.04 feet above msl from 2018 to 2022 but have since increased to 852.93 feet above msl as of calendar year 2024 so no recharge is required and current extractions can continue. However, understanding the increasing variability in the frequency and quantity of precipitation in the region, the Watermaster agencies continue to work towards long-term sustainability of the basins. In addition to the Judgment-provided actions to achieve compliance, San Bernardino Valley and Western Water are working cooperatively to develop a response plan with specific actions to increase water levels in the Colton and Riverside North Basin Areas. Actions in the

Plan will be triggered when the static level in the key wells falls below San Bernardino Valley's replenishment threshold in the Judgment.

Riverside Highland Water Company is considered a Riverside County Entity in the Western Judgment, and its production is capped at 227 AFY, its portion of the 3,381 AFY extraction limit specified in the judgment.

3.2.4 Riverside-Arlington Sub basin

The Riverside-Arlington sub basin, (DWR 8-02.03) underlies part of the Santa Ana River Valley in northwest Riverside County and southwest San Bernardino County. This sub basin is bounded by impermeable rocks of Box Springs Mountains on the southeast, Arlington Mountain on the south, La Sierra Heights and Mount Rubidoux on the northwest, and the Jurupa Mountains on the north. The northeast boundary is formed by the Rialto-Colton fault, and a portion of the northern boundary is a groundwater divide beneath the community of Bloomington. The Santa Ana River flows over the northern portion of the sub basin. Annual average precipitation ranges from about 10 to 14 inches. The Riverside-Arlington sub basin is replenished by infiltration from Santa Ana River flow, underflow past the Rialto-Colton fault, intermittent underflow from the Chino sub basin, return irrigation flow, and deep percolation of precipitation.

The Western Judgment includes the Riverside Basin Area which consists of a portion of the Riverside-Arlington sub-basin upstream of Riverside Narrows. Groundwater extractions in the Riverside North Groundwater Basin (the portion of the Riverside Basin Area in San Bernardino County) are governed by the Western Judgment. Extractions from the Riverside North Basin by Riverside County Entities are limited to 21,085 AFY by the Judgment. Extractions by San Bernardino County Entities are unlimited, provided that water levels at three index wells in the Rialto-Colton and Riverside North Basins stay above 822.04 feet above msl. For the purpose of the supply reliability analysis in this Plan, the available supply from the Riverside Arlington Basin for the San Bernardino Entities is assumed to be equal to their Base Period Production (1959-1963) in the Western Judgment, which was 9,609 AFY. However, the Western Judgment does not limit pumping so extractions can exceed this value. As described for the Rialto-Colton Basin, the groundwater elevations in the three index wells were above the recharge threshold as of calendar year 2024 so no recharge is required and current extractions can continue.

Riverside Highland Water Company is considered a Riverside County Entity in the Western Judgment, and its production in Riverside North is capped at 3,752 AFY, its portion of the 21,085 AFY extraction limit specified in the judgment. The Riverside County Entities can also extract a total of 29,663 AFY from Riverside South, of which Riverside Highland Water Company is entitled to 555 AFY.

3.2.5 Yucaipa Sub basin

The Yucaipa sub basin (DWR 8-02.07) underlies the southeast part of San Bernardino Valley. It is bounded on the northeast by the San Andreas fault, on the northwest by the Crafton fault, on

the west by the Redlands fault and the Crafton Hills, on the south by the Banning fault, and on the east by the Yucaipa Hills. The average annual precipitation ranges from 12 to 28 inches. This part of the San Bernardino Valley is drained by Oak Glen, Wilson, and Yucaipa Creeks south and west into San Timoteo Wash, a tributary to the Santa Ana River.

Natural recharge to the sub basin is from percolation of precipitation and infiltration within the channels of overlying streams, particularly Yucaipa and Oak Glen Creeks; underflow from the fractures within the surrounding bedrock beneath the sub basin; and artificial recharge of local stormwater and imported water at spreading grounds.

The Yucaipa Subbasin is a DWR high-priority groundwater basin and is subject to SGMA. In July 2017, San Bernardino Valley, the City of Calimesa, City of Redlands, San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (Pass), South Mesa Water Company, South Mountain Water Company, Western Heights Water Company, City of Yucaipa, and Yucaipa Valley Water District formed the Yucaipa Sustainable Groundwater Management Agency (Yucaipa-SGMA) under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The City of Calimesa and the City of Redlands later withdrew from the Yucaipa SGMA. The Yucaipa-SGMA Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) was completed in January 2022 and received approval from DWR in January 2024.

The Yucaipa GSP evaluated supplies and demands on the basin, established sustainability goals including recharge obligations to address any shortages between supplies and demands, and identified management actions and impacts of the GSP. The GSP establishes a framework for how the basin will be managed collaboratively by all entities who rely upon the basin.

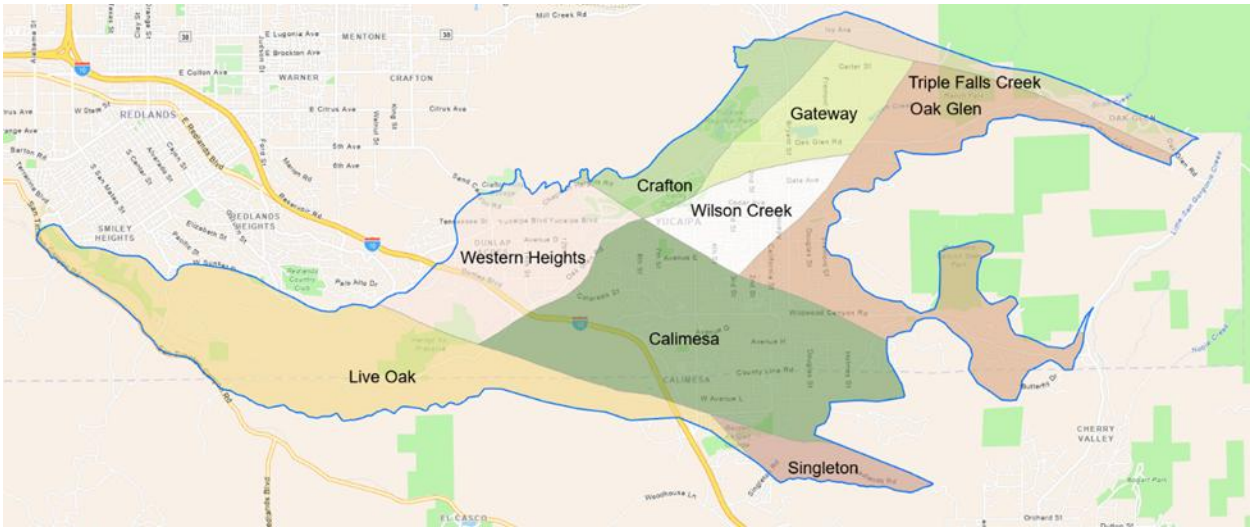


Figure 3-4: Yucaipa Basin Groundwater Management Zones

3.2.6 San Timoteo Sub basin

The San Timoteo Sub basin (DWR 8-02.08) is largely outside of the San Bernardino Valley service area but is one of the sources used by YVWD and SMWC (SMWC produces groundwater from the adjudicated Beaumont Basin area discussed below). The San Timoteo

sub basin underlies Cherry Valley and the City of Beaumont in southwestern San Bernardino and northwestern Riverside counties. The sub basin is bounded to the north and northeast by the Banning fault and impermeable rocks of the San Bernardino Mountains, Crafton Hills, and Yucaipa Hills; on the south by the San Jacinto fault; on the west by the San Jacinto Mountains; and on the east by a topographic drainage divide with the Colorado River hydrologic region. The surface is drained by Little San Gorgonio Creek and San Timoteo Canyon to the Santa Ana River. Average annual precipitation ranges from 12 to 14 inches in the western part to 16 to 18 inches in the eastern part of the sub basin.

Holocene-age alluvium, which consists of unconsolidated clay, silt, sand, and gravel, is the principal water-bearing unit in this sub basin. The alluvium, which is probably thickest near the City of Beaumont, thins toward the southwest and is not present in the central part of the sub basin. The Pliocene-Pleistocene-age San Timoteo Formation consists of alluvial deposits that have been folded and eroded. These deposits are widely distributed and principally composed of gravel, silt, and clay, with comparatively small amounts of calcite-cemented conglomerate. The clasts are chiefly granitic, with lesser amounts of volcanic and metamorphic pebbles and cobbles. The total thickness of the San Timoteo Formation is estimated to be between 1,500 and 2,000 feet, but logs of deep wells near the central part of the sub basin indicate water-bearing gravels to depths of only 700 to 1,000 feet.

The Banning and Cherry Valley faults and two unnamed faults in the northeast part of the sub basin offset impermeable basement rocks, stepping down to the south. Water levels change across the Banning fault, dropping 100 to 200 feet to the south. In the western part of the sub basin, water levels drop to the south about 75 feet across the Loma Linda fault and about 50 feet across the San Timoteo barrier. In the northeastern part of the sub basin, water levels drop to the south across two unnamed faults. Each of these faults appears to disrupt groundwater movement in the sub basin.

Groundwater is replenished by subsurface inflow and percolation of precipitation, runoff, wastewater discharge, and imported water. Runoff and imported water are delivered to streambeds and spreading grounds for percolation. The San Timoteo Subbasin is not adjudicated, and reliable estimates of total groundwater extractions are not available. However, water table elevations within the San Timoteo Subbasin have not declined over the years which is likely due to the constant flow of treated wastewater from YVWD that flows through San Timoteo Creek.

The San Timoteo Subbasin was originally designated by DWR as a medium-priority groundwater basin subject to SGMA. In 2017, the San Timoteo Groundwater Sustainability Agency was formed by a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the City of Redlands, SGPWA, BCVWD and YVWD to manage the non-adjudicated portion of the San Timoteo Subbasin. In 2018, Eastern Municipal Water District submitted a Basin Boundary Modification Request for the San Timoteo Subbasin that was subsequently approved by DWR.

In 2019, the basin was reprioritized as a very low priority by DWR and therefore preparation of a GSP is not required by SGMA, but encouraged and authorized. In 2020, a revised MOA was

adopted by YVWD, the City of Redlands, BCVWD and the City of Banning reforming the San Timoteo GSA to further the shared intent of the parties to maximize funding opportunities, increase transparency and foster cooperation. It was agreed by the Parties of the San Timoteo GSA to establish Management Areas for the GSA for each agency's respective boundaries and to initially create separate GSPs for each Management Area that could be consolidated into a single GSP in the event that the priority of the basin is changed by DWR and a GSP is required. The lead agency for each management area, shown in Figure 3-5, is independently responsible for the development of a GSP for their respective Management Areas. The parties agreed to work together and with local stakeholders to carry out the policy, purposes, and requirements of SGMA within the boundaries of the San Timoteo GSA.

The adjudicated portion of the San Timoteo Subbasin, the Beaumont Basin Adjudicated Area, is managed by the Beaumont Basin Watermaster and not the San Timoteo GSA, as discussed in the following section.

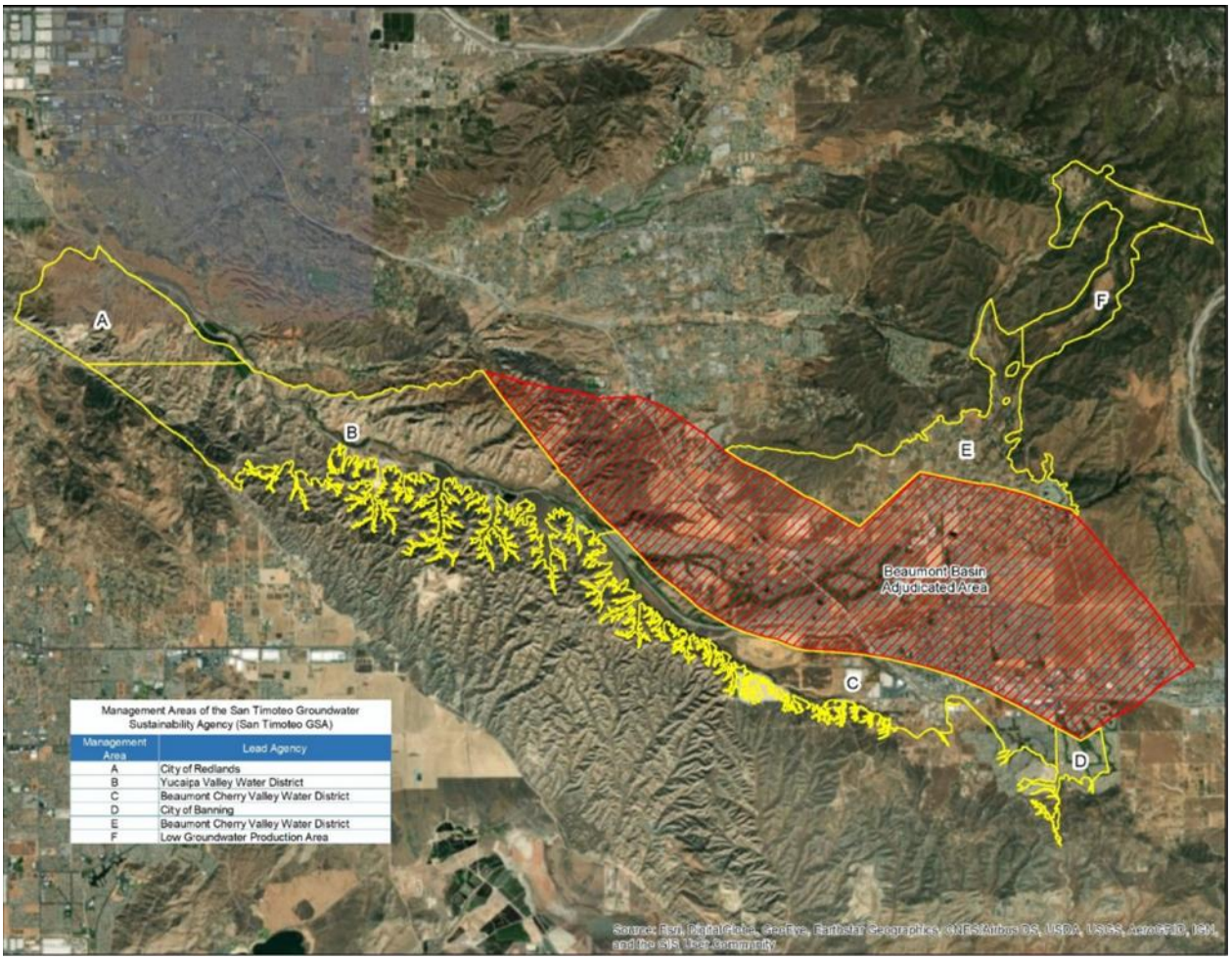


Figure 3-5: San Timoteo Subbasin Management Areas

3.2.6.1 Beaumont Groundwater Basin

DWR considers the Beaumont Groundwater Basin to be composed of two other groundwater basins, primarily the San Timoteo sub basin of the Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin (DWR 8-02.08) and the San Gorgonio Pass Sub basin (No. 7-21.04). Locally, the Beaumont Basin is treated as a distinct basin. The Beaumont Basin is one of the sources used by YVWD and SMWC.

The Beaumont Basin is located in northwestern Riverside County, south of the Yucaipa Basin. The basin eventually drains to San Timoteo Creek, a tributary of the Santa Ana River, and covers approximately 26 square miles. Groundwater elevations generally slope from the northeast to southwest in the basin.

Groundwater within the basin is predominantly found in Holocene age alluvium and in the San Timoteo Formation. While the San Timoteo Formation extends to depths in excess of 1,500 feet, water bearing sediments within the Beaumont Basin exist to depths of 700 to 1,000 feet.

Estimates for total groundwater storage capacity within the basin vary. The Beaumont Basin storage capacity is estimated at approximately 1,000,000 AF.

In February 2004, the San Timoteo Watershed Management Authority filed a judgment adjudicating the groundwater rights in the Beaumont Basin and assigned the Beaumont Basin Watermaster (BBW) with the authority to manage the groundwater basin. The Beaumont Basin Watermaster is comprised of managers from the Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District, City of Banning, City of Beaumont, SMWC, and YVWD. The Beaumont Basin Watermaster originally established a long-term yield for the Beaumont Basin of 8,560 AFY. The adjudication of the Beaumont Basin has defined overlying and appropriator pumping rights and also allows for supplemental water to be stored and recovered from the basin.

The safe yield is reevaluated every ten years and on April 1st, 2015, the BBW approved the adoption of Resolution 2015-01 (2013 Reevaluation of the Beaumont Basin Safe Yield Report and Redetermination of the Safe Yield of the Beaumont Basin), which reduced the safe yield to 6,700 AFY. The 2023 Reevaluation of the Beaumont Basin Safe Yield recommended a Safe Yield of 7,100 AFY for 2024 through 2033.

The Beaumont Basin Watermaster Website provides copies of the Judgment, Annual Reports and related information: https://beaumontbasinwatermaster.org/.

The Judgement includes a controlled overdraft (temporary surplus) provision that allows extraction up to 160,000 AF over the 10-year period immediately following the Judgement inception. During the first 10 years, the agencies could extract 16,000 AFY; after the first 10 years, extractions are limited to the amount each agency has in storage or credit. Agencies must provide the BBW with funds necessary to replace any amount of overproduction that may have occurred over a 5-year consecutive period.

3.2.7 Recharge Area Programs

Conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater is a long-standing practice in the Region with artificial recharge of the Region's groundwater basins occurring as early as 1912. Storage of imported water and local surface water during wet years, as well as recycled water, helps the Region be resilient to drought and agencies have already invested in groundwater wells to produce the stored water. Numerous groundwater spreading grounds have been developed to recharge the groundwater basins when adequate surface water supply is available. See Chapters 4 and 5 for a summary of estimated recharge for each groundwater basin in the Region and the volume of SWP expected to be available for recharge.

Because of the extremely permeable sand and gravel deposits in the Region's groundwater basins, maximum instantaneous recharge rates are high. Because of the size of several of the recharge basins and exceptionally permeable material, a larger quantity of water could be imported and recharged along the base of the San Bernardino Mountains, if necessary. Any additional recharge is carefully planned and implemented to avoid liquefaction and unacceptable decreases or increases in groundwater levels in the basins.

Numerous existing groundwater recharge facilities (spreading grounds or spreading basins) are located in the SBB, Rialto-Colton, and Yucaipa Subbasins. Existing and proposed recharge basins are shown in Figure 3-6 and selected characteristics are summarized in Table 3-10.

SBVWCD facilities are used for both native water (Safe Yield), additional stormwater (new Santa Ana River water rights), and SWP recharge. In addition to incidental stormwater capture, existing turnouts provide SWP water to most recharge facilities.

Table 3-10: Regional Recharge Basins

Facility Name	Owner	Underlying GW Basin	Recharge Water Sources
Waterman Basin	SBCFCD	SBB/Bunker Hill A	Stormwater, SWP
East Twin Creek Spreading Grounds	SBCFCD	SBB/Bunker Hill A	Stormwater, SWP
Redlands Recharge Basins	Redlands	SBB/Bunker Hill B	Treated Wastewater (disposal)
Lytle Creek North WRP Effluent Disposal Ponds	San Bernardino County Special Districts Department (SBCSDD)	SBB/Lytle Basin	Treated Wastewater (disposal)
Wilson Basin	SBCFCD	Yucaipa Basin	Stormwater, SWP
Sweetwater Basins	SBCFCD	Bunker Hill	Stormwater, SWP
Santa Ana	SBVWCD	SBB/Bunker Hill B	Local surface water, SWP
Santa Ana Low	SBVWCD	SBB/Bunker Hill B	Local surface water, SWP
Mill Creek	SBVWCD	SBB/Bunker Hill B	Local surface water, SWP
Oak Glen	SBCFCD, YVWD	Yucaipa Basin	Stormwater, SWP
County Line Road Recharge Basin	SMWC, SBVMWD, SGPWA	Yucaipa Basin	SWP
Weaver Basins	San Bernardino Valley	SBB/Bunker Hill B	Recycled Water for groundwater recharge

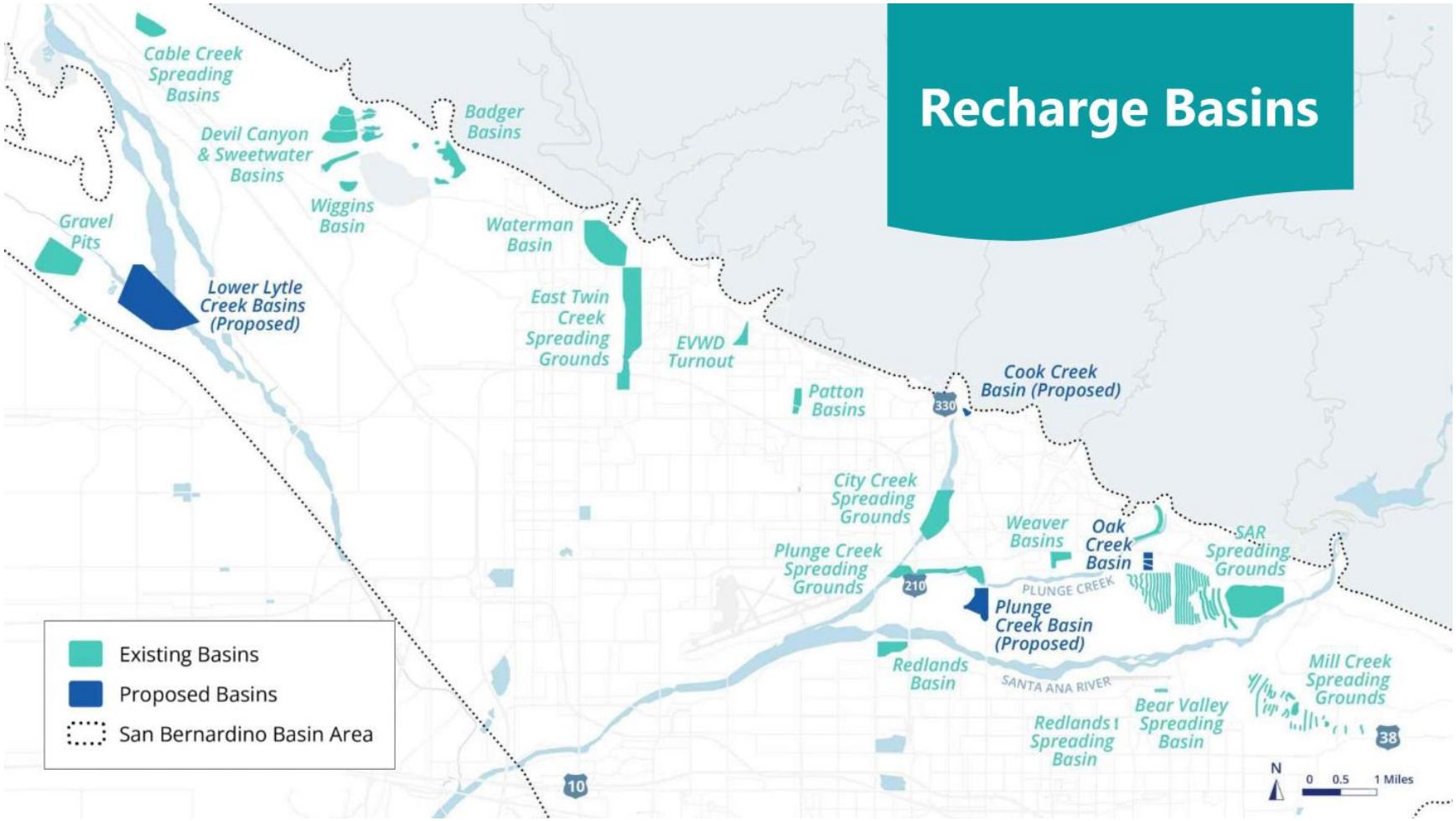


Figure 3-6: Groundwater Recharge Basins, from San Bernardino Basin Context Summary (WSC, 2024)

3.3 Surface Water

As described in Section 3.2.1.13.2.1 and 3.2.2, surface water supplies in the Region include flows from the Santa Ana River and two if its tributaries, Mill Creek and Lytle Creek. All these sources are managed in conjunction with SBB groundwater per the terms of the Western Judgment and the 1924 Lytle Creek Basin Judgment.

The retail water agencies in the Region that divert and treat local surface water as part of their potable water supply are West Valley Water District (who also diverts surface water rights on behalf of the City of Rialto), the City of Redlands, East Valley Water District and Fontana Water Company. Additionally, there are numerous other surface water rights holders in the Region that divert water for non-potable irrigation use.

Surface water flows can be highly variable from year to year. The largest monthly flows typically occur in February and March, and the lowest monthly flows typically occur between August and October. When surface water is available, retail water agencies typically prioritize this supply due to the typically high quality and low cost gravity conveyance to the treatment plants. When surface water flows are low, or the quality is degraded due to high storm flows, fires, or other impacts, retail agencies and other water rights holders shift their supply strategy to use groundwater and/or SWP water instead of local surface water. The associated water rights can be produced as either surface water or groundwater so the total supply available to these agencies does not change. SAR and Mill Creek surface water flows that are not diverted by retail suppliers for treatment, are generally recharged to retain the supply for future use as groundwater.

3.4 Stormwater

As discussed previously, stormwater capture is a critical component of the Region's conjunctive use and groundwater management strategy. Stormwater management has been an ongoing challenge in the Region and flood control facilities, such as detention basins, have provided much needed control of these flows. While conveying flood water safely through the upper SAR watershed is of critical importance, detaining runoff for recharge is also desirable. The region's groundwater managers are working with flood control agencies to optimize the use of these flood control facilities to increase the recharge of stormwater into the groundwater basin. The goal is to strike a balance between flood control and recharge that will ensure protection from flooding, while providing additional supplies to meet growing future demands and to supplement these supplies during drought years. San Bernardino Valley has had an agreement with SBCFCD since 1972 which allows San Bernardino Valley to recharge water in flood control detention basins. Additionally, the Conservation District has a Planning Memorandum of understanding (MOU) with SBCFCD that identifies SBCFCD facilities where stormwater may be diverted for recharge purposes, granted that diversion does not impact SBCFCD's facilities functionality and purpose to maintain protection from floods. Future studies pertaining to eligible facilities, the amount and quality of storm water flows for recharge, the location and capacity of SBCFCD facilities, recharge impacts to groundwater levels, migration of contaminant plumes, sand and gravel extraction or other land uses in the vicinity, subsidence protection, endangered and sensitive species habitat preservation, and any other concerns will need to be evaluated (San Bernardino County Flood Control District, January 2021).

The native water historically captured and recharged at the existing recharge facilities is embedded in the natural safe yield calculations for the SBB, except for the additional amount the Watermaster determined to be New Conservation because of the construction of Seven Oaks Dam. For proposed recharge activities that were not part of the safe yield calculation, the Western -San Bernardino Watermaster evaluates whether the recharge will result in a net increase to the SBB that would be considered New Conservation under the Western Judgment.

3.5 Recycled Water

The development and utilization of recycled water is another important water supply strategy for the Region. Although implementing recycled water infrastructure requires significant capital investment, the supply is highly reliable because wastewater flows to treatment plants remain relatively constant during dry hydrologic conditions. For this reason, recycled water is often considered a "drought-proof" supply.

Some retail agencies in the Region provide recycled water to their customers for non-potable use, such as irrigation and industrial cooling water. The Region has also recently begun using recycled water for groundwater recharge in the SBB. Recycled water produced in the San Bernardino Valley service area that is not currently used for non-potable reuse or groundwater recharge is either disposed of in disposal ponds that overlie SBB or discharged to the SAR or its tributaries. Recycled water discharges have become a critical source of water that sustains habitat in natural rivers and streams, including the Santa Ana Sucker, which is a Federally listed endangered species. Development of new recycled water supplies in the upper SAR watershed must be balanced with the need to conserve and maintain this habitat in accordance with the Upper Santa Ana River Habitat Conservation Plan (River HCP), which is under review by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and is anticipated to be approved in 2026. Additionally, recycled water discharges to SAR are used to meet the Region's downstream obligations. San Bernardino Valley contracted with the City of San Bernardino and the City of Colton to ensure that the RIX facility continues to release quantities of treated effluent to the SAR adequate to fulfill San Bernardino Valley service area's obligation to provide 15,250 AF of baseflow each year at the Riverside Narrows as called for in the Orange County Judgment.

Wastewater treatment facilities in the Region are described in the next section, followed by a description of existing and planned recycled water programs in the Region. Potential recycled water supplies for each retailer are described in their respective chapters in Part 2. Anticipated recycled water supplies are included in the regional summary of supplies in Chapters 4 and 5.

3.5.1 Wastewater

There are 8 publicly owned WWTPs located within the Region as shown in Table 3-11.

Table 3-11: Wastewater Treatment Plans in the Region

FACILITY	INFLUENT FLOW SOURCE	CAPACITY (MGD)	2025 AVERAGE FLOW (MGD)	EFFLUENT USE
San Bernardino County Special Districts Department Lytle Creek North WRP	SBCSDD, WVWD	1.75	0.4 (est.)	Non-potable reuse for Irrigation and Dust Control Remaining discharged onsite disposal ponds
Rialto WWTP	Rialto	11.7	7	Discharged to Rialto Channel/SAR
Colton WRP	Colton & RHWC	10.4	5	Conveyed to RIX
SBMWD WRP	SBMWD, Loma Linda	33	15	Conveyed to RIX. Planned TTS will produce RW for groundwater recharge
RIX WWTP	Colton WRP & SBWRP	40	19	100% Discharged to SAR
Redlands WWTF	Redlands	9.5	5	Non-potable reuse for Irrigation and Industrial Remaining discharged to onsite disposal ponds
YVWD WRWRF	YVWD	8	3.8 (est.)	Non-potable reuse for irrigation Remaining discharged to San Timoteo Creek Groundwater recharge (planned)
EVWD SNRC	EVWD	8	6	Groundwater recharge

3.5.2 Recycled Water Programs

Several agencies in the Region have existing recycled water programs or plans to improve recycled water production capacity and use in the future, as discussed in the following subsections.

3.5.2.1 Regional Recycled Water System

SBVMWD, SBMWD, City of Redlands and EVWD have partnered to form the Bunker Hill Regional Recycled Water Coalition to facilitate recharge or disposal of recycled water into the SBB and to construct a Regional Recycled Water System.

In 2024, EVWD began operating the Sterling Natural Resource Center (SNRC), a water reclamation plant which produces tertiary treated recycled water that is used for groundwater recharge at the Weaver Basins, a set of recharge basins on the north side of the Santa Ana River that are owned by SBVMWD. SNRC's treatment train includes headworks, fine screens, membrane bioreactor (MBR) with aeration tanks, and ultraviolet (UV) disinfection. The facility also includes a food waste handling system, odor control, and anaerobic digesters for solids. SNRC's current capacity is 8 MGD with provisions to be expanded to 10 MGD (11,200 AFY) under buildout conditions within EVWD's service area. SNRC came online in early 2024, operating at 6 MGD after all planned flow had been diverted to SNRC. Since the Weaver Basins are the only discharge point, all 6 MGD is being recharged into SBB and all future flows are planned to be discharged there as well.

SBMWD's Water Reclamation Plant (SBWRP) is a 33 MGD secondary water reclamation facility located at 399 Chander Place, San Bernardino, CA 92408 that treats wastewater from the cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino and nearby San Bernardino County areas. The SBWRP formerly also treated wastewater from EVWD until the construction of SNRC. The SBWRP was constructed in 1958 and produces secondary effluent through a treatment train consisting of headworks, primary clarifiers, aeration basins, and secondary clarifiers. The SBWRP currently treats approximately 15 MGD.

Effluent from the SBWRP is conveyed to a separate facility where it combines with secondary effluent from the City of Colton's WWTP and is treated to tertiary standards at the Rapid Infiltration and Extraction (RIX) facility. The RIX process works by distributing effluent to percolation basins adjacent to the Santa Ana River, where it undergoes soil aquifer treatment and is then extracted by downgradient wells, treated by UV disinfection, then discharged to the Santa Ana River. The RIX facility also has cloth filtration and granular media filtration systems that can be used when additional capacity is needed. Effluent from the RIX plant is considered tertiary by CCR Title 22 standards. The RIX discharge to the Santa Ana River is used to meet flow obligations from both the 1969 Orange County Judgment and the River HCP, although the discharge is currently more than what is required to meet those commitments and can be reduced.

The Tertiary Treatment System (TTS) adds tertiary treatment after the secondary treatment train on the SBWRP site. TTS Phase 1 is complete and produces recycled water for onsite use only at the SBWRP. Phase 2 of TTS would consist of additional cloth disk filters, UV disinfection, discharge pumping facilities, and an extension of the Regional Recycled Water Pipeline to the SBWRP so tertiary effluent can be recharged at the Weaver Basins. SBMWD is also considering a future TTS Phase 3 to produce additional recycled water for recharge, provided there is excess flow beyond the discharge obligations.

SBVMWD owns the Weaver Basins and the Regional Recycled Water Pipeline, which conveys recycled water from SNRC to the Weaver Basins. A future phase may expand the pipeline to ultimately convey TTS Phase 2 recycled water from TTS to the Weaver Basins. The Regional Recycled Water System is shown in Figure 3-7.

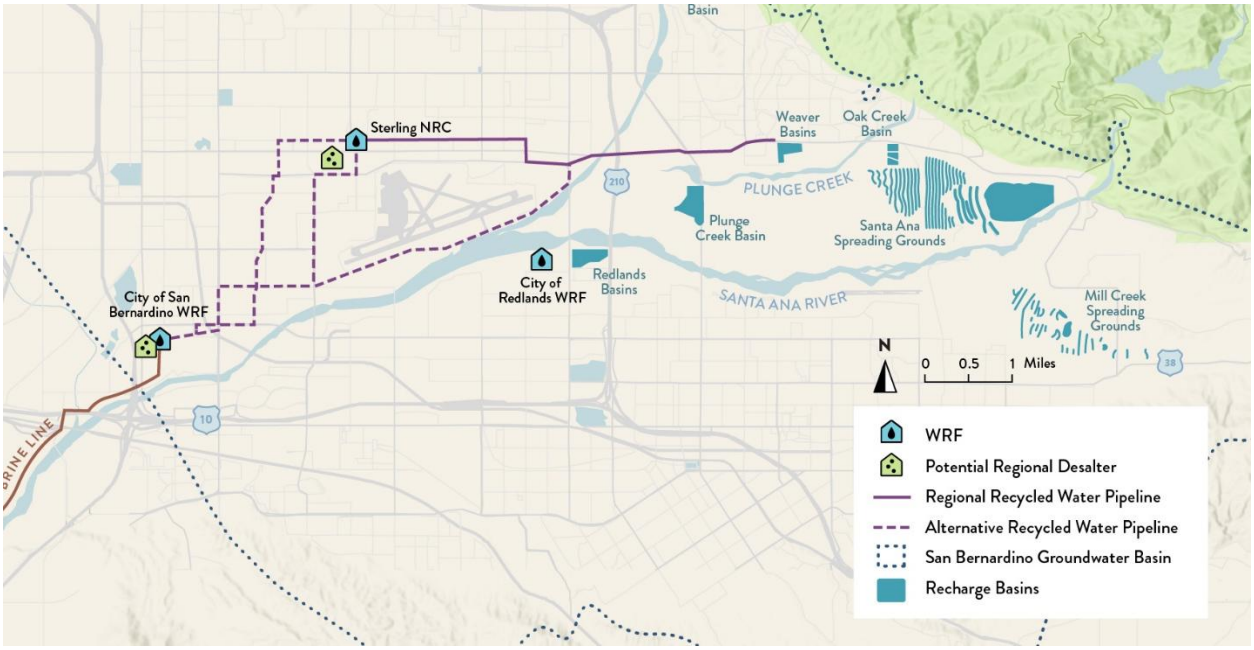


Figure 3-7: Regional Recycled Water Facilities

3.5.2.2 Recycled Water Use for Redlands

Redlands operates the Redlands Wastewater Reclamation Facility (WRF), a 9.5 MGD water reclamation facility that treats wastewater from the City of Redlands. The WRF was constructed in the 1960s and produces both secondary and tertiary effluent through a 6.5 MGD capacity MBR plant and a 3.0 MGD capacity conventional activated sludge plant. Tertiary effluent is provided to customers for irrigation and industrial use. Secondary effluent from the conventional plant is disposed of in a set of disposal ponds (the Redlands Basins) that overlie SBB south of the Santa Ana River. Redlands recently finished a preliminary design to expand recycled water deliveries within their 1350 pressure zone to assist in meeting peak irrigation demands in their blended non-potable/recycled system.

3.5.2.3 Recycled Water Use for City of Rialto

The City of Rialto operates the Rialto WWTP which was originally constructed in 1955 and serves the City of Rialto, portions of the Cities of Colton and Fontana, and unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. It has been upgraded and expanded multiple times, most recently in 2020. Following secondary treatment, the current treatment train includes cloth disk filters and chlorination with sodium hypochlorite to meet California Title 22 tertiary recycled water standards. The City of Rialto uses plant effluent for various functions around the WWTP and formerly delivered water to Caltrans for irrigation of the I-10 median but does not currently use or sell recycled water. Rialto currently discharges all of its tertiary treated effluent to the Rialto Channel, which is tributary to the SAR.

The City of Rialto currently has a requirement to provide 7 cfs or 3.8 MGD for the benefit of the habitat in the Rialto Channel/Santa Ana River. For the protection of the habitat in the Santa Ana River, the River HCP identified that it is desirable to remove the Rialto WWTP flows from the Rialto Channel during the summer months, when the temperature of the water has an adverse impact on native species. The City of Rialto is currently designing the Habitat Nature Center Project, a roughly 8-acre lake and wetland facility located on the south side of the Rialto WWTP property. The lake will be filled with dechlorinated effluent from the Rialto WWTP via a series of fill laterals on the north and west sides of the lake and will be drained using a pump station in the southeast corner of the lake which will discharge into the Rialto Channel at the same location as the Rialto WWTP's existing discharge point. Habitat Nature Center's purpose is to provide wetland habitat, improve water quality, remove salt and nitrogen from the Santa Ana River ecosystem, and reduce discharge temperatures for downstream sensitive fish species, while also providing walking space and educational opportunities. The required inflow for Habitat Nature Center is not yet finalized but is estimated to be approximately 1 MGD.

The City of Rialto also entered into a long-term recycled water purchase agreement with the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) in 2022. Under the agreement, which has a 50-year term, Rialto sells a portion of its excess tertiary recycled water supply that would otherwise be discharged to the Santa Ana River, particularly during the summer months when removing the discharge from the Rialto Channel provides habitat benefits. Under the agreement, IEUA will have exclusive rights to divert a constant flow of 7 MGD of Rialto's recycled water into the IEUA recycled water system annually from May 1st to October 31st, and IEUA may purchase additional recycled water when available.

3.6 Transfers and Exchanges

3.6.1 Transfers and Exchanges

Regional exchange programs are discussed in this section and agency specific transfers and exchanges are discussed in chapters for each individual agency in Part 2.

3.6.1.1 Exchange Plan

On May 3, 1976, the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District (Conservation District), San Bernardino Valley, BVMWC, City of Redlands, Crafton Water Company, EVWD, Lugonia Water Company, North Fork Water Company (now owned by EVWD), Redlands Water Company, and YVWD entered into the Santa Ana River – Mill Creek Cooperative Water Project Agreement (Exchange Plan). The Exchange Plan provided a way for San Bernardino Valley to provide SWP water to the Yucaipa area, by exchange, before San Bernardino Valley had a pipeline to deliver SWP water directly to Yucaipa. Since the construction of the State Water Project East Branch Extension and the Crafton Hills Pump Station, SWP water deliveries can be made directly to Yucaipa so that San Bernardino Valley no longer requires the Exchange Plan.

In 2019, the parties to the Exchange Plan began the process of reviewing the plan to determine if it would be beneficial to amend the agreement to enable exchanges that may help the region overcome issues like varying surface water quality, or an outage on the State Water Project. The discussions did not result in an amendment to the Exchange Plan but may be revisited again in the future. The original Exchange Plan is still in effect.

3.6.1.2 Metropolitan Coordinated Operating Agreement

In 2021, SBVMWD entered into a new Coordinated Operating Agreement (COA) with Metropolitan that would sell them SBVMWD's surplus imported water when available; this COA replaced the previous version that expired in 2016. One of the terms of the COA requires Metropolitan to offer 50% of any surplus water purchased under this agreement to their member agencies in the SARCCUP Program. The COA is included in Part 3 Appendix B.

3.7 Groundwater Banking Programs

As stated previously, storing water in local groundwater basins during wet years for later use during droughts is one of the primary management strategies in the Region.

3.7.1 SARCCUP and BHCUP

The five regional water agencies in the Santa Ana River Watershed have identified a watershed scale project, the Santa Ana River Conservation and Conjunctive Use Program (SARCCUP), a cooperative program with Metropolitan and other agencies in the Santa Ana Watershed to store imported water during wet years for use during dry years.

The group includes representatives from the following regional water agencies:

- San Bernardino Valley
- Western
- Eastern Municipal Water District
- IEUA
- Orange County Water District

The program goals of SARCCUP include:

- Providing watershed-wide benefits based upon regional collaboration
- Creating significant new dry-year yield
- Increasing the resiliency and reliability of the water supply

SARCCUP includes four separate groundwater banks located in different groundwater basins within the Santa Ana Watershed, including a comprehensive conjunctive use program in the SBB. SARCCUP will provide water for the SBB and the companion project, Bunker Hill Conjunctive Use Program (BHCUP) provides the extraction facilities for the SBB.

Conjunctive use will benefit the retail water agencies with wells in the San Bernardino Basin by increasing water levels and reducing pumping costs. The portion of these projects ultimately available to agencies in the San Bernardino Valley can provide up to 29,500 acre-feet of dry year yield (single year) for up to three years.

3.8 Development of Desalination

3.8.1 Opportunities for Brackish Water and/or Groundwater Desalination

Desalination, or desalting, is a process to create drinking water from water containing higher salt levels. Desalination can use a thermal distillation process or a membrane process (such as electrodialysis or reverse osmosis). All desalination processes produce a brine waste stream that must be disposed of. Brackish groundwater desalting is not currently needed in the San Bernardino Valley.

3.8.2 Opportunities for Seawater Desalination

Because the San Bernardino Valley is an inland area and has developed less costly management strategies to achieve a reliable water supply, the region is not pursuing this option.

3.9 Water Quality

This section discussed the water quality of each of the Region's supplies, along with associated impacts to supply reliability.

3.9.1 Imported Water Quality

San Bernardino Valley imports water through the SWP which is Sierra snow melt with consistently low TDS levels of 200 to 300 mg/L (DWR 2003a) except during periods of drought, flood events, reservoir management practices, and salt input from local streams.

DWR has conducted water quality monitoring for the SWP since 1968. Initially, this program sought to monitor eutrophication (an increase in chemical nutrients) and salinity in the SWP. Over time, the water quality program expanded to include parameters of concern for drinking water, recreation, and wildlife. Water quality samples are collected at regular intervals throughout the year for chemical, physical, and biological parameters. The SWP water has moderate total organic carbon levels, resulting in higher disinfection byproduct (DBP) formation, and also has some taste and odor causing compounds. Real time data and forecasting for SWP water quality is available on DWR's website (https://water.ca.gov/Programs/State-Water-Project/Operations-and-Maintenance/Water-Quality). SWP quality is suitable for treatment and potable use and for groundwater recharge.

In order to protect against any water quality impacts from imported water, the City of Corona, City of Riverside, Eastern Metropolitan Water District, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, Orange County Water District, San Bernardino Valley, San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency, and Western (Recharge Parties) entered into the "Cooperative Agreement to Protect Water Quality and Encourage the Conjunctive Uses of Imported Water in the Santa Ana River Basin" with the SARWQCB in 2007. The initial term of the agreement was 10 years, and it has been extended to January 18, 2028 and is expected to continue into the foreseeable future.

This order states that long-term conjunctive use of groundwater in the Region requires that the quality of water in groundwater basins in the region be managed to meet the water quality objectives for nitrogen and TDS (collectively, the Salinity Objectives) adopted by the SARWQCB in the 1995 Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin, as amended in 2004 by R8- 2004-0001 (Basin Plan).

The parties that recharge imported water within the Santa Ana Region (Recharging Parties) agree to collect, compile, and analyze the total inorganic nitrogen (TIN) and TDS water quality data necessary to determine whether the intentional recharge of imported water in the region may have a significant adverse impact on compliance with the Salinity Objectives within the Region.

This agreement provides a framework for groundwater recharge of imported water and will facilitate conjunctive management in the region while protecting water quality. A copy of the agreement is included in Part 3 Appendix B.

3.9.2 Groundwater Quality

Groundwater quality varies among the Region's groundwater basins due to geology and faulting patterns and recharge points, and from anthropogenic sources of contamination.

3.9.2.1 Ambient Water Quality

The Basin Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin (Region 8) requires the implementation of a watershed-wide TDS and nitrogen groundwater monitoring program to determine ambient water quality (AWQ) in groundwater, assess compliance with groundwater quality objectives, and determine if assimilative capacity exists in groundwater management zones (GMZs). To date, seven AWQ determinations have been made with the most recently completed for the 1998 to 2018 time period. The AWQ computation for the period through 2021 is expected to be complete in 2026, after which the AWQ will be recomputed every 5 years. The AWQ computation for the period through 2026 is expected to be complete in 2028. The GMZs are shown in Figure 3-8.

According to the Basin Plan (RWQCB, 2016a): "TDS and nitrate-nitrogen water quality objectives for each management zone are based on historical concentrations of TDS and nitrate-nitrogen from 1954 through 1973 and are referred to herein as the 'antidegradation' objectives. This period brackets 1968, when the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) adopted the state's antidegradation policy in Resolution No. 68-16, "Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters". This Resolution establishes a benchmark for assessing and considering authorization of degradation of water quality.

By definition, assimilative capacity is determined to be the difference between the objective and the current AWQ: if the current quality of the GMZ is better than the water quality objective, then assimilative capacity exists. Assimilative capacity does not exist if the current quality of a GMZ is the same as or poorer than the water quality objectives.

According to the Basin Plan (RWQCB, 2016a), when a GMZ has little or no assimilative capacity: "The Regional Board addresses such situations by providing dischargers with the opportunity to participate in TDS offset programs, such as the use of desalters, in lieu of compliance with numerical TDS limits. These offset provisions are incorporated into waste discharge requirements . . . An alternative that dischargers might pursue in these circumstances is revision of the TDS or nitrogen objectives, through the Basin Plan amendment process. Consideration of less stringent objectives would necessitate comprehensive antidegradation review, including the demonstrations that beneficial uses would be protected and that water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State would be maintained . . . a number of dischargers have pursued this 'maximum benefit objective' approach, leading to the inclusion of 'maximum benefit' objectives and implementation strategies in this Basin Plan.

Discharges to areas where the 'maximum benefit' objectives apply will be regulated in conformance with these implementation strategies."

The 2021 AWQ for the GMZs with "maximum benefit" objectives were determined in 2023 for the Yucaipa GMZ and the San Timoteo GMZ. The 2021 AWQ for the remaining GMZs is expected to be complete in 2026, after which the AWQ will be recomputed every 5 years. The AWQ computation for the period through 2026 is expected to be completed in 2028 (West Yost, October 2023). Table 3-12 shows the water quality objectives for both TDS and Nitrate for the nine (9) groundwater GMZs used within the Region. As shown in the table below, the San Timoteo and Yucaipa GMZs have "maximum benefit" water quality objectives that require the implementation of certain projects and programs by specific dischargers as part of their maximum benefit demonstrations is required for the continued application of the "maximum benefit" objectives. The bold orange numbers in the table indicate that the 2018 AWQ is above the WQO and assimilative capacity does not exist.

Table 3-12: Total Dissolved Solids Water Quality Objectives, Ambient Water Quality, and Assimilative Capacity

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ZONE	DWR BASIN NAME	WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVE	2018 AMBIENT TDS	WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVE NITRATE	2018 AMBIENT NITRATE
Bunker Hill-A	SBB	310	**330**	2.7	**3.9**
Bunker Hill-B	SBB	330	280	7.3	5.8
Lytle	SBB	260	240	1.5	**2.4**
Colton	Rialto-Colton	410	**490**	2.7	**3.3**
Rialto	Rialto Colton	230	**240**	2.0	**3.4**
Riverside A	Riverside-Arlington	560	440	6.2	5.6
San Timoteo, "maximum benefit"	San Timoteo	400	**420**	5.0	2.0
San Timoteo, "antidegradation"	San Timoteo	300	**420**	2.7	2.0
Yucaipa, "maximum benefit"	Yucaipa	370	320	5.0	**6.2**

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ZONE	DWR BASIN NAME	WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVE	2018 AMBIENT TDS	WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVE NITRATE	2018 AMBIENT NITRATE
Yucaipa, "antidegradation"	Yucaipa	320	320	4.2	**6.2**

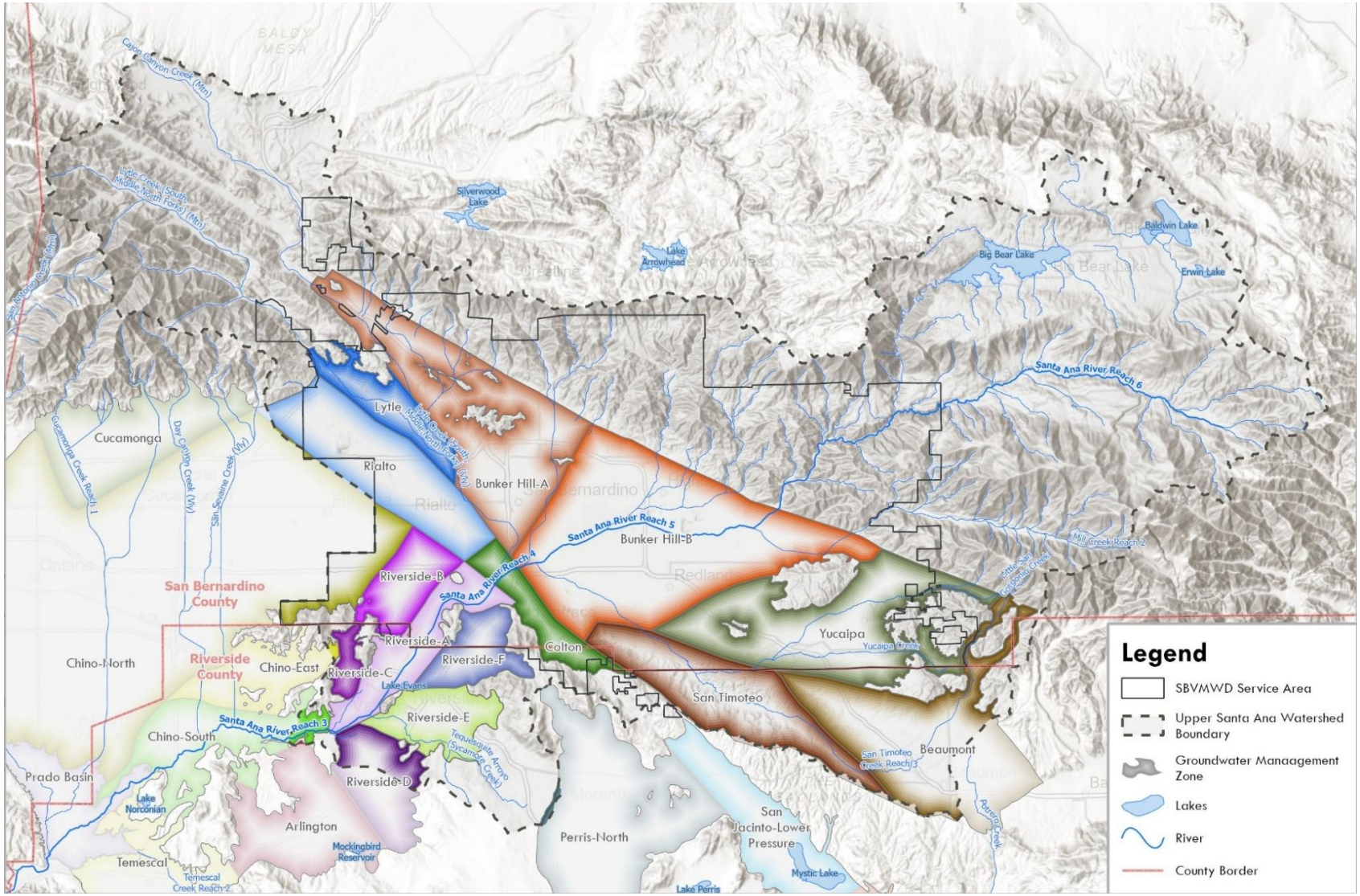


Figure 3-8: Groundwater Management Zones in the Region

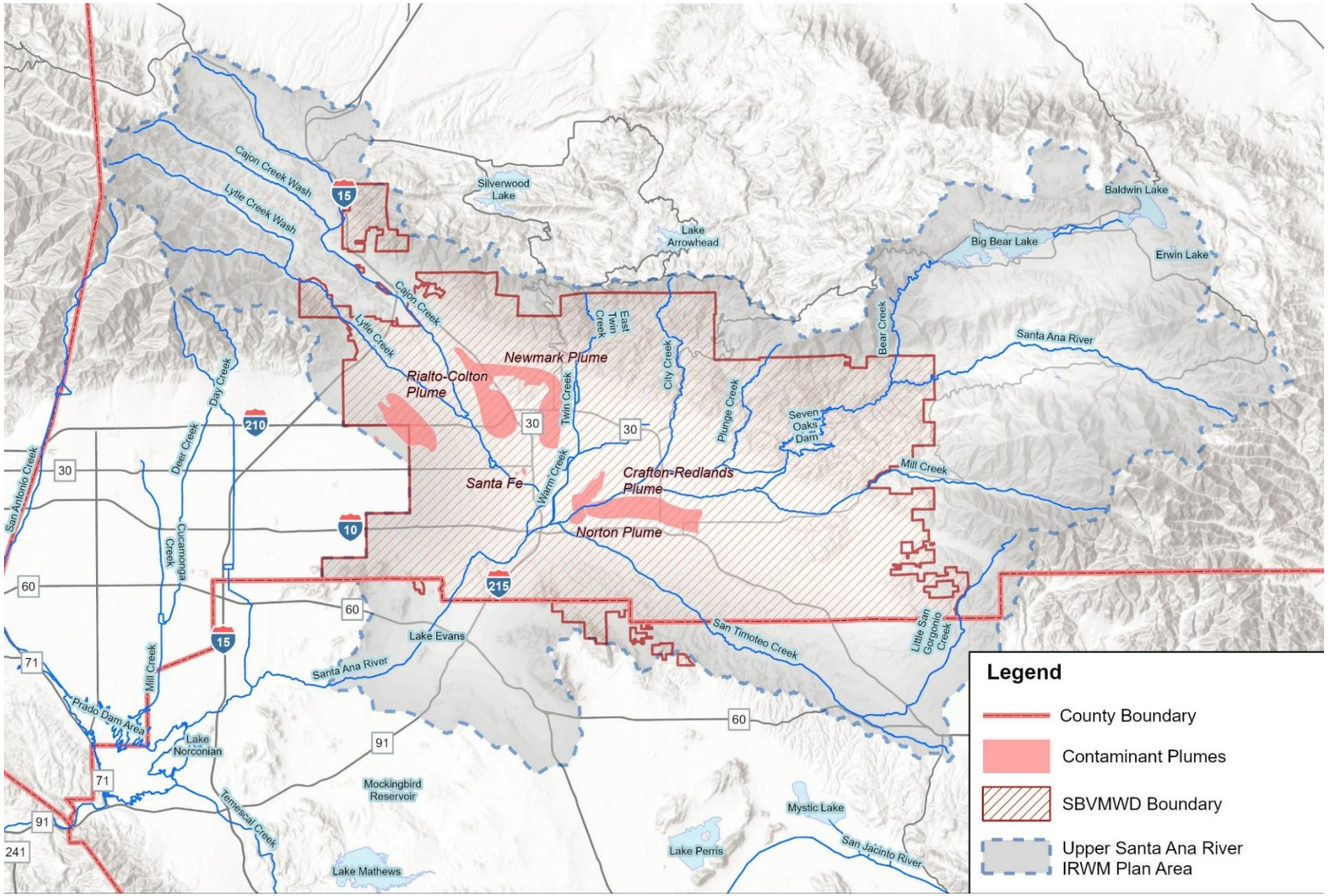


Figure 3-9: Groundwater Contaminant Plumes in the Region

3.9.2.2 Groundwater Plumes

The Region has the following groundwater contaminant plumes, described further below and depicted in Figure 3-9:

- The Crafton-Redlands plume, with trichloroethylene (TCE) and lower levels of perchloroethylene (PCE), debromochloropropane (DBCP) and perchlorate (SBB)
- The Norton Air Force Base TCE and PCE plume (SBB)
- The Muscoy and Newmark plumes near the Shandin Hills, which are Superfund sites with TCE and PCE (SBB)
- The Santa Fe plume with PCE, TCE, and 1,2 dichloroethylene (1,2-DCE) (SBB)
- Rialto Area Perchlorate Plume (Rialto-Colton Basin)
- North Riverside Basin MTBE Contamination (Riverside North Basin)

Separately from the foregoing remediation efforts, Fontana Water Company currently operates and maintains a groundwater remediation project at its Plant F10 pursuant to a long-term agreement with San Bernardino County, the owner and operator of the Mid Valley Sanitary Landfill and corresponding Clean-Up and Abatement Order issued to San Bernardino County by the RWQCB. The 5,000-gallons per minute (gpm) treatment plant utilizes liquid phase granular activated carbon to treat for volatile organic compounds including, but not limited to, PCE, TCE, 1,1-DCE, and cis-1,2-DCE. The plant treats and removes those contaminants from groundwater extracted from both the Rialto-Colton and No Man's Land sub basins.

3.9.2.2.1 Crafton-Redlands Plume

Two commingled plumes, comprising the Crafton-Redlands plume, have impacted water supply wells for the cities of Riverside, Redlands, and Loma Linda, including Loma Linda University wells since they were discovered in 1980. One plume contains TCE and the other perchlorate; both are in the upper 300 to 400 feet of groundwater. Both plumes are attributed to the former Lockheed Propulsion Company site located at the eastern end of the SBB. The site comprises 495 acres and was in operation from 1954 to 1974. Current RWQCB orders regarding the Crafton-Redlands plumes issued to Lockheed Martin Corporation (Lockheed) include Investigation Order No. 94-11, Cleanup and Abatement Order No. 94-37, and Cleanup and Abatement Order No. 97-58 (as amended by RWQCB Order No. 01-56). The Investigation Order No. 94-11 applies to the former Lockheed Propulsion Company site. Cleanup and Abatement Order No. 94-37 and Cleanup and Abatement Order No. 97-58 (as amended by Order No. 01-56) apply to the Crafton-Redlands TCE plume and perchlorate plume, respectively, both downgradient of the former Lockheed Propulsion Company site.

As required by the SARWQCB, Lockheed has prepared contingency plans to address impacts of the plume on water supply wells. These include blending, treatment, and/or providing alternative water supply sources. The remedy consists of four regional treatment plants and one wellhead treatment facility that are intended to treat water containing TCE and/or perchlorate with concentrations above the maximum contaminant level (MCL), which is 5 ppb for TCE and 6 ppb for perchlorate. Three of the treatment plants (Raub, Tippecanoe and Sunnyside) and the

wellhead treatment facility (Gage 46-1R-IX) are connected to City of Riverside water supply wells. One of the treatment plants (Richardson) is connected to City of Loma Linda water supply wells (Tetra Tech, Inc., 2022). In 2004, Lockheed installed a temporary perchlorate treatment system on the City of Redlands' Rees well to remove perchlorate. This system remained in operation until 2007 and was removed in 2009. In 2010, Lockheed funded the conversion of a portion of the existing granular activate carbon (GAC) treatment facility at the Rees well to ion exchange (IX) treatment for perchlorate removal and this system is currently in service, operated by City of Redlands.

As a result of the cleanup operation, the plumes have been contained and the quality of groundwater is improving. The mass of TCE and perchlorate in Basin groundwater has been on a 20- year declining trend and continues to decline. The areas of the TCE and perchlorate plumes have been shrinking for 20 years and continue to decline. The highest concentrations of trichloroethene and perchlorate in the Basin have also been on a general downward trend. Finally, the number of water supply wells that exceed the maximum contaminant level for trichloroethene and perchlorate have been declining. Based on 2021 data, four water supply wells exceed the MCL for TCE (Gage 51-1, Gage 29-3R, Richardson #5, and Mountain View #6). Based on 2021 data, several water supply wells currently exceed the MCL for perchlorate of industrial origin (Gage 29-3R, Gage 51-1, Gage 92-1, Richardson #5, Mountain View #6) (Tetra Tech, Inc., 2022). The maximum TCE concentration detected during the 2020 comprehensive groundwater sampling event was 13 ppb and the maximum perchlorate concentration detected during the 2020 comprehensive groundwater sampling event was 47 µg/L (Tetra Tech, 2020).

3.9.2.2.2 Norton Air Force Base Plume

The Norton Air Force Base plume, located just to the southwest of the former installation in the City of San Bernardino, is a major contaminant plume, consisting primarily of TCE and PCE. The plume has impaired 10 wells owned by the City of Riverside and the City of San Bernardino. Cleanup efforts by the Air Force, consisting of soil removal, soil gas extraction, and groundwater treatment, have significantly reduced this plume. The treatment plants now operate in a standby mode.

3.9.2.2.3 Newmark and Muscoy Plumes

Within the City of San Bernardino, the Newmark plume and the Muscoy plume consist primarily of PCE and TCE. The plumes have impacted San Bernardino water supply wells. Under the federal Superfund Program, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has implemented cleanup of these plumes, including use of groundwater extraction and treatment using granulated activated carbon. The treated water is then used to supplement the City of San Bernardino's potable water supply.

3.9.2.2.4 Sante Fe Plume

The Santa Fe groundwater plume consists primarily of 1,2-DCE, TCE, and PCE. This plume is currently being monitored.

3.9.2.2.5 Rialto Area Perchlorate Plume

Since 2002, the SARWQCB has been conducting an investigation of groundwater contamination in the area of the City of Rialto. The focus of the investigation has been facilities located on a 160-acre site in Rialto. The site has also been designated as a Superfund site by the US EPA. In 2005 the SARWQCB Executive Officer issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order and subsequent amendments naming a number of responsible parties. Since that time, the Cleanup and Abatement Order has been the subject of challenges in petitions filed by entities named as parties responsible for the contamination.

In September 2010, EPA issued the Interim Action Record of Decision to the Source Area Operable Unit (SAOU) of the B.F. Goodrich Superfund Site, now referred to as the "Rockets, Fireworks, and Flares Superfund Site". The EPA's Remedy required Emhart Industries to install, operate, and maintain a groundwater pump and treatment system to intercept and control the spread of contaminated groundwater from the 160-acre parcel. The EPA Remedy is designed to capture and remove perchlorate and Trichloroethylene (TCE) in the groundwater in the Rialto-Colton Groundwater Basin emanating from a 160-acre parcel located in north Rialto.

On August 12, 2015, the Rialto, Colton, the County of San Bernardino and Emhart Industries (Emhart), entered into a Four-Party Implementation Agreement to implement the interim remedial action plan as required by the Consent Decree as entered on July 2, 2013. The remedial action required by the Work Consent Decree was selected and approved and overseen by the EPA. A copy of the Four Party Agreement is included in Part 3 Appendix B.

The County and Emhart agreed that the EPA Remedy would be combined with an existing groundwater extraction and treatment remedy designed and constructed by the County to capture and remove perchlorate and TCE in the Basin due to the landfill and required by the SARWQCB. This combined project is referred to as the "Combined Remedy" project.

The Combined Remedy includes:

1. Installing a new extraction well (EW-1), located at the northwest corner of Jerry Eves Park and piping to the water treatment system,
2. Expanding the existing County groundwater treatment system at the Rialto 3 well site to treat extracted water from EW-1,
3. Upgrading the chlorination station at the Combined Remedy site,
4. Constructing an inter-tie between Rialto and Colton to deliver Colton's water rights produced out of EW-1 and,
5. System improvements to the Colton's drinking water distribution system, specifically modifications made by Emhart to a reservoir and pump station.

3.9.2.2.6 North Riverside Basin MTBE Contamination

In 1988, the SARWQCB issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order to the SFPP Colton Fuel Terminal (owned by Kinder Morgan) located in Bloomington, California. The Terminal, which is located just south of the I-10 freeway on the east side of Riverside Avenue, is a bulk petroleum

storage and distribution facility which was built in the 1950s. It currently occupies 82 acres and contains 32 refined petroleum product tanks and fuel-loading racks where transport tanker trucks are filled.

In response to the Cleanup and Abatement Order, a monitoring and extraction well network for the Terminal was constructed. It consists of 131 wells in and around the Terminal as well as 14 soil vapor extraction wells. The site samples for Benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA).

3.9.3 Surface Water Quality

Three reaches of the SAR run through the Region: Reach 6, which spans from the headwaters of the watershed to Seven Oaks Dam, Reach 5 which spans from Seven Oaks Dam to the San Jacinto Fault in San Bernardino and Reach 4 which spans from the San Jacinto Fault to Mission Blvd. in Riverside. Surface water is diverted from Reaches 5 and 6 for treatment, irrigation use and groundwater recharge. Treated wastewater effluent is discharged to Reach 4.

Reaches 1 and 2 of Mill Creek also run through the Region: Reach 1 spans from the confluence with Santa Ana River to the Bridge Crossing Route 38 at Upper Powerhouse and Reach 2 spans from the Bridge Crossing Route 38 at Upper Powerhouse to the Headwaters. Surface water is diverted for treatment, irrigation use and groundwater recharge.

Water quality within the Upper SAR watershed is addressed through several plans, regulations and guidelines including the Basin Plan, which includes beneficial use designations and water quality objectives. Those water bodies not meeting the Basin Plan water quality objectives and determined to have beneficial uses are listed on the State's 303(d) list of impaired water bodies and require a TMDL to be developed. Table 3-13 shows the water bodies in the Region watershed that are listed on the State's 303(d) list for water quality impairments.

Two TMDLs have been adopted to address the above impairments in the Upper SAR:

- TMDLs for Bacterial Indicators in the Middle Santa Ana River Watershed (February 3, 2005): Addresses pathogens in the Santa Ana River, Reach 3.
- Nutrient TMDL for Dry Hydrological Conditions for Big Bear Lake (April 21, 2006): Addresses nutrients in Big Bear Lake.

Table 3-13: 303(d) Listed Water Bodies in the Region

WATER BODY	IMPAIRMENTS
Big Bear Lake	Mercury, Noxious Aquatic Plants, Nutrients, PCBs
Lytle Creek	Pathogens
Mill Creek, Reach 1	Pathogens
Mill Creek, Reach 2	Pathogens
Santa Ana River, Reach 6 (Seven Oaks Dam to Headwaters)	Cadmium, Copper, Lead
Santa Ana River, Reach 4 (Mission Blvd. in Riverside to San Jacinto Fault)	Pathogens
Santa Ana River, Reach 3 (Prado Dam to Mission Blvd. – Baseflow)	Copper (wet weather only), Lead, Pathogens

The SARWQCB states that the quality of the SAR is a function of the quantity and quality of the various components of the flows (SARWQCB 1995). Three components make up the flow of the water in the SAR: (1) storm flows, (2) baseflow, and (3) non-tributary flow. The relative proportion of these components varies throughout the year.

The first component, storm flows, results directly from rainfall, usually occurring between the months of December and April. Much of the rainfall and surface water runoff from the storms is captured and percolated into the groundwater basins. The quality of storm flow water is highly variable.

Baseflow makes up the second component of water flow in the SAR, a large portion coming from the discharge of treated wastewater into the river in addition to rising groundwater in the basin. This baseflow includes the non-point source discharges as well as the uncontrolled and unregulated agricultural and urban runoff. Water quality objectives are set in relation to the baseflow in the river, not to the total flow in the river (see Table 3-14). The intent of these objectives is to protect the river's groundwater recharge beneficial use. Compliance with these objectives is verified by annual measurement of the baseflow quality.

Table 3-14: SAR Basin Surface Water Quality Objectives (WQO) in mg/L

INLAND SURFACE STREAMS	TDS	HARDNESS (CaCO3)	SODIUM (Na)	CHLORIDE (Cl)	TOTAL INORGANIC NITROGEN (TIN)[1]	SULFATE (SO4)	CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (COD)
SAR Reach 4	550	---	---	---	10	---	30
SAR Reach 5	300	190	30	20	5	60	25
SAR Reach 6	200	100	30	10	1	20	5
Mill Creek Reach 1	200	100	30	10	1	20	5
Mill Creek Reach 2	110	100	25	5	1	15	5

Source: SARWQCB 2019

Note: [1]Total nitrogen, filtered sample.

The SARWQCB sets discharge requirements on wastewater discharges, the major source of baseflow in the SAR. Waste discharge requirements are developed on the basis of the limited assimilative capacity of the river. Non-point source discharges, generally from urban runoff and agricultural tailwater, are regulated by requiring compliance with Best Management Practices (BMPs), where appropriate.

The third component of flow in the SAR that influences water quality is characterized by the SARWQCB as non-tributary flow. Non-tributary flow is generally imported water released in the upper basin for recharge in the lower basin (SARWQCB 1995).

Streams on the Santa Ana Basin generally have increasing dissolved minerals as one goes downstream. This effect is due to the fact that water is used, recycled, and used again. The magnitude or amount of TDS concentration rises with each use of water. Groundwater also enters basin streams in some reaches, and their sampling indicated that some of the highest TDS (and in some cases nitrates) may occur at sites on the valley floor that are dominated by rising groundwater (USGS 2006). Nitrate concentrations are higher in Santa Ana Basin streams receiving treated wastewater than in streams without treated wastewater. The principal source of nitrate is fertilizer from historic agricultural operations.

Table 3-15 provides a summary of the available historical surface water quality data for TDS and nitrogen at points along the SAR (USGS 2007).

Table 3-15: Average Historic Surface Water Quality for Locations on the SAR (1990-2001) (mg/L)

WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENT	METROPOLITAN CROSSING GAGE (REACH 3)[A]	RIX-RIALTO EFFLUENT OUTFALL (REACH 4)[A]	MENTONE GAGE (REACH 5)[A]
TDS	560[b]	520[c]	230[b]
TDS Basin Plan Objective by Reach	700	550	300
Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN)	7.3[b]	8.5[c]	0.3[b]
TIN Basin Plan Objective by Reach	10[d]	10	5

Notes: a. USGS gage data. Data for River Only Mentone Gage begins in October 1998. Data for Riverside Narrows Gage begins in August 1997.

b. USGS 2004.
c. The TDS and TIN values assigned for RIX-Rialto are the maximum values that occurred during 2001-2002 as reported in Table 4.4-9 of the SBMWD RIX Facility Recycled Water Sales Program Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR), March 2003.
d. Total nitrogen, filtered sample.

3.9.4 Salt and Nutrient Management Plan

The Basin Plan includes a Salt and Nutrient Management Plan for the SAR watershed as a whole. In addition, the stakeholders who use groundwater from basins in the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed have formed an SNMP Workgroup and are collaboratively investigating the salt and nutrient loading to several of the underlying groundwater basins, particularly SBB. Prolonged droughts have highlighted the need for an enhanced water supply portfolio, which includes plans to increase stormwater capture and recycled water use. Without access to sufficient assimilative capacity for TDS, existing and new recycled water projects in the SBB may be subject to costly salt removal using advanced treatment such as reverse osmosis (RO). The SNMP Workgroup is considering preparing a Subregional SNMP as part of a comprehensive approach that would offset TDS in the future as needed to support continued use of recycled water in the SBB. Through regional collaboration and additional technical analysis and commitments, a Subregional SNMP could support the use of TDS assimilative capacity and provide flexibility in the implementation timing of the selected salinity management strategies, subject to approval by the Santa Ana Water Board. A Subregional SNMP would further evaluate the impacts of recycled water recharge projects on the BH-B GMZ, provide for enhanced monitoring of the quality of the basin, and establish specific commitments to offset the impacts of the recycled water projects. A Subregional SNMP would include sufficient

antidegradation analysis and demonstration of maximum benefit to people of the State to justify a request to use assimilative capacity. This would inform future permitting efforts for recycled water projects discharging to the BH-B GMZ.

Preliminary actions to prepare a Subregional SNMP were taken from 2021 through 2023, including the development of the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed Salt and Nutrient Management Strategy Study (SNMSS) by the SNMP Workgroup, which is currently comprised of a series of 5 Technical Memorandums (TMs):

- Phase 1 TM #1 – *Water Quality Characterization*
- Phase 1 TM #2 – *Nitrogen Losses During Recycled Water Recharge in the Upper Santa Ana Watershed, Technical Workplan*
- Phase 2 TM #1 – *Volume and Quality of Imported Water and Stormwater Captured by Active Recharge Projects in the San Bernardino Basin*
- Phase 2 TM #2 – *Recycled Water Evaluation*
- Phase 2 TM #3 – *Characterize the Probable Cumulative Impacts to Groundwater Quality*

Following completion of the Phase 2 TM #3, the Bunker Hill Regional Recycled Water Coalition prepared the Bunker Hill Regional Recycled Water Salinity Management Feasibility Study, which was completed in February 2025. The purpose of the Feasibility Study is to identify, screen, and evaluate multiple salinity management strategies to protect the beneficial uses of the BH-B GMZ while supporting continued and expanded use of recycled water. The Feasibility Study concluded that a regional recycled water desalter would ultimately be needed to maintain compliance with the WQO in the SBB. However, prior to initiating implementation of a regional desalter, the Feasibility Study recommended that the Coalition and the SNMP Workgroup complete several ongoing and near-term planning efforts that will enable them to refine the future groundwater quality analysis, the total TDS offset requirements, the timing of when the desalter would be needed, and the sizing of the desalter (Water Systems Consulting, Inc., 2025).

In early 2026, the SNMP Workgroup (which includes the Coalition members) initiated Phase 3 of the SNMSS, which will use updated hydrology and planning inputs to update and refine the future groundwater quality analysis. Following the completion of Phase 3, it is anticipated that the Coalition and the SNMP Workgroup, in collaboration with the Regional Board, will determine whether to move forward with preparation of a Subregional SNMP.

3.9.5 Water Quality Impacts on Supply Reliability

Imported water quality from the SWP is typically suitable for potable use following conventional treatment and for groundwater recharge. Even during drought periods when TDS can be elevated, the water quality does not constrain the use of SWP locally because it is well below the MCLs and groundwater quality is managed over a 20-year period, allowing for natural variations in water quality.

Groundwater quality is monitored, tracked, and addressed by implementing treatment or blending, as necessary. In addition to the groundwater plumes described above, there are other contaminants in the basin, including but not limited to nitrate and DBCP, which can require treatment. There are also emerging contaminants and new water quality regulations which could increase the level of required treatment, particularly per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

PFAS are manmade fluorinated organic compounds found in and used in the manufacturing of common items such as carpet, clothing, fabric, food packaging, nonstick cookware, and fire-retardant foams. PFAS are synthetically made to be resistant to both water and liquids, are not easily broken down and destroyed, and are believed to have adverse health effects. At the federal level, EPA finalized National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for certain PFAS compounds in April 2024, establishing enforceable MCLs of 4 parts per trillion (ppt) for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA also adopted MCLs for several additional PFAS compounds and a mixture-based hazard index in the 2024 rule; however, in May 2025, EPA announced its intent to retain the PFOA and PFOS MCLs while reconsidering or rescinding the remaining PFAS standards and extending compliance deadlines, with further rulemaking anticipated. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board has not yet adopted state-specific MCLs for PFAS but has established notification levels and response levels for multiple PFAS compounds, including PFOA, PFOS, and PFHxS, which trigger required actions when exceeded. California has identified PFAS drinking water standards as a highest regulatory priority and is in the process of adopting federal PFAS MCLs and evaluating additional California-specific regulatory approaches, including potential treatment-based standards.

Water agencies are responsible for providing treatment to ensure their potable water supply meets all applicable water quality regulations. When new drinking water rules are implemented, or when contaminant concentrations in wells increase unexpectedly, water suppliers must either blend affected wells with other sources to meet the MCLs or take the wells offline until treatment can be employed to meet the MCLs. It can take several years to fund, design and construct new treatment facilities so supply reliability can be impacted on a short term basis until corrective measures can be implemented. When this occurs, agencies typically shift to other water sources or rely on excess well capacity that is not affected.

Local surface water supply is generally of very high quality and is suitable for groundwater recharge and potable use following conventional treatment. TDS levels typically are typically consistent, averaging 178 mg/l. However, there are times when water quality is degraded by high storm flows and other conditions in the upper portion of the watershed, such as the 2024 Line Fire that burned nearly 44,000 acres of the Santa Ana Watershed. During these conditions, the water is often not suitable for treatment and potable use because the treatment processes are not designed to handle high turbidity and other constituents typically present in storm flows. During these periods, water agencies with treatment plants must stop diverting surface water and either use imported water at their treatment plants or shift to groundwater pumping to meet demands.

For recharge, the first flush of storms flows with the highest levels of debris and turbidity are typically allowed to flow by to limit maintenance needs, with recharge diversions beginning a few hours after the initial storm. Sediment buildup in the recharge basins is expected for stormwater capture and sediment removal is part of routine basin operation, so stormwater quality is generally not a concern for recharge.

3.10 Planned Water Supply Projects and Programs

The agencies in the Region have collaborated to manage the region's unique water supply, water quality, flood, and habitat challenges. These challenges are key considerations in the implementation of new water supply projects in the Region, as described in this section.

3.10.1 Recycled Water

Planned recycled water projects are described in Section 3.5.

3.10.2 Groundwater Recharge

One of the primary water supply strategies of the region is to recharge groundwater through spreading of imported water or through direct use of imported water which results in in-lieu recharge, managing floods and increasing stormwater recharge, and percolating recycled water. The region utilizes multiple spreading basins to recharge imported water and excess surface water, percolates effluent from multiple wastewater treatment facilities, and receives some recharge through percolation of stormwater. Potential new recharge projects under development are described in the following subsections and summarized in Table 3-16. The implementation timing for these projects has not yet been finalized by the Region. For the purposes of this Plan, it is assumed that one new project will be constructed in each 5-year period. The average long term yield of all of the projects is approximately 2,000 AFY so it is assumed that volume of new stormwater capture will be implemented every 5 years.

3.10.2.1 Santa Ana River Tributary Active Recharge Projects and Program for Expansion of Recharge Capacity (PERC) Projects

The Active Recharge Project is a collection of potential stormwater capture projects envisioned to help enhance capture and recharge of surface water into the SBB.

In 2015, a stormwater flow and capture analysis was performed to determine:

- The volume of surface water which has historically migrated out of the SBB.
- The volume of surface water that is generated internally within the SBB as the result of historical and on-going urbanization of the SBB.
- The quantity of stormwater that is generated by the major tributary creeks to the Santa Ana River.
- The location and preliminary (conceptual) designs of potential new stormwater capture facilities that could maximize the capture and recharge of surface water flows.
- Potential environmental constraints for each of the selected tributaries.
- Potential modifications to existing retention basins and spreading grounds to further increase surface water capture and recharge.
- The volume of potential additional recharge to the SBB and the effect to surface water volumes leaving the SBB that will occur as a result of implementation of an active recharge project (this remaining flow out of the SBB would be available for recharge in

the proposed Riverside North Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project; see Section 3.10.2.4).

The study included preparation of proposed conceptual designs for new and improved existing surface water capture and recharge facilities in areas of the tributary creeks having the greatest stormwater flows and the least number of environmental constraints.

A Partnership Agreement for joint Active Recharge Project development under the River HCP was entered into by SBVMWD and the Conservation District in January 2019 (2019 Agreement). This Agreement built upon the past history between the two agencies for cooperating and pooling resources for the regional betterment of the availability, quality and flexibility of groundwater supplies and management. SBVWCD sought conservation easements on 295 acres of Conservation District property for use as mitigation under the River HCP, which includes the Active Recharge Projects as Covered Activities. The 2019 Agreement established payment from SBVMWD to Conservation District for a total of $36,950,000 for these conservation easements, and provided that these funds would be used by the Conservation District in furtherance of water conservation efforts, land acquisitions, water quality or supply facilities development, such as implementation of a subset of the Active Recharge Projects in the Conservation District Service area, which were later renamed as the Program for Expansion of Recharge Capacity (PERC) projects. In addition, a PERC Policy Committee (Policy Committee) was established to review and advise the Conservation District on the development of the PERC projects. The Policy Committee includes the general managers and one Board appointed member of both the Conservation District and SBVMWD, or their designees, and one representative of the BTAC.

In late 2025, the Conservation District completed the Final Draft PERC Comprehensive Feasibility Study (PERC CFS), which consists of Volumes 1 through 4. The PERC CFS evaluated ten PERC project alternatives in the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed located at six recharge sites within the Waterman, Twin, Lynwood, Oak Creek, Plunge Creek, and Mill Creek watersheds, all of which would recharge local runoff into the Basin. Each site was evaluated for hydrology, grading design, operational potential, and environmental conditions. The updated long term yields from the PERC CFS are included in this Plan.

3.10.2.2 Santa Ana River Enhanced Recharge Project

The Enhanced Recharge Project is located on the Santa Ana River and has the capacity to divert up to 500 cubic feet per second (cfs) and up to approximately 80,000 AFY downstream of Seven Oaks Dam. The first phase of the project (upstream diversion and sedimentation facilities) was completed in 2019, the second phase of the project (enhanced recharge basins and facilities) was completed in 2024, and a future third phase will complete additional flexibility and redundancy improvements to optimize the diversion and delivery of diverted water for direct use and recharge.

3.10.2.3 Cactus Basin Recharge

San Bernardino Valley and the members of the Rialto Groundwater Council are working with SBCFCD to pursue recharge of imported SWP water into the existing Cactus Basins, which overlie the Rialto-Colton basin and are currently used for flood control only. The proposed project includes recharging imported water into Cactus Basins 3/3A and 5 and construction of the Cactus Basins Pipeline, approximately 2,200 feet from the Devil Canyon Azusa Pipeline to Cactus Basins. Recharge is planned to occur only during the dry season when the basins are not needed for flood control.

3.10.2.4 Riverside North Aquifer Storage and Recovery

The Riverside North Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project is a proposed storm water capture project located in the southern portion of the City of Colton and north of the City of Grand Terrace. The project consists of proposed in-channel and off-channel recharge. The proposed off-channel recharge facility location is along the west side of the Santa Ana River and proposes the construction of up to eight individual recharge basins encompassing approximately 25 acres. The in-channel recharge basin proposes construction of an inflatable dam across the Santa Ana River channel, which can be raised and lowered depending on the amount of water flowing in the river. This project is estimated to provide up to 6,000 acre-feet of new water per year. The in-channel and off-channel water captured will be recharged into the Riverside North sub basin and a portion of the retained water will be diverted to the Riverside Canal pipeline for direct use.

Proposed new recharge projects under development are described in the following subsections and summarized in Table 3-16.

Table 3-16: Potential Groundwater Recharge Projects

PROJECT NAME	BASIN	ESTIMATED YIELD (AFY)	WATER SOURCE RECHARGED
Cactus Basins	Rialto-Colton	3,000	SWP
Lynwood Basins	SBB	687	Stormwater
Mill Creek Basin Grading (Alternatives 1, 2, or 3)	SBB	2,248 - 3,751	Stormwater
Oak Creek Basins	SBB	1,020	Stormwater
Plunge Creek – Interim Alternative	SBB	1,790	Stormwater
Plunge Creek – Ultimate Alternative	SBB	3,656	Stormwater

PROJECT NAME	BASIN	ESTIMATED YIELD (AFY)	WATER SOURCE RECHARGED
Twin Creek (Small or Large Grading Alternatives)	SBB	480 – 1,900	Stormwater
Waterman Basin Grading	SBB	2,171	Stormwater
Devil Creek Basin	SBB	2,051	Stormwater
Cable Creek Basins	SBB	2,389	Stormwater
Cajon Creek	SBB	TBD	Stormwater
Cajon – Vulcan 1 Basins	SBB	579	Stormwater
Vulcan 2	SBB	782	Stormwater
Daley Canyon	SBB	TBD	Stormwater
Little Sand Creek	SBB	TBD	Stormwater
Enhanced Recharge in SAR Basins, Phases 1C	SBB	N/A	Stormwater
Lytle Creek Basin	SBB/Lytle	3,620	Stormwater
Lytle – Cajon Basin	SBB/Lytle	1,090	Stormwater
Riverside North Aquifer Storage & Recovery (Rubber Dam)	Riverside-Arlington	6,000	Stormwater
Oak Glen and Wilson Creek	Yucaipa	TBD	Stormwater
San Timoteo Creek	Yucaipa	TBD	Stormwater
Sand Creek	Yucaipa	TBD	Stormwater
Wildwood Creek	Yucaipa	TBD	Stormwater
Yucaipa Creek	Yucaipa	TBD	Stormwater
Zanja Creek	Yucaipa	TBD	Stormwater

4.0 Regional Water Use

This chapter provides a summary of the projected water demands for the Region through 2050, by agency and source. This chapter also describes the significant improvements in water use efficiency that have been achieved within the Region as well as planned water use efficiency programs.

IN THIS SECTION

- Total Regional Water Demand
- Demand by Source
- Water Use Efficiency

4.1 Total Regional Water Demand

As described in Part 1 Chapter 2, the most recent population projections for the Region show slower growth than projected in previous plans. Accordingly, the total demand projections in this Plan are slightly lower than the projections from 2020 due to slower growth and increased water use efficiency.

Figure 4-1 shows a comparison of the 2020 IRUWMP vs. 2025 RUWMP demand projections and Table 4-1 summarizes the 2025 demand projections for Participating Agencies for a normal year from 2030 to 2050. This includes potable, non-potable, and recycled water demands, but excludes demands for water going into groundwater recharge. For the three Participating Agencies which are partially outside of SBVMWD (WVWD, RHWC, and SMWC), their entire service area demand is represented.

Table 4-1: Regional Demand Projections, 2030 - 2050 (AFY)

AGENCY	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Colton[1]	9,445	9,703	9,882	10,060	10,239
Loma Linda	5,195	5,318	5,434	5,553	5,676
Redlands	27,503	28,508	29,268	30,028	30,786
Rialto	9,475	9,610	9,745	9,880	10,015
RHWC	5,269	5,216	5,245	5,275	5,305
SBMWD	38,925	40,044	41,233	42,421	43,610
SMWC	2,348	2,502	2,532	2,561	2,591
WVWD	21,907	23,071	23,903	24,783	24,783
Total, Participating Agencies	120,068	123,971	127,242	130,563	133,005

Note 1: Terrace Water Company demands are included in Colton's demands.

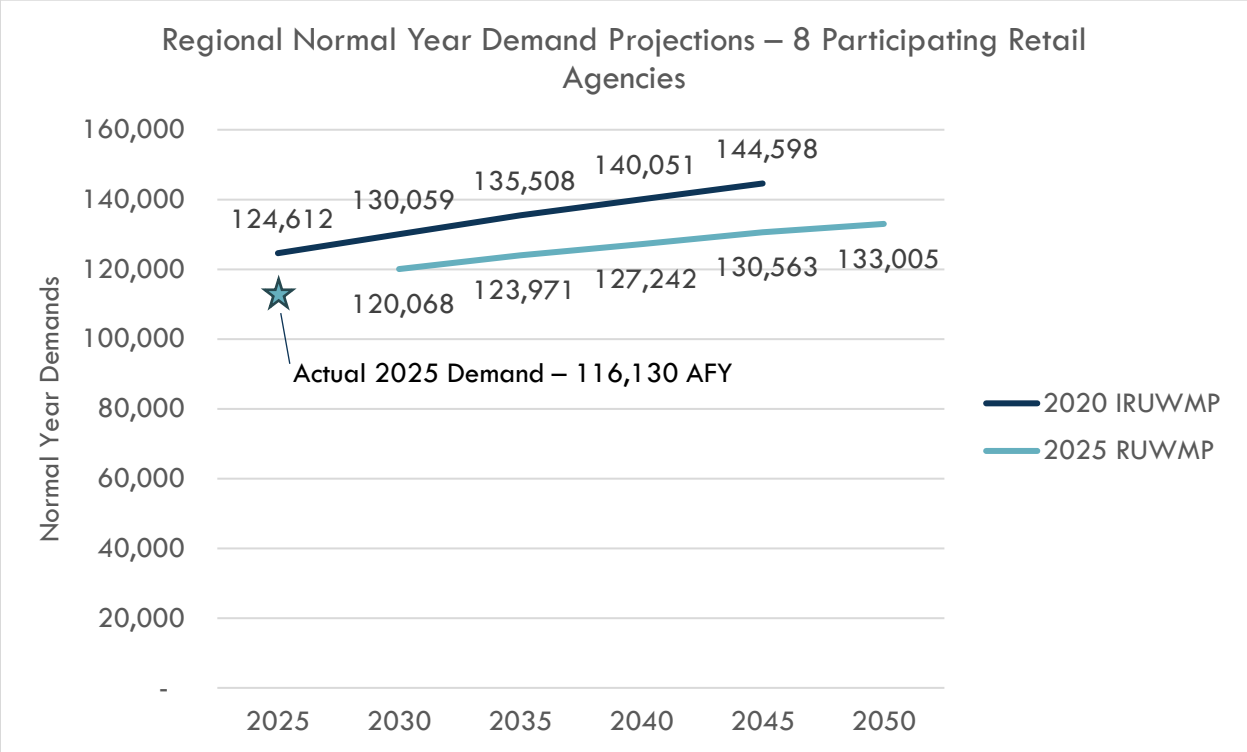


Figure 4-1: Comparison of 2020 and 2025 Demand Projections for Participating 2025 RUWMP Agencies

In addition to the Participating Agencies, this RUWMP incorporates data from other agencies within San Bernardino Valley that rely wholly or partially on the shared water resources analyzed in this Plan. While these agencies are not participants in this RUWMP, their water demands and associated supply needs are included to accurately evaluate regional water supply reliability through 2050.

For the urban water suppliers preparing separate 2025 UWMPs (EVWD, FWC, and YVWD), demand projections from their respective 2025 UWMPs were incorporated into this Plan. For agencies who use external supplies not evaluated in this Plan, only the portion of their demand that will be met by supplies in this Plan are included in the regional demand totals.

Fontana Water Company's demands within the region are set to their projected use of regional water resources (SWP water from SBVMWD, Lytle Creek surface water, Lytle groundwater [SBB], and Rialto-Colton groundwater), but exclude demands met by other external sources.

Similarly, YVWD's demands within the Region are based on the projected use of groundwater from SBB and Yucaipa Basin and SWP from SBVMWD only. Some of the supply projections shown in this RUWMP for YVWD differ from those shown in YVWD's 2025 UWMP. YVWD's 2025 UWMP shows all potentially available supplies and a supply surplus at the retailer level, whereas this RUWMP uses a different approach to the regional supply analysis that focuses on specific supplies that agencies intend to use to meet future demands and evaluates total supply surplus on a regional level. This RUWMP includes assumptions about future supply use for

YVWD to align with this regional methodology, but all retailers have the flexibility to modify their supply strategies to meet their demands.

SMWC total demands are included in their UWMP Chapter in Part 2, but for the regional demand analysis, only their projected use of Yucaipa Basin Groundwater is included.

RHWC's use of SBB groundwater is not included in the regional demands because the Riverside Entities' portion of the SBB supply is not evaluated in this Plan.

For the agencies who are not urban water suppliers and do not prepare UWMPs, their demands and associated supply needs were estimated and incorporated into this Plan based on direct input from the agency, records of prior water use, or assumed to be the same as projections from the 2020 IRUWMP.

Figure 4-2 shows demand projections for regional supplies for all regional agencies for a normal year from 2030 to 2050. This includes potable, non-potable, and recycled water demands, but excludes demands for water used for groundwater recharge. The total projected water demands of participating and non-participating agencies within SBVMWD's service area are expected to increase by approximately 17,000 AFY between 2030 and 2050.

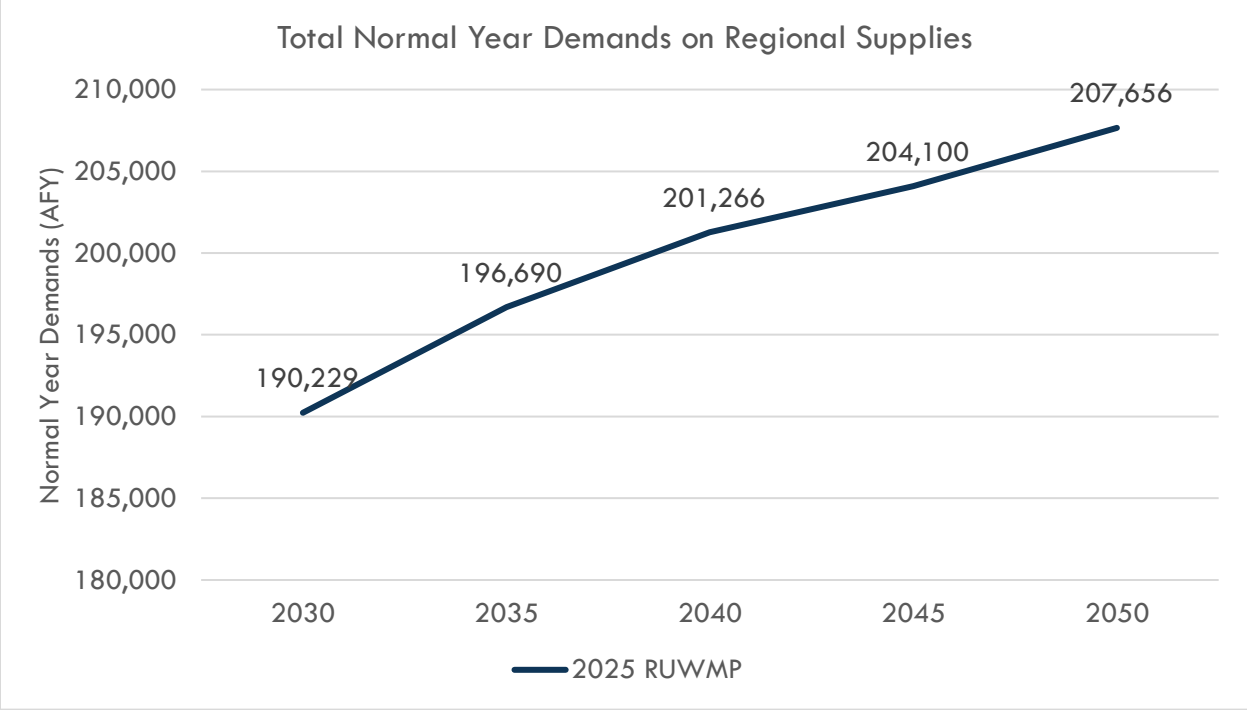


Figure 4-2: Regional Demand Projections for Regional Supplies in the RUWMP 15 Agencies plus Other/Private San Bernardino County Entities

4.2 Demands for Local Groundwater and Surface Water Supplies

This section summarizes the anticipated demand for each water source based on the planned use by each agency in the Region. For basins subject to the Western Judgement, demands are subtotaled by San Bernardino County Entities and compared to the pumping provisions in the Western Judgement specific to the San Bernardino County Entities. For agencies participating in this Plan, demand projections were developed for normal years, and then a breakdown of which supplies would be used to meet those demands was prepared, providing planned production from each supply source. For agencies not participating in this plan, projected production from each supply source was either based on information provided by that agency, or on 2020 IRUWMP projections.

4.2.1 San Bernardino Basin

As detailed in Part 1 Chapter 3, local groundwater sustainability under the Judgment is generally maintained by providing supplemental recharge whenever cumulative extractions exceed cumulative safe yield or when groundwater levels are lower than certain specific water level elevations in specified wells. In the SBB, any supplemental supply determined by the Watermaster as “New Conservation” (which can include recycled water or stormwater recharge) increases the safe yield and any “return flow” from sources outside of the safe yield calculation are credited against cumulative extractions for the purpose of determining the recharge obligation.

For the SBB, the Watermaster assumes a 36% return flow for extractions above safe yield and imported water use. In this Plan, the 36% return flow is not credited to supply in the SBB to be conservative and avoid potential double-counting. Although ongoing and future recycled water recharge and stormwater capture projects do add water to the SBB, they are also not credited as supplies in addition to the safe yield established by the Judgment, because they have not been determined to be “New Conservation” by the Watermaster.

Table 4-2: Planned Pumping and Diversions from San Bernardino Basin (AFY)

AGENCY	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
SBB Groundwater	**106,773**	**112,113**	**115,927**	**118,001**	**120,797**
Colton[1]	1,950	2,208	2,387	2,565	2,744
Loma Linda	5,195	5,318	5,434	5,553	5,676
Redlands	14,963	15,872	16,537	17,202	17,867
Rialto	5,917	6,052	6,187	4,722	4,857
SBMWD	37,581	38,700	39,889	41,077	42,266
WVWD	6,759	7,923	8,755	9,635	9,635
East Valley Water District	14,789	16,372	16,871	17,378	17,885
Fontana Water Company	6,390	6,390	6,390	6,390	6,390
Muscoy Mutual Water Co.	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Other/Private SB Pumpers	10,878	10,878	10,878	10,878	10,878
Yucaipa Valley Water District	750	800	1,000	1,000	1,000
SBB Surface Water	**21,665**	**21,767**	**21,799**	**21,831**	**21,864**
Redlands	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
Rialto	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
WVWD	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
Bear Valley Mutual Water Co.	1,557	1,557	1,557	1,557	1,557
East Valley Water District	948	1,050	1,082	1,114	1,147
Fontana Water Company	4,860	4,860	4,860	4,860	4,860
Total SBB Production, San Bernardino County Entities	**128,428**	**133,880**	**137,726**	**139,862**	**142,661**
RHWC (Riverside County Entity)	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800

Note 1: Terrace Water Company production is included in Colton's production.

SBB planned production and Judgment safe yield are compared in Table 4-3. RHWC is a Riverside County entity in the Judgment which has numerical rights to the SBB and pumps within them. Their production is captured in Table 4-2, but their production and rights are not included in the San Bernardino County Entities obligations in the Judgment, so they are not reflected in Table 4-2.

Table 4-3: SBB Supply and Demand Balance (AFY)

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY ENTITIES	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total Planned Pumping and Diversions	128,428	133,880	137,726	139,862	142,661
Adjusted Safe Yield with New Conservation[1]	172,745	172,745	172,745	172,745	172,745
Judgment-based Need for Imported Water Recharge	Not required	Not required	Not required	Not required	Not required
Judgment-based Surplus Supply	44,307	38,865	35,019	32,913	30,084

Note 1: Per the Western-San Bernardino Judgment, 36% of direct deliveries and extractions over safe yield are credit as a return flow that increase SBB production rights. That is not reflected in this analysis to be conservative.

Despite not being obligated to recharge the SBB under the terms of the Judgment, the region is proactively investing in projects to recharge the SBB to protect the sustainability of the Basin. Table 4-4 and Figure 4-3 shows existing and proposed projects which would supplement storage in the SBB. The recycled water and stormwater capture projects have not been evaluated by the Watermaster to determine whether they are “New Conservation” under the Judgment. While these projects do increase recharge into the SBB, at the time of the Judgment was made most of the area was on septic systems and more of the area was undeveloped, so a portion of the water recharged due to current stormwater capture and recycled water projects may have already been included in the original safe yield number. Therefore, they are excluded from the supply totals in this Plan to avoid double counting supplies. Table 4-4 also includes recycled water projects which offset the use of potable supplies in the SBB.

Table 4-4: Existing and Proposed SBB Supply Improvement Projects (AFY)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Existing SBB Local Supply Projects	**16,421**	**16,690**	**16,944**	**17,202**	**17,465**
SNRC Recharge at Weaver Basins	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Redlands WRF Recharge (disposal)[4]	4,037	4,210	4,368	4,532	4,702
Redlands Recycled Water Direct Use	2,040	2,136	2,232	2,326	2,419
SBMWD TTS Phase 1 (1.2 MGD)[1]	1,344	1,344	1,344	1,344	1,344
Potential SBB Local Supply Projects	**6,256**	**8,256**	**10,256**	**12,256**	**18,736**
SBWRP TTS Phase 2 (3.8 MGD)[1]	4,256	4,256	4,256	4,256	4,256
SBWRP TTS Phase 3 (4.0 MGD)					4,480
Stormwater Capture Projects	2,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000
Potential SBB Imported Supply Projects	**16,000**	**16,000**	**27,200**	**27,200**	**27,200**
Imported Water Recharge[2]	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Sites Reservoir – Long-term Average[3]			11,200	11,200	11,200
Total Existing and Potential SBB Supply Projects	**38,677**	**40,946**	**54,400**	**56,658**	**63,401**

Notes: [1]Tertiary Treatment System Phase 1 (1.2 MGD) is active and produces recycled water for onsite use only and does not include recycled water recharge. Phase 2 is the first phase with recharge. Phase 3 is anticipated by 2050.

[2]16,000 AFY is the current average annual voluntary imported water recharge into the SBB from 2000-2025.

[3]Latest CalSIM3 model predicts 11,200 AFY long-term average yield to SBVMWD from Sites Reservoir. Most of this supply would go toward the SBB in the form of direct recharge or in-lieu recharge from decreased pumping.

[4]Bunker Hill Salinity Management Feasibility Study (Water Systems Consulting, Inc., 2025).

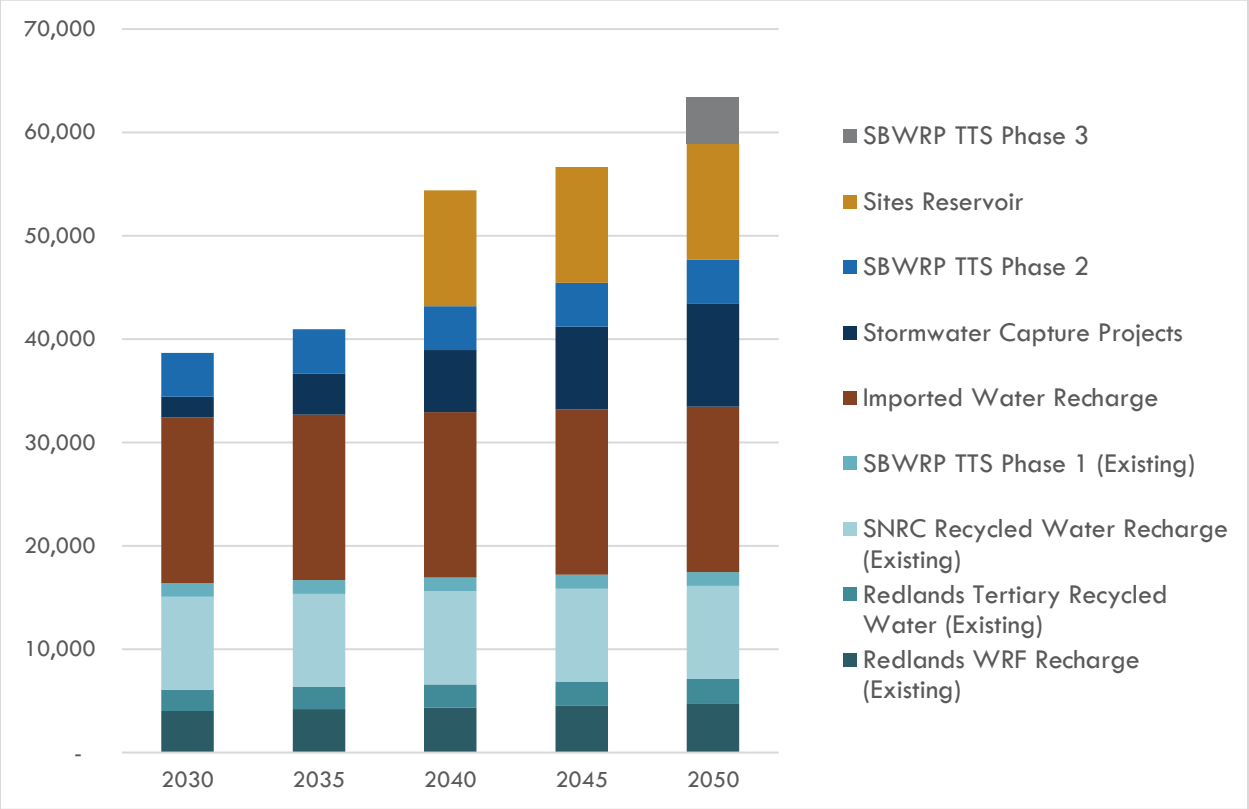


Figure 4-3: Existing and Proposed SBB Supply Improvement Projects (AFY)

4.2.2 Rialto-Colton Basin

Planned normal year production from the Rialto-Colton Basin is summarized in Table 4-5. Due to low groundwater levels, pumping within the Rialto Basin Decree boundary is assumed to remain at a 50% curtailment throughout the planning period for this Plan (see Section 3.2). Colton has two wells outside of the Decree boundary, and Other/Private wells are outside the scope of the Decree.

Table 4-5: Planned Pumping from Rialto-Colton (AFY)

AGENCY	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Colton	3,395	3,395	3,395	3,395	3,395
Rialto[2]	1,343	1,343	1,343	2,943	2,943
WVWD	3,307	3,307	3,307	3,307	3,307
Fontana Water Company[2]	4,750	4,750	4,750	3,150	3,150
Other/Private SB Pumpers	70	70	70	70	70
Total Rialto-Colton Basin Production, San Bernardino County Entities	**12,865**	**12,865**	**12,865**	**12,865**	**12,865**

Notes: [1]San Bernardino County entities base period production (1959-1963) was 8,235 AFY. Even when production exceeds base period production, recharge is not required as long as the three index wells water level is above 822 ft.

[2]After 2040, a 1,600 AFY lease of Rialto Basin production rights from Rialto to FWC will end so a like amount of production is assumed to shift from FWC back to Rialto.

There is no current obligation to recharge the Rialto-Colton Basin under the Western Judgment, because the mean water level of three index wells is above 822.04 ft (see Section 3.2). However, to restore water levels in the Rialto Basin Decree area, the following recharge efforts are planned:

- Up to 2,500 AFY via in-lieu recharge by FWC through the Summit WTP

  In accordance with the Settlement Agreement described in Section 3.2.3, this in-lieu recharge approach is part of the FWC's obligation to deliver 61,000 AF of replenishment water to recharge the Rialto Basin. Per the intent of the agreement, the replenishment water must be from an imported water source "outside" of San Bernardino Valley's Table A allocation, unless San Bernardino Valley declares a portion of its Table A surplus.

- 3,000 AFY long-term average recharge through SWP spreading at Cactus Basins.

In addition to the recharge required by the Settlement Agreement, members of the Rialto Groundwater Council can voluntarily purchase SWP from SBVMWD's Table A supply to recharge the Rialto-Colton Basin, once the Cactus Basin Recharge project is implemented.

4.2.3 Riverside North Basin

Planned normal year production from the Riverside North Basin is summarized in Table 4-6. There is no current obligation to recharge the Riverside North Basin under the Western Judgment, because the mean water level of three index wells is above 822.04 ft (see Section 3.2). There are currently no recharge efforts planned, however two possible recharge methods have been proposed: the Riverside North Aquifer Storage and Recovery (Rubber Dam) project (discussed in Section 3.10.2.4) and imported water spreading at turnout WR-23.

Table 4-6: Planned Pumping from Riverside North Basin (AFY)

AGENCY	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Colton	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100
Rialto	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
WVWD	1,041	1,041	1,041	1,041	1,041
Other/Private SB Pumpers	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520
RIX Over-extractions[2]	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
Total Riverside North Basin Production, San Bernardino County Entities	**10,561**	**10,561**	**10,561**	**10,561**	**10,561**
RHWC[3]	**3,219**	**3,166**	**3,195**	**3,225**	**3,255**

Notes: [1]San Bernardino County entities base period production (1959-1963) was 9,609 AFY. Even when production exceeds base period production, recharge is not required as long as the three index wells water level is above 822 ft.

[2]RIX Over-extractions are groundwater extractions by RIX treated with UV disinfection and discharged to the Santa Ana River in excess of groundwater infiltrations from the RIX plant in order to maintain hydraulic control. The estimate of 2,700 AFY is from the year 2040 estimate from the SBMWD SBWRP 2020 Facilities Master Plan.

[3]RHWC is a Riverside County entity in the Judgment which has numerical rights to the SBB and pumps within them.

4.2.4 Yucaipa Basin

Planned normal year production from the Yucaipa Basin is summarized in Table 4-7. The Yucaipa Basin is managed by a Groundwater Sustainability Plan which established the sustainable yield at 10,980 AFY. Planned production is below the safe yield, so recharge is not required. However, YVWD and Western Heights Water Company are planning voluntary recharge projects, which are estimated to recharge 5,500 AFY long-term average into the Yucaipa Basin.

Table 4-7: Planned Pumping from Yucaipa Basin (AFY)

AGENCY	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
South Mesa Water Company	1,878	2,002	2,025	2,049	2,073
Yucaipa Valley Water District	3,045	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000
Western Heights Water Company	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
South Mountain Water Company	540	540	540	540	540
Total	**7,663**	**8,242**	**8,765**	**9,289**	**9,813**
Yucaipa Basin GSP Safe Yield	10,980	10,980	10,980	10,980	10,980
Supply Surplus	**3,317**	**2,738**	**2,215**	**1,691**	**1,167**

4.3 Demands for Imported Water

In the Region, imported water is used for direct deliveries to several retail water producers, direct delivery to Bear Valley Mutual Water Company in-lieu of releases from Big Bear Lake, and groundwater recharge.

4.3.1 Direct Deliveries

Several retail water producers have water treatment plants to treat imported water. The following agencies are planning to continue taking direct delivery of imported water in the future: EVWD, Redlands, WVWD, YVWD, FWC, CLAWA, and Marygold Mutual Water Company (via WVWD).

4.3.2 In-Lieu Deliveries

Bear Valley Mutual Water Company constructed the original Bear Valley Dam in 1884 to create Big Bear Lake as a storage reservoir for their customers, downstream farmers. In 1964, the residents of Big Bear Lake formed the Big Bear Municipal Water District (Big Bear Municipal) in an effort to eliminate Lake releases to Bear Valley Mutual so that the lake level would remain high for recreational use and tourism. After more than a decade of litigation, a Judgment was executed in 1977 which reduced the amount of Lake releases to Bear Valley Mutual. Under the terms of the 1977 Judgment, Big Bear Municipal purchased from Bear Valley Mutual the lake bottom, Bear Valley Dam, and the right to utilize and manage the surface of Big Bear Lake for recreation and wildlife. In return, deliveries to Bear Valley Mutual were capped at a total of 65,000 AF in any ten-year period. These deliveries can be made in the form of Lake releases or can be provided from other sources “in-lieu” of Lake releases (in-lieu deliveries). In-lieu deliveries to Bear Valley Mutual are preferable to Big Bear Municipal since they do not result in water being removed from the lake.

In 1996, Big Bear Municipal Water District entered into a water purchase agreement with San Bernardino Valley that reduces the amount of water Big Bear Municipal must release from Big Bear Lake. For an annual payment to San Bernardino Valley, San Bernardino Valley provides SWP water for the downstream water needs that would have historically been met by lake releases whenever the Lake is at specified levels. San Bernardino Valley may also provide water from other sources when the SWP supply is limited. This historic agreement helped Big Bear Municipal achieve its mission of Lake level stabilization for recreation while providing Bear Valley Mutual with the water it needs for its customers. Under the terms of the Agreement, Bear Valley Mutual may request any amount of delivery for a given year, provided that the total of all their requested deliveries do not exceed 65,000 AF in any ten-year period. Bear Valley Mutual typically limits its request to no more than the ten-year average, or 6,500 AFY. SBVMWD may also provide water from other sources, such as groundwater in storage, when the SWP supply is limited.

4.3.3 Groundwater Recharge

One of the primary water management strategies in the Region is to store imported water when it is available so that it can be used during drought periods. Any unused San Bernardino Valley SWP water is available to be purchased by retail agencies and other customers to be stored in the regional groundwater basins for later pumping.

4.3.4 Total Imported Water Demands

Requests for delivery of supplemental imported water in the SBVMWD service area are subject to approval as set forth in SBVMWD Resolution 888. Table 4-8 summarizes projected normal year direct and in-lieu demands for imported water during the period of this Plan. Planned deliveries may be higher or lower depending on SWP Table A allocation and available carryover water. Projected uses of imported water for groundwater recharge is discussed further in Section 5.1.1.2.

Table 4-8: Normal Year Imported Water Direct Deliveries (AFY)

AGENCY	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Redlands	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
CLAWA	60	60	60	60	60
WVWD	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
BVMWC	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
EVWD	3,223	3,568	3,677	3,788	3,898
FWC	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Marygold MWC	320	320	320	320	320
YVWD	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total	27,303	27,648	27,757	27,868	27,978

4.4 Demands for Recycled Water

Some water agencies in the Region are currently using recycled water to meet non-potable demands and for groundwater recharge. Additional recycled water production and use is planned in the future. Table 4-9 summarizes the anticipated future uses of recycled water and additional details are included in each agency's respective chapter in Part 2.

Table 4-9: Recycled Water Use Projections (AFY)

AGENCY[1]	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Direct Use (Non-Potable)	**3,399**	**3,495**	**3,591**	**3,685**	**3,778**
Redlands	2,040	2,136	2,232	2,326	2,419
Rialto	15	15	15	15	15
SBMWD	1,344	1,344	1,344	1,344	1,344
Groundwater Recharge (all in SBB)	**17,293**	**17,466**	**17,624**	**17,788**	**22,438**
Redlands[2]	4,037	4,210	4,368	4,532	4,702
SBMWD	4,256	4,256	4,256	4,256	8,736
EVWD	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000

Notes: [1] While YVWD and FWC are included in other supply tables that are shared supplies with participating agencies, they are excluded from this table because their direct non-potable recycled water use is independent of participating agencies.

[2]Bunker Hill Salinity Management Feasibility Study (Water Systems Consulting, Inc., 2025).

4.5 Water Use Efficiency

The Region has invested in expanding and optimizing local water resources to improve long term water supply reliability for its residents. At the same time, the Region continues to advance water use efficiency and conservation programs that have meaningfully reduced per-capita demand and strengthened long-term supply reliability. These conservation efforts are a core component of the Region's resource management strategy and help maximize the value of available supplies.

Since 2005, there have been several regulatory changes related to conservation including new standards for plumbing fixtures, a new landscape ordinance, a state universal retrofit ordinance, metering and billing requirements, new Green Building standards, demand reduction goals and more.

4.5.1 Reducing Per Capita Water Use

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7) required a 20-percent reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020 (20 by 2020). The bill required each urban retail water supplier to determine their baseline per capita water use (gallons per capita per day

or gpcd), develop an urban water use target for year 2020 and set a 2015 interim urban water use target. Each of the agencies participating in this Plan have met their 2020 targets, as shown in Figure 4-4 and some have continued to reduce their per capita water demand beyond the 2020 target. These significant reductions in per capita water use essentially expand the water supply for the Region by reducing use of local groundwater supplies.

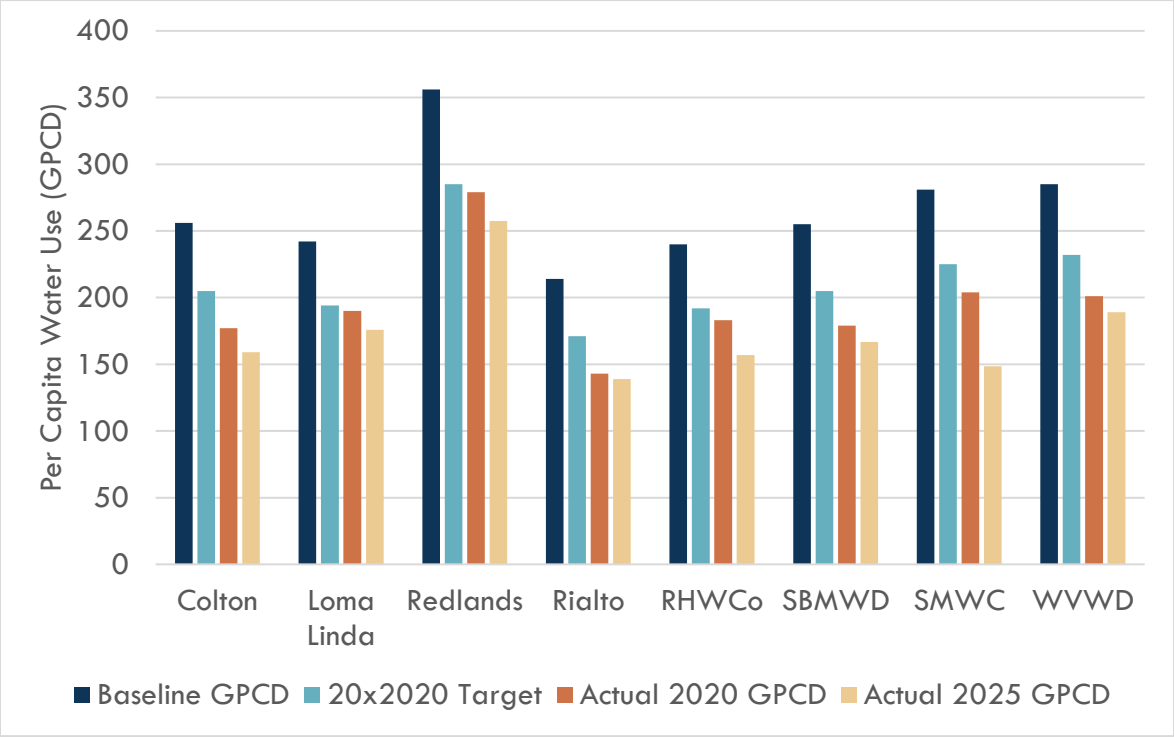


Figure 4-4: 20x2020 Compliance

4.5.2 New Water Conservation Legislation

Going forward, Participating Agencies that are retail suppliers are continuing to align with new water use efficiency standards from the CWOL Regulation, which 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 calculate and comply with its specific Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO), with efficiency standards becoming increasingly stringent through 2040. DWR and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) have developed a reporting framework for calculating the UWUO and compliance annually. The UWUO is composed of several standards to create one comprehensive objective, as shown in Figure 4-5 and described further below. Additionally, each urban retail water supplier must submit an Annual Water Use Report (AWUR) starting January 1, 2024 to document progress toward complying with the UWUO regulations. The

required calculations and reporting associated with the CWOL Regulations are complex and extensive and are therefore not required to be included in the UWMP.



Figure 4-5. Urban Water Use Objectives Regulation Overview

Indoor Residential

The indoor residential water use standard was set as part of Senate Bill (SB) 1157, which adopts recommendations made by DWR and the State Water Board to reduce indoor water use targets from 55 gpcd to 47 gpcd by 2025 and 42 gpcd by 2030.

Outdoor Residential

Outdoor residential use is expected to be based on the amount of irrigable area and an increasingly stringent landscape efficiency factor with compliance progress measured annually through 2035, when the efficiency factor is proposed to remain constant. The SWRCB assists agencies in calculating outdoor residential use budgets by providing aerial imagery that delineates irrigable irrigated, irrigable but not irrigated, and non-irrigable areas. This data has been provided to suppliers and is expected to be updated in five-year cycles.

Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Landscape

Commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) standards will be based on total gallons used and will require implementation of dedicated irrigation meters or in-lieu technologies, and other performance measures for conservation. Additionally, CII customer accounts will need to be classified into specific and general categories for reporting and compliance over the course of several years yet to be determined by the State.

4.5.2.1 Water Loss

The water loss component of the UWUO is a standalone component that must be met on its own beginning in 2028, as described in this section.

Distribution system water losses are the physical potable water losses from the water system, calculated as the difference between water produced and the amount of water billed to customers plus other authorized uses of water. Sources of water loss include:

- Leaks from water lines – Leakage from water pipes is a common occurrence in water systems. A significant number of leaks remain undetected over long periods of time as

they are very small; however, these small leaks contribute to the overall water loss. Aging pipes typically have more leaks.
- Water used for flushing and fire hydrant operations.
- Unauthorized uses or theft of water.
- Customer Meter Inaccuracies – Customer meters can under-represent actual consumption in the water system

In accordance with DWR requirements, the individual retail agencies have quantified their water losses, using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Audit process, in their respective UWMPs. Water lost through leaks represents a loss of revenue for the retail agencies and increases the amount of groundwater or surface water that must be produced. Because the region relies so heavily on groundwater, this water is not permanently lost; it eventually contributes to recharge of the local groundwater basin.

CWC Section 10608.34 required the State Water 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 Water 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 Water Board water loss performance standard. Each supplier's 2025 UWMP includes a discussion water loss performance and actions that are being taken to reduce water loss.

4.5.3 Regional Demand Management Measures

San Bernardino Valley has consistently invested in water conservation efforts since its Water Conservation Master Plan was first adopted in 2007. The demand reduction measures in the Master Plan were incorporated into the 2010 RUWMP, 2015 RUWMP, and 2020 IRUWMP updates and are making a measurable impact on demand reduction.

In 2021, SBVMWD developed an enhanced Demand Management Program that will use demand management measures (DMMs) as the basis for funding and assessing the performance of water conservation measures, programs, and incentives within the Region. This data-oriented and performance-based approach will allow SBVMWD to fund a wide range of water conservation measures, programs and incentives proposed by retail suppliers that will have a greater impact on reducing the total amount of water use.

The overarching goal is consistent demand management into the future. The proposed program includes both demand-side and supply-side conservation and is cost effective through economies of scale and leveraging grant funding for the service area. The program focuses on enhancing the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of retail agencies to deliver on urban water conservation and utilize broad-based partnerships and public engagement to help the retail agencies meet their upcoming water use objectives.

Demand Management Measures being implemented by individual retail agencies are described in their respective UWMPs.

5.0 Comparison of Regional Supplies and Demands

This chapter compares the total supplies and demands in the Region under various hydrologic scenarios, including an average (or "normal") year, single dry year, 5-year drought. Wet year impacts and water quality impacts are also discussed. The analysis concludes that the Region has sufficient supplies to meet demands through 2050 in all analyzed hydrologic scenarios.

IN THIS SECTION

- Regional Supply and Demand Balance
- Imported Water Recharge
- Dry and 5-Dry Year Balances

The UWMP Act requires urban water suppliers to assess water supply reliability by comparing total projected water use with the projected water supply over the next twenty years or beyond in 5-year increments. The UWMP Act also requires an assessment for a single-dry year and 5-year drought.

5.1 Water Supply Reliability

Chapter 3 provided information about regional water supplies and Chapter 4 provided information on total projected demands during a normal year. This section compares the total supplies and demands in the Region under the different hydrologic conditions listed above. A discussion of the supplies and demands for each participating retail agency are described in their respective chapters in Part 2, or the respective UWMPs of non-participating agencies.

5.1.1 Imported Water Supply Reliability

Imported water supply reliability is discussed in detail in Section 3.1. According to the 2025 Delivery Capability Report, SBVMWD expects its Table A allocation to vary depending on the type of year, and generally be reduced in the future. For single dry years, SBVMWD anticipates taking delivery of 10,000 AFY of carryover water stored from previous years to supplement Table A deliveries. During 5-year droughts, it is assumed that carryover water will not be available. SBVMWD prioritizes direct deliveries to surface water treatment plants when supplies are limited and coordinates with the requesting agencies to allocate available supplies if full delivery requests cannot be met. For purposes of this Plan, an example of direct delivery curtailments are given during dry years, however this Plan does not prescribe how supplies will actually be distributed when all delivery requests cannot be met. As described in Section 3.1, SBVMWD has invested in Sites Reservoir, which is anticipated to provide deliveries by 2040 and will supplement water supplies during single dry and multiple dry years.

Table 5-1: San Bernardino Valley Anticipated Imported Water Supplies (AFY)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Normal Year (1922-2021)					
% Table A Available (Table 3-3)	51%	49%	46%	43%	41%
Anticipated Deliveries (Table 3-3)	52,668	49,932	47,196	44,460	41,724
Carryover from Previous Table A (Section 5.1.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Storage from Sites Reservoir (Section 3.1.4)	-	-	11,200	11,200	11,200
Total Normal Year Supply	**52,668**	**49,932**	**58,396**	**55,660**	**52,924**

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Single Dry Year (2014, 2021, 2022)					
% Table A Available (Table 3-4)	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Anticipated Deliveries (Table 3-4)	5,130	5,130	5,130	5,130	5,130
Carryover from Previous Table A (Section 5.1.1)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Storage from Sites Reservoir (Section 3.1.3)	-	-	11,200	11,200	11,200
Total Single Dry Year Supply	**15,130**	**15,130**	**26,330**	**26,330**	**26,330**
5 Consecutive Dry Years (Table 3-4)					
% Table A Available (Table 3-4)	15%	15%	14%	14%	14%
	15,105	14,820	14,535	14,250	13,965
Carryover from Previous Table A (Section 5.1.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Storage from Sites Reservoir (Section 3.1.3)	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total 5 Dry Year Supply	**15,105**	**14,820**	**24,535**	**24,250**	**23,965**
Wet Year (Table 3-4)					
% Table A Available (Table 3-4)	84%	83%	83%	82%	82%
Anticipated Deliveries (Table 3-4)	86,184	85,158	85,158	84,132	84,132
Carryover from Previous Table A (Section 5.1.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Storage from Sites Reservoir (Section 3.1.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Wet Year Supply	**86,184**	**85,158**	**85,158**	**84,132**	**85,132**

5.1.1.1 Dry Year Direct Delivery Reductions

Direct delivery imported water demands are met by normal year Table A allocations. In both single dry and consecutive dry years, approximately 15,000 AFY of imported water is available (excluding Sites Reservoir), as shown in Table 5-1. The numbers differ slightly; single dry years have lower Table A allocations but have carryover water available, and multiple dry years have higher Table A allocations and are assumed to have no carryover water available. Normal year direct delivery demands are projected to be 27,648 AFY in 2035 (see Section 4.3.1). Direct deliveries would need to be reduced from normal year levels in response to lower imported water availability until Sites Reservoir is online in 2040. Table 5-2 provides an example of how direct deliveries could be reduced in dry years to align with available supply. However, this Plan does not prescribe how supplies will be distributed when all delivery requests cannot be met (actual deliveries would be determined by SBVMWD in collaboration with the retailers requesting direct delivery in a given year). These example reductions were applied in each participating agency's UWMP dry year water supply reliability analysis.

BVMWC typically receives 6,500 AFY of imported water in-lieu of receiving Big Bear Lake releases (see Section 4.3.2). SBVMWD can deliver SBB groundwater to BVMWC instead of imported water if imported water supplies are not available. In 2022, which was a very dry year with 5% Table A allocation, BVMWC took 1,750 AFY of imported water and 6,500 AFY of SBB groundwater. There may be operational requirements that prevent Bear Valley Mutual from taking any less imported water, so 1,750 AFY was considered the minimum quantity of imported water that could be given to BVMWC, with the balance of its in-lieu demand met by SBB groundwater. The remaining agencies would distribute the remaining imported water proportionally to normal year supplies, each receiving approximately 40% less than normal year deliveries.

Starting in 2040, Sites Reservoir would provide supplemental imported water supplies in dry years that would avoid the need for a reduction in direct deliveries to any agency except for BVMWC, which would have varying reductions of up to 4,000 AFY through 2050 that would be made up with in-lieu SBB groundwater.

Table 5-2: Example Reductions in Imported Water Direct Deliveries (AFY)

AGENCY	2035 NORMAL YEAR DELIVERY	2035 DRY YEAR DELIVERY
Redlands	1,000	600
CLAWA	60	36
WVWD	7,000	4,200
BVMWC	6,500	1,750

AGENCY	2035 NORMAL YEAR DELIVERY	2035 DRY YEAR DELIVERY
EVWD	3,568	2,141
Marygold MWC	320	192
FWC	320	1,920
YVWD	6,000	3,600
Total Demand	**27,648**	**14,439**
2035 Single Dry Year Imported Water Available		**15,130**
2035 Five Consecutive Dry Year Imported Water Available		**14,820**

5.1.1.2 Imported Water Recharge

While recharge is not currently required under the Western Judgment or under the Yucaipa GSP for any groundwater basin in this Plan, the regional water agencies remain committed to proactively recharging groundwater basins with imported water, when available in excess of direct delivery demands. Table 5-3 shows the proposed voluntary recharge amounts for each basin over a long-term average, totaling 22,500 AFY. Recharge typically does not occur in dry years since Table A supplies are prioritized for direct deliveries, therefore during wet years, more recharge must occur to achieve the desired long-term average.

Table 5-3: Proposed Long-term Average Imported Water Recharge (AFY)

BASIN	QUANTITY	NOTES
San Bernardino Basin	16,000 AFY	2000-2025 average imported water recharge
Rialto-Colton Basin	3,000 AFY	Cactus basin spreading
Yucaipa Basin	3,000 AFY	YVWD purchases, 2021-2025 average
Yucaipa Basin	500 AFY	WHWC ASR well

BASIN	QUANTITY	NOTES
Total	22,500 AFY	Long-term average

[1]FWC in-lieu Rialto-Colton Basin recharge through the Summit WTP is excluded because it generally does not use Table A supplies.

Table 5-4 the amount of imported water available for recharge in normal years and wet years. During wet years, agencies may also take more imported water as direct deliveries above their normal year amounts, which would have an in-lieu recharge effect as they use less groundwater.

Table 5-4: Imported Water Recharge and Available Supply in Different Year Types (AFY)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Normal Year / Long-Term Average					
Available Imported Water Supplies	52,668	49,932	58,396	55,660	52,924
Direct Delivery Demands	27,303	27,648	27,757	27,868	27,978
Available for Recharge	25,365	22,284	30,639	27,792	24,946
Wet Year					
Available Imported Water Supplies	86,184	85,158	85,158	84,132	84,132
Direct Delivery Demands	27,303	27,648	27,757	27,868	27,978
Available for Recharge	58,881	57,510	57,401	56,264	56,154

The Region has enough imported water supplies to meet direct delivery demands and the 22,500 AFY of proposed recharge. Starting in 2040, due to falling Table A allocations with climate change, long-term average Table A allocations alone would not provide enough for normal year direct deliveries and 22,500 AFY of recharge. However, with Sites Reservoir yielding deliveries starting in 2040, the region would be able to meet normal year direct deliveries and 22,500 AFY of recharge, as shown in years 2040-2050 in Table 5-4. Without Sites Reservoir, the region would be more susceptible to reduced long-term average recharge and reductions in direct deliveries in dry years, resulting in increased reliance on groundwater. Additional local stormwater capture projects could be considered to achieve the desired groundwater recharge (see Section 3.10.2).

5.1.2 Local Water Supply Reliability

During multi-year and single-year droughts, total SWP supplies and local surface water supplies are reduced so the Region is more reliant upon groundwater.

Although local and imported surface water supplies are highly dependent on local and statewide hydrology, the Region benefits from more than 5.6 million acre-feet of available groundwater storage capacity in the San Bernardino Basin,1.7 million acre-feet of available groundwater storage in the Rialto-Colton Basin, and 2.8 million acre-feet of available groundwater storage in the Yucaipa Basin (Geoscience, 2020). The San Bernardino Basin and Yucaipa Basin can be recharged with imported water and are used to store water when supplies are available and then pumped in dry years. The Rialto Basin will also soon be able to be recharged with imported water. By maximizing deliveries of SWP water in wet years when those supplies are available and supplementing that with other local supplies like stormwater capture and recycled water, the Region expects to accrue sufficient storage to enable a high level of water supply reliability, even during extended droughts.

Annual change in storage evaluations prepared by San Bernardino Valley show that the SBB experiences significant increases in storage during wet years such as 2005, 2011, 2019, and 2023, as shown in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5: SBB Storage Increase in Wet Years

YEAR	INCREASE IN GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE (AF)
2005	223,000
2011	159,000
2019	161,000
2023	223,000

In addition to existing recharge programs, SBVMWD, SBVWCD, Western, SBMWD and RPU are currently developing Projects for Enhanced Recharge Capacity (PERC) and additional Active Recharge Projects (see Section 3.10.2). The list of projects has not been prioritized or scheduled for construction, but for purposes of this Plan, it is assumed that one recharge project will come online every five years starting in 2030, with an average long-term yield of 2,000 AFY per project.

Storing local surface water and imported SWP water in the local groundwater basins in wet years for later use during dry periods will continue to be one of the foundational water management strategies in the Region. As a result of this strategy and the demonstrated success, the available supply from the local groundwater basins in this analysis is not reduced in dry and multiple dry years.

5.2 Summary of Regional Supplies and Demands

5.2.1 Normal Year

In a normal year, SWP and local surface water supplies are used at retail agency treatment plants and any unused SWP supply is available to be recharged. Some non-potable demands in the region are met with recycled water and additional recycled water is recharged into the SBB. The remaining demands are met from local groundwater sources.

Table 5-6 and Figure 5-1 provide a comparison of regional water supplies and demands for a normal year and demonstrate that adequate regional supplies are anticipated for years 2030 to 2050 under normal/average conditions. In a normal year across all of the supplies available in the region, there is a surplus of supply, which results in accumulated storage in local groundwater basins for use in dry years.

Table 5-6: Normal Year Regional Supply and Demand Balance

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
San Bernardino Basin					
Surface Water Production	21,665	21,767	21,799	21,831	21,864
Groundwater Production[1]	106,773	112,113	115,927	118,001	120,797
Total Production	128,438	133,880	137,726	139,832	142,661
Safe Yield with New Conservation	172,745	172,745	172,745	172,745	172,745
San Bernardino Basin Balance	**44,307**	**38,865**	**35,019**	**32,913**	**30,084**
Rialto-Colton Basin					
Groundwater Production	12,865	12,865	12,865	12,865	12,865
Baseline Period Pumping	8,235	8,235	8,235	8,235	8,235
Rialto-Colton Basin Balance[2]	**(4,630)**	**(4,630)**	**(4,630)**	**(4,630)**	**(4,630)**
Riverside North Basin					
Groundwater Production	10,561	10,561	10,561	10,561	10,561
Baseline Period Pumping	9,609	9,609	9,609	9,609	9,609
Riverside North Basin Balance[1,2]	**(952)**	**(952)**	**(952)**	**(952)**	**(952)**
Yucaipa Basin					
Groundwater Production	7,663	8,242	8,765	9,289	9,813
Safe Yield	10,980	10,980	10,980	10,980	10,980
Yucaipa Basin Balance	**3,317**	**2,738**	**2,215**	**1,691**	**1,167**
Imported Water					
Direct Deliveries	27,303	27,648	27,757	27,868	27,978

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Imported Water Available[3]	52,668	49,932	58,396	55,660	52,924
Imported Water Balance[4]	**25,365**	**22,284**	**30,639**	**27,792**	**24,946**
Recycled Water Direct Use[5]					
Recycled Water Demands	3,399	3,495	3,591	3,685	3,778
Recycled Water Supplies	3,399	3,495	3,591	3,685	3,778
Total Demands	190,229	196,690	201,266	204,100	207,656
Total Supplies	257,636	254,996	263,556	260,914	258,271
Total Supply Balance	**67,407**	**58,306**	**62,290**	**56,814**	**50,615**

Notes: [1]Excludes RHWC demands on each supply source and its rights to produce from those basins.

[2]Rialto-Colton and Riverside North Basins are not under recharge obligations because the three key index wells are above 822 ft. If projected pumping above baselines leads to falling groundwater levels and triggers a recharge obligation, imported water supplies can be used to recharge the basins.

[3]Includes Sites Reservoir starting in 2040.

[4]Balance of imported water is available for recharge.

[5]Excludes recycled water recharge, summarized in Section 4.4.

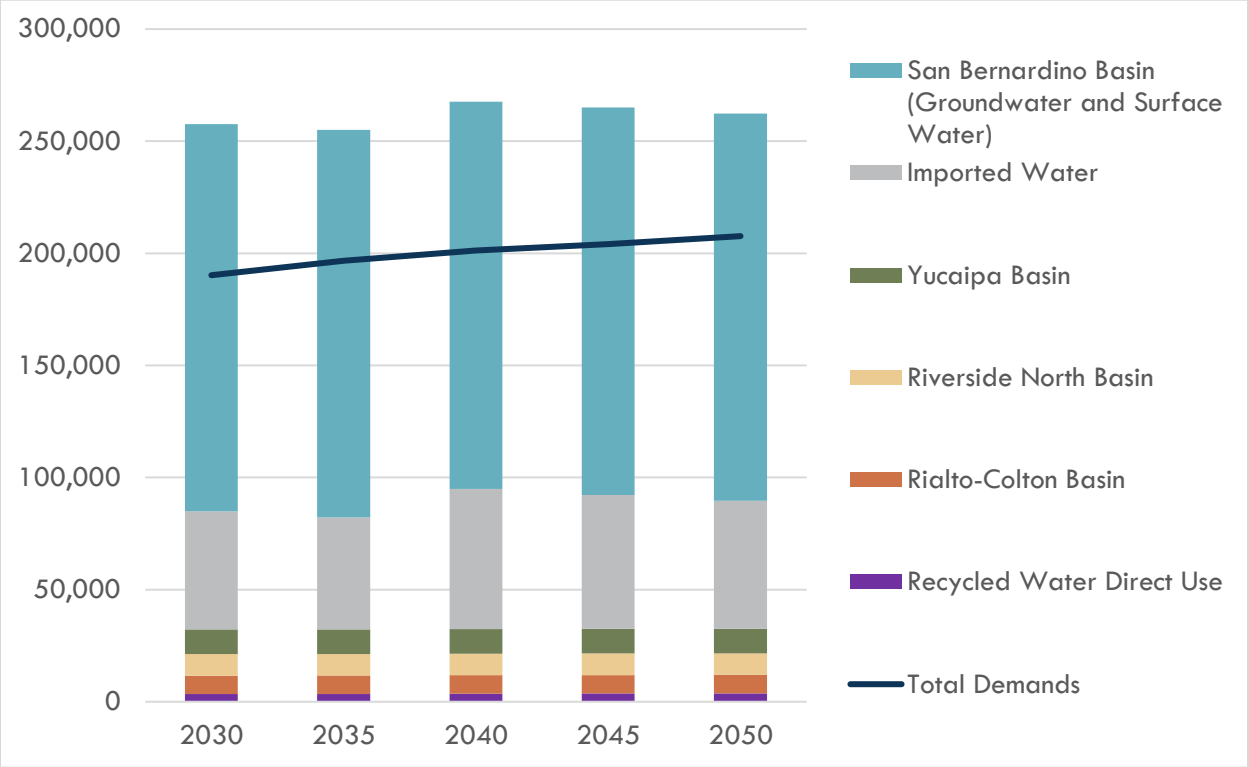


Figure 5-1: Normal Year Regional Supply and Demand Balance (AFY)

While the Region currently has sufficient supplies, it continues to invest in additional water supply projects to ensure it has enough for the future. Figure 5-2 shows that the Region currently has invested in over 16,000 AFY of recycled water recharge and direct use in the SBB and has identified projects to provide an additional 45,000 AFY in recharge of stormwater, imported water, and recycled water by 2050.

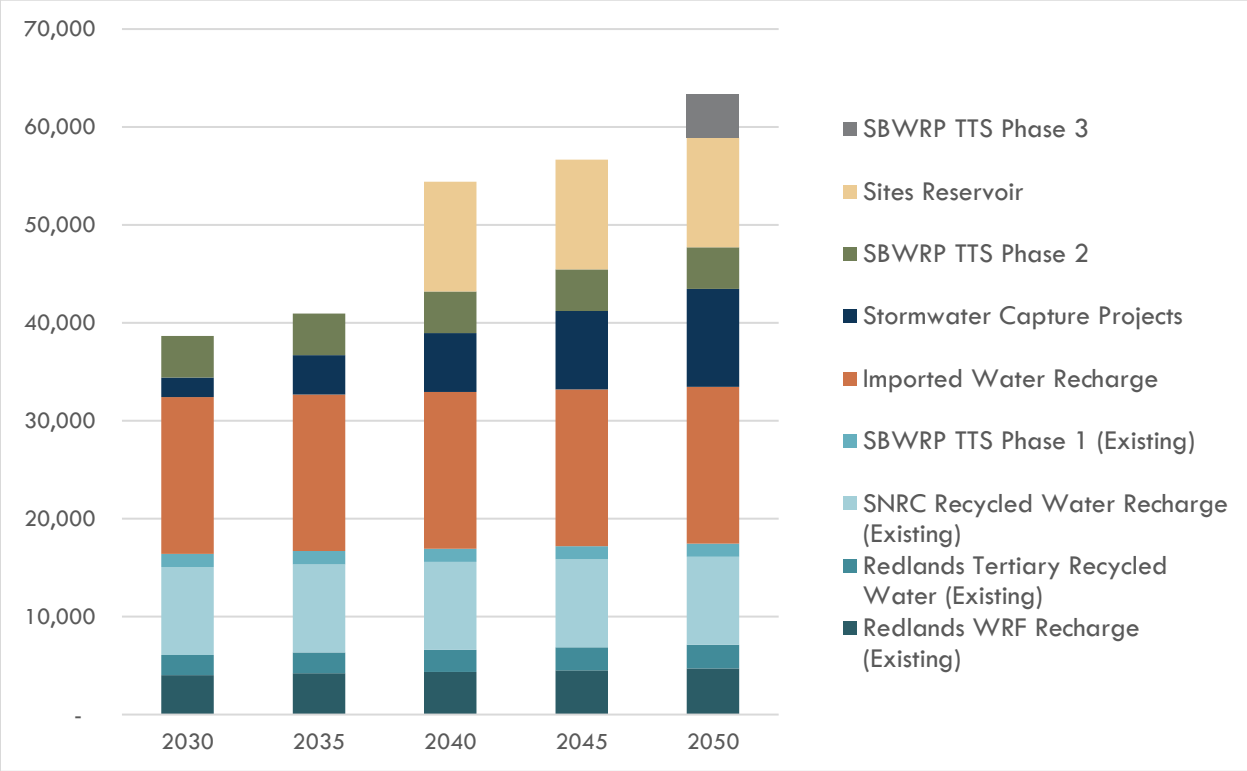


Figure 5-2: Existing and Proposed SBB Supply Improvement Projects (AFY)

5.2.2 Single Dry Year

In addition to population and employment, two major factors that affect water usage are weather and water conservation. Historically, when the weather is hot and dry, water usage increases due to outdoor irrigation uses. The increases vary according to the number of consecutive years of hot, dry weather and the conservation activities imposed. For this analysis it is estimated that total regional demands will increase by approximately 5 percent during dry years, based on an average of dry year demand increases across all Participating Agencies.

Table 5-7 and Figure 5-3 provide a comparison of regional water supplies and demands for a single dry year and demonstrate that adequate regional supplies are anticipated for years 2030 to 2050 even under dry conditions.

Total dry year demands in Table 5-7 do not appear significantly higher than normal year demands in Table 5-6 despite the 5% increase in demands during dry years. This is because some non-participating agencies receive less supplies from this region during dry years but make up those supplies by relying on supplies outside the scope of this Plan, therefore the demand on those supplies does not appear in this table. For instance, FWC receives approximately 6,500 AFY less in dry years from SBB Groundwater (Lytle), SBB Surface Water (Lytle Creek), and Imported Water from SBVMWD, but makes up those supplies as well as weather-related demand increases with Chino Basin groundwater and/or imported water from IEUA, which are not recorded as demands in this table.

Table 5-7: Single Dry Year Regional Supply and Demand Balance (AFY)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
San Bernardino Basin Supply	172,745	172,745	172,745	172,745	172,745
Rialto-Colton Basin Supply	8,235	8,235	8,235	8,235	8,235
Riverside North Basin Supply	9,609	9,609	9,609	9,609	9,609
Yucaipa Basin Supply	10,980	10,980	10,980	10,980	10,980
Imported Water Supply	15,130	15,130	26,330	26,330	26,330
Recycled Water Supply	3,399	3,495	3,591	3,685	3,778
Total Single Dry Year Supplies	**221,304**	**221,400**	**232,696**	**232,790**	**232,883**
Total Dry Year Demands	192,915	199,700	204,504	207,480	211,214
Total Supply Balance	**28,389**	**21,701**	**28,192**	**25,310**	**21,669**

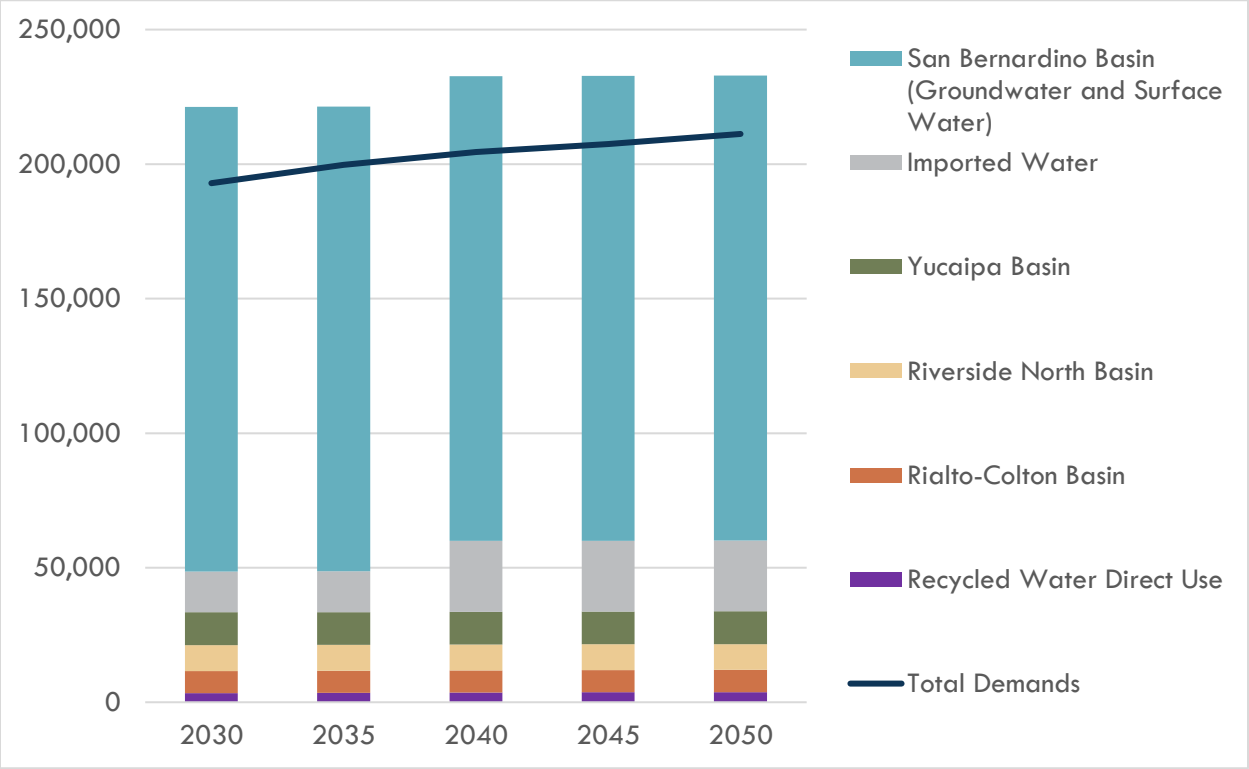


Figure 5-3: Single Dry Year Regional Supply and Demand Balance (AFY)

5.2.3 5-Year Drought

For this analysis, it is estimated that total regional demands will increase by approximately 5 percent during dry periods, including a 5-year drought. Although conservation efforts may be effective in reducing demands during the later years of a 5-year drought, a 5% increase is assumed to be constant through the 5-year drought to be conservative.

During a 5-year drought, Table A supplies are, on average, higher than a single dry year, but carryover water is assumed not to be available. Because of this, slightly less imported water is available in each year of a 5-year drought as a single dry year. Starting in 2040, supplemental imported water supplies from Sites Reservoir help to meet the demands of direct deliveries.

Table 5-8 and Figure 5-4 provide a comparison of regional water supplies and demands for a 5-year drought and demonstrate that adequate regional supplies are anticipated for years 2030 to 2050 even under extended dry conditions.

Total dry year demands in Table 5-8 do not appear significantly higher than normal year demands in Table 5-6 despite the 5% increase in demands during dry years. This is because some non-participating agencies receive less supplies from this region during dry years but make up those supplies by relying on supplies outside the scope of this Plan, therefore the demand on those supplies does not appear in this table, as explained in the Single Dry Year analysis.

Table 5-8: Five Consecutive Dry Year Regional Supply and Demand Balance (AFY)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
San Bernardino Basin Supply	172,745	172,745	172,745	172,745	172,745
Rialto-Colton Basin Supply	8,235	8,235	8,235	8,235	8,235
Riverside North Basin Supply	9,609	9,609	9,609	9,609	9,609
Yucaipa Basin Supply	10,980	10,980	10,980	10,980	10,980
Imported Water Supply	15,105	14,820	24,535	24,250	23,965
Recycled Water Supply	3,399	3,495	3,591	3,685	3,778
Total 5-Year Drought Year Supplies	**220,073**	**219,884**	**229,695**	**229,504**	**229,312**
Total Dry Year Demands	192,915	199,700	204,504	207,480	211,214
Total Supply Balance	**27,158**	**20,185**	**25,191**	**22,024**	**18,098**

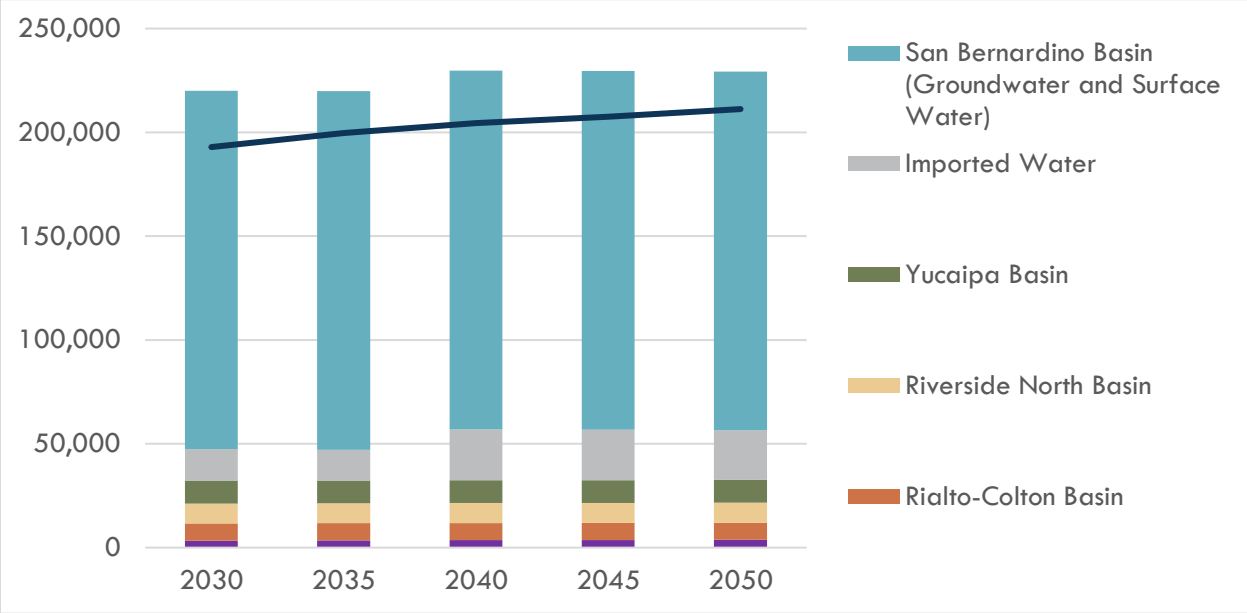


Figure 5-4: Five Consecutive Dry Year Regional Supply and Demand Balance

5.2.4 Long-Term Drought

Analysis of a long-term drought is not required by the UWMP Act but was included in this Plan as a qualitative discussion to be comprehensive and demonstrate how the Region responds to extended droughts. Figure 5-5 shows how imported water supplies may be impacted during a period of 20 dry years, assuming a 95% level of concern of climate change risk (95% likely to not be worse than this), to be conservative. The most recently modeled 20-year period had average SWP Table A allocations of 37%, and the lowest 20-year allocation period modeled was 1922-1941 with a 35% allocation. Long-term droughts typically have average higher supply than a single dry year or five-year drought, because there are typically some wetter years scattered throughout a long-term drought, as shown in Figure 5-5.

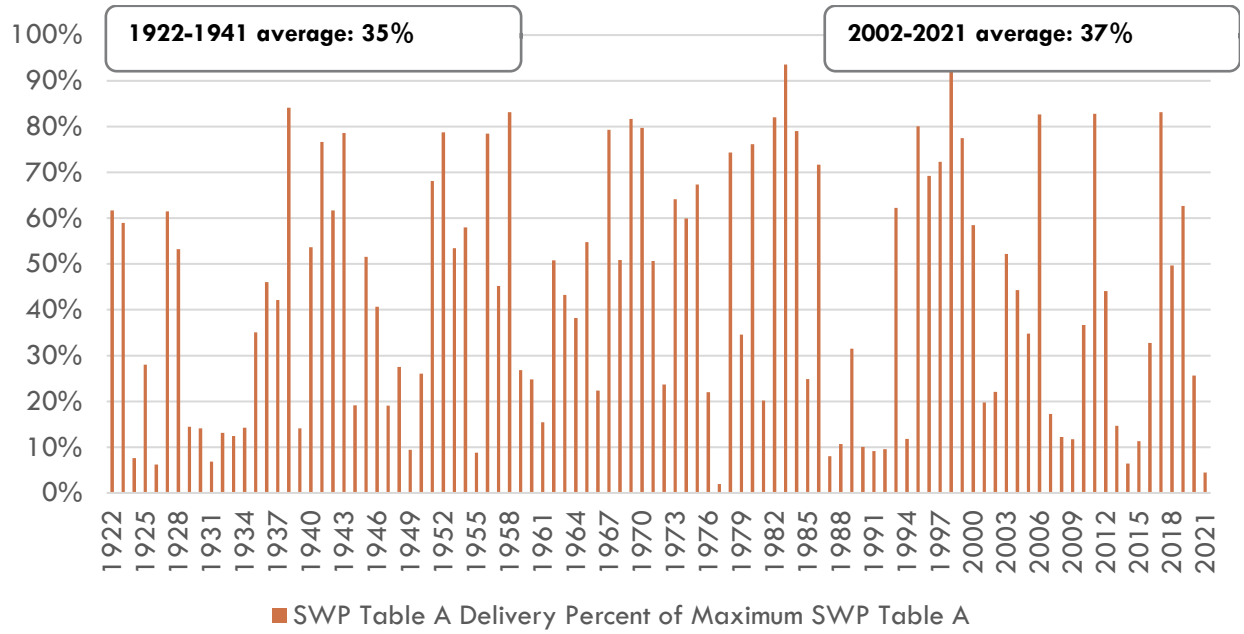


Figure 5-5: Modeled Table A Allocation at 95% Climate Change Level of Concern Based on Historic Hydrology (2025 DCR)

In an extended drought, the Region would continue to prioritize direct deliveries with imported water. A 35% average SWP allocation equates to 35,910 AFY of Table A supply and would be sufficient to meet SBVMWD's demand for direct deliveries, but with little leftover to recharge compared to the region's recharge targets in Section 5.1.1.2. Higher temperatures and lower rainfall during drought would also lead to higher outdoor water use in many years, similar to a 5-year drought.

The Region has invested in groundwater recharge to prepare for extended droughts and currently has 4.9 million acre-feet stored in the San Bernardino Basin and 2.2 million acre-feet stored in the Yucaipa Basin as of 2025, and an additional 2.2 million acre-feet between the Rialto-Colton Basin and Riverside Basin (as of 2020), which can all be drawn upon if needed. Over the course of a drought, groundwater levels would decline as natural and supplemental recharge is limited and groundwater pumping is higher than usual. However, wetter years within the long-term drought period would provide critical opportunities to recharge groundwater supplies drawn down over time. Figure 5-6 shows how during the last extended drought, which started around 2000, the San Bernardino Basin experienced reduced groundwater in storage over time. It also shows that in the occasional wet years such as 2005, 2011, 2019, and 2023, storage levels temporarily rebounded due to natural and supplemental recharge, which helped support ongoing reliance on groundwater storage during subsequent dry years.

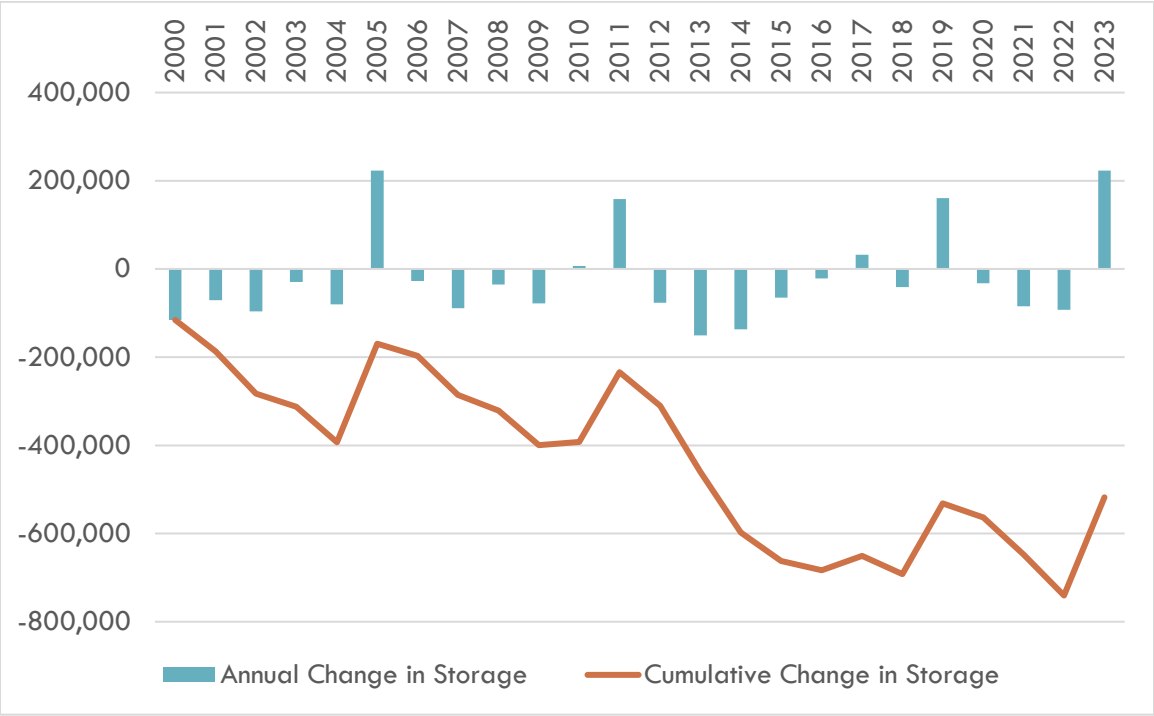


Figure 5-6: San Bernardino Basin Groundwater Change in Storage (AFY)

Finally, each supplier in the region has also prepared Water Shortage Contingency Plans that outline demand management actions that could be implemented if needed in an extended drought to help reduce demand and stretch available supplies. The Region has invested in a diverse set of supplies and infrastructure and has focused on maximizing groundwater storage to prepare itself for future dry periods. The Region intends to further expand recharge opportunities to provide additional supply reliability during future long-term droughts.

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2025 Urban Water Management Plan Public Draft

Part 2 Chapter 9

West Valley Water District

APRIL 2026 | WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT



WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

2025 Urban Water Management Plan Public Draft

APRIL 2026

Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc

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9 West Valley Water District

This chapter describes information specific to West Valley Water District (WVWD or District), its supplies, demands, and water use efficiency programs. The information and analysis in this chapter are supplemental to the regional information presented in Part 1 of the 2025 RUWMP and is provided to meet West Valley Water District's reporting requirements for 2025 under the UWMP Act.

IN THIS SECTION

- System Description
- Water Use
- SBX7-7 Compliance & Future Water Use Efficiency Requirements
- Water Supply
- Water Service Reliability Assessment
- Drought Risk Assessment
- Water Shortage Contingency Plan Summary
- Demand Management Measures
- Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

9.1 System Description

West Valley Water District (WVWD or the District) is a County Water District, a public agency of the State of California, organized and existing under the County Water District Law (Division 12, Section 30000 of the Water Code) of the State of California.

WVWD provides domestic water service to customers throughout southwestern San Bernardino County and a small portion of northern Riverside County, as part of the greater San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario metropolitan area. The service area, approximately 50 miles east of downtown Los Angeles, generally includes the cities of Fontana, Rialto, Colton, Jurupa Valley, Bloomington, and other unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. WVWD's service area is divided into northern and southern sections, with the central portion in between served by the City of Rialto. WVWD's service area is shown in Figure 9-1.

WVWD is a retail public water supplier that meets the definition of an urban water supplier with over 25,000 municipal water service connections in 2025. The District provides potable water service to nearly 97,000 residents, as well as a myriad of commercial, industrial, and institutional establishments.

The District operates a domestic water distribution system that consists of 21 groundwater wells, 25 separate storage reservoirs across seven main pressure zones for a total storage over 72 million gallons (MG), and over 375 miles of transmission and distribution pipelines.



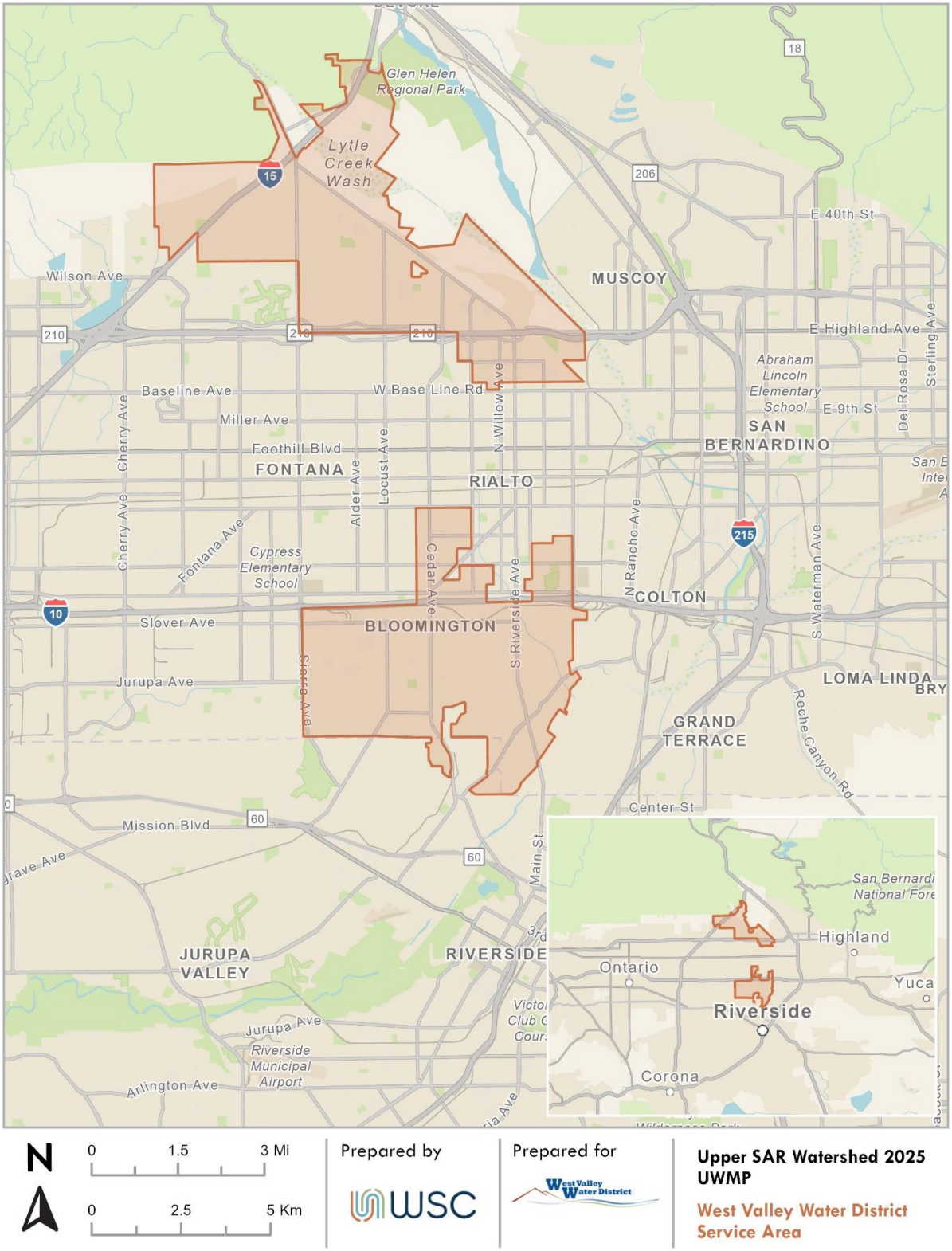


Figure 9-1: West Valley Water District Water Service Area Map

9.1.1 Population

Estimates of population served by WVWD are based on data from the 2020 U.S. Census Bureau, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) (Southern California Association of Governments, 2024), and residential units gathered from WVWD that are expected by 2030. A geographic information systems (GIS) analysis of 2020 Census data was used to determine WVWD's 2025 service area population. The 2020 population and the number of residential connections served by WVWD in 2020 were used to derive a 2020 persons per residential connection factor of 3.99. This factor was then multiplied by WVWD's number of residential connections in 2024 to estimate the 2024 population served by WVWD. To project the population served by the WVWD from 2024 to 2030, the persons per residential connection factor was multiplied by the expected residential units in 2030 of 2,343 from the 2024 estimate. To project the population served by WVWD from 2030 to 2050, average annual population growth rates from SCAG projections were applied to the 2030 estimate. A GIS analysis of projection data from SCAG's 2024 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) was used to determine the SCAG growth rate specific to WVWD's service area. SCAG projected an increase in population from 2019 to 2035 averaging 1.40% per year and from 2035 to 2050 averaging 0.92% per year. Estimated current and projected populations of the WVWD service area are included in Table 9-1.

WVWD is currently updating its Water Master Plan and anticipates buildout may occur in 2045. Therefore, the 2050 population is assumed to remain the same as 2045 assumed buildout population.

Table 9-1: DWR 3-1R Current and Projected Population

POPULATION SERVED	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
TOTAL:	96,123	104,454	111,974	117,220	122,712	122,712

9.1.2 Land Use

SCAG's projections are developed based on land uses. Based on the SCAG land use data set, approximately 42% of WVWD's service area is residential (single-family and multi-family residential), 22% is industrial, and 11% is commercial. 17% of land within WVWD is designated as specific plan uses, while 4% is reserved for open space and recreation, and the remaining 5% is for other uses.

9.2 Water Use

This section describes current and projected water uses within WVWD's service area. WVWD serves potable water for municipal and industrial use and currently does not serve recycled or other non-potable water.

9.2.1 Water Use by Sector

WVWD categorizes its water customers into ten categories for the purposes of billing: Single-Family, Multi-Family, Commercial, Industrial, Institutional, Landscape Irrigation, Hydrant, Golf Course, Fire Service, and Agricultural Irrigation. There are no currently active golf course connections within WVWD's system. Hydrant connections are not actually permanent service connections but represent the amount of individual accounts that were opened that receive water directly from fire hydrants, such as for construction water. The number of active connections in each category from 2021 to 2025 are shown in Table 9-2.

WVWD passes water through its system through an interconnection with Marygold Mutual Water Company.

Table 9-2: West Valley Water District 2021-2025 Connections by Customer Class

CUSTOMER CLASS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Single-Family	21,758	22,009	22,870	23,652	23,906
Multi-Family	183	183	184	184	185
Commercial	583	598	615	626	631
Industrial	67	67	67	67	67
Institutional	95	95	95	95	95
Landscape Irrigation	438	482	515	533	552
Hydrant[1]	89	102	109	118	121
Fire Service	370	388	408	418	421
Agricultural Irrigation	9	1	-	-	1
Pass Through Water[2]	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL:	**23,593**	**23,926**	**24,864**	**25,694**	**25,979**

[1] Hydrant connections represent accounts opened temporarily to receive delivery of water from hydrants.

[2]Water supplied to Marygold Mutual Water Company.

9.2.1.1 Past Water Use

WVWD's actual water use by customer class from 2021-2025 is shown in Table 9-3. WVWD's water consumption by customer class in the last five years is shown in Figure 9-2. Approximately 62% of WVWD's total deliveries were to residential connections.

Table 9-3: 2021-2025 Actual Water Use (AF)

CUSTOMER CLASS	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Single Family	12,265	11,588	10,418	11,043	11,763
Multi-Family	496	491	462	495	503
Commercial	1,893	1,821	1,608	1,848	1,818
Industrial	519	683	495	492	478
Institutional	897	941	864	836	803
Landscape Irrigation	2,300	2,254	2,210	2,344	2,625
Hydrant	730	665	244	305	352
Fire Service	5	3	6	6	6
Agricultural Irrigation	54	44	-	-	-
Pass Through Water[1]	379	168	250	316	324
Water Losses	-	1,390	1,954	3,748	3,185
TOTAL:	**19,539**	**20,047**	**18,513**	**21,422**	**21,858**

[1]Water supplied to Marygold Mutual Water Company.

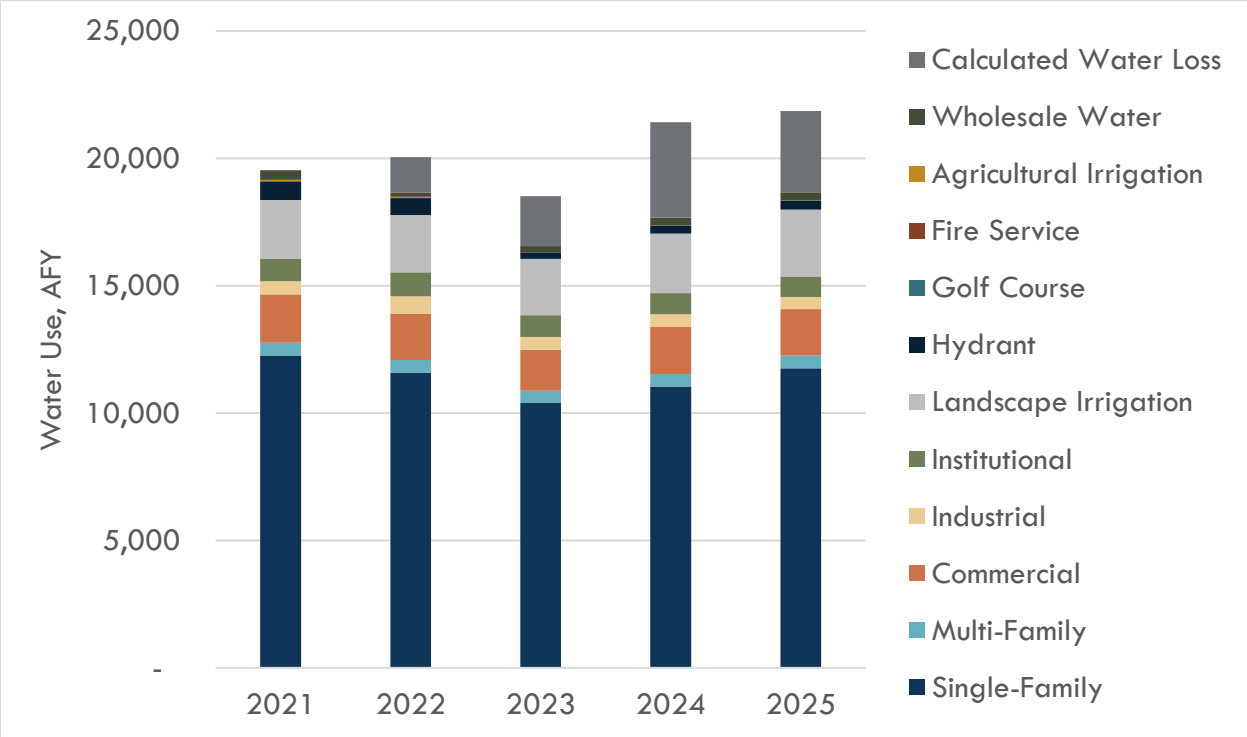


Figure 9-2: WVWD 2021-2025 Water Use by Customer Class

9.2.1.2 Distribution System Water Losses

Distribution system water losses are the 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. WVWD monitors its water loss and prepares an annual American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Audit to estimate the volume of water loss. The WVWD has submitted all required water loss audits to the State, as shown in Table 9-4.

Table 9-4: DWR 4-5R Month Water Loss Audit Reporting

Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program
CA3610004	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes

DWR NOTES:

2020 AWWA: Water Loss Audit_2020.xlsx

2021 AWWA: Water Loss Audit Report_2021_Final.xlsx

2022 AWWA: WL_Audit v6.0_WVWD_Executed.xlsx

2023 AWWA: WVWD_WL-Audit 2024 (Audit Year 2023).xlsx

2024 AWWA: WVWD_WL-Audit 2025 (CY2024).xlsx

California Water Code (CWC) Section 10608.34 required the State Water 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 Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) 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 five gpscd 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 SWRCB water loss performance standard.

Based on data released by the State on January 30, 2026, the WVWD's baseline real water loss is 56.7 gpscd and the real water loss standard is 19.0 gpscd, and the apparent loss standard is the baseline of 17.7 gpscd. No reduction from the baseline is required to meet the water loss standard by 2028. As shown in Table 9-5, based on the most recent water loss audit from 2024, the WVWD not yet met the real water loss performance standard, but is working toward that goal by 2028. In conjunction with real loss mitigation, WVWD intends to submit new data to justify a parameter adjustment that accurately reflects their infrastructure and ensures a more equitable real loss performance standard. Section 9.1 discusses WVWD's programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss.

Table 9-5: 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
CA3610004	Yes	19.0	gpscd	25,575	724	25.3	17.7	gpscd	25,575	445	15.5

9.2.2 Projected Water Use

As shown in Figure 9-3, water use has continued to trend upward as WVWD further develops. Despite growth and development, water demand is expected to remain relatively stable due to permanent conservation in response to droughts, state mandated water use reduction targets, more efficient appliances and plumbing, and conservation efforts made by WVWD and its customers. Historic demand trends and water use per connection for each connection type (single-family residential, multi-family residential, commercial, etc.) were assessed along with expected growth rates to project demand through 2050. The major assumptions used to develop demand projections are described below:

Baseline Water Use: A historic baseline period is used to approximate "normal" demand patterns representative of what is expected in the future given normal conditions for influential factors impacting demand, known as "demand drivers." A key demand driver is rainfall. Baseline years incorporate impacts of dry and wet years since demand typically fluctuates with rainfall due to the need for more irrigation in dry years and less in wet years. For this UWMP, a baseline period of 2021-2024 is used, which captures two average rainfall years, one wet year (2023), and one dry year (2021). This baseline period captures a wide range of demand drivers to approximate an average or normal demand pattern. A baseline water use per connection was established for each connection type.

Future % Reduction: Based on the State's indoor water use standard of 42 gallons per capita per day, it was assumed that new residential connections would be more efficient and meet this standard once constructed. Additionally, suppliers are required to reduce water demands in alignment with "Making Conservation a California Way of Life Regulation" (CWOL Regulation) over the next 30 years. Therefore, it was assumed that existing residential customers may reduce outdoor water demands by 1% by 2030 and 3% starting in 2035 and onward. New connections are anticipated to reduce outdoor water demands by 10% based on newer efficient technology and alignment with the latest energy efficient plumbing codes by 2030 and 1% from 2035 onward. Similarly, existing landscape connections are assumed to reduce water demand by 2% by 2030 and 10% by 2035 onward, while new landscape connections are anticipated to be 15% more efficient.

Growth Rate: Projected connection growth for each use type is based on a variety of factors. Single-family residential connections for 2030 were estimated based on known developments within WVWD and an assumed 2,343 new connections by 2030. Single-family residential connections were projected for 2030 to 2045 based on the SCAG projected annual average household growth for the WVWD service area.

Landscape connections were assumed based on residential and commercial growth. For every 500 residential connections, one landscape connection was assumed. For every commercial connection, one landscape connection was assumed.

For the remaining customer categories, the historic connection growth rate between 2020 and 2024 was used to project increases in customer accounts. Note that WVWD did not experience

any increase in connections for industrial and institutional/government accounts; therefore, no projected growth was assumed for these customer classes.

WVWD is currently updating its Water Master Plan and anticipates 2045 as buildout. As a result, 2050 demand is assumed to be equal to 2045 demand.

Water Loss: WVWD anticipates water losses will be 10% through 2050 based on recent water loss investigations. WVWD is also developing a Water Use Efficiency Master Plan that will further define opportunities to reduce system demands and water losses.

Total Projected Demand: For each connection type, the baseline water use per connection was multiplied by the projected future number of connections to estimate future water use by connection type. The water loss percent was applied to the subtotal of demand for all connection types to determine the total projected future demand. Table 9-6 and Figure 9-3 present projected demands through 2050.

Table 9-6: DWR 4-2R Projected Demands for Water

CUSTOMER CLASS	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Single-Family	12,658	13,478	13,950	14,420	14,420
Multi-Family	490	491	493	495	495
Commercial	2,034	2,195	2,355	2,513	2,513
Industrial	548	548	548	548	548
Institutional	885	885	885	885	885
Landscape Irrigation	2,728	2,703	2,708	2,741	2,741
Other[1]	575	675	793	930	930
Water Losses	1,992	2,097	2,173	2,253	2,253
TOTAL:	**21,907**	**23,071**	**23,903**	**24,783**	**24,783**

[1]Other includes fire hydrants and fire services.

Table 9-6 satisfies the requirement to include anticipated water conservation savings when developing future demand projections since they account for historically low water use in 2023. The significant demand reduction in 2023, which was a wet year, demonstrates that customers modified outdoor water use behaviors based on rainfall, which supports water use efficiency. Additionally, the baseline period demands on a per connection basis are lower than the long-term average, indicating that customer use patterns are becoming more efficient, and these

efficiency gains are embedded in the projected future demands. Therefore, some conservation savings were considered and included in developing demand estimates for the next 25 years. However, this UWMP projects demand to plan for supply reliability if demands continue in alignment with historic patterns rather than in alignment with new water use efficiency standards so the demand projections may not reflect all the water use savings needed to meet the Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO). WVWD is complying with and planning for new water use efficiency standards as described in Section 9.1.

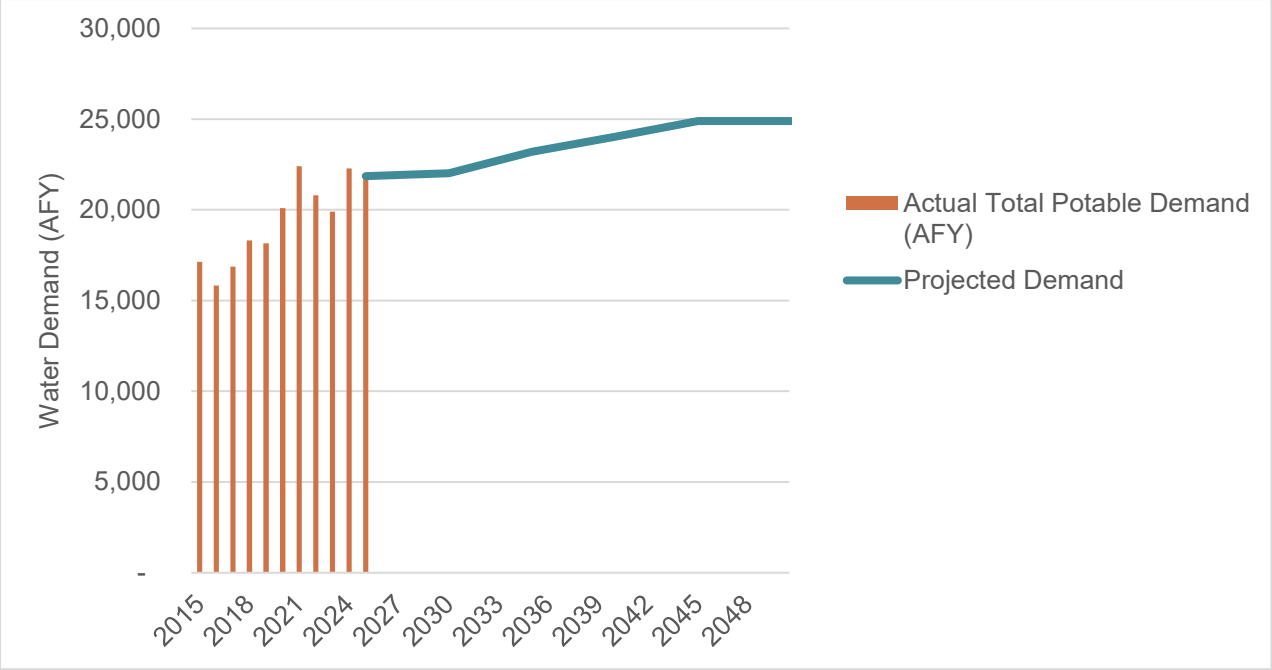


Figure 9-3: WVWD Historic and Projected Demand (AFY)

9.2.2.1 Estimating Future Water Savings

The demand tool used to project future water use has the capability to modify demand factors for both new and existing connections to quantify reductions in current and future customer demand that may occur as a result of active conservation programs implemented by WVWD or passive savings from more water efficient fixtures and landscapes that are required by current and future building codes and standards. As noted above, WVWD has incorporated demand reductions from conservation programs and passive savings from codes and standards into the demand projections for this 2025 UWMP. In 2018, the legislature enacted SB 606 and AB 1668, which provide for implementation of a water budget-based approach to establishing new urban water use objectives for water suppliers. WVWD is committed to promoting water use efficiency and will continue to implement a comprehensive set of programs intended to reduce customer demands and support sustainable use of regional water supplies.

9.2.3 Water Use for Lower Income Households

Senate Bill 1087 requires that water use projections in an Urban Water Management Plan (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'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 9-7: DWR 4-3R Inclusion in Water Use Projections

Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	Yes, section 9.2.2.1
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included in Projections?	Yes

9.2.4 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.

Recent climate change modeling for the SAR watershed 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 includes an assessment of the potential impacts of climate change

9.3 SBX7-7 Compliance & 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 percent 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* (State of California Department of Water Resources, 2021) specify methodologies for determining the baseline water demand, 2015 interim urban water use target, and the 2020 urban water use target for the WVWD as described in the 2020 UWMP. This section also demonstrates that the WVWD achieved its 2020 water use target.

Table 9-8 below establishes the WVWD's 2020 actual and 2020 target gallons per capita per day (GPCD). As shown, WVWD met its 2020 target. Most recently, in 2025, the water use was 187 GPCD, which is well below the 2020 target of 232 GPCD. WVWD's steadily decreasing GPCD is due in part to increased water use consciousness among WVWD customers.

Table 9-8: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress

2020 Target GPCD	2020 Actual GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Target?
232	201	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, 2018) and Senate Bill 606 (SB606, 2018), 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 SWRCB have developed a reporting framework for calculating the UWUO and compliance annually with efficiency standards becoming increasingly stringent through 2040.

9.4 Water Supply

WVWD utilizes three primary sources for drinking water supply: local surface water from flows on the east side of the San Gabriel Mountains, including North Fork Lytle Creek, Middle Fork Lytle Creek, and South Fork Lytle Creek; groundwater; and imported water from the State Water Project (SWP).

More information about local surface water and groundwater basins is included in Part 1 Chapter 3 of the 2025 RUWMP.

9.4.1 Purchased or Imported Water

WVWD receives SWP water from San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (San Bernardino Valley or SBV) through the Lytle Turnout off the San Gabriel Feeder Pipeline. Metering and transmission facilities are sized to enable WVWD to purchase and treat up to 20 million gallons per day (MGD), approximately 23,000 AFY, at final treatment plant expansion. SWP water is treated at the District's Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility (WFF) and used for potable supply, and WVWD is investigating the use of SWP water for groundwater recharge in the Lytle Creek Basin and Rialto-Colton Basin. In 2006, the WFF was expanded to increase production capacity to 14.4 MGD. In 2025, WVWD completed a 7.2 MGD expansion of the WFF to increase capacity to 21.6 MGD. WVWD has been utilizing SWP water through the Lytle Turnout since 1999.

WVWD does not have a specific allocation of SWP water from San Bernardino Valley but expects to receive the projected volumes of SWP under most conditions. A description of this supply and its reliability is provided in Part 1 Chapter 3 and Chapter 5. This supply is not guaranteed so WVWD maintains 100% reliability from other sources.



Local and Imported Water is treated at the Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility

9.4.2 Groundwater

WVWD draws the majority of its water supply from its wells. WVWD can extract groundwater from five regional groundwater basins: Bunker Hill and Lytle Creek (which are both part of the San Bernardino Basin or SBB), Rialto-Colton, Riverside North, and Chino Basins. All five basins have been adjudicated and are managed for long term sustainability, as discussed further in Part 1 Chapter 3. WVWD's historical production for the past five years is shown in Table 9-9.

Table 9-9: DWR 6-1R Groundwater Pumped Last Five Years (AF)

GROUNDWATER TYPE	LOCATION OR BASIN NAME	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Alluvial Basin	Bunker Hill (part of SBB)	4,373	4,620	3,623	4,233	2,314
Alluvial Basin	Lytle (part of SBB)	3,810	5,992	4,287	3,566	5,748
Alluvial Basin	Chino	-	-	-	-	-
Alluvial Basin	Rialto-Colton	3,511	2,633	3,149	2,712	3,157
Alluvial Basin	Riverside-Arlington	1,152	1,285	827	1,048	891
	TOTAL:	**12,846**	**14,531**	**11,886**	**11,559**	**12,110**

9.4.2.1.1 Bunker Hill and Lytle Creek (Part of SBB)

WVWD produces groundwater from the SBB, described in detail in Part 1 Chapter 3. Per the Western-San Bernardino Judgement, WVWD is not limited in the amount of groundwater they can produce from the SBB.

9.4.2.1.2 Baseline Feeder

In addition to its own wells in SBB, WVWD also receives Bunker Hill Sub-basin water from the Baseline Feeder.

In 1991 WVWD entered into a joint venture agreement with San Bernardino Valley, the City of Rialto, and the Riverside Highland Water Company to construct the Baseline Feeder. The Baseline feeder is a 48-inch transmission main with a capacity of 60 MGD designed to transport water from the Bunker Hill basin west to the WVWD area. WVWD has a contract with San Bernardino Valley for delivery of 5,000 AFY to be provided by San Bernardino Valley. WVWD owns 33 percent of the pipeline from Meridian Avenue and Baseline Road to Cactus Avenue and Baseline Road. In 1991, WVWD and the City of Rialto entered into an agreement with San Bernardino Valley to participate in the financing of reaches one and two of the pipeline. WVWD

and the City of Rialto were then obligated to purchase 5,000 AFY and 2,500 AFY respectively, at an approximate cost of $130 to 140 per acre foot for 20 years.

In 2012, the parties to the agreement entered into a Restated and Amended Agreement to jointly construct, operate, and maintain a 1.0-million-gallon reservoir and booster station to boost water from two new wells in the 9th Street and Lytle Creek Wash area into the Baseline Feeder. The reservoir is used to remove entrapped air from the well discharges.

All water delivered through the Baseline Feeder is Bunker Hill groundwater and is included in WVWD's total Bunker Hill production for the purposes of this plan.

9.4.2.2 Rialto-Colton

WVWD has groundwater extraction rights in the Rialto-Colton Basin, specifically within the boundary of the 1961 Rialto Decree, discussed in more detail in Part 1 Chapter 3. In any year in which the average of the elevation of the spring-high water level, measured in March, April, and May, in the three index wells is above 1002.3 feet msl, WVWD has no restrictions on yearly extractions. When the average standing water levels in the three index wells falls below 1002.3 feet msl and is above 969.7 feet mean sea level (msl), WVWD is restricted to total groundwater extractions of 6,104 AFY. When the average of the three index wells drops below 969.7 feet msl, ground water extractions are reduced for all parties stipulated in the decree by one percent per foot below the 969.7-foot level, but not to exceed 50-percent reduction.

WVWD has a total water right allocation in the Rialto Basin of 6,104 AFY, including 510 AFY that are fixed rights and 5,594 AFY that are adjustable and subject to a percent reduction each year based on groundwater levels in the index wells. Over the previous 10 years, the percent reduction has ranged from 7 percent in 2010 to 50 percent in 2025. For the purposes of this plan, WVWD and the other agencies who pump from the Rialto Basin are assuming a 50-percent reduction in adjustable rights in the planning period. Recharge opportunities are planned to increase water levels and adjustable rights throughout the planning period.

As discussed further in Part 1 Chapter 3, WVWD participates in the Rialto Basin Groundwater Council (Rialto Basin GC), which was formed in 2021. The Rialto Basin GC is developing a sustainable groundwater management plan and anticipates implementing groundwater recharge projects to restore groundwater levels and increase reliability.

9.4.2.3 Riverside North

WVWD also produced water from the Riverside North groundwater basin. This basin was discussed further in Part 1 Chapter 3.

9.4.2.4 Chino Basin

WVWD owns rights to approximately 900 AF of production in the Chino Basin. Due to water quality constraints this supply is not currently being used. In the near term, WVWD is looking at options to utilize its water rights in this basin including nitrate treatment and the delivery of this supply through interties with other agencies.

9.4.3 Surface Water

WVWD has the right to divert and export out of the Lytle Creek Region 2,290 gpm when it is available. WVWD can also purchase an additional 1,350 gpm of Lytle Creek flows through an agreement with the City of San Bernardino (San Bernardino is not able to utilize their surface water flows), which is treated at the Oliver P. Roemer WFF. WVWD also utilizes small amounts of Lytle Creek surface water flows for groundwater recharge in the Lytle Creek Basin.

When the flows at the mouth of Lytle Creek Canyon drop below 7,182 gpm (798 miner's inches), all diversion rights holders must reduce their diversions to a prorated schedule set in the 1897 decree. If WVWD is not receiving its full Lytle Creek surface water allotment, they are permitted to make up the difference by additional pumping in the Lytle Creek Region.

9.4.4 Stormwater

WVWD is participating in regional project planning efforts to capture additional stormwater for purposes of groundwater recharge to increase sustainability of the basins WVWD produces water from. These regional projects are discussed in Part 1 Chapter 3.

9.4.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

The wastewater collected within different portions of the WVWD water service area is treated by the City of Rialto, the City of Colton, San Bernardino County, or the Inland Empire Utilities Agency. The majority of the wastewater collected in the WVWD service area goes to the City of Rialto Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), which has a 12.0 MGD tertiary treatment plant capacity with a current flow of approximately 7 MGD. All the City of Rialto's treatment plant effluent meets Title 22 for recycled water usage in restricted irrigation. A small amount of water is used for landscape irrigation, and the rest is discharged into the Santa Ana River.

It is estimated that approximately 58 percent of the wastewater collected at the City of Rialto WWTP was generated within WVWD's water service area in 2025.

Information about wastewater collected is presented in Table 9-10.

9.4.5.1 Potential, Current, and Projected Recycled Water Uses

WVWD has evaluated the feasibility of adding recycled water as a non-potable supply, but it would rely on the City of Rialto or San Bernardino County to provide the recycled water from their wastewater treatment facilities.

In 2012, WVWD prepared a master plan to evaluate potential uses of recycled water within its service area. WVWD does not currently have a recycled water distribution system and is not pursuing recycled water use at this time because it is not cost effective to extend facilities from the wastewater treatment plants to the locations of potential use. However, recycled water is utilized regionally for meeting habitat needs in the Santa Ana River (see Part 1 Chapter 3.4).

Table 9-10: DWR 6-2R Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2025 (AF)

NAME OF WASTEWATER COLLECTION AGENCY	WASTEWATER VOLUME METERED OR ESTIMATED	WASTEWATER VOLUME COLLECTED FROM UWMP SERVICE AREA IN 2025	NAME OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT AND PLACE ID NUMBER	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT LOCATED WITH UWMP AREA
City of Rialto	Estimated	4,494	Rialto Wastewater Treatment Plant	Yes
City of Colton	Estimated	552	Colton WWTP	No
San Bernadino County	Estimated	341	Lytle Creek North Water Reclamation Plant	No
Inland Empire Utilities Agency	Estimated	903	Recycled Plant No. 4	No
	TOTAL:	**6,290**		

9.4.6 Water Exchanges and Transfers

WVWD is looking at options for the potential transfer of its Chino Basin water rights from agencies currently pumping Chino Basin water. WVWD does not anticipate any other regular or long-term transfers or exchanges during the period covered by this Plan. Any transfer or exchanges would be as-needed related to an emergency.

9.4.6.1 Emergency Interties

WVWD currently has interconnections with the Cities of Rialto, Colton and San Bernardino, the Fontana Water Company, Marygold Mutual Water Company, and San Bernardino Valley which can be utilized as needed for short-term supply needs. These connections are not typically used for extended periods.

9.4.6.2 Future Water Projects

To meet the future demands within the system, WVWD plans to rehabilitate existing wells, to drill new wells, and equip wells with wellhead treatment if required. These wells are planned for various groundwater basins and pressure zones within the distribution system.

When planning future water supply sources, WVWD selects projects that will provide sufficient supply to meet peak day demands. When possible, these sources are planned by pressure zone, thereby reducing the need to lift water to a higher zone.

As development progresses and increased demands are placed on the system, WVWD will determine which projects to implement. Although WVWD may not need to utilize each source to its full potential, construction of these water supply projects gives WVWD this option should one or more sources be offline due to maintenance.

WVWD is in the process of updating its Water Master Plan which will further define future projects and timing for implantation to maintain a reliable water supply.

As part of the Rialto Basin GC and Cactus Basin Technical Advisory Group (TAG), WVWD plans to collaborate with the other parties to implement groundwater recharge in the Rialto Basin to increase water levels. Increased water levels will likely result in an increase in WVWD's allowable pumping from the Rialto Basin, thereby increasing supply. The Rialto Basin GC is developing a groundwater management plan that will identify recharge goals and projects to increase potential supply.

9.4.7 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

WVWD's water supply is comprised of local groundwater, surface water, and SWP water. A similar mix of supplies is anticipated to be used in the future. The volume of water utilized from each source in 2025 is summarized in Table 9-11 and projected supply by source is summarized in Table 9-12. WVWD's projected supply is based on historical long-term averages; if WVWD obtains less supply from some sources, WVWD has the ability to shift production to Bunker Hill groundwater to meet demands.

Table 9-11: DWR 6-8R Actual Water Supplies in 2025 (AF)

WATER SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL DETAIL	ACTUAL VOLUME	WATER QUALITY	TOTAL RIGHT OR SAFE WATER YIELD
Groundwater (Not Desalinated)	Bunker Hill (Part of SBB)	2,314	Potable	See Note
Groundwater (Not Desalinated)	Lytle (Part of SBB)	5,748	Potable	See Note
Groundwater (Not Desalinated)	Rialto-Colton	3,157	Potable	See Note
Groundwater (Not Desalinated)	Riverside Arlington	891	Potable	See Note
Surface Water (Not Desalinated)	Lytle Creek	5,279	Potable	
Purchased or Imported Water	State Water Project – Direct Delivery	4,459	Potable	
Purchased or Imported Water	SBMWD	10	Potable	
	TOTAL:	**21,858**		

Note: See Part 1 Chapter 3 for discussion of safe yield of regional groundwater basins.

Table 9-12: DWR 6-9R Projected Water Supplies (AF)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
WATER SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL DETAIL	REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME	REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME	REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME	REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME	REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME
Groundwater (Not Desalinated)	Bunker Hill (Part of SBB)	-	-	455	1,335	1,335
Groundwater (Not Desalinated)	Bunker Hill (Part of SBB via Baseline Feeder)	3,459	4,623	5,000	5,000	5,000
Groundwater (Not Desalinated)	Rialto-Colton	3,307	3,307	3,307	3,307	3,307
Groundwater (Not Desalinated)	Riverside Arlington	1,041	1,041	1,041	1,041	1,041
Groundwater (Not Desalinated)	Lytle (Part of SBB)	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
Surface Water (Not Desalinated)	Lytle Creek	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
Purchased or Imported Water	State Water Project – Direct Delivery	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
	TOTAL:	**21,907**	**23,071**	**23,903**	**24,783**	**24,783**

Table 9-13: DWR 7-2R Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply Totals From Table 6-9R	21,907	23,071	23,903	24,783	24,783
Demand Totals From Table 4-2R	21,907	23,071	23,903	24,783	24,783
DIFFERENCE:	-	-	-	-	-

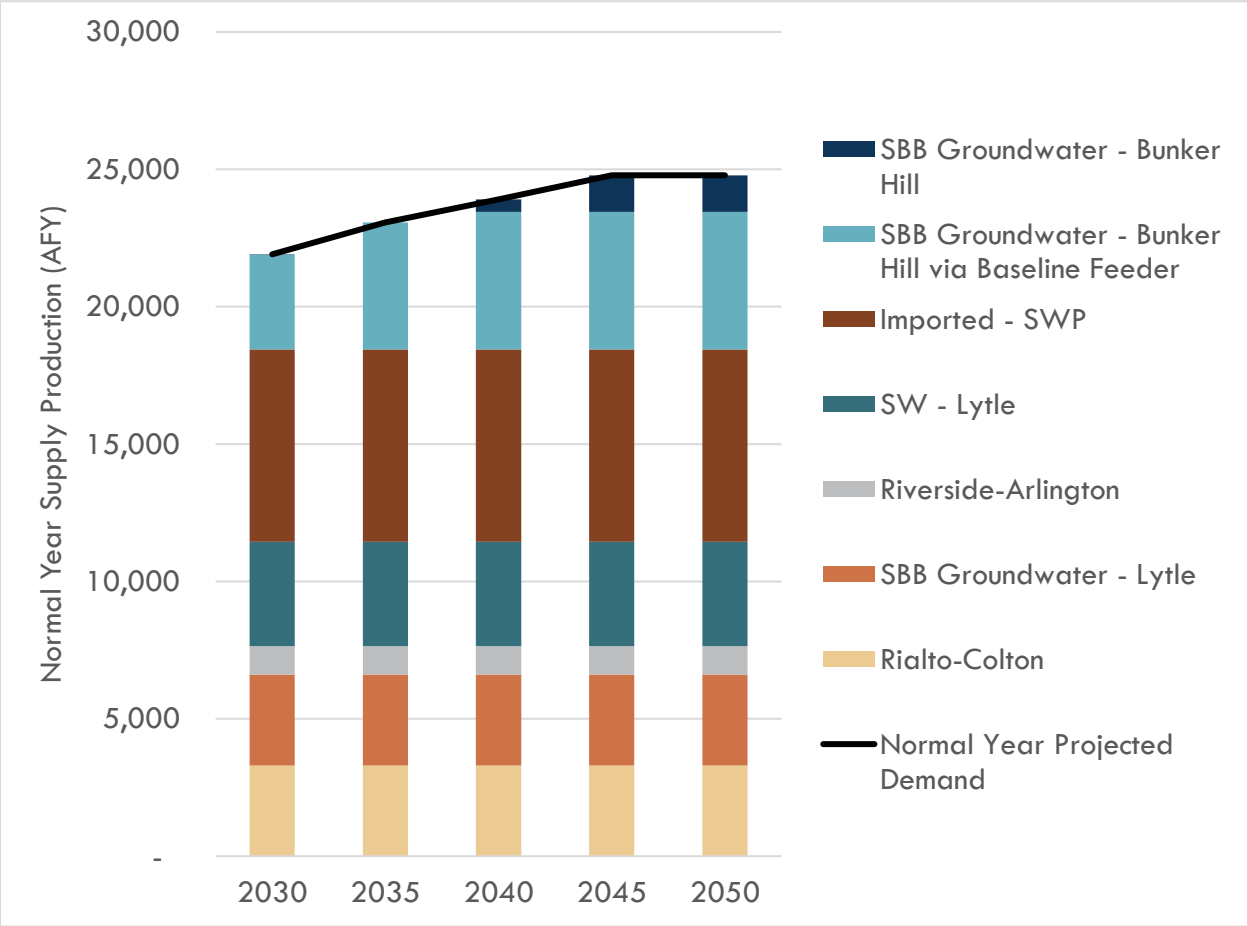


Figure 9-4: Projected Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AFY)

9.4.8 Energy Intensity

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.

WVWD has a Hydroelectric plant that generates power from SWP water delivered and treated at the WFF. Power generated from the hydro plant is used to offset electricity used at the WFF.

In 2025, WVWD consumed 903 kWh of energy for water facilities per AF of water delivered.

9.5 Water Service Reliability Assessment

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

9.5.1 Constraints on Water Sources

During times of State-wide drought conditions, the availability of SWP water may be reduced. These conditions are normally anticipated in advance to an extent, providing WVWD with the opportunity to plan for the reduced supply. During a drought period when SWP supplies are reduced, San Bernardino Valley prioritizes direct deliveries to the water treatment plants, including WVWD's, but if deliveries are reduced, WVWD will shift to other local supplies.

The local groundwater and surface water supplies are influenced by annual precipitation. In extended drought conditions, the surface water supplies in the Lytle Creek region can be severely impacted. In addition, groundwater levels in the Lytle Creek Basin have been known to drop over 300 feet during extended drought periods. As a result, WVWD transitions to groundwater produced from the Bunker Hill Sub-basin when surface water and groundwater supplies from the Lytle Creek region are limited.



Influent and Effluent Pump Stations at the Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility

WVWD's pumping rights in the Rialto Basin are determined by groundwater levels. While WVWD and the Rialto Basin GC plan to recharge the basin to increase water levels, WVWD's pumping rights could be reduced if groundwater levels decline.

If WVWD's other supplies are reduced, they can shift production to the Bunker Hill or Riverside North basins if additional supply is needed.

Some of the WVWD's wells have been impacted by arsenic, perchlorate, MTBE, 1,2,3-TCP, and volatile organic carbons (VOCs). WVWD has implemented wellhead treatment as needed and continues to monitor groundwater contamination and the movement of groundwater contaminant plumes. These past and ongoing groundwater treatment projects have demonstrated that treatment is an economically viable alternative for handling arsenic, perchlorate, and VOCs. Based on current conditions, water quality is not anticipated to affect WVWD supply reliability. However, water quality issues are constantly evolving. WVWD will take action to protect and treat supply when needed, but it is well recognized that water quality treatment can have significant costs. These water quality issues are further discussed at a regional level in Part 1 Chapter 3.

9.5.2 Year Type Characterization

In general, groundwater is less vulnerable to seasonal and climatic changes than surface water (i.e., local and imported) supplies. The Western-San Bernardino Watermaster, in collaboration with the Basin Technical Advisory Committee (BTAC), monitor groundwater levels and implement supplemental recharge to maintain long-term sustainability of local groundwater sources. Further discussion of regional water resource management is included in Part 1 Chapter 3.

Per UWMP requirements, WVWD has evaluated reliability for an average year, single dry year, and a 5 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.

9.5.3 Water Service Reliability

The results of the reliability assessment are summarized in the tables below.

Under single dry and consecutive dry year conditions, the assessment assumes that demands will increase by as much as 2% due to increased outdoor water use. Although water use may decrease in the later years of a multiple year drought due to implementation of conservation

measures and drought messaging, the assessment is based on a 2% increase throughout the five-year drought to be conservative.

As described in Part 1, Chapter 3, the effects of a local drought are not immediately recognized since the region uses the local groundwater basins to simulate a large reservoir for long-term storage. While pumping rights from the Rialto Basin and available surface water may be reduced in dry years, WVWD is able to pump additional groundwater from Bunker Hill, Lytle, and Riverside North to meet total demands in dry years and participates in efforts to replenish the basins with imported and local water through regional recharge programs. WVWD's total groundwater supplies are not reduced in dry years, so 2025 is considered the base year for all year types. Based on the analysis, WVWD does not anticipate any shortage due to single or consecutive dry years. Even though localized drought conditions should not affect supply, WVWD participates in several ongoing water conservation measures and regional recharge projects to optimize and enhance the use and reliability of regional water resources. WVWD also has a water shortage contingency plan to put into action as appropriate to reduce the demand during critical drought years or other supply emergencies.

A summary of the basis of water year data is presented in Table 9-14. The percent of average supply increases in drought years because WVWD's groundwater production will increase to meet an assumed increase in demands.

Table 9-14: DWR 7-1R Basis of Water Year Data

YEAR TYPE	BASE YEAR	AVAILABLE SUPPLY IF YEAR TYPE REPEATS AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE SUPPLY
Average Year	2025	100%
Single-Dry Year	2022	102%
Consecutive Dry Year 1st Year	2022	102%
Consecutive Dry Year 2nd Year	2022	102%
Consecutive Dry Year 3rd Year	2022	102%
Consecutive Dry Year 4th Year	2022	102%
Consecutive Dry Year 5th Year	2022	102%

The projected supply and demand during a single dry year are shown in Table 9-15. WVWD's demands in single dry years are assumed to increase by 2% above normal year demands. The local groundwater basins WVWD produces water from have storage for use in dry years so WVWD can produce the volume of water needed to meet 100% of demands in single dry years. WVWD's supplies are 100% reliable during single dry years.

Table 9-15: DWR 7-3R Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply Totals From Table 6-9R	22,384	23,573	24,423	25,323	25,323
Demand Totals From Table 4-3R	22,384	23,573	24,423	25,323	25,323
DIFFERENCE:	-	-	-	-	-

The projected supply and demand during five consecutive dry years are shown in Table 9-16. WVWD's demands in multiple dry years are assumed to increase by 2% above normal year demands. The local groundwater basins WVWD produces water from have storage for use in dry years so WVWD can produce the volume of water needed to meet 100% of demands in multiple dry years. WVWD's supplies are 100% reliable during multiple dry years.

Table 9-16: DWR 7-4R Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
FIRST YEAR	Supply Totals	22,384	23,573	24,423	25,323	25,323
	Demand Totals	22,384	23,573	24,423	25,323	25,323
	DIFFERENCE:	-	-	-	-	-
SECOND YEAR	Supply Totals	22,622	23,743	24,603	25,323	25,323
	Demand Totals	22,622	23,743	24,603	25,323	25,323
	DIFFERENCE:	-	-	-	-	-
THIRD YEAR	Supply Totals	22,860	23,913	24,783	25,323	25,323
	Demand Totals	22,860	23,913	24,783	25,323	25,323
	DIFFERENCE:	-	-	-	-	-
FOURTH YEAR	Supply Totals	23,097	24,083	24,963	25,323	25,323
	Demand Totals	23,097	24,083	24,963	25,323	25,323
	DIFFERENCE:	-	-	-	-	-
FIFTH YEAR	Supply Totals	23,335	24,253	25,143	25,323	25,323
	Demand Totals	23,335	24,253	25,143	25,323	25,323
	DIFFERENCE:	-	-	-	-	-

9.6 Drought Risk Assessment

The Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) is required for the 2025 UWMP, with a focus on a five-year consecutive drought scenario beginning in 2026. Because WVWD relies on groundwater basins with significant storage, available supplies do not vary on a monthly or seasonal basis, so this analysis is conducted on an annual basis. Projected demands and supplies from 2026-2030 are shown in Table 9-17.

Demands for 2026-2030 were assumed to increase at a uniform rate between 2025 actual use and 2030 projected use. The 2025 and 2030 values were increased by 2% to reflect higher anticipated demands during dry years, based on the same methodology when calculating the single dry and five-dry consecutive years scenario.

Although projections in this Plan show that the regional water supplies are sufficient to meet the demands of WVWD and the Region as a whole, even during a five-year drought (see Part 1 Chapter 5), WVWD remains committed to water conservation and to being a good steward of regional water resources to preserve supplies for the future due to the possibility of experiencing more severe droughts than anticipated in this Plan.

Table 9-17: DWR 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment (AF)

2026	Gross Water Use	20,971
	Total Supplies	20,971
	SURPLUS:	**-**
2027	Gross Water Use	21,324
	Total Supplies	21,324
	SURPLUS:	**-**
2028	Gross Water Use	21,677
	Total Supplies	21,677
	SURPLUS:	**-**
2029	Gross Water Use	22,031
	Total Supplies	22,031
	SURPLUS:	**-**
2030	Gross Water Use	22,384
	Total Supplies	22,384
	SURPLUS:	**-**

9.7 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a strategic plan that WVWD uses to prepare for and respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages. A water shortage occurs when water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time. A shortage may occur due to a number of reasons, such as 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 demands, as occurred in 2014. The WSCP serves as the operating manual that WVWD will use to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, mitigation of water shortages. The WSCP provides a process for an annual water supply and demand assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions. The level of detailed planning and preparation provide accountability and predictability and will help WVWD maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of any supply shortages and/or interruptions.

The WSCP was prepared in conjunction with the 2025 RUWMP and is a standalone document that can be modified as needed. WVWD's WSCP is attached as Part 4 Appendix I.

9.8 Demand Management Measures

The Demand Management Measures (DMMs) section outlines the water conservation framework WVWD has utilized over the past five years, is currently implementing, and plans to implement to reduce demand. By successfully achieving its SBX7-7 targets in 2020 and 2025, WVWD has demonstrated the effectiveness of its conservation strategy. Moving forward, these measures will serve as the foundation for meeting new urban water use objectives and ensuring long-term supply reliability.

9.8.1 Existing Demand Management Measures

Consistent with CWC requirements, the following sections detail the specific demand management measures within the service area. These programs represent WVWD's ongoing commitment to water-use efficiency and are designed to maintain consumption levels below established benchmarks. WVWD intends to continue programs for the foreseeable future to provide stable, sustainable water management for all customers.

9.8.1.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

WVWD, through Article 24, lists use of water considered non-essential to the public health, safety and welfare and defines what constitutes water wasting pursuant to Water Code Section 350 et seq., Water Code Section 71640 et. seq., and the common law. Article 24 was adopted on August 18, 2016, and is provided in Part 4 Appendix I.

9.8.1.2 Metering

WVWD is advancing its infrastructure by transitioning from Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) to Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI). Approximately 60% of customer meters have been updated, and the project is expected to be completed in two years, pending grant funding. AMI provides real-time data that ensures accurate billing and is a critical tool for identifying customer-side leaks and assessing the impact of conservation initiatives. The Billing Department Staff notifies customers if consumption appears abnormal.

WVWD also has policies for meter testing and replacement that were implemented in January 2011. WVWD now requires an annual testing of meters that are four inches and larger. The Meter Supervisor develops a schedule for testing that includes all meters that are five years or older.

9.8.1.3 Conservation Pricing

WVWD is in compliance with this DMM. The volumetric portion of District's water revenue accounts for the majority of total revenue. WVWD has a tiered water rate system that is always in place. WVWD charges customers increasing rates based on their water usage during a billing cycle to encourage water conservation.

WVWD completed a rate study in 2025 and implemented an Inclining Block Rate tiered rate structure starting January 1, 2026 (Tier One - 1-10 units, Tier Two - 11-30 units, Tier Three – 31+ units).

9.8.1.4 Public Education and Outreach

WVWD provides informational materials to customers through paid advertising, classes, water bills, the District website, quarterly newsletters, and social media. WVWD has expanded its social media outreach to include Facebook, Twitter (X), Instagram, Nextdoor and LinkedIn. The main objectives are simply to promote water conservation, to educate and increase awareness of the importance of water use efficiency, and to encourage customers to become active members in all these activities within WVWD's communities.

WVWD frequently updates its website to include the latest information on conservation programs and conservation tips for indoor and outdoor use. The website includes links to other programs such as WaterSense and Save Our Water (saveourwater.com).

WVWD continues to hold water conservation classes for students at local elementary, middle, and high schools located within WVWD. The District also gives tours to local schools of the Treatment Plants and hands out conservation materials.

For the last 20 years WVWD has sponsored a Water Conservation Poster Contest with the elementary schools located in the District. On average, 25 teachers participate in the contest with over 150 students entering. The District also has conservation messages appearing directly on the customer's bill along with a graph that shows customer's current usage compared to the previous year.

For the last several years, the District has created a welcome package for all new customers including a Leak Detection Guide, the Demonstration Garden brochure and plant list, the Quarterly Newsletter, and the District's Water Conservation Calendar. Landscape Classes, Conservation Workshops, and Information booths at public events multiple times during the year. The District's outreach information, fliers, brochures, and mailers are assembled in English and other languages.

WVWD regularly attends the regional Water Conservation Sub-Committee of the BTAC. WVWD also partners with other Inland Empire Water Agencies to develop a regional approach to conservation and messaging.

The outreach campaign has helped implement the following:

- Collaborative communication effort with the other Inland Empire agencies participating, focused on ending water waste through outreach & education.
- Sharing information unique to the region through on-hold messages, mailers, bill inserts, lawn signs, promotional items, event participation, and special outreach events.
- Using Press Conferences, Press Releases, Holding Statements, fact sheets, targeted advertising, website and outreach materials, participation in social media, and regular live events.

WVWD also engages students through the SoCal STEAM Challenge event. Students gain hands-on experience in technical challenges and learn about water conservation and career pathways.

9.8.1.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Losses

WVWD has a new valve maintenance crew to repair distribution system leaks. All new fire hydrants installed are equipped with internal check valves, so water loss is minimized if a fire hydrant gets hit. WVWD has a full-time maintenance and meter department that repairs leaks that are reported by customers or personnel, on a priority basis. WVWD repairs approximately 10-20 leaks each month. Customer Service staff also provides a letter of thanks to customers for reporting leaks. As discussed in Section 9.2.1.2, WVWD has annually performed the water loss audit to identify the volume of distribution system losses.

9.8.1.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

WVWD's Water Conservation Program is a district-wide effort. Staff from Customer Service, External Affairs, GIS, Meters, Operations, Engineering, and other departments collaborate on various aspects of the conservation program. In 2025, the District hired a full-time Water Conservation Specialist to develop and implement conservation programs along with the assistance of key staff from other departments. The Water Conservation Specialist also works with regional groups like the Water Conservation Sub-Committee of BTAC and Inland Empire Utilities Agency to develop a regional approach to conservation. Additionally, WVWD is also a member of the California Water Efficiency Partnership and leverages their tools and best practices to further support programming.

9.8.1.7 Other Demand Management Measures

WVWD has a number of rebate programs in place to incentivize customers to upgrade to more water efficient technology.

Residential rebate programs, which are on a first-come-first-serve basis, include:

- Plumbing Retrofit Kits - package to customers that includes 2 low flow showerheads, 1 kitchen faucet aerator, and 2 bathroom faucet aerators. WVWD plans to expand these kits to include new innovative water conserving features.
- High Efficiency Toilets - Up to $100 rebate per household ($50 per toilet).
- High Efficiency Washers - Up to $100 rebate per household.
- Weather Based Irrigation Controllers - Up to $100 rebate per household.
- High Efficiency Nozzles - Up to $4 per nozzle rebate.
- Turf Replacement Rebates.

Since 2018, WVWD has assisted residential customers with converting 89,629 square feet of turf to drought tolerant landscaping. It is estimated that each square foot converted reduces demand by 44 gallons annually.

Commercial, institutional, and industrial customers are also able to apply for the same rebates that are offered to residential customers. WVWD also assists schools with turf removal and provides them with smart controllers.

WVWD has developed two online applications to assist customers with submitting device rebate applications and applications for the turf replacement program.

WVWD is currently planning a project to remove 155,000 square feet of turf at a homeowner's association in 2026 and will continue to seek new partnerships with other high-volume water users to implement similar large-scale conservation programs. A major part of WVWD programming moving forward will be informed by the forthcoming Water Use Efficiency Master Plan which will help WVWD meet its urban water use objectives and ensure conservation is integrated into the District's long-term operational strategy.

9.9 Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

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

9.9.1 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 the 2025 RUWMP is being prepared. This notice was sent at least 60 days prior to WVWD's public hearing. The recipients are identified in Part 1 Chapter 1 and include all cities and counties within WVWD'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.

WVWD 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 I.

9.9.2 Public Hearing and Adoption

WVWD held a public hearing on May 2, 2026, to hear public comment and consider adopting this 2025 RUWMP and WVWD's WSCP.

As part of the public hearing, the WVWD provided information on its 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 WVWD 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.

WVWD's adoption resolution for the 2025 RUWMP and WVWD's WSCP is included in Part 4 Appendix I.

9.9.3 Plan Submittal

WVWD will submit the 2025 RUWMP and WVWD's WSCP to DWR, the State Library, and cities and counties within 30 days after adoption.

2025 RUWMP submittal to DWR will be done electronically through WUEdata, an online submittal tool.

9.9.4 Public Availability

No later than 30 days after filing a copy of its Plan with DWR, WVWD will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours by placing a copy of the 2025 RUWMP and WVWD's WSCP by posting the plans on the District's website for public viewing.

9.9.5 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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

STAFF REPORT

DATE: April 29, 2026

TO: Engineering, Operations and Planning Committee

FROM: Rocky Welborn, Director of Engineering

SUBJECT: Adopt Resolution 2026-05, Adopting the Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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STRATEGIC GOAL:

Strategic Goal 1 - Manage and Deliver a Safe, Reliable, and Sustainable Water Supply; Objective 1D - Fortify a Resilient Water Supply

Strategic Goal 5 – Apply Sound Planning, Innovation, and Best Practice; Objective 5E - Define, Develop, and Implement Best Practices

Strategic Goal 7 – Realize Health, Safety, and Regulatory Compliance; Objective 7A - Prepare for and Comply with Evolving Water Regulations

MEETING HISTORY:

N/A

BACKGROUND:

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act, Water Code Section 10610 et seq. (“the UWMP Act”), mandates that every urban supplier of water providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre feet of water annually, prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, a water shortage contingency plan (“WSCP”).

The WSCP, establishes a comprehensive framework for responding to water supply shortages and drought conditions. The WSCP defines a series of shortage levels based on the severity of supply constraints, each with corresponding demand reduction targets and response actions. It identifies specific measures such as water use restrictions, allocation-based budgets, and enforcement mechanisms to achieve necessary reductions in a consistent and equitable manner. The plan also prioritizes the protection of public health and safety by ensuring adequate supplies for essential uses, including indoor residential needs, fire protection, and critical facilities. In addition, the WSCP outlines communication strategies to inform and engage customers, promoting transparency and compliance during shortage conditions. Collectively, these elements provide the District with a clear, defensible, and actionable approach to managing limited water supplies while maintaining essential services.

DISCUSSION:

In accordance with the UWMP Act, the Water District has prepared its WSCP with its own staff, with the assistance of consulting professionals, and in cooperation with other governmental agencies, and has utilized and relied upon industry standards and the expertise of industry professionals in preparing its WSCP, and has also utilized the California Department of Water Resources Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers to Prepare 2020 Urban Water Management Plans, in preparing its WSCP.

The West Valley Water District Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a comprehensive, standalone planning document that establishes the District's framework for proactively managing water supply reliability and responding to shortage conditions. The plan addresses a range of potential scenarios, including drought, infrastructure failures, water quality issues, and regulatory mandates, and serves as the District's operational guide to prevent service disruptions. It incorporates a detailed water service reliability analysis and an annual water supply and demand assessment process used to evaluate near-term conditions and determine whether a shortage stage should be declared. The WSCP defines four shortage stages—Stage I (Normal Conditions), Stage II (Water Alert), Stage III (Water Warning), and Stage IV (Water Emergency)—which align with State guidance and correspond to increasing levels of supply constraint and required response actions.

The plan outlines a comprehensive set of response actions to balance supply and demand, with a strong emphasis on progressive demand reduction measures tied to each shortage stage. These actions begin with baseline conservation and public outreach and escalate to mandatory restrictions such as limits on landscape irrigation days and times, prohibitions on water waste (e.g., runoff, leaks, and non-essential uses), and requirements for customers to repair leaks within specified time frames. At higher stages, additional measures include restrictions on filling pools and operating decorative water features, tighter irrigation limits, and ultimately the prohibition of all landscape irrigation and most non-essential water uses during emergency conditions. The WSCP also includes supply augmentation options, communication protocols, compliance and enforcement mechanisms, and financial and monitoring procedures, ensuring the District maintains a structured, enforceable, and adaptive approach to managing water shortages.

Attached as Exhibit A is Resolution 2026-5, adopting the Water Shortage Contingency Plan which is Part 4 Appendix of the 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan. A copy of this document has been included as Exhibit B as information for a Public Hearing to be conducted at a future Board meeting.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No Fiscal Impact.

REQUESTED ACTION:

Staff recommends that the Committee forward a recommendation to the Board of Directors to:

1. Hold a public hearing related to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan;
2. Adopt Resolution 2026-5 adopting the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, subject to non substantive changes;
3. Authorize the General Manager to execute the necessary documents.

Attachments

EXHIBIT A - Resolution No. 2026-05 Adoption of the WSCP - Copy.pdf

EXHIBIT B - WVWD_WSCP_Public Draft_ADA.pdf

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-05

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING THE WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, The California Urban Water Management Planning Act, Water Code Section 10610 et seq. (the UWMP Act), mandates that every urban supplier of water providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre feet of water annually, prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP); and

WHEREAS, District meets the definition of an urban water supplier for purposes of the UWMP Act; and

WHEREAS, the UWMP Act specifies the requirements and procedures for adopting such Water Shortage Contingency Plans; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to recent amendments to the UWMP Act, urban water suppliers are required to adopt and electronically submit their WSCPs to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026; and

WHERAS, The District has prepared a WSCP in accordance with the UWMP Act and SB X7-7, and in accordance with applicable legal requirements, has undertaken certain coordination, notice, public involvement, public comment, and other procedures in relation to its WSCP; and

WHERAS, the WSCP references and incorporates the provisions of the District's Water Conservation Ordinance No. 83 adopted on August 18th, 2016; and

WHERAS, in accordance with the UWMP Act, the District has prepared its WSCP with its own staff, with the assistance of consulting professionals, and in cooperation with other governmental agencies, and has utilized and relied upon industry standards and the expertise of industry professionals in preparing its WSCP, and has also utilized the California Department of Water Resources Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers to Prepare 2020 Urban Water Management Plans, in preparing its WSCP; and

WHERAS, in accordance with applicable law, including Water Code sections 10608.26 and 10642, and Government Code section 6066, a Notice of a Public Hearing regarding the District's WSCP was published within the jurisdiction of the District on Thursday, May 7, 2026, and Thursday, May 14, 2026; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including but not limited to Water Code sections 10608.26 and 10642, a public hearing was held on May 21, 2026 at 6:00 p.m., or soon thereafter, in the boardroom of the offices of the District, at 855 Baseline Road, Rialto, CA 92376 in order to provide members of the public and other interested

entities with the opportunity to be heard in connection with proposed adoption of the WSCP and issues related thereto; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to said public hearing on the WSCP, the District, among other things, encouraged the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic members of the community within District's service area with regard to the preparation of the WSCP, encouraged community input regarding District's WSCP; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has reviewed and considered the purposes and requirements of the UWMP Act, the contents of the WSCP, and the documentation contained in the administrative record in support of the WSCP, and has determined that the factual analyses and conclusions set forth in the WSCP are legally sufficient; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors desires to adopt the WSCP in order to comply with the UWMP Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, the West Valley Water District ("District") hereby resolves as follows**:**

SECTION 1. The Water Shortage Contingency Plan is hereby adopted as amended by changes incorporated by the Board of Directors as a result of input received (if any) at the public hearing and ordered filed with the Secretary of the Board of Directors;

SECTION 2. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to include a copy of this Resolution in District's WSCP;

SECTION 3. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code sections 10621(d) and 10644(a)(1)-(2), to electronically submit a copy of the WSCP to the California Department of Water Resources no later than July 1, 2021;

SECTION 4. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code section 10644(a), to submit a copy of the WSCP to the California State Library, and any city of county within which the District provides water supplies no later than thirty (30) days after this adoption date;

SECTION 5. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code section 10645, to make the WSCP available for public review at The District's offices during normal business hours and on the District's website no later than thirty (30) days after filing a copy of the WSCP with the California Department of Water Resources;

SECTION 6. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code Section 10635(b), to provide that portion of the WSCP prepared pursuant

to Water Code Section 10635(a) to any city or county within which the District provides water supplies no later than thirty (30) days after submitting a copy of the WSCP with the California Department of Water Resources;

SECTION 7. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to implement the WSCP in accordance with the UWMP Act and to provide recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding the necessary budgets, procedures, rules, regulations or further actions to carry out the effective and equitable implementation of the WSCP.

SECTION 8. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this ____ day of May, 2026.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

_____
KELVIN MOORE
President
Board of Directors
West Valley Water District

ATTEST:

_____
KARA JOHNSON
Acting Board Secretary

CERTIFICATION

I, Kara Johnson, Acting Board Secretary of the West Valley Water District, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 2026-05 was duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the West Valley Water District at a regular meeting held on May __, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES: BOARD MEMBERS:
NOES: BOARD MEMBERS:
ABSENT: BOARD MEMBERS:
ABSTAIN: BOARD MEMBERS:

Dated:

_____

Kara Johnson
Acting Board Secretary
West Valley Water District

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

West Valley Water District

APRIL 2026 | WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

APRIL 2026

Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc and Blua Consulting, LLC

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AWIA	American Water Infrastructure Association
AWSDA	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
CWC	California Water Code
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
RRA	Risk and Resilience Assessment
RUWMP	Regional Urban Water Management Plan
SBV	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District
SWP	State Water Project
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WVWD	West Valley Water District

West Valley Water District

This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a strategic plan that the West Valley Water District (WVWD) uses to prepare for and respond to water shortages.

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. A shortage may occur due to a number of reasons. This includes water supply quality changes, climate change, drought, regional power outages, and catastrophic events (e.g., earthquakes). Additionally, the State may declare a statewide drought emergency and mandate that water suppliers reduce demands. The WSCP serves as the operating manual that WVWD will use to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, mitigation of water shortages.

This WSCP provides a process for an annual water supply and demand assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions. This level of detailed planning and preparation provides accountability and predictability to help WVWD maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impact of any supply shortages and/or interruptions.

This WSCP was prepared in conjunction with WVWD's 2025 UWMP, which is included in the 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (2025 RUWMP) and is a standalone document that can be modified as needed. This document is compliant with the California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632 and incorporates guidance from the State of California Department of Water Resources (DWR) UWMP Guidebook.

IN THIS SECTION

- Water Service Reliability
- Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
- Supply Shortage Stages and Response Actions

The WSCP describes the following:

1. **Water Service Reliability Analysis:** Summarizes WVWD's water supply analysis and reliability and identifies any key issues that may trigger a shortage condition.
2. **Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures:** Describes the key data inputs, evaluation criteria, and methodology for assessing the system's reliability for the coming year and the steps to formally declare any water shortage stages and response actions.
3. **Water Shortage Stages:** Establishes water shortage stages to clearly identify and prepare for shortages.
4. **Shortage Response Actions:** Describes the response actions that may be implemented or considered for each stage to reduce gaps between supply and demand.
5. **Communication Protocols:** Describes communication protocols under each stage to ensure customers, the public, and government agencies are informed of shortage conditions and requirements.
6. **Compliance and Enforcement:** Defines compliance and enforcement actions available to administer demand reductions.
7. **Legal Authority:** Lists the legal documents that grant WVWD the authority to declare a water shortage and implement and enforce response actions.
8. **Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation:** Describes the anticipated financial impact of implementing water shortage stages and identifies mitigation strategies to offset financial burdens.
9. **Monitoring and Reporting:** Summarizes the monitoring and reporting techniques to evaluate the effectiveness of shortage response actions and overall WSCP implementation. Results are used to determine if the shortage response actions should be adjusted.
10. **WSCP Refinement Procedures:** Describes the factors that may trigger updates to the WSCP and outlines how to complete an update.
11. **Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability:** Describes the process for the WSCP adoption, submittal, and availability after each revision.

1.0 Water Service Reliability Analysis

As part of the 2025 RUWMP, WVWD completed a water supply reliability analysis for normal, single-dry, and five-year consecutive dry year periods from 2030-2050. A Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) was also performed to analyze supply reliability under five consecutive years of drought from 2026-2030. As described in Chapter 3 of the 2025 RUWMP, the effects of a local drought are not immediately recognized since the region uses the local groundwater basins to simulate a large reservoir for long-term storage. WVWD is able to pump additional groundwater to meet increased demands in dry years and participates in efforts to replenish the basins with imported and local water through regional recharge programs. Additionally, WVWD implements several ongoing water conservation measures. Regional recharge programs and conservation help to optimize and enhance the use of regional water resources.

Based on the 2025 RUWMP analysis, WVWD's water supply is reliable and not expected to see impactful change under drought conditions.

Even though localized drought conditions should not affect supply, other shortages may occur due to a number of reasons, such as water supply quality changes, regional power outage, State mandates for water use efficiency standards, and catastrophic events (e.g., earthquakes). Therefore, WVWD will use this WSCP as appropriate to address shortages and other supply emergencies.

2.0 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

As an urban water supplier, WVWD must prepare and submit an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment or AWSDA) by July 1 each year pursuant to CWC Section 10632.1. The Annual Assessment is an evaluation of the near-term outlook for supplies and demands to determine whether the potential for a supply shortage exists and whether there is a need to trigger a WSCP shortage stage and response actions in the current calendar year to maintain supply reliability. This process will take place at the same time each year based on known circumstances and information available to WVWD at the time of analysis and can be updated or revised at any time if circumstances change.

WVWD will convene an internal WSCP Team to conduct the Annual Assessment each year.

The WSCP Team may include the following staff:

- Assistant General Manager
- Director of Engineering
- Director of Operations

- Production Supervisor
- Water Conservation Specialist
- Chief Water Treatment Plant Operator
- Chief Financial Officer

The Annual Assessment procedure, including key data inputs and evaluation criteria, is summarized in Table 1. The Annual Assessment procedure and timeline, along with how it integrates with the annual assessment that will be conducted on a regional basis in parallel, is shown graphically in Figure 1.

Table 1: Annual Assessment Procedure

TIMING	ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE, KEY DATA INPUTS, EVALUATION CRITERIA AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	STAFF RESPONSIBLE
JAN - FEB	Estimate unconstrained demands for coming year	Demands will be estimated based on water sales forecasts from annual budget or prior year demands plus any anticipated changes.	Director of Engineering, Chief Financial Officer
JAN - FEB	Estimate available supplies for the year, considering the following year will be dry	Each December, WVWD submits an order to San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (San Bernardino Valley or SBV) for the volume of State Water Project (SWP) water that is planned for use the following year. If the requested volume is not available due to reduced SWP supplies, WVWD will meet with San Bernardino Valley and other SWP users to discuss reducing SWP orders and may update the Annual Assessment to reflect a shift from SWP to groundwater production, if needed. Estimates of available surface water supplies from the Lytle Creek will be based on annual precipitation and local mountain snowpack. The remainder of supply needs not met from SWP and surface water will be pumped from groundwater basins. The groundwater basins are sustainably managed to provide long-term supply reliability and are not anticipated to be impacted in dry years. In the unlikely event that local supplies are reduced, WVWD will coordinate with the other agencies to identify available supplies for the coming year.	Director of Operations, Chief Water Treatment Plant Operator

TIMING	ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES	PROCEDURE, KEY DATA INPUTS, EVALUATION CRITERIA AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	STAFF RESPONSIBLE
JAN - FEB	Consider potential constraints that may impact supply delivery	Identify any known regional or WVWD infrastructure issues that may pertain to near-term water supply reliability, including repairs, construction, and environmental mitigation measures that may temporarily constrain capabilities, as well as any new projects that may add to system capacity. Identify any facilities out of service due to water quality problems, equipment failure, etc. that may impact normal water deliveries. Identify any potential or emerging impacts to groundwater quality, such as emerging regulatory constraints that may limit use of available supplies for potable needs.	Director of Operations, Chief Water Treatment Plant Operator, Production Supervisor, Director of Engineering
FEB	Convene WSCP Team to conduct Annual Assessment	Compare supplies and demands and discuss any constraints that may impact supply delivery. If the potential for a shortage exists, determine which shortage response stage and actions are recommended to reduce/eliminate the shortage. Additionally, if the State declares a drought state of emergency and requires demand reductions, the WSCP Team will determine which water shortage stage and response actions are needed to comply with the State mandate.	WSCP Team
JUNE	Board of Directors	If the potential for a shortage exists or the State has mandated demand reductions, the results of the Annual Assessment will be presented to the WVWD Board of Directors, including the recommended shortage stage and response actions. The Board of Directors may order the implementation of a shortage stage and will adopt a resolution declaring the applicable water shortage stage.	General Manager, Board of Directors
ON-GOING	Implement WSCP actions, if needed	Relevant members of WVWD staff will implement shortage response actions associated with the declared water shortage stage.	WSCP Team
BY JULY 1	Submit Retail Annual Assessment	Send Final Retail Annual Assessment to DWR.	Director of Engineering

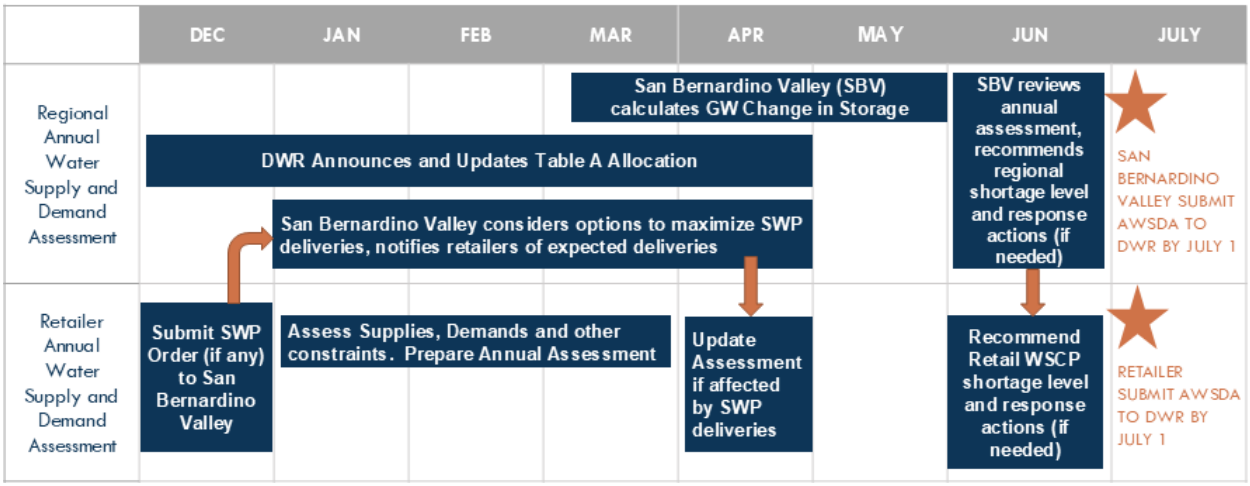


Figure 1: Regional and Retail Agency Annual Assessment Process and Timeline

3.0 Water Shortage Stages

With the exception of a catastrophic failure of infrastructure, WVWD does not foresee imposing a water shortage stage due to a supply shortage. WVWD may impose a water shortage stage to encourage efficient water use and to comply with State drought mandates, such as those that occurred in 2014 and again in 2022 with Governor Newsom's Executive Order N-7-22 (EO N-7-22), which required that urban water suppliers implement demand reduction actions listed in the supplier's state standard shortage stage 2. This section provides information on the water shortage stages and response actions that WVWD may implement.

WVWD uses four (4) shortage stages to identify and respond to water shortage emergencies. At a minimum, WVWD encourages baseline conservation efforts year-round, regardless of a shortage emergency.

Stage I – Normal Conditions:

Normal supply and distribution capacity is available. All policies shown in Article 24 sections 2403 and 2404 of WVWD's Rules and Regulations shall apply.

Stage II – Water Alert:

WVWD may not be able to meet all water demands of all customers unless additional water conservation measures are applied.

Stage III – Water Warning:

WVWD is not able to meet all water demands of all customers; therefore, conservation measures additional to Stages I and II shall apply.

Stage IV: Water Emergency

WVWD is experiencing a major failure of supply or distribution and is not able to meet all water demands of all customers; therefore, additional water conservation measures shall apply.

The CWC outlines six standard water shortage stages that correspond to a gap in supply compared to normal year availability. The six standard water shortage stages correspond to progressively increasing estimated shortage conditions (up to 10-, 20-, 30-, 40-, 50-percent, and greater than 50-percent shortage compared to the normal reliability condition) and align with the response actions that a water supplier would implement to meet the severity of the impending shortages.

The CWC allows suppliers with an existing WSCP that uses different water shortage stages to comply with the six standard stages by developing and including a cross-reference relating its existing shortage categories to the six standard water shortage stages. WVWD is maintaining the current four shortage stages for this WSCP. A crosswalk defines how WVWD's current water shortage stages will align with the DWR's standardized 6 stages of shortage. A visual representation of this alignment is shown in Figure 2 and Table 2.

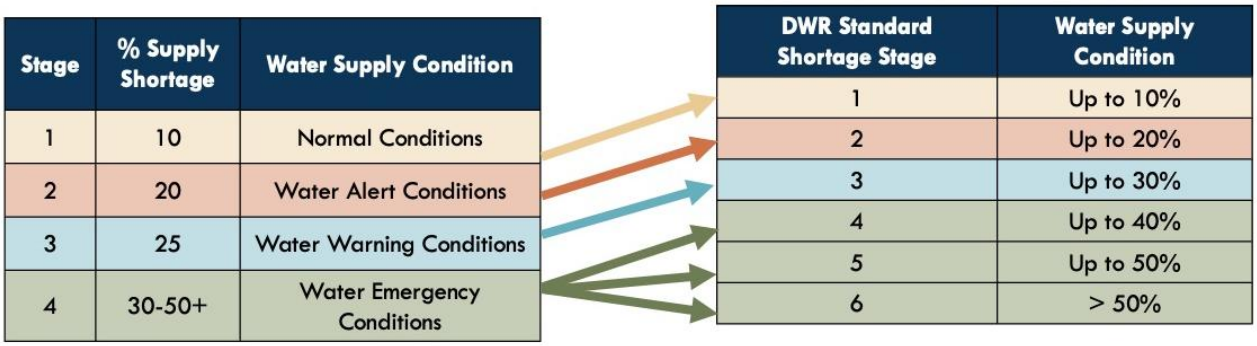


Figure 2: Crosswalk to DWR Six Standard Stages

Table 2: DWR 8-1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Stages

DWR STANDARD SHORTAGE LEVEL	DWR PERCENT SHORTAGE RANGE	WVWD'S SHORTAGE LEVEL	WVWD PERCENT SHORTAGE RANGE
1	Up to 10%	Normal Conditions (WVWD Stage I)	Up to 10%
2	Up to 20%	Water Alert Condition (WVWD Stage II)	Up to 20%
3	Up to 30%	Water Warning Condition (WVWD Stage III)	Up to 25%
4	Up to 40%	Water Emergency Condition (WVWD Stage IV)	>50%
5	Up to 50%	Water Emergency Condition (WVWD Stage IV)	>50%
6	>50%	Water Emergency Condition (WVWD Stage IV)	>50%

Note: One stage in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan must address a water shortage of 50%.

4.0 Shortage Response Actions

This section was completed pursuant to CWC Section 10632(a)(4) and 10632.5(a) and describes the response actions that must be implemented or considered for each stage to minimize social and economic impacts to the community.

In accordance with CWC 10632(b), WVWD analyzes and defines water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.

4.1 Supply Augmentation

Table 3 identifies the supply augmentation actions WVWD can take in the event of a water shortage condition. WVWD currently maintains interconnections with the Cities of Rialto, Colton and San Bernardino, the Fontana Water Company, and Marygold Mutual Water Company. During water shortage emergencies, WVWD may be able to obtain supplemental water supply through these connections, if available.

Table 3: DWR 8-2R Supply Augmentation & Other Actions

SHORTAGE STAGE	SUPPLY AUGMENTATION METHODS AND OTHER ACTIONS BY WATER SUPPLIER	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE
4	Other purchases	0-100%	WVWD currently has interconnections with the Cities of Rialto, Colton and San Bernardino, the Fontana Water Company, Marygold Mutual Water Company, and SBV.

Note: The above shortage level corresponds to WVWD's four existing shortage stages.

4.2 Demand Reduction

In addition to prohibitions on end uses, WVWD offers various rebates to encourage conservation (i.e., ultra-low flush toilet replacements, high efficiency washing machines, etc.). WVWD has a water rate structure that promotes water efficiency. The reduction goal is to balance supply and demand. Table 4 summarizes these efforts and end use prohibitions.

Table 4: DWR 8-3R Demand Reduction Actions

SHORTAGE STAGE	DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIONS	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE	PENALTY, CHARGE, OR OTHER ENFORCEMENT
All	Expand Public Information Campaign	0-20%	Provide reminder notices regarding noted water waste and offer community outreach programs.	No
1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-5%	The use of sprinklers for any type of irrigation during high winds is prohibited.	Yes
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0-5%	Recommend limiting all landscape irrigation to between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. Drip irrigation and hand watering while gardening is exempt from this recommendation. Water being used during repair or maintenance of watering system is exempt from this section.	Yes
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0-1%	Recommend that eating establishments not serve water to their customers, unless specifically requested by the customer.	No
1	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	0-1%	Recommend that hotels and motels provide guests with the option of choosing to not have towels and linens laundered daily. The hotels and motels shall prominently display notice of this option in each guestroom using clear and easily understood language.	No
1	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	0-5%	Use of water for outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures is prohibited.	Yes
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	No person shall permit water to leak from any facility, improvement, or plumbing fixture on his/her/their premises; said leak shall be repaired in a timely manner.	Yes

SHORTAGE STAGE	DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIONS	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE	PENALTY, CHARGE, OR OTHER ENFORCEMENT
1	Other - Require automatic shut-off hoses	0-1%	Washing of automobiles, trucks, trailer, boats, and other mobile equipment is prohibited unless done with a handheld device equipped with an automatic shut-off trigger nozzle. This does not apply to commercial car washes utilizing a recycling system or when the health and safety of the public would necessitate.	Yes
1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0-1%	No water shall be used to clean, fill, operate, or maintain levels in decorative fountains unless the water is part of a recycling system.	Yes
1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	0-1%	There shall be no application of water to sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, patios, porches, verandas, tennis courts, or other paved, concrete, or other hard surface areas, except that flammable or other similarly dangerous or unhealthy substances may be washed from said areas by direct hose flushing for the benefit of public health or safety.	Yes
1	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	0-5%	The irrigation of potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited. The term “median” shall mean the strip of land between street lanes.	Yes
1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-1%	Irrigating landscaping, including, but not limited to, turf and ornamental landscapes, during measurable precipitation in excess of one quarter inch (1/4), and within forty-eight (48) hours following such precipitation is prohibited.	
2	Decrease Line Flushing	0-1%		No
2	Other	0-1%	Use historical data instead of performing fire flow tests for new developments.	No
2	Other	0-1%	Screen all new applications for water service installations and limit water use before occupancy.	No

SHORTAGE STAGE	DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIONS	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE	PENALTY, CHARGE, OR OTHER ENFORCEMENT
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	0-5%	Limit all landscape irrigation to four (4) days per week for no more than ten (10) minutes per station per day. This provision does not apply to any landscape that has water efficient devices that are operated properly. Water efficient devices are drip irrigation systems and operational weather-based irrigation controllers. The term "week" is defined as Sunday through Saturday.	Yes
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	0-1%	WVWD will screen all new applications for water service installations and will limit water use before occupancy to that essential use for construction and testing of landscape plumbing. Limited landscaping for new development shall be allowed as approved by WVWD. Water use for compaction, dust control, and other types of construction shall be by permit only and will be limited to conditions of the permit or may be prohibited as determined by the General Manager or his/her/their designee.	Yes
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Repair all leaks within seventy-two (72) hours of notification by WVWD unless other arrangements are made with the general manager of WVWD ("General Manager").	Yes
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	0-1%	Water used for compaction, dust control, and other types of construction shall be by permit only and will be limited to conditions of the permit or may be prohibited as determined by the General Manager, or his/her designee.	Yes
3	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0-1%	All eating establishments, including, but not limited to, restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased are prohibited from serving water to their customers except when specifically requested by the customer.	
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0-5%	All agricultural water users shall irrigate only at times approved by WVWD.	Yes

SHORTAGE STAGE	DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIONS	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE	PENALTY, CHARGE, OR OTHER ENFORCEMENT
3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	0-1%	Swimming pools, hot tubs, and spas shall not be refilled or filled after being drained.	Yes
3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0-1%	Ornamental pools, fountains, water displays, and artificial lakes shall not be refilled or filled after being drained.	Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	0-5%	Limit all landscape irrigation to three (3) days per week for no more than ten (10) minutes per station per day. Drip systems that are operated efficiently are exempt from these regulations.	Yes
3	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Repair all leaks within forty-eight (48) hours of notification by WVWD unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager.	Yes
4	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	10-30%	No lawn or landscape watering will be allowed.	Yes
4	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	0-5%	No construction water use to be allowed, construction meters to be locked off or removed.	Yes
4	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	0-5%	Commercial nurseries shall water only between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. and only with handheld devices or with drip irrigation systems.	Yes

SHORTAGE STAGE	DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIONS	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE	PENALTY, CHARGE, OR OTHER ENFORCEMENT
4	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	10-30%	The use of water shall be limited to essential household, commercial, manufacturing, or processing uses only, except where other uses may be allowed by permit	Yes

Note: The above shortage levels correspond to WVWD's four existing shortage stages.

4.3 Operational Changes and Additional Mandatory Restrictions

During shortage conditions, operations may be affected by supply augmentation or demand reduction responses. WVWD will consider its operational procedures when it completes its Annual Assessment. Any additional mandatory restrictions implemented in response to the declaration of a shortage response stage, beyond the actions listed in Table 3 and Table 4 are listed in WVWD's Ordinance Number 83 Article No. 24 provided as Attachment 1.

4.4 Emergency Response Plan

In 2021, WVWD completed a Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA) and Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in accordance with America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018. The purpose of the RRA and ERP is to meet the AWIA compliance requirements and plan for long-term resilience of WVWD's infrastructure. The RRA assessed WVWD's water system to identify critical assets and processes that may be vulnerable to human and natural hazards, and to identify measures that can be taken to reduce risk and enhance resilience from service disruption for the benefit of customers. The RRA identifies and characterizes both infrastructure-specific and system-wide vulnerabilities and threats and quantifies the consequences of disruption. The RRA also identifies various options (and constraints) in addressing and mitigating risk. The RRA, in conjunction with the ERP, charts a course for water system resilience. The RRA also provided various recommendations to increase reliability of WVWD's system. Since critical pieces of infrastructure and specific vulnerabilities are detailed in the RRA and ERP, the contents of the document are confidential and for use by WVWD's staff only. However, WVWD can confirm that these plans meet the requirements set forth by AWIA and evaluate seismic risks and mitigation actions to WVWD's infrastructure.

In the event of a water shortage emergency resulting from equipment failure, power outage, or other catastrophe, WVWD is prepared to purchase emergency water supplies from nearby agencies while repairs or other remedial actions are underway. WVWD may also implement its four-stage plan for conservation, as described above, with either voluntary or mandatory reductions depending on the severity of the shortage. For severe disasters (Stage 4), mandatory water use reductions are specified.

4.5 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

Disasters, such as earthquakes, can and will occur without notice. In order to respond to disasters, WVWD has assessed the seismic risk and reliance of WVWD's water facilities in the RRA mentioned in the section above.

In the event of an extended multi-week supply shortages due to natural disasters or accidents which damage all water source, WVWD's 25 storage reservoirs have a combined capacity of over 72 million gallons, which is sufficient water to meet the health and safety requirements of its residents for approximately two weeks assuming zero non-residential use. Under emergency

power outages or catastrophic earthquake conditions, the existing storage is expected to provide a supply of four days of average day demand or 2.5 days under maximum summer demand. WVWD also has interconnections with other agencies for emergency supplies.

WVWD has portable back-up generators that can be used in the event of an area-wide power outage. These generators can be located on both wells and booster stations to continue water production. These generators will be located in the northern part of the distribution system. Water can then be boosted to higher zones or gravity fed to the lower zones. In addition to the portable generators, WVWD has installed back-up generators at several booster stations and intends to install more.

4.6 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

WVWD has estimated the effectiveness of shortage response actions in Table 3 and Table 4 when data pertaining to such actions is available. It is expected that response actions effectiveness is also a result of successful communication and outreach efforts.

5.0 Communication Protocols

WVWD prioritizes effective communication, especially in times of a water shortage emergency. WVWD has a protocol in place to communicate with the public, government agencies, and other interested parties about water shortages and any anticipated or triggered shortage response actions. Communication methods may include email, bill inserts, handouts, informative flyers, direct mail pieces to newspapers, bus shelter advertisements, news releases, social media outreach, and website content. WVWD provides reminders about shortage stages as they develop, and WVWD encourages conservation at all times.

6.0 Compliance and Enforcement

Consumption limits in the progressively restrictive stages are imposed on different uses. These are based on percentage reductions in water allotments, and restrictions on specific uses. The specific percentage reductions at each stage and for each user class are detailed in the ordinance. The individual customer allotments will be based on the previous year's use. This provides WVWD with a basis for reviewing appeals.

Mandatory provisions to reduce water use during the different stages of water shortage are also summarized in the ordinance. Provisions of Article 24 were adopted pursuant to Sections 375 and 376 of the CWC. Any second or subsequent violation of this policy after notice as specified in Section 2411 1(a) is a misdemeanor (CWC Section 377).

In addition to the remedy of criminal prosecution available to WVWD, violation of the Ordinance may result in the imposition of surcharges and restriction and/or termination of water service as set forth below:

1. First Violation – Notice of Non-Compliance – a written warning accompanied by a copy of this Ordinance, delivered by U.S. Mail, and/or hung on customer's door.

2. Second Violation – Warning of Penalties – a written warning notice of future imposition of penalties that could be placed on the customer's water bill.

3. Third Violation (within one (1) year) - a surcharge of one hundred dollars.

4. Fourth Violation (within one (1) year of the first violation) – a surcharge of three hundred dollars and installation of flow restricting device in the meter for a minimum of ninety-six (96) hours. Said restricted flow shall meet minimum County Health Department's standards, if any have been established. If said ninety-six (96) hour period ends on a weekend or holiday, full service will be restored during the next business day.

5. Fifth Violation (within one (1) year of the first violation) – a surcharge of five hundred dollars and termination of service for such period as the Board determines to be appropriate under the circumstances, following a hearing regarding said issue. Written notice of the hearing shall be mailed to the customer at least ten (10) days before the hearing.

Any surcharge hereunder shall be in addition to the basic water rates and other charges of WVWD for the account and shall appear on and be payable with the billing statement for the period during which the violation occurred; non-payment shall be subject to the same remedies available to WVWD as for non-payment of basic water rates.

In addition to any surcharge, a customer violating this Ordinance shall be responsible for payment of WVWD's charges for installing and/or removing any flow restricting device and for disconnecting and/or reconnecting service per WVWD's Schedule of Charges then in effect. Such charges shall be paid prior to the removal of the flow restrictor or reconnection of service, whichever the case may be.

A customer may appeal the Notice of Violation by filing a written notice of appeal with WVWD no later than the close of business on the day before the date scheduled for enforcement action. Any Notice of Violation not timely appealed shall be final. Upon receipt of a timely appeal, a hearing on the appeal by the Board shall be scheduled at the Board's next Regular meeting or at a Special meeting scheduled for that hearing; in either, the hearing shall be at least ten (10) days following receipt of the appeal, and WVWD shall mail written notice of the hearing to the customer at least ten (10) days before the date of said hearing.

7.0 Legal Authority

To offset the prolonged effects of the drought periods, the Board of Directors adopted a Water Conservation Plan with Ordinance No. 68 on July 5, 1990, by adding Article No. 24 entitled "Water Conservation" to its water service regulations and a WSCP with Ordinance No. 69 on February 6,1992,2 which amended portions of the Water Conservation Plan. On August 18, 2016, the Board of Directors amended the Water Conservation Plan through Ordinance Number 83, and it is included as Attachment 1. Article No. 24 describes water conservation objectives and outlines four stages of action to be implemented during a water shortage. WVWD's plan includes voluntary and mandatory stages.

The purpose of Article 24 is to provide water conservation measures to minimize the effect of a water shortage on the citizens of, and the economic well-being of, the communities WVWD serves. This Article adopts provisions that will significantly reduce the wasteful and inefficient consumption of water, thereby extending the available water resources required for the domestic, sanitation, and fire protection needs of the citizens of the communities they serve while reducing the hardship on WVWD and the general public to the greatest extent possible.

7.1 Water Shortage Emergency Declaration

In accordance with CWC Section Division 1, Section 350, WVWD shall declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by such distributor whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

7.2 Local/Regional Emergency Declaration

If a water shortage is approaching, WVWD shall coordinate with any of the cities and counties in its service area for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.

8.0 Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation

To ensure WVWD's customers comply with Article 24 and CWC Chapter 3.3 (Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought), additional costs may be incurred to monitor and enforce response actions. The financial consequences a water shortage can have on WVWD and the local community will depend on the duration and level of severity. During Stages II through IV of WVWD's WSCP, water consumption will decrease based upon each individual stage and the amount of reduction goal achieved. The impacts of these reductions will result in a reduction in

water sales revenues and a reduction in water production expenditures. To mitigate the financial impacts of a water shortage, WVWD maintains sufficient funds within a Rate Stabilization Account. These funds could be used to stabilize water rates during periods of water shortage or disasters affecting the water supply.

9.0 Monitoring and Reporting

The water savings from implementation of the WSCP will be determined based on monthly production reports which are reviewed and compared to production reports and pumping statistics from prior months and the same period of the prior year. Under shortage conditions, these production reports could be prepared as often as daily. At first, the cumulative consumption for the various sectors (e.g., residential, commercial, etc.) will be evaluated for reaching the target level. Then if needed, individual accounts will be monitored. Weather and other possible influences may be accounted for in the evaluation.

10.0 WSCP Refinement Procedures

The WSCP is best prepared and implemented as an adaptive management plan. WVWD will use results obtained from their monitoring and reporting program to evaluate any needs for revisions. Potential changes to the WSCP that would warrant an update include, but are not limited to, any changes to trigger conditions, changes to the shortage stage structure, and/or changes to customer reduction actions.

Any prospective changes to the WSCP would need to be presented to WVWD's Board for discretionary approval. Once discretionary approval has been granted, WVWD will hold a public hearing, obtain any comments, and adopt the updated WSCP. Notices for refinement and the public hearing date will be published in the local newspaper in advance of any public meetings.

11.0 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

WVWD adopted this WSCP with the 2025 RUWMP. The 2025 RUWMP and WSCP were made available for public review in April 2026, and a public hearing was held on May 21, 2026, to receive public input on the draft 2025 RUWMP and the WSCP.

The WVWD Board of Directors adopted the 2025 RUWMP and the WSCP at a public meeting on May 21, 2026. The resolution of adoption is included as Attachment 2.

This WSCP was submitted to DWR through the WUEData portal before the deadline of July 1, 2026.

This WSCP will be available to the public on the WVWD website.

If WVWD identifies the need to amend this WSCP, it will follow the same procedures for notification to cities, counties, and the public as used for the 2025 RUWMP and for initial adoption of the WSCP.

References

California Department of Water Resources. (2026). 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook. Sacramento: California Department of Water Resources.

Texas Living Waters Project. (2018). Water Conservation by the Yard: A Statewide Analysis of Outdoor Water Savings Potential. Austin: Texas Living Waters Project, Sierra Club, National Wildlife Federation. Retrieved from Texas Living Waters Project.

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water. (2002). Cases in Water Conservation: How Efficiency Programs Help Water Utilities Save Water and Avoid Costs. United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Attachment 1

WVWD'S Article No. 24 - Water Conservation

1

ARTICLE 24. WATER CONSERVATION

a. **Purpose.** The purpose of this Article is to provide water conservation measures in order to minimize the effect(s) of a water shortage on the citizens of, visitors to, and the economic well-being of the communities we serve and, by means of this Article, to adopt provisions that will significantly reduce the wasteful and inefficient consumption of water, thereby extending the available water resources required for the domestic, sanitation, and fire protection needs of the citizens of, and visitors to, the communities we serve while reducing the hardship on the District and the general public to the greatest extent possible.

b. **Application.** The provisions of this Article shall apply to all customers and property within the service area of the District and shall also apply to all property and facilities owned, maintained, operated, or otherwise under the jurisdiction of the District.

1. Exception. The prohibited uses of water provided for by this Ordinance are not applicable to that use of water necessary for public health and safety, system maintenance or capital improvements, or for essential government services such as police, fire, and similar emergency services.

c. **Policy.** Due to the fact that we are located in a semi-arid region and our groundwater is of limited supply and in an overdraft condition and because of these conditions prevailing in the District and areas elsewhere from which the District obtains its water supplies, the general welfare requires that the water resources available to the District be put to the maximum beneficial use to the extent to which they are capable and that the wasteful, inefficient, or unreasonable use, or method of use of our previous, limited, and finite water resources be prevented.

As such, the conservation of such waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial and efficient use thereof in the interests of the people of the District and for the public welfare.

Therefore, the District establishes the following goals, objectives, policies, and four-stage water conservation plan pertaining to the conservation and use of water:

2401. GOALS

- The conservation of water.

- The efficient use and distribution of available water supplies.
- Adequate and sufficient potable water supply and availability for the greatest public benefit, with particular regard to human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.
- Maintain high quality customer service.
- Ensure fiscal soundness.
- Protect environmental quality.
- Meet water quality regulations.
- To reduce water consumption in accordance with State law, including, but not limited to the State Board Regulations.

2402. <u>OBJECTIVES</u>

- To conserve all available water supplies.
- To achieve an overall water use reduction.
- To reduce the volume of wastewater.
- To continuously increase consumer awareness about the need for and benefits of water conservation.
- To reduce or eliminate wasteful and inefficient uses of water.
- To assure an adequate supply of potable water sufficient to meet the essential private and public needs of the District's growing population and economy of those communities in which we serve.
- To assure that all new developments and existing dwellings which are remodeled or added to are equipped with water-conserving devices, fixtures, and appliances.
- To increase the use of native or water-conserving plant species for landscaping purposes.
- The term “base year” shall be set by the Board of Directors in compliance with State law:
    - The base year, if the customer occupied the subject real property for the

entire year. If the customer did not occupy the subject real property for the entire year of the established base year, the base year for that customer would be the first twelve (12) months the customer occupied the subject real property in or after the established base year.

- If the customer has not occupied the subject real property for a twelve (12) month period on the adoption of this Ordinance, then the District will use the consumption history for the period of time the customer has occupied the subject real property.

- If the customer has no consumption history for the subject real property then the District will determine goals for that customer based on the averaging of other real properties with similar service types and meter sizes within the same meter reading route (as determined by the District) for the months without consumption history. The customer shall have a ten (10) day period after the customer receives the goals to appeal that determination to the General Manager (as defined herein), in writing. If the customer fails to appeal the determination within the ten (10) day period the goals shall be final. Upon receipt of a timely appeal, the General Manager shall schedule a hearing at which the General Manager or his/her designated representative shall act as the hearing officer. The hearing shall be at least ten (10) days following receipt of the appeal, and the District shall mail written notice of the hearing to the customer at least ten (10) days before the date of said hearing. The determination of the hearing officer with respect to the goals shall be final.

2403. POLICIES

- As a condition of water service, all new structures shall be equipped with high efficiency toilets (1.28 gallons per flush max) as per Section 17921.3 of the California Health and Safety Code, and with low-flow showers and faucets as per Title 24, Part 6, Article 1, T20-1406F of the California Administrative Code, in addition to the insulating of all hot water lines according to California Energy Commission Rules. “New Structures” shall mean buildings obtaining occupancy permits after the effective date of this Ordinance.

  As a condition of continued water service, existing structures not so equipped, which require building permits to remodel or expand, shall be retrofitted with toilet tank dams resulting in 1.28-gallon flushes unless the toilets are to be replaced, in which case the new toilets shall be low-flush (1.28gpf), as stated above, and low-flow showers and faucets. Certification of compliance with this Ordinance shall be forwarded to the District.

- The use of lawns shall be minimized in new commercial, hotel, condominium, and high- density housing and shall be subject to District review and conditioning of projects.

    - The use of native or water-conserving trees, shrubs, lawns, grass, ground cover, vines, and other plant species for landscape planting or replanting purposes is required and shall be approved by the District. (A list of such plants can be obtained at the District office.)

- Large water users, as determined by the District, shall submit a water conservation plan to the District and promote implementation of same as a condition to continued service.

- Water demand, use, and mitigation shall be addressed in every Environmental Impact Report.

- The District shall:

    - Cooperate with other local water purveyors, appropriate state and other responsible agencies in facilitating a continuous program to increase consumer awareness about the need for and benefits of water conservation.

    - Encourage large water users to implement water recycling and reuse processes.

    - Make water conservation as reliable a method of reducing water demands as water supply projects are in meeting such demands.

2404. <u>STAGE I - NORMAL CONDITION</u>

Normal supply and distribution capacity is available. All policies shown in Section 2403 and the following water conservation measures shall apply:

a. Recommendations for use of water.

1. Limit all outdoor watering to occur between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. Drip irrigation and hand watering while gardening are exempt from this recommendation. Water being used during repair or maintenance of watering system is exempt from this section.

2. Water conservation should be practiced within the home or business.

3. All eating establishments, including but not limited to, restaurants,

hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars or other public places where food and drink are served and/or purchased are requested not to serve water to their customers, unless specifically requested by the customer.

4. Operators of hotels and motels are requested to provide guests with the option of choosing to not have towels and linens laundered daily. The hotels and motels shall prominently display notice of this option in each guestroom using clear and easily understood language.

b. The following uses of water are hereafter considered non-essential to the public health, safety and welfare and, if allowed, would constitute the wasting of water and is hereby prohibited, pursuant to Water Code Section 350 et seq., Water Code Section 71640 et. Seq. and the common law:

1. There shall be no application of water to sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, patios, porches, verandas, tennis courts, or other paved, concrete, or other hard surface areas, except that flammable or other similarly dangerous or unhealthy substances may be washed from said areas by direct hose flushing for the benefit of public health or safety.

2. No water shall be used to clean, fill, operate, or maintain levels in decorative fountains unless such water is part of a recirculating system.

3. No person shall permit water to leak from any facility, improvement or plumbing fixture on his/her/its premises; said leak shall be repaired in a timely manner.

4. Washing of automobiles, trucks, trailers, boats, airplanes, and other types of mobile equipment are prohibited unless done with a hand-held bucket or hand-held hose equipped with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use. This section does not apply to the washing of the above-listed vehicles or mobile equipment when conducted at a commercial car wash utilizing recirculating systems.

   a. Such washings are exempted from these regulations when the health, safety, and welfare of the public is contingent upon frequent vehicle cleaning such as garbage trucks and vehicles used to transport food and perishables.

5. Use of water for outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas,

private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures is prohibited.

6. The use of sprinklers for any type of irrigation during high winds, which divert a significant amount of water from the intended landscaping, is prohibited.

7. Drought tolerant landscaping with drip irrigation systems should be utilized on public street medians. The irrigation of potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited. The term "median" shall mean the strip of land between street lanes.

8. The irrigation with potable water of landscape outside of newly constructed homes and buildings shall be consistent with regulations or other requirements establishments by the California Buildings Standards Commission, as those regulations may be modified from time to time.

9. Irrigating landscaping, including, but not limited to, turf and ornamental landscapes during measurable precipitation in excess of one quarter inch (1/4), and within forty-eight (48) hours following such precipitation is prohibited.

2405. STAGE II - WATER ALERT

The District may not be able to meet all water demands of all customers, or the State of California has adopted regulations requiring the District to implement requirements and actions of a Stage II water alert as outlined herein this section 2405, regardless of the District's local water supply; therefore, the following water conservation measures shall apply:

a. All policies and prohibitions listed in Sections 2403 and 2404.

b. All customers are required to reduce up to twenty percent (20%) of their water consumption over the base year consumption, as adopted by the Board.

c. District will screen all new applications for water service installations and will limit water use before occupancy to that essential use for construction and testing of landscape plumbing. Limited landscaping for new development shall be allowed as approved by the District.

d. Limit all landscape irrigation to up to four (4) days per week for no more than ten (10) minutes per station per day. This provision does not apply to any

landscape that has water-efficient devices that are operated properly. Water-efficient devices are drip irrigation systems and operational weather-based irrigation controllers. The term “week” is defined as Sunday through Saturday.

e. Repair all leaks within seventy-two (72) hours of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager of the District (“General Manager”).

f. Water use for compaction, dust control, and other types of construction shall be by permit only and will be limited to conditions of the permit or may be prohibited as determined by the General Manager or his/her designee.

2406. <u>STAGE III - WATER WARNING</u>

The District may not be able to meet all water demands of all customers, or the State of California has adopted regulations requiring the District to implement requirements and actions of a Stage III water warning as outlined herein this Section 2406, regardless of the District’s local water supply; therefore, the following water conservation measures shall apply:

a. All policies and prohibitions listed in Sections 2403, 2404 and 2405.

b. All customers are required to reduce up to twenty-five (25%) of their water consumption over the base year consumption, as adopted by the Board.

c. Limit all landscape irrigation one (1) to three (3) days per week, as adopted by the Board, for no more than ten (10) minutes per station per day. Drip systems that are operated efficiently are exempt from these regulations.

d. Repair all leaks within forty-eight (48) hours of notification by the District unless other arrangements are made with the General Manager.

e. All agricultural water users shall irrigate only at times approved by the District.

f. Swimming pools, ornamental pools, fountains, water displays, hot tubs, spas and artificial lakes shall not be filled or refilled after being drained. Exceptions may be granted by calling the District for reasons including, but not limited to, public health and safety or to repair leaks. If any of these water features are drained, the customer shall notify the District immediately prior to refilling.

g. All eating establishments, including, but not limited to, restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars or other public places where food or drink are served

and/or purchased are prohibited from serving water to their customers except when specifically requested by the customer.

2407. STAGE IV - WATER EMERGENCY

The District is experiencing a major failure of supply or distribution, or the State of California has adopted regulations requiring the District to implement requirements and actions of a Stage IV water emergency as outlined herein this section 2409, regardless of the District's local water supply; therefore, the following water conservation measures shall apply:

a. All policies and prohibitions shown in Sections 2403, 2404, 2405 and 2406.

b. All customers are required to reduce water consumption by thirty percent (30%) to fifty percent (50%) over the base year consumption, as adopted by the Board.

c. No water shall be used for construction purposes. All construction meters shall be locked off or removed.

d. Commercial nurseries shall water only between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. and only with hand-held devices or with drip irrigation systems.

e. There shall be no watering of any lawn or landscaped area.

f. The use of water shall be limited to essential household, commercial, manufacturing, or processing uses only, except where other uses may be allowed by permit.

g. All agricultural water users shall irrigate only at times approved by the District.

2408. DETERMINATION AND DECLARATION OF WATER CONDITIONS

The General Manager, or his/her designee, shall access all available water supply data and shall make a report of his/her findings to the Board at the next Regular meeting or at a Special meeting called for that purpose. The Board may at that time determine and declare which of the four (4) previously discussed conditions the District's water supply is in and the extent of water conservation required to prudently plan for and supply water to the District's customers.

Thereafter, the Board may order that the appropriate stage of water conservation be implemented or terminated in accordance with the applicable provision of this Ordinance. The declaration of any stage shall be made by public announcement and notice shall be

published once in a local newspaper of general circulation. The stage designated shall become effective immediately upon announcement.

2409. DURATION OF DECLARATION

The declaration of any stage of water supply conditions shall remain in effect until such time as another stage is declared.

2410. AUTHORITY - MISDEMEANOR

This Article is adopted pursuant to Sections 375 and 376 of the California Water Code. Any second or subsequent violation of this policy after notice as specified in Section 2411 1(a) is a misdemeanor. (California Water Code Section 377).

2411. ENFORCEMENT

a. **Violations**. In addition to the remedy of criminal prosecution available to the District as described above, violation of this Ordinance may result in the imposition of surcharges and restriction and/or termination of water service as set forth below:

1. First Violation – Notice of Non-Compliance – a written warning accompanied by a copy of this Ordinance, delivered by U.S. Mail and/or hung on customer's door.

2. Second Violation – Warning of Penalties – a written warning notice of future imposition of penalties that could be placed on the customer's water bill.

3. Third Violation (within one (1) year) - a surcharge of $100.00.

4. Fourth Violation (within one (1) year of the first violation) – a surcharge of $300.00, and installation of flow restricting device in the meter for a minimum of ninety-six (96) hours. Said restricted flow shall meet minimum County Health Department's standards, if any have been established. If said ninety-six (96) hour period ends on a weekend or holiday, full service will be restored during the next business day.

5. Fifth Violation (within one (1) year of the first violation) – a surcharge of $500.00, and termination of service for such period as the Board determines to be appropriate under the circumstances, following a hearing regarding said issue. Written notice of the hearing shall be

mailed to the customer at least ten (10) days before the hearing.

b. **Surcharges, Additional Charges**. Any surcharge hereunder shall be in addition to the basic water rates and other charges of the District for the account and shall appear on and be payable with the billing statement for the period during which the violation occurred; non-payment shall be subject to the same remedies available to the District as for non-payment of basic water rates.

In addition to any surcharge, a customer violating this Ordinance shall be responsible for payment of the District's charges for installing and/or removing any flow restricting device and for disconnecting and/or reconnecting service per the District's Schedule of Charges then in effect. Such charges shall be paid prior to the removal of the flow restrictor or reconnection of service, whichever the case may be.

c. **Non-liability for Damage**. The customer or resident who violates this Ordinance thereby assumes responsibility for injury to the customer and/or other residents/occupants receiving service, including emotional distress and/or damage to the customer's private water system and/or to other real or personal property owned by the customer or by a third party resulting from the installation and operation of a flow restricting device or from termination of service; said customer shall thereby be deemed to have: (a) waived any claim for injury or for damage to the customer's property which the customer may otherwise have against the District; and (b) agreed to indemnify, defend, and hold the District harmless from claims by third parties for injury or property damage arising or claimed to arise out of the District's installation and/or operation of a flow restricting device or termination of water service.

d. **Exemptions**. No exemption shall be granted to any person for any reason in the absence of a showing by said person that he/she/it has achieved the maximum practical reduction in water consumption in his/her residential, commercial, industrial, or governmental water consumption as the case may be.

The General Manager, or his/her designee, may grant exemptions ("exceptions" to this Ordinance) for uses of water otherwise prohibited by the regulations. Water customers who feel that they need an adjustment in the prohibitions as they relate to him/her will fill out a simple application form for an exemption stating the justification and circumstances. If the exemption is not granted, customer may appeal in writing as stated in Section 2414.1.

1. Inconvenience or the potential for damage to landscaping shall not be considered for exemption from any section of this Ordinance.

2412. APPEALS

a. **Procedures.** The General Manager, or his/her designated enforcement officer, shall determine when violations have occurred and shall issue to the customer a notice of violation ("Notice of Violation") by mailing same and/or hanging same on the customer's door at least ten (10) days before taking enforcement action. Said notice shall describe the action to be taken (notice of first violation shall simply be accompanied by a copy of this Ordinance) and shall be mailed or delivered at least ten (10) days before the proposed action is scheduled to be taken.

A customer may appeal the Notice of Violation by filing a written notice of appeal with the District no later than the close of business on the day before the date scheduled for enforcement action. Any Notice of Violation not timely appealed shall be final. Upon receipt of a timely appeal, a hearing on the appeal by the Board shall be scheduled at the Board's next Regular meeting or at a Special meeting scheduled for that hearing; in either, the hearing shall be at least ten (10) days following receipt of the appeal, and the District shall mail written notice of the hearing to the customer at least ten (10) days before the date of said hearing.

b. **Interim Measures**. Pending receipt of a written appeal or pending a hearing pursuant to an appeal, the General Manager or the enforcement officer, if one has been designated, may take appropriate steps to prevent the unauthorized use of water as appropriate to the nature and extent of the violation and the current declared water condition.

2413. IMPLEMENTATION BY GENERAL MANAGER

The General Manager or designated representative is hereby authorized and directed to implement the provisions of this Ordinance. Guidelines regarding implementation procedures may be approved and/or modified from time to time by resolution by the Board.

2414. CEQA EXEMPTION

The adoption of this Ordinance, and the actions taken hereunder, are exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 in that they constitute a project undertaken as immediate action necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency pursuant to Section 15071 of the State EIR Guidelines.

2415. DURATION OF ORDINANCE

This Ordinance shall remain in effect until the Board finds that the threatened emergency and threatened water shortage no longer exists. The provisions of this Ordinance shall prevail and control in the event of any inconsistency with any other rules and regulations of the District.

2416. SEVERABILITY

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The Board hereby declares that it would have passed this Ordinance and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases may be unconstitutional or invalid.

2417. EFFECTIVE DATE, PUBLISHING AND POSTING

This Ordinance shall be effective immediately upon adoption. Within ten (10) days of adoption, a copy of this Ordinance shall be published one time in a local newspaper and posted in the lobby of the District Office.

Attachment 2

Adoption Resolution

2

STAFF REPORT

DATE: April 29, 2026

TO: Engineering, Operations and Planning Committee

FROM: Joanne Chan, Director of Operations

SUBJECT: Approve Third Amendment to the Water Spreading Agreement with the San Bernardino County Flood Control District

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STRATEGIC GOAL:

Strategic Goal 4 - Strengthen Partnerships with Outside Agencies; Objective 4B - Be Recognized as a Leader and Effective Regional Collaborator

MEETING HISTORY:

N/A

BACKGROUND:

In December 2012, the West Valley Water District (District) and the San Bernardino County Flood Control District (SBCFCD) entered into an agreement allowing the temporary spreading of treated water in Cactus Basin No. 2 in support of the Fluidized Bed Reactor Groundwater Treatment Plant (FBR). The agreement has been amended twice and is currently set to expire on May 24, 2026.

District staff has identified the need to extend the agreement for an additional five (5) years and to increase the allowable discharge volume from 800 acre-feet per year to 1,200 acre-feet per year to support expanded groundwater plume remediation activities.

The District operates the FBR to remove perchlorate from groundwater extracted from the Rialto-06 well in the Rialto-Colton Basin. In a 2022 Record of Decision, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established a cleanup plan for the basin that supports the continued extraction and treatment of groundwater from this well. All off-spec FBR water is further treated through the ion-exchange facility for perchlorate removal before being discharged to Cactus Basin No. 2, which is owned and maintained by the SBCFCD.

District Legal Counsel has reviewed the proposed amendment and has no objections. A copy of the proposed Third Amendment is attached as **Exhibit A**.

The EPA has provided a letter of support to the SBCFCD indicating that the proposed increase in spreading volume will not adversely impact the migration of contaminated groundwater (see **Exhibit B**). The SBCFCD is currently evaluating the feasibility of accommodating the increased discharge volume. If feasible, both parties may, at a later time, seek to further amend the agreement to allow for additional discharge capacity.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The District is required to pay an annual permit fee of $20 per acre-foot of water discharged into Cactus Basin No. 2. The permit also requires the District to obtain all necessary resource agency permits and to cover any costs associated with basin maintenance attributable to District discharges.

All associated costs are reimbursable. Raytheon Technologies will reimburse the District for the full amount of fees and related expenses payable to the SBCFCD.

REQUESTED ACTION:

Staff recommends that the Committee forward a recommendation to the Board of Directors to:

1. To approve the Third Amendment to the Water Spreading Agreement with the San Bernardino County Flood Control District

Attachments

Exhibit A - Proposed Third Amendment to the Water Spreading Agreement.pdf

Exhibit B - Support Letter.pdf

EXHIBIT A

THE INFORMATION IN THIS BOX IS NOT A PART OF THE CONTRACT AND IS FOR COUNTY USE ONLY

Contract Number

SAP Number

San Bernardino County
Flood Control District

Department Contract Representative	Michael Fam, P.E.
Telephone Number	909-387-8120
Contractor	**West Valley Water District**
Contractor Representative	John Thiel, PE, MBA
Telephone Number	909-820-3706
Contract Term	May 24, 2016-May 24, 2031
Original Contract Amount	
Amendment Amount	
Total Contract Amount	
Cost Center	

THIRD AMENDMENT TO WATER SPREADING AGREEMENT AGREEMENT NO. 16-256

IT IS HEREBY AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the San Bernardino County Flood Control District (DISTRICT) and the West Valley Water District (WVWD) entered into Water Spreading Agreement No. 16-256 (Agreement) on May 24, 2016, to spread Treated Water (WATER) in Cactus Basin No. 2 (BASIN 2), in the City of Rialto, and

WHEREAS, on June 13, 2017, DISTRICT approved the First Amendment to the Agreement, allowing WVWD to spread up to 800 acre feet of WATER per year for the period of June 27, 2017 to May 24, 2021, and

WHEREAS, on March 02, 2021, DISTRICT approved the Second Amendment to the Agreement, allowing WVWD to continue spread up to 800 acre feet of WATER per year for the period of June 27, 2021 to May 24, 2026, and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section IV, Paragraph D of the Agreement, the parties seek to extend the term of the Agreement for five (5) years for a new expiration date of May 24, 2031, and

WHEREAS, the Parties are currently evaluating whether additional amounts of WATER may be spread in BASIN 2 and, if feasible, may seek to amend the Agreement to allow for such additional amounts; and

WHEREAS, to Section IV, Paragraph G of the Agreement, the Agreement can be modified and/or extended at any time upon written approval by the governing body of both parties, and WHEREAS, pursuant to Section IV, Paragraph G of the Agreement, the Agreement can be modified and/or extended at any time upon written approval by the governing body of both parties, and

WHEREAS, such spreading of WATER will benefit DISTRICT, since water conservation and recharge are part of DISTRICT's mission as set forth in the San Bernardino County Flood Control District Act and this activity has been found by DISTRICT to not interfere with DISTRICT's primary statutory objectives and purposes to provide for the control of flood and storm waters, and

WHEREAS, DISTRICT and WVWD, in accordance with their respective acts and powers, desire to cooperate in a program to conserve water for the purpose of recharging the underground aquifer overlain by BASIN 2.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of mutual covenants and conditions, DISTRICT and WVWD hereto agree to amend the Agreement as follows:

1. DELETE in its entirety the existing Paragraph II C and SUBSTITUTE therefore the following as the new Paragraph II C:

   "C) Arrange and deliver discharges for the period covering May 25, 2026, through May 24, 2031, for an annual amount not to exceed eight hundred (800) acre feet of WATER into BASIN 2."

2. FDELETE in its entirety the existing Paragraph II D and SUBSTITUTE therefore the following as the new Paragraph II D:

   "D) Subject to the volume limitations in paragraphs (B) and (C), above, the monthly discharges into BASIN 2 shall not exceed a flow rate of two thousand (2,000) gallons per minute or approximately 4.5 cubic feet per second within a 24 hour period from May 25, 2026, through May 24, 2031."

3. DELETE in its entirety the existing Paragraph IV D and SUBSTITUTE therefore the following as the new Paragraph IV D:

   "Unless terminated earlier as provided herein, this Agreement shall terminate fifteen(15) years from the Agreement's Effective Date, as defined below."

4. DELETE in its entirety the existing Table titled EMERGENCY CONTACT PERSONNEL SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT of EXHIBIT C and SUBSTITUTE therefore the following as the new Table titled EMERGENCY CONTACT PERSONNEL SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT of EXHIBIT C:

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	TITLE	WORK NUMBER (909)	CELL NUMBER (909)	EMAIL
Robert	Clark	Public Works Operations Supervisor	387-8004	855-5167	Robert.Clark@dpw.sbcounty.gov
Angel	Lemus	Public Works Operations Superintendent	387-8070	855-4968	sryan@dpw.sbcounty.gov
Alan	Frost	Supervising Engineer	387-8222		Alan.Frost@dpw.sbcounty.gov
Michael	Fam	Chief, Flood Control Planning/Water Resources	387-8120	991-5537	mfam@dpw.sbcounty.gov

Sameh	Basta	Deputy Director, Operations	387-8040		Sameh.Basta@dpw.sbcounty.gov

5. DELETE in its entirety the existing Table titled EMERGENCY CONTACT PERSONNEL WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT of EXHIBIT C and SUBSTITUTE therefore the following as the new Table titled EMERGENCY CONTACT PERSONNEL WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT of EXHIBIT C:

FIRST NAME	**LAST NAME**	**TITLE**	**WORK NUMBER** (909)	**CELL NUMBER** (909)	**EMAIL**
John	Thiel	General Manager	820-3706	(530) 545-3521	jthiel@wvwd.org
Linda	Jadeski	Assistant General Manager	820-3713	644-0570	ljadeski@wvwd.org
Joanne	Chan	Operations Manager	875-1804	644-0011	jchan@wvwd.org
Sergio	Granda	Chief Water Systems Operator	875-1804	644-1445	sgranda@wvwd.org
Lance	Drake	Lead Water Systems Operator	875-3975	543-8570	ldrake@wvwd.org
Brian	Grubert	Lead Water Systems Operator	875-3975	685-8630	bgrubert@wvwd.org

6. All other provisions and terms of the amended Agreement shall remain unchanged. In the event of any conflict between the Agreement, as previously amended, and this Third Amendment, order of precedence between the documents shall be as follows: Third Amendment, Second Amendment, First Amendment, and, lastly, the Agreement.

7. The Parties agree that this Third Amendment may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but both of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument, and that a photocopy or facsimile may serve as an original. If this Third Amendment is executed in counterparts, no signatory hereto shall be bound until both the parties have fully executed a counterpart of this Third Amendment. The Parties shall be entitled to sign and transmit an electronic signature of this Third Amendment (whether by facsimile, PDF, or other email transmission), which signature shall be binding on the party whose name is contained therein. Each Party providing an electronic signature agrees to promptly execute and deliver to the other party an original signed Third Amendment upon request.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

►

Dawn Rowe, Board Chair

Dated:

SIGNED AND CERTIFIED THAT A COPY OF THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DELIVERED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Lynna Monell, Clerk of the Board

By

Deputy

WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

(Print or type name of corporation, company, contractor, etc.)

By ►

(Authorized signature - sign in blue ink)

Name

(*Print or type name of person signing contract)*

Title

(Print or Type)

Dated:

Address

FOR COUNTY USE ONLY

Approved as to Legal Form	Reviewed for Contract Compliance	Reviewed/Approved by District
►	►	►
Sophie A. Curtis, Deputy County Counsel	Andy Silao, P.E.	Noel Castillo, Chief Flood Control Engineer
Date	Date	Date

EXHIBIT B

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

SENT VIA EMAIL AS PDF

April 2, 2026

Noel Castillo
Chief Flood Control Engineer
San Bernardino County Flood Control District
Department of Public Works
825 East Third Street
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0835

Dear Mr. Castillo:

Subject: Discharge to the Cactus Avenue Flood Control Basins

I manage U.S. EPA's groundwater cleanup in the Rialto-Colton Groundwater Basin. I understand that West Valley Water District (WVWD) has requested an increase in the volume of water which can be discharged from WVWD's Groundwater Wellhead Treatment System Project into Cactus Avenue Flood Control Basin #2 from 800 acre-feet/year to 1,200 acre-feet/year.

We support the increase. WVWD operates a Fluidized Bed Reactor (FBR) to remove perchlorate from groundwater extracted from the Rialto-06 well located in the Rialto-Colton Basin. In a 2022 Record of Decision, EPA adopted a cleanup plan for the Rialto-Colton Basin which supports the continued extraction and treatment of groundwater from the Rialto-06 well.

We do not expect the increased recharge volume to have a significant effect on the distribution or movement of contaminated groundwater in the Rialto-Colton groundwater basin. The Cactus Basins are located near the western edge of the groundwater plumes associated with the Rockets, Fireworks, and Flares Superfund Site (formerly known as the B.F. Goodrich Superfund Site).

Please call or email at 415-972-3181 or praskins.wayne@epa.gov with any questions.

Sincerely,

Wayne Praskins
Project Manager

Cc: Eric Lindberg, Executive Officer, Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board

STAFF REPORT

DATE: April 29, 2026

TO: Engineering, Operations and Planning Committee

FROM: Joanne Chan, Director of Operations

SUBJECT: Well 1A Rehabilitation

STRATEGIC GOAL:

Strategic Goal 1 - Manage and Deliver a Safe, Reliable, and Sustainable Water Supply; Objective 1B - Assess, Repair, Replace, Upgrade Aging Infrastructure

MEETING HISTORY:

N/A

BACKGROUND:

Well 1A is a critical production well supporting the River Ranch wellfield blending program. With a capacity of approximately 980 gallons per minute, it plays a key role in reducing the District's reliance on imported water supplies. The well has not undergone rehabilitation since 2008 and was removed from service for inspection in April 2026.

During disassembly, significant deterioration was identified, including excessive wear of the pump bowl assembly, numerous sections of the pump shaft, and the motor bearing. In addition, the well casing exhibited moderate to heavy plugging caused by mineral scale and microbial buildup. The Well Survey Report is provided as **Exhibit A**.

The proposed rehabilitation work includes the use of high-energy pressure pulses to remove mineral scale and biofilm from the well screen and surrounding gravel pack, followed by acid treatment. Dual air swabbing will be performed to airlift debris to the surface. The project also includes replacement of the pump bowl assembly and approximately 600 feet of pump shaft, rebuilding of the motor, pumping and surging tests, a post-rehabilitation video survey, and proper disposal of all debris.

DISCUSSION:

On January 29, 2024, the District issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) through PlanetBids for as-needed well maintenance and repair services. Five firms submitted proposals: General Pump Company, Inc. (GPC), Well Tec Services (WTS), Best Drilling and Pump, Inc. (BDP), South West Pump & Drilling, Inc. (SPD), and Layne Christensen Company (LCC).

Following evaluation, the District awarded the contract to General Pump Company, Inc., and executed an agreement on April 4, 2024.

General Pump currently has possession of the well pump assembly and motor and has provided a cost proposal in the amount of $342,953.05 for the rehabilitation work, as shown in **Exhibit B**. Proceeding with General Pump will minimize delays and help ensure the well is returned to service as quickly as possible in preparation for peak summer demand.

FISCAL IMPACT:

This project is included in the Fiscal Year 2025/26 Capital Budget and will be funded under Project No. W25001, “Well 1A Rehabilitation,” with a revised total budget of $344,000.00 This includes a budget transfer in the amount of $94,000.00 from Project No. W26011, “Chlorine Building Replacement.”

The budget transfer will reduce the Chlorine Building Replacement project from $136,500.00 to $42,500.00 and increase the Well 1A Rehabilitation project from $250,000.00 to $344,000.00.

A summary of the requested budget transfer is as follows:

Project	Current Budget	Transfer From/To	Remaining Budget
Chlorine Building Replacement	$136,500.00	-$94,000.00	$42,500.00
Well 1A Rehabilitation	$250,000.00	+$94,000.00	$344,000.00

REQUESTED ACTION:

Staff recommends that the Committee forward a recommendation to the Board of Directors to:

1. To approve General Pump Company, Inc. for the Well 1A rehabilitation project in the amount of $342,953.05

Attachments

Exhibit A - Well Survey Report.pdf
Exhibit B - Quote.pdf

EXHIBIT A

ADVANCED DOWNHOLE
ADVANCEDDOWNHOLE@GMAIL.COM
11434 DEERFIELD DR
YUCAIPA, CA 92399
(909)809-9815.

COMPANY NAME:	General Pump Company, Inc.	DATE:	4/6/2026
WELL INSPECTED:	WVWD Well 1A	RUN NO:	One
FIELD NAME:	Rialto	JOB TICKET:	26406
STATE:	California	TOTAL DEPTH:	746.7 ft.
		WATER LEVEL:	115.2 ft.
		OIL ON WATER:	Yes AMT: 3"
WELL ADDRESS:	Walker St	OPERATOR:	C.Nelson
GPS LOCATION:	N34o9'3"	GUIDE SET:	17.5 in
	W117o22'46"	CHRIS NELSON @	(909) 809-9815

DEPTH	OBSERVATIONS	PERFORATION	FROM SURVEY
0.0 ft.	Start survey at top of casing.	Ful-Flo Louvers	136.8 ft. to 506.6 ft.
115.2ft	SWL; water cloudy. Visibility poor.		527.8 ft. to 739.0 ft.
136.8ft	Top of louvers; material on lips. End is at 506.6 ft.		
180.0ft	Poor visibility in water column.		
190.0ft	Water column becomes clear.		
225.0ft	Head scaling on louvers.		
290.0ft	Build-up on louvers.		
385.0ft	Louvers appear fairly plugged.	CASING SIZE	FROM SURVEY
450.0ft	Some small opening visible with down view.	19.75 in	0.0 ft. to 746.7 ft.
523.6ft	Top of sounding port. End is at 526.6 ft.		
527.8ft	Top of louvers; appear plugged.		
600.0ft	Hard scale build-up on louvers.		
635.0ft	Fish; air line.		
700.0ft	Louvers appear plugged.		
746.7ft	Fill;; end survey.		











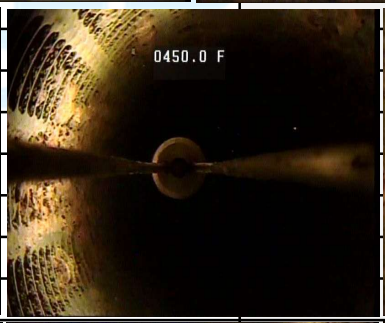












EXHIBIT B

GENERAL PUMP COMPANY

159 N. Acacia Street, San Dimas, CA 91773
PHONE: (909) 599-9606

1324 W Rialto Ave, San Bernardino, CA 92410
PHONE: (909) 384-1000

934 W. Verdulera Street Camarillo, CA 93010
PHONE: (805) 482-1215

www.genpump.com

WELL & PUMP SERVICE SINCE 1952 Lic. #496765

Serving Southern California and Central Coast

April 20, 2026 ***Job # 16833***

West Valley Water District
855 West Baseline Rd
Rialto, CA92377
Attn: John Martin

Subject: Well 1A – Repair, Rehab, Install and Start Up.

General Pump Company is pleased to provide our proposal to refurbish or replace the pumping equipment and rehabilitate the well at the above-mentioned site. The following is an itemized breakdown of the labor and material costs associated with this scope of work. After our diligent engineering inspection and review of limited data regarding this well, the pump hydraulics still need to be confirmed prior to ordering the new bowl. The current quote has a pump design of 1000 GPM 430' TDH. This design was provided by WVWD, and material costs in this quote are for that design. The well video indicates moderate to heavy plugging throughout the perforated zone and to our knowledge this well or pump equipment has not been rehabilitated/repaired since 2008 and explains the status of existing equipment and the condition of the well. This quote includes extensive well rehabilitation that will allow the louvered perforations to be properly cleaned and includes an acid treatment along with Airburst, wire brushing (2 steel brushes), one with chlorine chamber and dual swab airlift to remove the loose sediments and biofouling materials. Please allow 5-6 weeks for completion after approval. Includes Performance and Payment Bonds

Note: All labor rates are current with AS NEEDED/ON CALL WELL AND BOOSTER MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS CONTRACT.

Engineering Inspection Summary

- **Suction Pipe**
  The existing 10" x 25-1/2" suction pipe exhibits moderate oxidation, iron bacteria buildup, and localized pitting with minor material loss. The 28-11/16" cone strainer is severely impacted by iron bacterial growth, with damaged and broken wire wrap screen sections. Total assembly length is 54-1/8". The suction assembly will be replaced with a new 10" x 10' suction pipe equipped with a 316 stainless steel cone strainer. Installation will include fit verification, welding of lugs and strainer, and preparation for reinstallation.
- **Bowl Assembly**
  The existing Goulds 11CLC 12" x 9" stage oil-lubricated bowl assembly is severely worn and not rebuildable due to excessive impeller wear, oversized bearing clearances, shaft damage, and internal hydraulic degradation. Bronze bearings show pitting, impeller skirts

are excessively worn, and the bowl shaft exhibits heavy journal wear and grooving. Iron bacteria contamination and oil sheen are present throughout. A complete bowl assembly replacement is required. Work includes pressure washing, disassembly, inspection, QA of new components, and full reassembly for installation.

- **Column Pipe**
  Thirty (30) sections of 10" x 20' butt-threaded oil-lube column pipe were damaged during removal and exhibit severe iron bacteria buildup, pitting, and coupling degradation. Total column length is approximately 600'. Full replacement of all column pipe sections and couplings is required. Installation includes steam cleaning, coupling verification, and tightening prior to reinstallation.
- **Tube & Shaft**
  Thirty (30) 3" x 20' oil-lube tubes and thirty (30) 1-15/16" x 20' line shafts show extensive pitting, oxidation, internal buildup, and structural wear, including cracking and coupling damage. Shafts no longer rotate freely within tubes. All tube and shaft assemblies, including couplings, require full replacement. Installation includes staging, fit verification, and stab installation into column pipe.
- **Top Column & Flange**
  The top column assembly and adjustable components require replacement due to wear and service conditions. A new heavy-wall top column and fabricated butt-threaded flange will be provided. Work includes removal of existing components, machining of new parts, surface preparation, gasket fabrication, and reinstallation onto the discharge head.
- **Discharge Head**
  The 10" 150# fabricated steel discharge head shows coating failure and exposed metal but remains structurally serviceable. Work includes steam cleaning, machining for concentricity and parallelism, sandblasting, coating restoration, hole retapping, and final preparation for installation. The existing hinged screen is reusable.
- **Head Parts**
  The oil receiver bearing is oversized and requires sleeving. The head shaft shows journal wear and must be replaced. Tube tension assembly is reusable with rebuild including new seals, gaskets, and hardware. Work includes machining a new head shaft and top tube, rebuilding the oil receiver system, and procuring oil injection line components.
- **Motor**
  The 200 HP USEM VHS motor has been removed and sent for external inspection. No on-site rebuild is included. Scope includes handling, staging, and preparation for reinstallation upon completion of motor evaluation and testing.
- **Airline**
  The 1/4" stainless steel airline (~610') is damaged and requires full replacement. The airline gauge is obsolete and will be replaced. Existing mounting bracket is reusable. Scope includes fit verification and procurement of all fittings and supports.
- **Other Parts**
  Miscellaneous components including tube centralizers, bolting sets, adjusting hardware, shims, oil system components, and airline accessories are worn or damaged and will be replaced as required. The oil pot will be upgraded to a fabricated GPC oil pot and bracket system.

GENERAL PUMP COMPANY

John Martin
West Valley WD
April 20, 2026

Cost Proposal

Shop Labor

• Engineering inspection and report (included)	Included
• Check fit of new suction pipe and strainer; weld lugs; prep for installation	4 Hrs.
• Pressure-wash and prepare bowls for disassembly	2 Hrs.
• Tear down and inspect bowls; issue report and recommendations	8 Hrs.
• Unload and stage new pump materials; quality assurance	4 Hrs.
• Tear down and inspect new bowls; reassemble and prep for installation	8 Hrs.
• Check fit of new column pipe; steam-clean and tighten couplings	15 Hrs.
• Uncrate, stage, and check fit of T&S assemblies	12 Hrs.
• Set up and stab tube and shaft assemblies in column pipe; stage equipment	5 Hrs.
• Unbox and check fit of BWS centralizers	1 Hrs.
• Remove top column flange and nipple from discharge head	1 Hrs.
• Steam-clean discharge head for machining and sandblasting prep	2 Hrs.
• Machine discharge head parallel and concentric to pump centerline	8 Hrs.
• Transport discharge head to sandblaster and return	4 Hrs.
• Machine heavy wall top column pipe and reinforced flange	12 Hrs.
• Machine top column assembly and flange faces	6 Hrs.
• Fabricate and install top flange gasket and nipple/flange assembly	2 Hrs.
• Retap discharge head holes; paint and prep for installation	3 Hrs.
• Rebuild oil receiver and tube tension assembly to manufacturer specs	6 Hrs.
• Machine top tube; install tension assembly; prep for installation	5 Hrs.
• Gather materials for oil injection line (solenoid, tubing, fittings)	2 Hrs.
• Machine head shaft; install nut and key; prep for installation	6 Hrs.
• Handle client motor; load, unload, stage, and prep for installation	1 Hrs.
• Check fit of airline assembly; gather brackets and fittings	1 Hrs.
• Clean and recondition parts bucket components; replace as needed	2 Hrs.
• Gather gaskets, fittings, and bolting for pump installation	2 Hrs.
• Dispose of leftover materials	2 Hrs.
Shop Labor Subtotal 124 Hrs. $110	**$ 13,640.00**

Materials

• Cone strainer Stainless Steel	$ 1,025.00
• Suction pipe 10” x 10’	675.00
• 9 stage Bowl with SS impellers and 17-4 shaft (conditions to be verified)	16,582.00
• Shaft Jump Coupling	348.00
• Column pipe sections (30 Pieces, 10” diameter)	50,428.00
• Tube and shaft assemblies (30 Pieces Total)	47,818.00
• Shaft coupling	68.00
• Line shaft T bearing	212.00
• Centralizer 10”	608.00

Materials(con't)

• Butt pipe section for head	818.00
• Top column flange material	1,172.00
• Flange gasket and bolt kit	298.00
• Discharge head refurbishment materials	310.00
• Head shaft assembly	1,460.00
• Tension assembly rebuild materials	318.00
• Oil injection line materials	292.00
• Airline assembly with fittings	2,342.00
• Banding and buckles	480.00
• Discharge gasket and bolt kit	72.00
• Electrical connection kit	420.00
• Lubrication oil	290.00
• Oil pot and bracket assembly	672.00
• Consumables	240.00
• Shipping and handling	670.00

Materials Subtotal	$ 127,618.00	
Sales Tax @ 7.75%	$ 9,890.40	
		$137,508.40

Outside Services

- Sandblast and Paint Discharge Head 1,100.00
- Delta Motor Repair (Rewind, new bearings, clean, dip and bake.
- Repair Labor- $9,112.00
- Repair Materials- $8,228.00
- Material Tax @ 7.75% -$1,343.85

Total Motor Repair - $ 18,683.85

Outside Service Subtotal **$ 19,783.85**

Field Labor

Phase 1 – Wire Brush

- Mob to site, conduct brief tailgate safety meeting
- Rig up equipment
- Fish suction pipe from bottom of well.
- Wire brush well with stiff wire brush, use two (2) brushes to ensure proper brushing
- Use brush with chlorine basket during brushing
- Bail accumulated fill into roll-off bin
- Prep well for video

Two Men Rig & Service Truck

Est. 30 Hrs. @ 375/Hr.	$ 11,250.00
Est. OT – 6 Hrs. @ 160/Hr.	960.00

Shop Labor

- Load / unload brushes/bailor
- Fabricate two new steel (2) wire brushes

Est. 20 Hrs. $ 110 / Hr.	$2,200.00

Materials

• HTH granular chlorine	$ 228.00
• Freight	75.00
• Sales Tax @ 7.75%	23.48

Rentals

• (2) Steel brushes with chlorine chambers – 2 @ 600/Ea.	$ 1,200.00
• (1) 18 cu/yard roll-off, including analytical, Disposal	1,800.00
• (1) Baker Tank includes delivery, pick up, and clean out.	
Phase 1 Subtotal	**$ 17,736.48**

Phase 2 (Airburst)

Airburst Technician & Equipment	
(2) 10 Hr./day – 1st day @ 12,800 and 2nd day @ 7,500	$ 20,300.00
Support equipment	
Two Men Rig & Service Truck	
Est. 20 Hrs. @ 260/Hr.	5,200.00
Est. OT 4 Hrs. @ 180/Hr.	720.00
Phase 2 Subtotal	**$ 26,220.00**

Phase 3 (Chemical Treatment)

Shop Labor

- Prep rig, chemical trailer, and compressor for rehab work.
- Modify 10’ swab with new rubber discs
- Load pipe, tooling, & chemical barrels, prep for transport.
- Load transfer pump and hoses.
  Unload empties and all other equipment when project is complete

Est. 24 Hrs. $ 110 / Hr.	$2,640.00

GENERAL PUMP COMPANY

John Martin
West Valley WD
April 20, 2026

Materials (Chemical Treatment)

- Pipe and Well Renew Pre-Blended Chemistry including Inhibitor. $30,020.00
- Safety Equipment, PPE 840.00
- Estimated inbound freight 2,370.00
- Sales Tax 7.75% 2,575.32

$35,805.32

Rental Equipment

- Dual swab tool
- Trash pump, hoses, fittings, trimmy pipe
- Chemical trailer
- 375 CFM compressor (Includes pickup/delivery/fuel)
- Roll off bin and Frac tank (Includes delivery/pick up, Liner, analytical, clean out and proper disposal) 4 weeks

$19,640.00

Field Labor

Chemical Treatment & Dual Swab Airlift

- Mobilize to site. Conduct Brief Tailgate Safety Meeting
- Confirm lock out-tag out of energy source
- Set up rig and lower 10' dual swab to top of perforations.
- Mix (6) six total batches of (18 Barrels) of Well Renew with Inhibitor
- Inject chemistry and swab through (29) -20' zones.
- Let set overnight to achieve contact time
- Dual swab and airlift material and chems from each 20' zone.
- Capture water in settling tanks and follow Best Practices and requirements for discharge including neutralizing and blending as needed.
- Pull dual swab and pipe from well.
- Sound well, bail bottom as needed
- Prep well for final video log.
- Clean & secure site and demobilize.

2-Man Crew, Pump Rig, and Flatbed Truck –$ 375.00/Hr.
One man and Service Truck $160.00/Hr.

Est. 70 Hrs. $535/Hr. $37,450.00
Est. OT 42 Hrs. @ $80 per man/per Hr. 3,360.00

Est Total Field Labor- $40,810.00

Outside Services

- Post well rehab down hole video survey $ 1,200.00
- Site Security (N/A)

Phase 3 Subtotal **$100,095.32**

Phase 4 Pump Installation

- Confirm lockout, tagout of electrical service
- Install complete pump and motor
- Wire motor, check rotation
- Adjust pump, startup/record data

One Man & Rotary Crane *Est.* 30 Hrs. @ $220/Hr. $6,600.00
Two Men, Combo Rig & Service Truck *Est.* 30 Hrs. @ $375/Hr. 11,250.00
Estimated OT Est. 6 Hrs. @ $240/Hr. 1,440.00
$19,290.00

Start Up Technician

- One man and service truck Ext 8 Hrs 160/Hr. $1,280.00

Rentals

- Portable toilet with sanitizing station $675.00

Phase 4 Subtotal **$21,245.00**

Performance and Payment Bonds **$6,724.00**

Estimated Grand Total ***$ 342,953.05***

Should you have any questions or need additional information regarding the above summary and associated costs, please do not hesitate to contact us. Thank you for the opportunity to provide a quote for our services and we look forward to working with you on this important project.

GENERAL PUMP COMPANY, INC.

Tom Nanchy

Tom Nanchy
Sr. Project Mgr. / Engineer

STAFF REPORT

DATE: April 29, 2026

TO: Engineering, Operations and Planning Committee

FROM: Rocky Welborn, Director of Engineering

SUBJECT: Professional Services Agreement with OCMI, Inc. for West Valley Water District New Headquarters Facility

---

STRATEGIC GOAL:

Strategic Goal 1 - Manage and Deliver a Safe, Reliable, and Sustainable Water Supply; Objective 1B - Assess, Repair, Replace, Upgrade Aging Infrastructure

Strategic Goal 2 - Be an Exemplary Employer; Objective 2F - Upgrade and Modernize Facilities

Strategic Goal 5 – Apply Sound Planning, Innovation, and Best Practices; Objective 5E. Define, Develop, and Implement Best Practices

MEETING HISTORY:

None.

BACKGROUND:

The West Valley Water District's existing headquarters facilities were constructed at different periods and nearing the end of the useful life. Separate buildings have been joined and several modifications have occurred to address the transitional needs of the District. Work areas have been altered over time in response to staff growth, changes in job and department functionality, and deficiency in storage capacity of equipment and vehicles.

In January 2024, the District adopted a Strategic Plan with goal and strategies that identify the upgrade and modernization of facilities, long-term infrastructure and facility needs, grow conservation education and marketing, and be an exemplary employer. In October 2025, the District completed the Facility Master Plan which evaluated project alternatives to repair, relocate, or perform no changes to the existing facility. The Board of Directors directed staff to proceed with a relocation option and pursue a new headquarters facility near the District's Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Facility through a progressive design-build delivery method. On November 20, 2025, the Board adopted a Conflict of Interest Policy for Progressive Design-Build Projects. This adoption enabled District staff to move forward to pursue a progressive design build project delivery method.

The Water Facilities Master Plan and 5-year Capital Improvement Program delineate the essential infrastructure needed to achieve the District's strategic goals. Project W22006 is included in the District's Capital Improvement Plan for the FY25/26 year to continue master planning efforts with a solicitation for an Owner's Agent. The Owner's Agent will work with the District to carefully consider the goals, objectives, opportunities, and constraints unique to the New Headquarter Facility project. The services performed by an Owners Agent are proactive steps to maximize the benefits of progressive design-build process by developing design criteria aligned with the current and future needs of the District.

The scope of work will include:

- Preliminary site investigations
- CEQA and permitting coordination
- Development of required Design-Build Entity (DBE) procurement documents
- Proposal/bid development period support
- DBE evaluations and selection
- Management of the DBE Partner to Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP) development
- GMP negotiations
- Coordination with local stakeholders.

DISCUSSION:

Staff issued a Request for Proposals ("RFP") to prepare the serve as the Owner's Agent Representative for a progressive design-build project for new headquarters facility. This RFP was posted on PlanetBids. The District received six (6) responsive proposals.

Staff ensured that all proposals received met the minimum requirements in the RFP scope of work. Staff evaluated and initially scored the received proposals to shortlist three (3) firms for interviews. Staff rated the shortlisted firms based on the scoring criteria described in the RFP. OCMI, Inc. was the highest rated proposer. Staff began negotiations with OCMI to develop a draft Professional Services Agreement and enhance the proposed scope of work. Attached as **Exhibit A** is a Professional Services Agreement and Task Order for OCMI, Inc. including the proposal from OCMI, Inc. detailing the scope and cost of the proposed services.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The total cost to perform the Owners Agent services as proposed by OCMI, Inc. is $598,962.00. Staff is proposing a current fiscal year budget transfer from the W26001 – Reservoir 4-1 and 4-2 Rehabilitation Project of $100,000 to W22006 – Facilities Master Plan Project to fund the project activities.

REQUESTED ACTION:

Staff recommends that the Committee forward a recommendation to the Board of Directors to:

1. Authorize the transfer of funds in the amount of $100,000 from CIP Project No. W26001 Budget to the CIP Project No. W22006 Budget;

2. Approve the Professional Services Agreement with OCMI, Inc. in the amount of $598,962.00 for the design services for W22006 Facilities Master Plan Project and;

3. Authorize the General Manager to execute all necessary documents.

Attachments

EXHIBIT A - PSA TO 1 - OCMI. Inc..pdf

EXHIBIT A

West Valley Water District

AGREEMENT FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

With

OCMI, Inc.

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AGREEMENT FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

This AGREEMENT FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ("Agreement") effective as of this _____ day of _____, 2026 ("Effective Date") is by and between West Valley Water District ("District") and **OCMI, Inc.,** ("Consultant"). The District and Consultant may be collectively referred to as the "Parties" and individually as a "Party."

RECITALS

A. The Parties desire to enter into this Agreement for the purpose of setting forth the terms and conditions upon which Consultant shall provide certain services to District.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE PARTIES HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Term of Agreement.

(a) Subject to subsection (b) below, the term of this Agreement will be for a period of one (1) year commencing on the Effective Date and terminating one (1) year after the Effective Date.

(b) This Agreement shall renew automatically for continuous one (1) year periods for no more than two (2) additional years, unless either Party, prior to the end of the existing one (1) year period, delivers written notice to the other Party, that the Agreement shall not be extended.

(c) If a Task Order (as defined herein) is in effect at the expiration of the term of this Agreement, the term of this Agreement will automatically extend until Consultant completes the services under said Task Order, or until the Agreement is otherwise terminated, as set forth herein.

Section 2. Scope and Performance of Services.

2.1 (a) District may, from time to time, by written instructions from the District's General Manager or Assistant General Manager, or their designee, ("Authorized Representative") issue task orders ("Task Orders") to the Consultant. The Task Order shall be in such form and content as shall be set forth on Exhibit "A" attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein. The Task Order shall set forth: (1) the scope of services to be performed by Consultant; (2) the compensation to be paid to Consultant; and (3) the time to complete the Task Order. The provisions of this Agreement shall apply to all such Task Orders.

(b) For each Task Order, Consultant shall confer, as requested, with District representatives to review progress of work elements, adherence to work schedule, coordination of work, scheduling of review and resolution of problems which may develop.

2.2 Consultant will furnish all of the labor, technical, administrative, professional and other personnel, all supplies and materials, equipment, printing, vehicles, transportation, office space and facilities, and all tests, testing and analyses, calculation, and all other means whatsoever, except as otherwise expressly specified in this Agreement, necessary or proper to perform and complete the services required of Consultant under this Agreement.

2.3 Consultant's designated representative(s) who are authorized to act on its behalf and to make all decisions in connection with the performance of services under this Agreement are listed in Exhibit "B" attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein ("Key Personnel"). Consultant shall not substitute or remove Key Personnel without the prior written consent of District.

2.4 Consultant represents and warrants that it has the qualifications, experience, and facilities necessary to properly perform the services required under this Agreement in a thorough, competent, and professional manner. Notwithstanding Section 3 below, in the event Consultant utilizes the services of subcontractors or sub-consultants, Consultant assumes sole and complete responsibility for the performance of the subcontractor or sub-consultant to the specifications provided hereunder for Consultant's work, and no adjustment will be made to Consultant's requirements under this Agreement for timely completion of services, complete performance of services, or delivery of products or deliverables in a timely fashion, and no adjustment will be made to performance deadlines, or compensation due to Consultant, due to or arising from issues Consultant may have with any subcontractor or sub-consultant. Consultant will at all times faithfully, competently and to the best of its ability, experience and talent, perform all services described in this Agreement. In meeting its obligations under this Agreement, Consultant shall employ, at a minimum, generally accepted standards and practices utilized by persons engaged in providing services similar to those required of Consultant under this Agreement.

Consultant warrants it will perform its services, as more particularly described in this Agreement and each Task Order in accordance with generally accepted professional practices and current standards of care and diligence normally practiced by members of the profession currently practicing under conditions of a similar nature. Consultant shall perform, at its own cost and expense and without reimbursement from the District, any services necessary to correct errors or omissions which are caused by the Consultant's failure to comply with the standard of care provided for herein.

2.5 Neither District nor Consultant shall be considered in default of this Agreement for delays in performance caused by circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the non-performing party. For purposes of this Agreement, such circumstances include a Force Majeure Event. A Force

Majeure Event shall mean an event that materially affects the Consultant's performance and is one or more of the following: (1) Acts of God or other natural disasters occurring at the project site; (2) terrorism or other acts of a public enemy; (3) orders of governmental authorities (including, without limitation, unreasonable and unforeseeable delay in the issuance of permits or approvals by governmental authorities that are required for the services); and (4) pandemics, epidemics or quarantine restrictions. For purposes of this section, "orders of governmental authorities," includes ordinances, emergency proclamations and orders, rules to protect the public health, welfare and safety. Should such a Force Majeure Event occur, the non-performing party shall, within a reasonable time of being prevented from performing, give written notice to the other party describing the circumstances preventing continued performance and the efforts being made to resume performance of this Agreement. Delays shall not entitle Consultant to any additional compensation regardless of the Party responsible for the delay. Notwithstanding the foregoing, District may still terminate this Agreement in accordance with the termination provisions of this Agreement.

Section 3. **Additional Services and Changes in Services**

3.1 Consultant will not be compensated for any services rendered in connection with its performance of this Agreement that are in addition to or outside of those set forth in the Task Orders unless such additional services are authorized in advance and in writing by District.

3.2 If Consultant believes that additional services are needed to complete a Task Order, Consultant will provide the Authorized Representative with written notification describing the proposed additional services, the reasons for such services, and a detailed proposal regarding cost.

3.3 District may order changes to a Task Order, consisting of additions, deletions, or other revisions, and the compensation to be paid Consultant will be adjusted accordingly. All such changes must be authorized in writing and executed by Consultant and District. The cost or credit to District resulting from changes in a Task Order will be determined by the written agreement between the Parties.

Section 4. **Familiarity with Services and Site**.

4.1 By executing this Agreement, Consultant warrants that Consultant shall, prior to undertaking a Task Order:

(a) investigate and consider the services to be performed;

(b) carefully consider how and within what time frame the services should be performed;

(c) understand the facilities, difficulties, and restrictions attending performance of the services under a Task Order; and

(d) possesses all licenses required under local, state or federal law to perform the services contemplated by a Task Order and maintain all required licenses during the performance of such Task Order.

4.2 If services involve work upon any site, Consultant warrants that Consultant has or will investigate the site and will be fully acquainted with the conditions there existing, before commencing its services under a Task Order. Should Consultant discover any latent or unknown conditions that may materially affect the performance of services, Consultant will immediately inform District of such fact and will not proceed except at Consultant's own risk until written instructions are received from the District.

Section 5. <u>Compensation and Payment</u>.

5.1 In no event shall the total amount paid for services rendered by Consultant under this Agreement and all Task Orders issued hereunder exceed the sum of the Task Orders. Subject to any limitations set forth in this Agreement, District agrees to pay Consultant the amounts shown in a Task Order.

5.2 Consultant shall furnish District monthly with an original invoice for all services performed and expenses incurred under a Task Order during the preceding month in accordance with the fee schedule set forth in the Task Order. The invoice must detail charges by the following categories: labor (by subcategory), reimbursable costs, subcontractor contracts and miscellaneous expenses. The invoice must list, as applicable, the hours worked and hourly rates for each personnel category, the tasks performed, the percentage of the task completed during the billing period, the cumulative percentage completed for each task, and the total cost of the services.

5.3 District will independently review each invoice submitted by Consultant to determine whether the work performed and expenses incurred are in compliance with this Agreement and the Task Order. In the event that no charges or expenses are disputed, the invoice will be approved and paid. In the event any charges or expenses are disputed by District, the original invoice will be returned by District to Consultant for correction and resubmission.

5.4 Except as to any charges for work performed or expenses incurred by Consultant that are disputed by District, District will use its best efforts to cause Consultant to be paid within thirty (30) days of receipt of Consultant's invoice.

5.5 No payment or partial payment to Consultant shall constitute acceptance of any work completed by Consultant or waive any claims by the District for any reason whatsoever.

Section 6. **Required Documentation Prior to Performance**.

6.1 Consultant will not perform any services under this Agreement until:

(a) Consultant furnishes proof of insurance ("Insurance") as required under Exhibit "C" attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein; and

(b) Consultant provides District with a Taxpayer Identification Number.

6.2 The District will have no obligation to pay for any services rendered by Consultant in advance of receiving written authorization to proceed for each Task Order, and Consultant acknowledges that any such services are at Consultant's own risk.

Section 7. **Project Documents**.

7.1 All original maps, models, designs, drawings, photographs, studies, surveys, reports, data, notes, computer programs, files and other documents (collectively, "Project Documents") prepared, developed or discovered by Consultant in the course of providing services under this Agreement will become the sole property of District and may be used, reused or otherwise disposed of by District without the permission of Consultant. Consultant will take such steps as are necessary to perfect or protect the ownership interest of District in such Project Documents. Upon completion, expiration or termination of this Agreement, Consultant shall turn over to District all such original Project Documents in its possession; provided, however, that Consultant may retain copies of Project Documents.

7.2 Except as necessary for the performance of services under this Agreement, no Project Documents prepared under this Agreement, will be released by Consultant to any other person or entity without District's prior written approval. All press releases, including graphic display information to be published, must be approved and distributed solely by District, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by District.

Section 8. **Consultant's Books and Records**.

8.1 Consultant shall maintain any and all documents and records demonstrating or relating to Consultant's performance of services under this Agreement. Consultant shall maintain any and all ledgers, books of account, invoices, vouchers, canceled checks, or other documents or

records evidencing or relating to work, services, expenditures and disbursements charged to District under this Agreement. Any and all such documents or records must be maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and must be sufficiently complete and detailed so as to permit an accurate evaluation of the services provided by Consultant under this Agreement. Any and all such documents or records must be maintained for three (3) years following the final payment for each Task Order.

8.2 Any and all records or documents required to be maintained by this section must be made available for inspection, audit and copying, at any time during regular business hours, upon written request by District or its designated representatives. Copies of such documents or records must be provided directly to District for inspection, audit and copying when it is practical to do so; otherwise, unless an alternative is mutually agreed upon, such documents and records must be made available at Consultant's address indicated for receipt of notices in this Agreement.

8.3 Where District has reason to believe that any of the documents or records required to be maintained by this section may be lost or discarded due to dissolution or termination of Consultant's business, District may, by written request, require that custody of such documents or records be given to a person or entity mutually agreed upon and that such documents and records thereafter be maintained by such person or entity at Consultant's expense. Access to such documents and records shall be granted to District, as well as to its successors-in-interest and authorized representatives.

Section 9. **Status of Consultant**.

9.1 Consultant is and will at all times remain a wholly independent contractor and not an officer or employee of District. Consultant has no authority to bind District in any manner, or to incur any obligation, debt or liability of any kind on behalf of or against District, whether by contract or otherwise, unless such authority is expressly conferred under this Agreement or is otherwise expressly conferred in writing by District.

9.2 The personnel performing the services under this Agreement on behalf of Consultant will at all times be under Consultant's exclusive direction and control. Neither District, nor any elected or appointed boards, officers, officials, employees or agents of District, will have control over the conduct of Consultant or any of Consultant's officers, subcontractors or sub-consultants, employees or agents, except as provided in this Agreement. Consultant warrants that it will not at any time or in any manner represent that Consultant or any of Consultant's officers, employees or agents are in

any manner officials, officers, employees or agents of District.

9.3 Neither Consultant, nor any of Consultant's officers, employees or agents, will obtain any rights to retirement, health care or any other benefits which may otherwise accrue to District's employees. Consultant expressly waives any claim to any such rights or benefits.

Section 10. **Compliance with Applicable Laws and California Labor Code**.

10.1 Consultant shall keep itself informed of and comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws, statutes, codes, ordinances, regulations and rules in effect during the term of this Agreement.

10.2 Consultant is aware of the requirements of California Labor Code Sections 1720 et seq. and 1770 et seq., which require the payment of prevailing wage rates and the performance of other requirements on certain "public works" and "maintenance" projects ("Prevailing Wage Laws"). If the services are being performed as part of an applicable "public works" or "maintenance" project, as defined by the Prevailing Wage Laws, and if the total compensation is $1,000 or more, Consultant agrees to fully comply with such Prevailing Wage Laws. Consultant shall defend, indemnify and hold the District, its officials, officers, employees and agents free and harmless from any claims, liabilities, costs, penalties or interest arising out of any failure or alleged failure to comply with the Prevailing Wage Laws. It shall be mandatory upon the Consultant and all subconsultants to comply with all California Labor Code provisions, which include but are not limited to prevailing wages (Labor Code Sections 1771, 1774 and 1775), employment of apprentices (Labor Code Section 1777.5), certified payroll records (Labor Code Sections 1771.4 and 1776), hours of labor (Labor Code Sections 1813 and 1815) and debarment of contractors and subcontractors (Labor Code Section 1777.1). The requirement to submit certified payroll records directly to the Labor Commissioner under Labor Code section 1771.4 shall not apply to work performed on a public works project that is exempt pursuant to the small project exemption specified in Labor Code Section 1771.4.

10.3 If the services are being performed as part of an applicable "public works" or "maintenance" project, then pursuant to Labor Code Sections 1725.5 and 1771.1, the Consultant and all subconsultants performing such services must be registered with the Department of Industrial Relations. Consultant shall maintain registration for the duration of the Agreement and require the same of any subconsultants, as applicable. This Agreement may also be subject to compliance monitoring and enforcement by the Department of Industrial Relations. It shall be Consultant's sole responsibility to comply with all applicable registration and labor compliance requirements. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the contractor registration requirements mandated by Labor Code Sections 1725.5 and 1771.1 shall not apply to work performed on a public works project that is exempt pursuant to the small project exemption specified in Labor Code Sections 1725.5 and 1771.1.

10.4 This Agreement may also be subject to compliance monitoring and enforcement by the Department of Industrial Relations. It shall be Consultant's sole responsibility to comply with all applicable registration and labor compliance

requirements. Any stop orders issued by the Department of Industrial Relations against Consultant or any subcontractor that affect Consultant's performance of services, including any delay, shall be Consultant's sole responsibility. Any delay arising out of or resulting from such stop orders shall be considered Consultant caused delay and shall not be compensable by the District. Consultant shall defend, indemnify and hold the District, its officials, officers, employees and agents free and harmless from any claim or liability arising out of stop orders issued by the Department of Industrial Relations against Consultant or any subcontractor.

Section 11. Conflicts of Interest.

Consultant covenants that neither Consultant, nor any officer, principal nor employee of its firm, has or will acquire any interest, directly or indirectly, that would conflict in any manner with the interests of District or that would in any way hinder Consultant's performance of services under this Agreement. Consultant further covenants that neither Consultant, nor any officer, principal or employee of its firm will make, participate in the making, or in any way attempt to use the position of Consultant to influence any decision of the District in which Consultant knows or has reason to know that Consultant, or any officer, principal or employee of Consultant has a financial interest as defined in Government Code section 87103.

Section 12. Confidential Information; Release of Information.

12.1 All information gained or work product produced by Consultant in performance of this Agreement will be considered confidential to the full extent permitted by law, unless such information is in the public domain or already known to Consultant. Consultant shall not release or disclose any such information or work product to persons or entities other than District without prior written authorization from an Authorized Representative, except as may be required by law.

12.2 Consultant, its officers, employees, or agents, shall not, without prior written authorization from an Authorized Representative or unless requested by the District counsel, voluntarily provide declarations, letters of support, testimony at depositions, response to interrogatories or other information concerning the work performed under this Agreement. Response to a subpoena or court order will not be considered "voluntary" provided Consultant gives District notice of such court order or subpoena.

12.3 If Consultant, or any officer, employee, or agent of Consultant, provides any information or work product (including Project Documents) in violation of this Agreement, then District shall have the right to reimbursement and indemnity from Consultant for any damages, costs and fees, including attorneys' fees related to any unauthorized disclosure by consultant or, caused by or incurred as a result of Consultant's conduct.

12.4 Consultant shall promptly notify District should, Consultant, its officers, employees, or agents be served with any summons, complaint, subpoena,

notice of deposition, request for documents, interrogatories, request for admissions or other discovery request, court order or subpoena from any party regarding this Agreement and the services performed under this Agreement. District retains the right, but has no obligation, to represent Consultant or be present at any deposition, hearing or similar proceeding. Consultant agrees to cooperate fully with District and to provide District with the opportunity to review any response to discovery requests provided by Consultant. However, this right to review any such response does not imply or mean the right by District to control, direct, or rewrite such response.

Section 13. Indemnification.

13.1 Consultant covenants and agrees that, during the term of this Agreement, any injury suffered as a result of Consultant's services shall be the sole responsibility of Consultant and its successors and assigns and District shall not be liable to Consultant, or any other person or persons whatsoever for any such injury, loss or damage to persons or property unless caused by the sole negligence or intentional acts of District or its Representatives (as solely defined below).

13.2 To the fullest extent permitted by law, Consultant shall defend, indemnify and hold District, its officers, directors and Representatives ("District Indemnitees") harmless from and against any and all claims, costs, liabilities, debts, demands, suits, actions, causes of action, obligations, proceedings, damages, judgments, liens and expenses of whatever nature, including attorneys' fees and disbursements (collectively, "Claims") which may be made against the District Indemnitees arising out of or in connection with (a) the retention by District of Consultant's services; (b) the performance of or failure to perform, the services covered by this Agreement which is caused or occasioned by any act, action, neglect on the part of Consultant, or its Representatives, in the performance of this Agreement and the services provided under this Agreement; (c) the death and/or injury to any person or damage to any property (real or personal) and/or economic loss which may be caused or is claimed to have been caused, by the negligence, act or omission of Consultant or its Representatives ; (d) any violation or alleged violation by Consultant of any law or regulation now or hereafter enacted; and (e) any breach by Consultant of its obligations under this Agreement. The foregoing indemnity shall not apply to the extent any such Claims are ultimately established by a court of competent jurisdiction to have been caused by the sole negligence or willful misconduct of the District Indemnitees or any of them. District shall make all decisions with respect to its representation in any legal proceeding concerning this section. If Consultant fails to do so, District shall have the right, but not the obligation, to defend the Claim and charge all of the direct or incidental costs of such defense, including attorneys' fees and costs, to Consultant and to recover the same from Consultant. The term "Representatives" shall mean employees, representatives, agents, contractors, subcontractors or any other persons directly or indirectly employed by any one of the foregoing or reasonably under the control of any of the foregoing or for whose acts any of the foregoing may be liable.

13.3 If Consultant's obligation to defend, indemnify, and/or hold harmless arises out of Consultant's performance of "design professional" services (as that term is defined under Civil Code section 2782.8), then, and only to the extent required by Civil Code section 2782.8, which is fully incorporated herein, Consultant's indemnification obligation shall be limited to claims that arise out of, pertain to, or relate to the negligence, recklessness, or willful misconduct of the Consultant, and, upon Consultant obtaining a final adjudication by a court of competent jurisdiction, Consultant's liability for such claim, including the cost to defend, shall not exceed the Consultant's proportionate percentage of fault.

Section 14. Insurance.

Consultant agrees to obtain and maintain in full force and effect during the term of this Agreement the insurance coverages listed in Exhibit "C." All insurance policies shall be subject to approval by District as to form and content. These requirements are subject to amendment or waiver if so approved in writing by an Authorized Representative.

Section 15. Assignment.

15.1 The expertise and experience of Consultant are material considerations for this Agreement. District has an interest in the qualifications of and capability of the persons and entities that will fulfill the duties and obligations imposed upon Consultant under this Agreement. Consultant may not assign or transfer this Agreement or any portion of this Agreement or the performance of any of Consultant's duties or obligations under this Agreement without the prior written consent of District. The District can withhold its approval/consent in its sole and absolute discretion. Any attempted assignment will be null and void, and will constitute a material breach of this Agreement entitling District to any and all remedies at law or in equity, including summary termination of this Agreement.

15.2 Consultant must obtain District's prior written approval before utilizing any subcontractors to perform any services under this Agreement, which said approval may be withheld in District's sole and absolute discretion. This written approval must include the identity of the subcontractor and the terms of compensation. Approval by District does not imply any agreement to or endorsement by the District as to the competency or capability of any proposed subcontractor or sub-consultant, and District reserves any and all rights against both Consultant and such subcontractor or sub-consultant , for any failure to perform or other breach of any of the provisions of this Agreement, or the standards of performance defined herein, and no waiver is intended or to be implied by District's approval of any subcontractor or sub-consultant.

Section 16. Termination of Agreement.

16.1 District may terminate this Agreement, with or without cause, at any time by giving ten (10) calendar days written notice of termination to Consultant. In the event such notice is given, Consultant shall cease immediately all work in progress.

16.2 Upon termination of this Agreement, all property belonging exclusively to District which is in Consultant's possession, including, but not limited to, Project Documents must be returned to District immediately. Consultant shall promptly deliver to District a final invoice for all outstanding services performed and expenses incurred by Consultant as of the date of termination. If said termination occurs prior to completion of any Task Order for which a payment request has not been received, the charge for services performed during such task shall be the reasonable value of such services, based on an amount mutually agreed to by District and Consultant of the portion of such Task Order completed but not paid prior to said termination.

16.3 Consultant acknowledges District's right to terminate this Agreement as provided in this section, and hereby waives any and all claims for damages that might otherwise arise from District's termination of this Agreement. District shall not be liable for any costs other than the charges or portions thereof which are specified herein. Consultant shall not be entitled to payment for unperformed services, and shall not be entitled to damages or compensation for termination of work.

Section 17. Notices.

17.1 All written notices required or permitted to be given under this Agreement will be deemed made when received by the other Party at its respective address as follows:

To District: West Valley Water District
855 West Base Line Road
P. O. Box 920
Rialto, CA 92377
Phone Number: (909) 875-1804

To Consultant: OCMI, Inc.
Attention: Neil Murphy, President
Address: 11671 Sterling Avenue, Unit K
Riverside, CA 92503
Phone Number: (949) 476-2094
nmurphy@ocmi.com

***** Please send all invoices by:***

Email: apinvoices@wvwd.org

or

Mail: West Valley Water District
Accounts Payable
P.O. Box 190
Rialto, CA 92377

17.2 Notice will be deemed effective on the date personally delivered or transmitted by facsimile. If the notice is mailed, notice will be deemed given three (3) days after deposit of the same in the custody of the United States Postal Service, postage prepaid, for first class delivery, or upon delivery if using a major courier service with tracking capabilities.

17.3 Any Party may change its notice information by giving notice to the other Party in compliance with this section.

Section 18. General Provisions.

18.1 Authority to Execute. Each Party represents and warrants that all necessary action has been taken by such Party to authorize the undersigned to execute this Agreement and to bind it to the performance of its obligations hereunder.

18.2 Binding Effect. Subject to Section 15, this Agreement is binding upon the heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns of the Parties, including any subcontractors or sub-consultants of Consultant.

18.3 Entire Agreement. This Agreement and all attachments contain the entire, complete, final and exclusive agreement and understanding of the Parties with respect to the matters addressed in this Agreement and supersedes all other agreements or understandings, whether oral or written, between Consultant and District prior to the execution of this Agreement.

18.4 Modification of Agreement. No amendment to or modification of this Agreement will be valid unless made in writing and approved by Consultant and approved in writing by the Board of Directors of the District, or in writing by the General Manager, if such power has been delegated to General Manager. The Parties agree that this requirement for written modifications cannot be waived and that any attempted waiver will be void.

18.5 Facsimile Signatures. Amendments to this Agreement will be considered executed when the signature of a Party is delivered by facsimile

transmission. Such facsimile signature will have the same effect as an original signature.

18.6 Waiver. Waiver by any Party to this Agreement of any term, condition, or covenant of this Agreement will not constitute a waiver of any other term, condition, or covenant. Waiver by any Party of any breach of the provisions of this Agreement will not constitute a waiver of any other provision, or a waiver of any subsequent breach or violation of any provision of this Agreement. Acceptance by District of any services by Consultant will not constitute a waiver of any of the provisions of this Agreement.

18.7 Interpretation. This Agreement will be interpreted, construed and governed according to the laws of the State of California. Each Party has had the opportunity to review this Agreement with legal counsel. The Agreement will be construed simply, as a whole, and in accordance with its fair meaning, and without resort to rules regarding draftsmanship. It will not be interpreted strictly for or against either Party.

18.8 Severability. If any provision of this Agreement shall be ruled invalid, illegal or unenforceable, the Parties shall: (a) promptly negotiate a substitute for the provisions which shall to the greatest extent legally permissible, effect the intent of the Parties in the invalid, illegal or unenforceable provision, and (b) negotiate such changes in, substitutions for or additions to the remaining provisions of this Agreement as may be necessary in addition to and in conjunction with subsection (a) above to give effect to the intent of the Parties without the invalid, illegal or unenforceable provision. To the extent the Parties are unable to negotiate such changes, substitutions or additions as set forth in the preceding sentence, and the intent of the Parties with respect to the essential terms of the Agreement may be carried out without the invalid, illegal or unenforceable provisions, the balance of this Agreement shall not be affected, and this Agreement shall be construed and enforced as if the invalid, illegal or unenforceable provisions did not exist.

18.9 Venue. The Parties agree any action or proceeding to enforce or relating to this Agreement shall be brought exclusively in the federal court located in Riverside County, California or state court located in San Bernardino County, California and the Parties hereto consent to the exercise of personal jurisdiction over them by such courts for purposes of any such action or proceeding.

18.10 Disputes. If any disputes should arise between the Parties concerning the work to be done under this Agreement, the payments to be made, or the manner of accomplishment of the work, Consultant shall nevertheless proceed to perform the work as directed by District pending settlement of the dispute.

18.11 Cooperation. Consultant shall cooperate in the performance of work with District and all other agents.

18.12 Time of Essence. Time shall be of the essence as to all dates and times of performance contained in this Agreement.

18.13 Counterparts. This Agreement may be signed and delivered in any number of counter parts, each of which, when signed and delivered, shall be an original, but all of which shall together constitute one and the same Agreement.

[***SIGNATURES APPEAR ON FOLLOWING PAGE***]

SIGNATURE PAGE FOR AGREEMENT FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN THE WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT AND OCMI, INC.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be executed effective as of the day and year first above written.

DISTRICT:

WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT,
a public agency of the State of California

By _____
Kelvin Moore, President

By _____
John Thiel, General Manager

By_____
Kara Johnson, Acting Board Secretary

CONSULTANT:

OCMI, Inc.

By_____

Name_____

Its_____

EXHIBIT A

TASK ORDER

SAMPLE

TASK ORDER NO. _1__

This Task Order ("Task Order") is executed this _____ day of _____, 2023 by and between West Valley Water District, a public agency of the State of California ("District") and _____ ("Consultant").

RECITALS

A. On or about _____, 2023 District and Consultant executed that certain Agreement for Professional Services ("Agreement").

B. The Agreement provides that the District will issue Task Orders from time to time, for the provision of certain services by Consultant.

C. Pursuant to the Agreement, District and Consultant desire to enter into this Task Order for the purpose of setting forth the terms and conditions upon which Consultant shall render certain services to the District.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE PARTIES HERETO HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. Consultant agrees to perform the services set forth on Exhibit "1" attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein.

2. Subject to any limitations in the Agreement, District shall pay to Consultant the amounts specified in Exhibit "2" attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein. The total compensation, including reimbursement for actual expenses, may not exceed the amount set forth in Exhibit "2," unless additional compensation is approved in writing by the District.

3. Consultant shall perform the services described in Exhibit "1" in accordance with the schedule set forth in Exhibit "3" attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein. Consultant shall commence work immediately upon receipt of a notice to proceed from the District. District will have no obligation to pay for any services rendered by Consultant in advance of receipt of the notice to proceed, and Consultant acknowledges that any such services are at Consultant's own risk.

4. The provisions of the Agreement shall apply to this Task Order. As such, the terms and conditions of the Agreement are hereby incorporated herein by this reference.

[***SIGNATURES APPEAR ON FOLLOWING PAGE***]

SAMPLE

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this Task Order to be executed effective as of the day and year first above written.

DISTRICT:

WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT,
a public agency of the State of California

_____
John Thiel, General Manager

_____
Board Secretary

CONSULTANT:

Vendor Name Here

By_____

Name_____

Its_____

SAMPLE

EXHIBIT "1"

TO

TASK ORDER NO. 1

SCOPE OF SERVICES

SAMPLE

EXHIBIT "2"

TO

TASK ORDER NO. __1__

COMPENSATION

SAMPLE

EXHIBIT "3"

TO

TASK ORDER NO. __1__

SCHEDULE

SAMPLE

EXHIBIT B

KEY PERSONNEL

Consultant's designated representative(s) who are authorized to act on its behalf and to make all decisions in connection with the performance of services under this Agreement are:

Neil Murphy, Project Executive/President

Matt Lulling, LEED AP - Senior Preconstruction Manager

Jessica Magaña, CMIT - Senior Construction Manager

Greg Fogg - Lead Cost Manager

Tom Heffernan, AIA, LEED AP - Gensler - Principal Architect

Kristin Werksman PE, QSP - Rick Engineering - Lead Civil Engineer

Rob Stroop, PE, GE - NV5 - Lead Geotechnical Engineer

EXHIBIT C

INSURANCE

INSURANCE

A. **General Requirements**. Before commencing the performance of services under this Agreement, and at all other times this Agreement is effective, Consultant must procure and maintain the following types of insurance with coverage limits complying, at a minimum, with the limits set forth below**:**

Type of Insurance	Limits (combined single)
Commercial General Liability:	$1,000,000
Business Automobile Liability	$1,000,000
Professional Liability	$1,000,000
Workers Compensation	Statutory Requirement

B. **Commercial General Liability Insurance**. The amount of insurance set forth above must be a combined single limit per occurrence for bodily injury, personal injury, and property damage for the policy coverage. The insurance must be on an "occurrence" not a "claims made" basis.

C. **Business Automobile Insurance**. Automobile coverage must be written on forms subject to the written approval of District.

D. **Professional Liability Insurance**. This coverage must be on an "claims made" basis, including coverage for contractual liability. The Professional Liability Insurance required by this Agreement must be endorsed to be applicable to claims based upon, arising out of or related to services performed under this Agreement.

E. **Workers Compensation**. Consultant must have a State of California approved policy form providing the statutory benefits required by law with employer's liability limits of no less than $1,000,000 per accident for all covered losses, or Consultant must provide evidence of an approved self-insurance program.

F. **Additional Insureds**. Each Commercial General Liability Insurance policy and Business Auto Insurance policy must provide that the District, its officials, officers, employees, agents and volunteers are "additional insureds" under the terms of the policy, and must provide that an act or omission of one the insureds will not reduce or avoid coverage to the other insureds.

G. **Deductibles and Self-Insured Retention**. Any deductibles or self-insured retentions applicable to the insurance policies required under this Agreement must be declared to and approved by District. In no event may any required insurance policy have a deductible, self-insured retention or other similar policy provision in excess of $50,000 without prior written approval by District in its sole discretion. At the option of District, either the insurer will reduce or eliminate such deductibles or self-insured retentions with respect to the District's additional insureds or Consultant will procure a bond guaranteeing payment of any losses, damages,

expenses, costs or settlements up to the amount of such deductibles or self-insured retentions.

H. **Primary Insurance**. Each of the insurance policies maintained by Consultant under this Agreement must state that such insurance will be deemed "primary" so that any insurance that may be carried by District will be deemed excess to that of Consultant. This endorsement must be reflected on forms as determined by District.

I. **Certificates of Insurance and Endorsements**. Prior to commencing any services under this Agreement, Consultant must file with the District certificates of insurance and endorsements evidencing the existence of all insurance required by this Agreement, along with such other evidence of insurance or copies of policies as may reasonably be required by District. These certificates of insurance and endorsements must be in a form approved by the Legal Counsel. Consultant must maintain current certificates and endorsements on file with District during the term of this Agreement reflecting the existence of all required insurance. Each of the certificates must expressly provide that no material change in the policy, or termination thereof, will be effective except upon 30 days' prior written notice to District by certified mail, return receipt requested. The delivery to District of any certificates of insurance or endorsements that do not comply with the requirements of this Agreement will not waive the District's right to require compliance.

J. **Insurance Rating**. All insurance required to be maintained by Consultant under this Agreement must be issued by companies licensed by or admitted to conduct insurance business in the State of California by the California Department of Insurance and must have a rating of A or better and Class VII or better by the latest edition of A.M. Best's Key Rating Guide.

K. **Aggregate Limits**. The aggregate limits for each insurance policy required under this Agreement must apply separately and solely to the services performed under this Agreement. If the required policies do not have an endorsement providing that the aggregate limit applies separately to the services being performed, or if defense costs are included in the aggregate limit, then the required aggregate limits must be increased to an amount satisfactory to District.

L. **Waiver of Subrogation Rights**. Consultant and each insurer providing any insurance required by this Agreement must waive all rights of subrogation against District, its officials, officers, employees, agents and volunteers, and each insurer must issue a certificate to the District evidencing this waiver of subrogation rights.

M. **Failure to Maintain Required Insurance**. If Consultant, for any reason, fails to obtain and maintain the insurance required by this Agreement, District may obtain such coverage at Consultant's expense and deduct the cost of such insurance from payments due to Consultant under this Agreement or may terminate the Agreement.

N. **Effect of Coverage**. The existence of the required insurance coverage under this Agreement shall not be deemed to satisfy or limit Consultant's indemnity obligations under this Agreement. Consultant acknowledges that the insurance coverage and policy limits set forth in this Agreement constitute the minimum coverage and policy limits required. Any insurance proceeds available to District in excess of the limits and coverage required by this Agreement, and which is applicable to a given loss, must be made available to District to compensate it for such losses.

TASK ORDER NO. 1

Professional Services Agreement with OCMI, Inc. for the New West Valley Water District Headquarters Facility

This Task Order ("Task Order") is executed this _____ day of _____, 2026 by and between West Valley Water District, a public agency of the State of California ("District") and **OCMI, Inc**.("Consultant").

RECITALS

A. On or about _____, 2026 District and Consultant executed that certain Agreement for Professional Services ("Agreement").

B. The Agreement provides that the District will issue Task Orders from time to time, for the provision of certain services provided by Consultant.

C. Pursuant to the Agreement, District and Consultant desire to enter into this Task Order for the purpose of setting forth the terms and conditions upon which Consultant shall render certain services to the District.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE PARTIES HERETO HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. Consultant agrees to perform the services set forth on Exhibit "1" attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein.

2. Subject to any limitations in the Agreement and this Task Order, District shall pay to Consultant the amounts specified in Exhibit "2" attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein. The total compensation, including reimbursement for actual expenses, may not exceed the amount set forth in Exhibit "2," unless additional compensation is approved in writing by the District.

3. Consultant shall perform the services described in Exhibit "1" in accordance with the schedule set forth in Exhibit "3" attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein. Consultant shall commence work immediately upon receipt of a notice to proceed from the District. District will have no obligation to pay for any services rendered by Consultant in advance of receipt of the notice to proceed, and Consultant acknowledges that any such services are at Consultant's own risk.

4. The provisions of the Agreement shall apply to this Task Order. As such, the terms and conditions of the Agreement are hereby incorporated herein by this reference.

[***SIGNATURES APPEAR ON FOLLOWING PAGE***]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this Task Order to be executed effective as of the day and year first above written.

DISTRICT:

WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT,
a public agency of the State of California

By _____
Kelvin Moore, President

By _____
John Thiel, General Manager

By_____
Kara Johnson, Acting Board Secretary

CONSULTANT:

OCMI, Inc.

By_____

Name_____

Its_____

EXHIBIT "1"

TO

TASK ORDER NO. 1

SCOPE OF SERVICES

The purpose of the scope of services is to outline the tasks that are necessary to complete the Professional Services that are related to West Valley Water District New Headquarters facility that is described in detail in the attached proposal dated February 26, 2026, from OCMI, Inc.

OCMI, Inc.

11671 Sterling Avenue
Unit K
Riverside, CA 92503

949.476.2094 t
www.ocmi.com

26 February 2026

Natalie Ávila, EIT
Project Manager
West Valley Water District
855 West Baseline Road
Rialto, CA 92376

Dear Ms. Ávila and Selection Committee Members:

West Valley Water District's (the District's) New Headquarters Facility project represents a significant investment in your long-term ability to reliably serve your customers and support anticipated growth. We welcome the opportunity to partner with the District during this preliminary phase and position the project for a successful Progressive Design/Build (PDB) delivery. The OCMI team will act as a seamless extension of District staff, providing expertise in proactive project management, architectural planning, engineering, and risk management to ensure well-defined, fully coordinated design criteria and RFQ/RFP documents. We call your attention to the following attributes and capabilities that differentiate our team as the right partner for this initiative:

TRUSTED OWNER'S ADVISOR: Our approach is rooted in long-term partnerships with California public agencies, including water districts, municipalities, and county governments. ***We will integrate closely with District leadership and key stakeholders*** to fully understand operational workflows, future staffing projections, security needs, sustainability goals, and system interfaces. By embedding ourselves in your objectives and decision-making processes, we will ensure the resulting Preliminary Design Criteria Report (PDCR) and PDB procurement documents consistently reflect the District's priorities and current and future needs.

HIGHLY COORDINATED APPROACH: This project requires careful coordination of site constraints, infrastructure, operational continuity, permitting compliance, and future growth planning. ***Our team includes interdisciplinary expertise in preconstruction management, cost estimating, and PDB delivery (OCMI); architectural planning (Gensler); civil engineering and surveying (RICK Engineering); and geotechnical engineering (NV5).*** Under OCMI's leadership, this team will collaborate to produce a comprehensive PDCR that clearly defines the project scope, requirements, and constraints to support competitive PDB procurement. From early site investigations and planning workshops through CEQA and permitting coordination, the OCMI team will support the District in confidently advancing the project into PDB procurement and delivery.

PUBLIC AGENCY & INFRASTRUCTURE EXPERTISE: We have supported numerous California public agencies in delivering complex capital projects involving administrative facilities, operations yards, water infrastructure, and secure sites. ***We understand California public works procedures,*** including PDB procurement, regulatory compliance, and stakeholder coordination, and proactively integrate entitlement and permitting into overall project delivery. For example, ***we provided the same PDB procurement advisory services for the City of Chula Vista on two simultaneous fire station projects,*** including contract development, RFQ/RFP preparation, team selection, and City Council approval support.

INDUSTRY-LEADING COST & RISK MANAGEMENT: Cost certainty at this early stage is integral to overall project success. ***OCMI integrates early cost modeling, constructability input, and structured value engineering to align scope with budget before procurement.*** During development of the Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP) and throughout construction, we provide real-time estimate reconciliation with the Design/Build Entity (DBE) to protect the owner's financial interests while maintaining forward momentum. Our approach emphasizes early risk identification, transparent communication, and data-driven decision-making.

Our proposal is based on the information provided in the RFP and Addendum 1 and reflects our understanding of the project and services required. Further, we have read and will comply with the terms and conditions of the RFP; please see the Exception Form in Section 4 for proposed modifications. We look forward to the opportunity to support the District in delivering a headquarters facility that reflects operational excellence and your long-term commitment to the communities you serve. Should you have any questions regarding our proposal, we welcome the opportunity to discuss them further. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Neil Murphy
President
OCMI, Inc.
619.246.0938 c • nmurphy@ocmi.com

2.1 Team Introduction

2.1.1 OCMI, INC. (Owner's Representative — Prime Contractor)

2.1.1.1 Firm Overview

OCMI, Inc. is a valued leader in delivering quality management solutions for the built environment. Founded 43 years ago as a cost estimating firm for owners and design professionals, OCMI has grown to encompass a holistic approach to project and construction management, project controls, and delivery. From our offices nationwide, we provide owner's representation; project, construction, risk, and quality management; cost estimating; bid analysis; value engineering; lifecycle cost analysis; economic market analysis; benchmarking; scheduling; and constructability review.

OCMI approaches all projects with a high level of service to take ownership of our clients' needs, understand their problems, and treat their resources as our own. Our team of 169 interdisciplinary project and construction management professionals includes Certified Construction Managers, Certified Professional Estimators, Certified Cost Professionals, Certified Estimating Professionals, Planning and Scheduling Professionals, Professional Engineers, Project Management Professionals, and LEED Accredited Professionals. This diverse array of expertise and talent will ensure OCMI provides the District with the right mix of resources to successfully deliver the New Headquarters Facility project.

We have worked on nearly every type of building and infrastructure project within nearly every market. Our diverse project portfolio includes operational headquarters, administrative offices, maintenance facilities, corporate yards, fleet storage, parking lots and structures, fuel storage, and perimeter and access security. These projects have been delivered for water districts, utility providers, public agencies, municipalities, the federal government, and private businesses. This breadth of experience gives us a thorough understanding of the nuances of each project type, and we are proud to bring this expertise to every commission.

YEARS IN BUSINESS
43

IN-HOUSE STAFF
169

WATER TREATMENT/ SUPPLY PROJECTS
230+

PM/CM PROJECTS
970

TOTAL PROJECTS COMPLETED
13,500

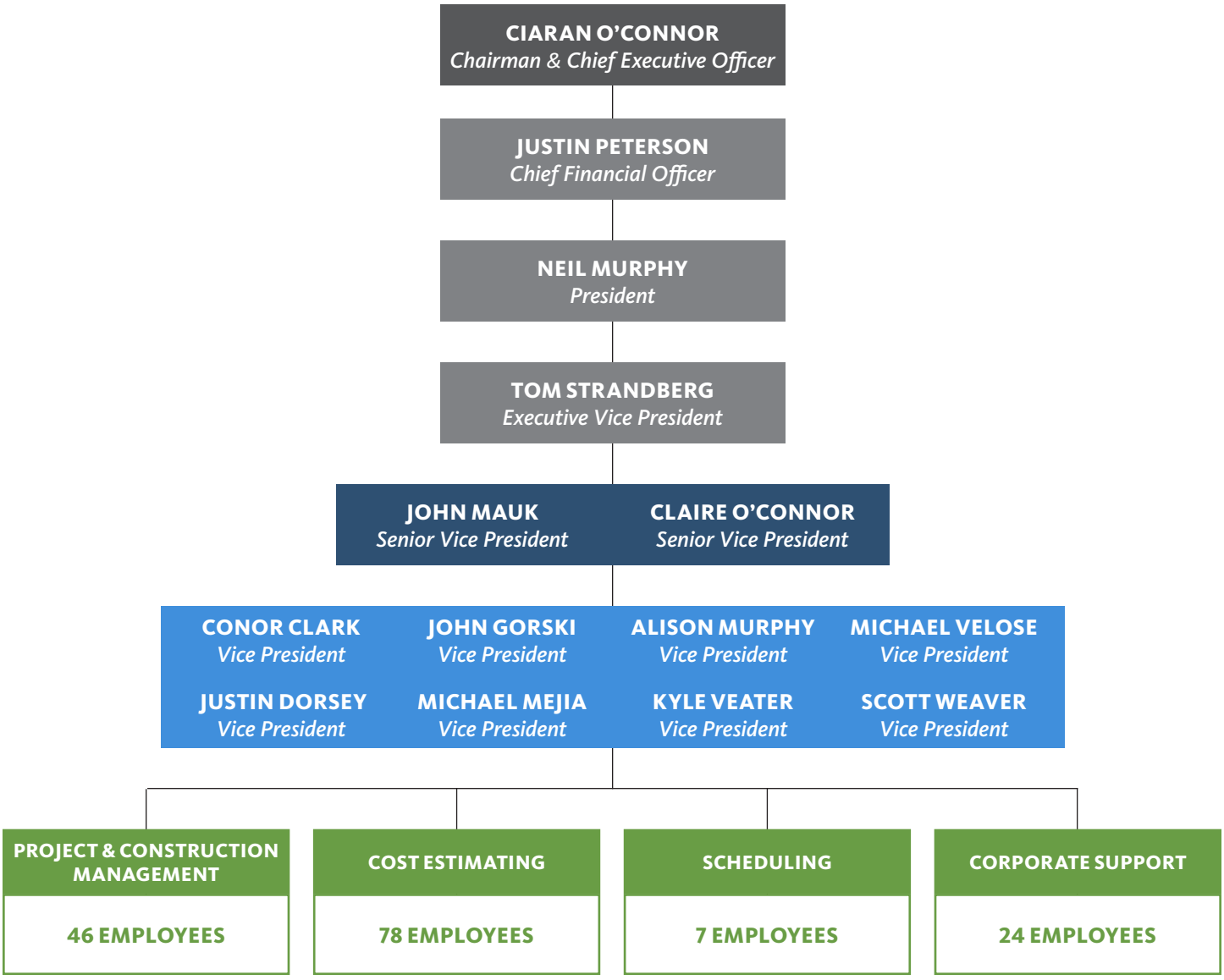
2.1.1.2 Organizational Details

- ***Primary Point of Contact:*** Neil Murphy • President • 619.246.0938 • nmurphy@ocmi.com
- ***Business Size:*** 169 employees
- ***Office Locations:*** Irvine, CA (Headquarters) • Riverside, CA • San Diego, CA • San Francisco, CA • Sacramento, CA • Las Vegas, NV • Seattle, WA • Dallas, TX • Charlotte, NC • North Bethesda, MD • New Haven, CT • San Juan, PR

  ** OCMI will deliver this project using a mix of resources in our Riverside, San Diego, and San Francisco offices.*
- ***Years in Business:*** 43
- ***Financial Stability:*** OCMI, Inc. is financially stable, solvent, and has operated continuously for 43 years with positive operating cash flows. The firm maintains adequate cash reserves and credit lines to meet all financial obligations associated with this contract. OCMI is in good standing with the California Secretary of State, and the strength of our financial condition is further demonstrated by consistent repeat business, client referrals, and a healthy backlog of future work.
- ***Officers:*** Ciaran O'Connor (Chairman and CEO), Justin Peterson (CFO), Neil Murphy (President)
- ***Vice Presidents:*** Tom Strandberg • John Mauk • Claire O'Connor • Conor Clarke • Justin Dorsey • John Gorski • Michael Mejia • Alison Murphy • Kyle Veater • Michael Velose • Scott Weaver

2.1.1.3 Firm Organizational Chart

OCMI's corporate organizational chart is provided below. The names, titles, availability, and location of specific personnel to be assigned to this project are provided later in this section. Our proposed team organizational chart (including subconsultants) and detail on these individuals' qualifications are provided in ***Section 6: Project Team.***



Gensler

2.1.2 GENSLER (Architect — Subconsultant)

2.1.2.1 Firm Profile

Gensler is a global architectural design firm with long-standing experience supporting public agencies and utility clients through the PDB delivery process. As a design architect, Gensler helps translate operational, regulatory, and stakeholder needs into clear design criteria that support efficient procurement and long-term performance.

The firm's work includes headquarters and administrative facilities where durability, security, and flexibility are paramount to organizational success. Gensler leads programming efforts that align space, staffing, and operations, with an eye toward future growth and change.

Gensler has extensive experience developing Preliminary Design Criteria Reports (PDCRs) and performance-based requirements, working closely with owners and program managers to support feasibility, value decisions, and Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP) development. Sustainability is central to their approach, including water-conscious landscapes and conservation-focused design strategies that reflect the mission of water agencies.

Throughout construction, Gensler provides design support and plan review to maintain alignment with the established criteria. As part of OCMI's team, Gensler brings a collaborative, practical approach to delivering a high-performing headquarters for the District.

Gensler and OCMI have partnered on 65 projects nationwide, including master planning, programming, and planning exercises for public California owners, including San Diego State University, CSU San Marcos, UC Irvine, and Los Angeles World Airports.

2.1.2.2 Organizational Details

- ***Primary Point of Contact:*** Tom Heffernan, AIA, LEED AP • Principal in Charge • 619.557.2531 • Tom_Heffernan@gensler.com
- ***Business Size:*** 6,000 employees
- ***Office Locations:*** San Diego, CA • 56 offices internationally

  ** Gensler will support this project from their San Diego office.*
- ***Years in Business:*** 61
- ***Financial Stability:*** Gensler is a financially stable, privately held, employee-owned professional services firm with a long history of delivering complex public-sector projects. Their financial strength and operational scale enable the firm to reliably support projects of this size and complexity without risk to schedule or performance.

Why Gensler?

- **Deep PDB and DB expertise, including PDCR development.**
- **Proven ability to translate owners' functional requirements into clear, actionable design criteria.**
- **Extensive HQ and administrative facility planning experience.**
- **Strong background serving public agencies.**
- **Expertise in programming, space planning, and long-range growth forecasting.**
- **Skilled in supporting GMP validation and value-based decision-making.**
- **Integrated sustainability approach.**
- **Experienced navigating CA permitting and regulatory processes.**
- **Local office with national resources and global best practices.**
- **Collaborative partner with OCMI on 65 projects.**

2.1.3 RICK ENGINEERING (Civil Engineer & Surveyor — Subconsultant)

2.1.3.1 Firm Profile

RICK Engineering is a well-established multidisciplinary planning, design, and engineering firm with over 70 years of experience delivering high-value infrastructure solutions throughout the Western United States. RICK has completed over 20,000 successful projects spanning both public and private markets, reinforcing its reputation as a dependable partner for complex civil, water resources, transportation, and community planning efforts.

Throughout its long history, RICK has cultivated deep expertise working with municipalities, public agencies, and regional authorities, providing civil engineering, public works infrastructure design, permitting support, and construction-level services that are directly relevant to water districts and utilities. The firm's team functions as an extension of agency staff, ensuring seamless coordination with stakeholders, regulatory bodies, and community groups. This experience includes vertical construction, streetscape improvements, pipeline replacements, flood control infrastructure, drainage and stormwater master planning, and other core public works deliverables that align with the comprehensive needs of public infrastructure owners.

RICK's multidisciplinary capabilities span civil engineering, water resources engineering, community and regional planning, surveying and mapping, environmental planning, and construction management, enabling integrated solutions that support every phase of project delivery from early planning through final construction. Their in-house water resources group brings over four decades of expertise in hydrologic and hydraulic analysis, stormwater quality design, and regulatory compliance, particularly valuable to clients navigating complex state and federal water quality requirements.

The firm's long record of public agency work is complemented by awards from professional organizations and strong relationships with clients that demand high standards for infrastructure performance, budget control, and schedule adherence. RICK's commitment to resilience, innovation, and community responsiveness ensures that every project is delivered with the technical excellence and agency-focused collaboration that public owners require.

RICK Engineering and OCMI have collaborated on eight projects for public agencies throughout the Southwestern United States, including a Progressive Design/Build project at San Diego State University — the Mission Valley Site Development project completed in 2022.

2.1.3.2 Organizational Details

- ***Primary Point of Contact:*** Kristin Werksman, PE, QSP • Associate • 951.750.4889 • kwerksman@rickengineering.com
- ***Business Size:*** 400 employees
- ***Office Locations:*** Riverside, CA • San Diego, CA • 11 offices nationally

  ** RICK will support this project from their Riverside and San Diego offices.*
- ***Years in Business:*** 70
- ***Financial Stability:*** RICK Engineering is a well-established multidisciplinary planning and engineering firm with over 70 years of continuous operations reflecting sustained growth and organizational resilience. The firm's long history, broad market presence, and ongoing strategic expansion efforts support its financial stability and capacity to deliver on large, complex public infrastructure projects.

Why RICK?

- **Extensive expertise in utility analysis, field investigations, surveying, and civil engineering for utility districts and public works agencies.**
- **Proven track record supporting master planning, entitlements, CEQA compliance, and infrastructure upgrades for complex public facilities.**
- **Skilled in resolving utility conflicts, right-of-way constraints, and complex site conditions for design-ready implementation.**
- **Deep regional experience in Southern California, including numerous successful projects throughout San Bernardino County.**
- **Established relationships with local agencies, utility districts, permitting authorities, and stakeholders throughout the Inland Empire.**

2.1.4 NV5 (Geotechnical Engineer — Subconsultant)

2.1.4.1 Firm Profile

NV5, Inc. has delivered engineering and consulting services to public and private sector clients for more than 75 years. Through its Infrastructure Engineering Group, NV5 provides comprehensive support for capital improvement programs, from initial planning and feasibility through design, construction, and project closeout. The firm's portfolio includes vertical construction and civic buildings, streets and multimodal transportation systems, bridges and traffic signals, water and wastewater infrastructure, stormwater and flood control systems, parks and public spaces, and site development, grading, and landscaping.

NV5's multidisciplinary team includes licensed geotechnical engineers with extensive experience supporting public agencies throughout Southern California, including San Bernardino, Riverside, Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties. The firm's deep familiarity with municipal processes, permitting requirements, and public construction policies enables seamless coordination with agency staff, project stakeholders, designers, and contractors. NV5 is recognized for delivering technically sound, regulatory-compliant, and community-focused solutions on complex public works projects. NV5 provides full-service geotechnical engineering support during all phases of project development, including:

- Feasibility and Preliminary Studies
- Geotechnical Site Assessments
- Subsurface Exploration and Soil Sampling
- Laboratory Testing
- Geotechnical Engineering Design
- Seismic Hazard Evaluations
- Liquefaction and Slope Stability Analyses
- Advanced Seepage Modeling
- Geologic Hazard Assessments
- Grading Observation and Soils Testing
- Quality Control and Quality Assurance
- Forensic Evaluations

From initial investigation through construction-phase observation and testing, NV5's geotechnical team provides practical engineering recommendations that mitigate risk, support constructability, and promote long-term performance of public infrastructure and vertical development projects.

NV5's geotechnical engineering group has partnered with OCMI on 17 vertical, horizontal, site development, and utilities projects for local clients such as the County of San Diego and San Diego State University.

2.1.4.2 Organizational Details

- ***Primary Point of Contact:*** Rob Stroop, GE • Associate Geotechnical Engineer • 619.200.2104 • rob.stroop@nv5.com
- ***Business Size:*** 5,000 employees
- ***Office Locations:*** Riverside, CA • San Diego, CA • 109 offices internationally

  ** NV5 will support this project from their Riverside and San Diego offices.*
- ***Years in Business:*** 75
- ***Financial Stability:*** NV5 maintains a strong financial position supported by consistent performance, responsible fiscal management, and long-standing operational stability. The firm has the resources, financial capacity, and organizational resilience necessary to support ongoing and future project commitments. They remain fully capable of delivering services without interruption and meeting all contractual obligations for the duration of this engagement.

Why NV5?

- **75+ years delivering geotechnical engineering for public infrastructure.**
- **Extensive PDB support experience.**
- **Proven ability to reduce subsurface risk early in project development.**
- **Deep Southern California expertise across multiple counties.**
- **Strong knowledge of local permitting and public agency processes.**
- **Comprehensive in-house services, from exploration through construction testing.**
- **Experienced with large-scale campus and site redevelopment projects.**
- **Integrated environmental soil management and regulatory coordination.**
- **Trusted partner with OCMI on 17 public projects.**
- **Local presence backed by national resources.**

2.2 Proposed Team Members

The OCMI team's proposed personnel to be assigned to this project are provided in the chart below. Greater detail on our team's organization and individual qualifications is provided in ***Section 6: Project Team.***

NAME	ROLE	FIRM	LOCATION
Neil Murphy	Project Executive	OCMI	San Diego, CA
Matt Lulling LEED AP	Senior Preconstruction Manager	OCMI	San Diego, CA
Jessica Magaña CMIT	Senior Construction Manager	OCMI	Riverside, CA
Greg Fogg	Lead Cost Manager	OCMI	Riverside, CA
Laith Kawar CEP	Cost Manager	OCMI	Riverside, CA
Kyle Kawar CEP	Cost Manager	OCMI	Riverside, CA
John Gorski PSP	Scheduling Manager	OCMI	San Francisco, CA
Tom Heffernan AIA, LEED AP	Principal Architect	Gensler	San Diego, CA
Ben Regnier AIA, LEED AP B +C	Strategic Data Analyst	Gensler	San Diego, CA
Kristin Werksman PE, QSP	Lead Civil Engineer	RICK	Riverside, CA
Scott Boydston PLS	Mapping Director	RICK	Riverside, CA
Chris Mattox PE	Water Resources Engineer	RICK	Riverside, CA
Rob Stroop PE, GE	Lead Geotechnical Engineer	NV5	San Diego, CA
Kristen Chang PE, GE	Geotechnical Engineer	NV5	San Diego, CA
Chris Vonk PE, GE	Geotechnical Engineer	NV5	San Diego, CA
Sam Narveson PE, CEG	Engineering Geologist	NV5	San Diego, CA

2.3 Availability

OCMI confirms that all key personnel identified, including in-house employees and subconsultants, are available to perform all required tasks and activities to fulfill the entire scope of work for the project's duration. OCMI understands that should any of these key personnel become unavailable, we may substitute other personnel of at least equal competence upon written approval from the District.

2.4 Litigation & Contract History

OCMI, Inc. has had no conviction or indictment of the firm or any officer of the firm within the last three years involving alleged fraud, bribery, collusion, conspiracy, or violation of state or federal antitrust law.

OCMI, Inc. has had no adjudication or determination by any federal, state, or local agency that the firm or any officer of the firm has violated any provision of law relating to equal opportunity or fair employment.

OCMI, Inc. has had no contracts terminated for convenience or for cause.

OCMI, Inc. certifies it has not been disciplined in the last five years by any government body or professional association.

3.1 Introduction

The OCMI team brings a strong understanding of the scope and objectives required to support the District in successfully delivering the New Headquarters Facility project. Our approach is centered on close coordination with District staff, a collaborative team environment, and a consistent focus on key project goals, including timely delivery, cost control, regulatory compliance, and long-term performance. From project initiation through development of the Preliminary Design Criteria Report (PDCR), Progressive Design/Build (PDB) procurement, Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP) establishment, and construction, our team will implement practical and well-defined processes that align with the District's expectations for budget, schedule, and quality.

Our proposed personnel communicate clearly and efficiently, work effectively with key stakeholders, and proactively identify and address potential risks before they affect cost or schedule. We make it a priority to fully understand the contract documents and procurement requirements so that the selected Design/Build Entity (DBE) remains aligned with the District's objectives at every stage. By maintaining this team-focused and accountable approach, we ensure services are delivered in a responsive, transparent, and cooperative manner.

The following pages outline OCMI's task-by-task methodology and structured approach to delivering the full scope of services described in the RFP.

3.2 Methodology & Approach

3.2.1 TASK 1: AS-BUILT RESEARCH, INVESTIGATION & REVIEW

The success of the New Headquarters Facility project relies on a disciplined and comprehensive understanding of existing conditions, current operations, and future objectives. During Task 1, the OCMI team will establish a clear foundation for the PDCR by aligning closely with District staff, validating available data, and confirming project goals, constraints, and expectations.

Our team will ensure consensus is reached early regarding objectives, scope, schedule, roles, and communication protocols so that all stakeholders move forward with clarity and shared commitment. By investing the necessary effort at project outset, we reduce risk, avoid rework, and position the project for success in later stages.

3.2.1.1 Project Initiation & Kick-Off

Following Notice to Proceed (NTP), OCMI will coordinate and facilitate a formal kick-off meeting with District leadership, key departmental stakeholders, and our subconsultant team. The purpose of the kick-off meeting is to confirm alignment on project goals and priorities and establish a framework for all subsequent activities. During the kick-off meeting, we will:

- Confirm project goals, functional requirements, and priority issues.
- Review the scope of work, schedule milestones, and overall methodology.
- Define roles, responsibilities, and reporting structures for OCMI, our subconsultants, and District stakeholders.
- Establish communication protocols and document control procedures.
- Confirm the data collection approach and process.
- Identify key decision points and critical path milestones.
- Confirm progress and review meeting schedule.
- Confirm project deliverables and quality expectations.

3.2.1.2 Background Materials Collection & Review

Working closely with the District, the OCMI team will initiate a structured process to collect pertinent background materials and critical data to inform our analysis. Methodologies for acquiring and validating the requested data will be confirmed during the kick-off meeting. The materials to be collected and reviewed will include, but are not limited to:

FACILITIES & SITE INFORMATION

- Current department occupancy by facility (gross square footage and headcount).
- Existing floor plans (CAD or hard copy), site maps, and aerial imagery, as available.
- Parking stall counts and policies (staff, fleet, public).
- Utilities infrastructure information and available as-built documentation.
- Relevant facility condition information.

ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

- Department organization charts and mission statements.
- Five-year historic headcount and square footage trends by department.
- Projected headcount and space needs by facility and department (acquired during surveys and interviews).
- Short- and long-term strategic plans.
- Prior studies, master plans, programming efforts, and reports.
- Existing space standards (current and discontinued, if applicable).
- Demographic and service area growth data.

The OCMI team will perform a detailed review of these materials to identify gaps, inconsistencies, and risks. Findings will be documented and used to refine the data collection methodology and confirm assumptions prior to PDCR development.

3.2.1.3 Data Collection Methodology

Following our initial review of available background information and direction received at the kick-off meeting, the OCMI team will formalize and document a detailed data collection plan. This plan will include parallel quantitative and qualitative information gathering efforts to ensure our team captures both operational metrics and strategic insights. These strategies include:

- Departmental Surveys.
- Leadership interviews and workshops.
- Site observations and field verification.
- Title and property documentation review.
- Market analysis.

OCMI's architectural consultant, Gensler, will lead all data collection activities. OCMI's Preconstruction Manager (Matt Lulling) will assist in coordinating these activities with the District to ensure consistent communication and accountability.

3.2.1.4 Departmental Surveys

To begin the quantitative data collection process, the OCMI team will distribute electronic surveys to a designated representative from each department. Survey participants will be individuals who are deeply familiar with operations metrics, staffing, historic trends, and facility usage. Survey questions will focus on:

- Department mission and core functions.
- Staffing levels and projected growth.
- Key workload indicators/drivers.
- Space utilization and deficiencies.
- Adjacency requirements and collaboration needs.
- Security and access considerations.
- Client and visitor interface, customer service needs.
- Records storage and specialized equipment needs.
- Meeting and support space requirements.
- Parking needs (staff, fleet, and public).
- Critical operational and facility challenges.

3.2.1.5 Department Leadership Workshops (8)

OCMI and Gensler will conduct eight in-person workshops and interviews with key department leaders, including representatives from Administration, Customer Service, Engineering, Finance, Public Affairs, Human Resources and Risk Management, Operations, Business Systems/IT, and other key organizational departments. During these sessions we will discuss high-level qualitative issues, including:

- Overview and background of the department and its mission.
- External and internal factors that may drive future change.
- Current operational challenges and service delivery constraints (space, parking, storage, technology, costs, etc.).
- Anticipated regulatory or technological changes.
- Planned development or service expansion initiatives.
- Opportunities for consolidation, co-location, or reorganization.
- Long-term workforce trends.
- Strategic priorities impacting facility design.
- Review and clarification of department survey answers.

Where feasible, the OCMI team will conduct walk-throughs of existing facilities to directly observe space utilization and workflow patterns. This firsthand review strengthens the accuracy of our recommendations and ensures the PDCR reflects actual conditions and future needs.

3.2.1.6 Survey Data Management

The OCMI team will compile survey data and staffing projections into a structured spreadsheet model that quantifies headcount, departmental growth trends, and corresponding gross square footage needs. Our analysis will combine the District's data with industry benchmarks and best practices to establish a set of accurate and reliable projections. This will include:

- **GROWTH MODEL:** Regression analysis will be utilized to correlate historic staffing and growth trends to forecast future headcounts and space needs.
- **EXISTING & OPTIMUM DENSITIES:** Centralized and decentralized options to optimize staff clustering and adjacencies will be modeled in a quantitative format.
- **BEST PRACTICES ANALYSIS:** Utilizing our team's database of current private- and public-sector best practices for workplace design, we will develop a statistically normative set of staff and space needs requirements and recommendations to compare against the District's projected needs.
- **PARKING ANALYSIS:** We will use the same set of comparable organizations to develop a best-practices parking analysis that covers both staff and public/visitor parking allowances.

3.2.1.7 Site & Property Review

In parallel with data collection, the OCMI team will coordinate with the District and subconsultants to obtain a preliminary title report and grant deed for the proposed site. We will assess property constraints, access conditions, utility availability, and potential entitlement considerations that may influence design criteria development. We will also begin identifying site-specific risks, including environmental compliance requirements and potential permitting challenges.

3.2.1.8 Market Analysis

As part of Task 1, OCMI will conduct a focused construction market assessment to ensure that early planning assumptions are grounded in current and projected market conditions. We will monitor local, regional, and national indicators including labor availability, material pricing, supply chain constraints, long-lead procurement items, and escalation trends to inform budget planning and risk identification at the outset of the project.

OCMI's Director of Cost Management provides monthly market updates to our estimating team, incorporating current pricing data, labor trends, and potential delay factors. This allows us to align early budget assumptions with real-time market conditions and proactively identify financial risks before design and procurement decisions are finalized.

Our analysis will incorporate national economic indicators, local construction activity, permitting timelines, and contractor input to validate trends and identify project-specific risks. Findings will be summarized in a concise, actionable format to support informed decision-making during PDCR development and establish a reliable foundation for subsequent cost estimating, procurement, and GMP negotiations.

3.2.2 TASK 2: DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

Building upon the data and analysis completed in Task 1, Gensler, under OCMI's management and oversight, will develop the PDCR to fully define project elements and establish a clear framework for the design during the later PDB stages. The PDCR will translate the District's functional needs, growth forecasts, site constraints, and budget parameters into a structured package that will support the development and issuance of the RFQ and RFP. Our approach ensures that the District's objectives for functionality, flexibility, sustainability, and long-term operational efficiency are clearly documented prior to DBE procurement.

3.2.2.1 Space Need Projections

Using the data collected in Task 1, the OCMI team will develop long-range space and facility need projections aligned with the District's planning horizons and anticipated growth. These projections will integrate historic and projected headcounts, workflow requirements, benchmarking results, optimized density and adjacency modeling, and parking requirements. The resulting projections by department and function will be reviewed with the District to confirm assumptions and ensure alignment with long-term goals. These validated projections will form the basis of the conceptual design criteria and cost estimate.

3.2.2.2 10% Concept Design Criteria

Following the District's review and confirmation of our projections, the OCMI team will develop a 10% concept-level design that graphically and technically defines the overall facility program, establishes clear design criteria, identifies site utilization strategies, and depicts spatial relationships to guide the future DBE.

Our team will utilize a series of visual tools to evaluate and compare various alternative solutions. These tools will document design opportunities and constraints, clarify functional relationships, and establish physical parameters necessary for accurate cost estimating and future design clarity. These tools include:

- Graphical representation of FTE counts, space allocations, and visitor data.
- Critical adjacency matrices and workflow diagrams.
- Public access and security diagrams.
- Site utilization concepts overlays with setbacks, easements, utilities, and other constraints.
- Test fits of the space program within alternative building envelope configurations.

3.2.2.3 Sustainable Design Criteria

As part of the PDCR, the OCMI team will incorporate sustainable design strategies consistent with the District's project objectives and applicable regulatory requirements. Our team will identify performance criteria for active and embodied carbon reduction goals and align material selections with industry benchmarks and best practices. These sustainability parameters will be embedded within the PDCR to ensure that prospective DBE teams understand the District's expectations for long-term operational efficiency and environmental responsibility. The design criteria will emphasize materials and systems that are:

- Low carbon and energy efficient.
- Renewable or responsibly sourced.
- Durable and maintainable.
- Clearly documented for lifecycle performance.

3.2.2.4 Boundary & Aerial Topography

The OCMI team will collect project boundary and aerial topographic data in Task 2. For adequate preliminary grading and slope analysis, it is essential to have accurate site boundaries and encumbrances (easements, setbacks, and other restrictions) clearly plotted, along with the aerial topography. Design development without these items would be incomplete. An optional supplemental field survey may still be conducted under Task 3 to provide more precise design data, and detailed field-level data can also be incorporated later in the Construction Documents phase.

3.2.2.5 Class IV Cost Estimate

From the earliest stages of conceptual planning and PDCR development, OCMI will prepare a Class IV cost estimate aligned with the 10% design concept for the District's New Headquarters Facility. At project initiation, OCMI will review available project documents, functional requirements, site data, sustainability goals, delivery strategy, schedule, and special components to validate and confirm the project budget. A critical early step in developing the estimate is performing a benchmarking analysis against comparable public agency projects. OCMI's benchmarking study will examine drivers, including:

- Facility and space functions (administrative, warehouse, fleet, fueling, security, utilities, etc.).
- Building footprint and site configuration.
- Structural systems and exterior enclosure assemblies.
- MEP and utility infrastructure systems.
- Specialized components such as fuel storage systems, emergency power, site security, access control, and water infrastructure.

We will clearly separate soft costs and hard costs, and further break down hard costs into buildings, sitework, utilities, and specialized systems. Escalation will be calculated to the anticipated midpoint of construction based on current market conditions and the projected timing for DBE procurement. This approach establishes a transparent and realistic baseline budget prior to issuing the RFQ and RFP. Within the estimate, OCMI will explicitly document assumptions, exclusions, risks, contingencies, and cost sensitivities to provide the District with full cost transparency. As the design advances during PDCR development, OCMI will continuously refine quantities and unit costs to reflect the evolving scope, system selections, sustainability strategies, and phasing requirements.

OCMI's role at this stage is to establish a reliable cost baseline that will serve as the foundation for all future cost comparisons during procurement, GMP development, and construction. Working alongside the District and design team, we will translate site mapping, massing diagrams, and space programming analyses into assembly- and system-based line items using parametric unit pricing supported by current market data. All pricing logic and escalation assumptions will be documented within our deliverables for review and validation by the District.

Using preliminary architectural and engineering concepts, OCMI will develop flexible quantity models that will enable the District to evaluate alternatives, phasing strategies, and value engineering options during PDCR development. We understand that during this early phase, scope, siting, schedule, and funding assumptions may evolve. Accordingly, our estimate will be structured to quickly adapt to various design scenarios and support informed decision-making.

3.2.2.6 Deliverables

At the conceptual stage, the OCMI team will provide the PDCR, preliminary on-site drawings, conceptual cost estimates, and any off-site exhibits needed for early agency reviews. These drawings will also incorporate the project boundary and aerial topographic data for preliminary grading, site utilization, and slope analyses. As the project progresses, we will refine these preliminary documents into progress-level deliverables, including detailed drawings, technical specifications, and updated cost estimates, incorporating agency feedback and technical study findings.

Final deliverables will consist of fully coordinated and corrected documents for inclusion in the PDB RFQ and RFP packages to provide prospective bidders with clear, comprehensive, and entitlement-ready information. This approach ensures that regulatory compliance, schedule alignment, and procurement readiness are maintained throughout the project.

3.2.2.7 Preliminary Reports (Optional)

The OCMI team will prepare and coordinate supplemental technical studies and reports based on the approved PDCR to support the City of Rialto entitlement process. OCMI's Civil Engineer (RICK Engineering) recommends preliminary reports to support early site and drainage analysis. These include a preliminary drainage study and detention analysis. Most of the project area currently drains toward local sumps, with overflow generally flowing southeast toward the Filtration Facility basins; this discharge point is anticipated to remain unchanged. The nearest storm drain is approximately 3,500 linear feet south at N Cedar Ave and W Bohnert Ave. Given the sensitivity of discharge toward the water treatment facility, a detention analysis is recommended to evaluate potential impacts, particularly for Type A soils and existing sump attenuation. These reports will inform preliminary design decisions and provide early technical guidance.

In addition, OCMI will advise the District on CEQA considerations for the PDB procurement process based on Addendum No. 1.

3.2.3 TASK 3: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The OCMI team will perform all required field investigations in parallel with the development of the PDCR to ensure site constraints, subsurface conditions, and utility conflicts are clearly understood by all parties and are properly incorporated into the design criteria. OCMI will coordinate all field investigation activities with our civil/survey (RICK Engineering) and geotechnical (NV5) subconsultants in order to reduce risk and minimize uncertainty prior to the issuance of RFQ and RFP documents.

3.2.3.1 Utility Research & Notification

The OCMI team will coordinate and prepare utility notifications and conduct a structured utility identification effort within the project site limits. The process will include reviewing available as-built drawings and utility records provided by the District, coordination with private utility locating services, as necessary, and documenting known and potential utility conflicts. Our team will send utility information requests to each utility company to verify the location, size, and depth of all utilities on site. All identified utilities will be incorporated into the project base map, with high-risk utilities clearly identified. The OCMI team will develop and maintain a utility tracking log to document contacts, responses, and follow-up actions. Relevant water valves will be located, and sewer manholes dipped during survey activities to verify depths and improve the accuracy of record information.

3.2.3.2 Geotechnical

The OCMI team will perform a comprehensive subsurface geotechnical investigation and prepare a Geotechnical Investigation Report to characterize site conditions and provide preliminary design and construction recommendations. OCMI will coordinate all activities, including access, permitting, and integration of findings into the PDCR.

PHASE 1: SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION

The OCMI team will perform five geotechnical borings across the site using a truck-mounted, small-diameter, hollow-stem drilling methods with conventional split barrel geotechnical drive sampling. Target depths will range from 20-40 feet, with at least one boring to 100 feet to determine California Building Code (CBC) subgrade classification. Geotechnical field activities will be performed under the supervision of a licensed Geotechnical Professional Engineer. These activities include:

- Preparing a site-specific work plan and coordination with the District for site access.
- Obtaining required drilling permits from the County of San Bernardino, if needed.
- Performing utility clearance, to include notifying Underground Service Alert, reviewing as-built utility plans, and engaging with a private utility locating service, if needed.
- Marking out exploration locations with wooden stakes and white flagging.
- Conducting a surface geophysical survey to determine Site Class in accordance with the latest version of the CBC and American Society of Civil Engineers ASCE 7.
- Mobilizing a drilling subcontractor to advance the borings to the target depths or refusal, whichever depth is shallower.
- Obtaining bulk and drive samples at specified intervals.
- Logging the borings, collecting and labeling the samples, and transporting them to NV5's geotechnical testing laboratory in Riverside or San Diego.
- Mobilizing a geophysical survey subcontractor to conduct site-specific measurement of the shear wave velocity in the upper 100 feet (30 meters), termed Vs30.
- Abandoning the explorations with bentonite and/or cement grout in accordance with any permit requirements and restoring the ground surface to match the existing conditions.
- Conducting up to two borehole infiltration tests at locations determined by the civil engineer (RICK).

PHASE 2: GEOTECHNICAL LABORATORY TESTING

Selected soil samples will undergo laboratory testing at NV5's accredited laboratory per applicable ASTM and/or Caltrans standards. Testing will assess: 1) index properties of the soils for triggering liquefaction; 2) elastic and collapse settlement; and 3) soil shear strength to estimate geotechnical resistances. The actual laboratory testing program will be determined following completion of the subsurface exploration.

PHASE 3: INTERPRETATION, ANALYSES & REPORTING

The OCMI team will interpret the field and laboratory data to characterize the subsurface site conditions, develop geotechnical cross sections, and perform geotechnical engineering analyses. The resulting Geotechnical Investigation Report will document existing soil conditions and potential geologic hazards, and provide preliminary recommendations for foundations, slabs, pavement sections, grading, and drainage. The report will also identify the need for any additional investigations during later design phases. A draft report will be issued for review, followed by a final signed and sealed report for inclusion in the PDCR and future procurement documents.

3.2.3.3 Field Survey (Optional)

As required, the OCMI team will perform a detailed topographic survey to document existing site conditions within the project limits and 100 feet beyond, within the public right of way. The survey will identify surface features including utilities, hydrants, valve covers, water meters, manholes, pull boxes, curb and gutter, driveways, sidewalks, pavement edges, poles, wires, signage, streetlights, trees, and other relevant components. The OCMI team will establish horizontal control in accordance with the NAD83), as defined by the National Geodetic Survey (NGS), California State Plane Coordinate System Zone 5, using the California Spatial Reference System (CSRS) Epoch 2011.00. Vertical control will be established in accordance with NAV88 benchmarks. Electronic data collection methods will be used to ensure accuracy and maximize efficiency.

Survey deliverables will include CAD files and a plot plan suitable for integration into the PDCR documents, design criteria packages, and future RFQ/RFP documents. This survey will form the baseline for conceptual site planning and utility coordination.

3.2.4 TASK 4: MEETINGS

Following NTP, OCMI will coordinate and facilitate a comprehensive kick-off meeting with the District, our subconsultant team, and all key stakeholders to confirm project objectives, scope, roles and responsibilities, communication protocols, schedule milestones, and project constraints. This meeting will foster a team-oriented, collaborative environment and ensure all team members are aligned on project goals and requirements from Day One.

OCMI will coordinate and conduct monthly progress meetings with the District to review project status, schedule updates, budget tracking, risk items, and action items. These meetings will provide a structured environment to openly discuss design development, resource planning, cost impacts, and procurement considerations, ensuring transparency and informed decision-making at all stages.

To support facility programming and long-term planning, OCMI's architectural subconsultant (Gensler), will facilitate in-person departmental workshops with District staff to identify workforce activities, workflows, space needs, adjacencies, and projected growth. These working sessions will allow our team to translate the District's requirements into clear planning criteria and ensure that the PDCR reflects both immediate workforce and future expansion needs.

For all meetings, OCMI will prepare and distribute agendas in advance and issue detailed meeting minutes within three working days, documenting key decisions, action items, and responsible parties. We will also maintain an action item log to ensure accountability and timely follow-up. OCMI will also prepare presentation materials for each of the six committee meetings and Board meetings and attend each session in person or virtually, as required, delivering concise, data-driven updates tailored to the specific audience.

Meetings will include:

- One (1) kickoff meeting.
- Eight (8) Departmental Level workshops.
- One (1) space projection review meeting.
- One (1) preliminary PDCR review meeting.
- Two (2) permitting review meetings.
- One (1) semi-final PDCR review meeting.
- Up to (4) additional monthly progress meetings.
- Six (6) committee meetings.
- Board meetings, as required.

3.2.5 TASK 5: PERMITTING COMPLIANCE

The OCMI team will identify, document, and integrate all permitting and regulatory requirements necessary to support development of the PDCR and future PDB delivery. Our objective is to clearly define approval pathways, timelines, and constraints early in the process to reduce entitlement risk and prevent delays during procurement and construction.

3.2.5.1 Permitting & Entitlement Review

Our team will research and document applicable local jurisdictional requirements governing the development of the proposed headquarters site. This will include evaluation of by-right and discretionary development standards such as height limitations, setback requirements, floor area ratio (FAR) constraints, building envelope parameters, parking requirements and limitations, and access and circulation considerations. Analytical diagrams will be developed to illustrate site restrictions and maximum building envelope limits, ensuring that conceptual design criteria remain aligned with zoning and planning constraints.

3.2.5.2 Regulatory Compliance Coordination

The OCMI team will coordinate with the District to establish a comprehensive understanding of statutory permit requirements, submittal procedures, review timelines, and associated fees. This will include, as applicable, County Environmental Health requirements, State Department of Fish and Wildlife coordination, State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) requirements, industrial wastewater discharge permits, building permits, planning and conditional development approvals, and engineering and Right-of-Way encroachment permits for grading, drainage, utility connections, and off-site improvements.

The OCMI team will participate in two regulatory meetings and will develop and maintain a permitting log and a schedule of permit phasing.

3.2.6 TASK 6: DEVELOP PROCUREMENT DOCUMENTS

Leveraging our experience delivering PDB projects for public agencies throughout California, OCMI will partner closely with the District to develop a comprehensive and well-structured procurement strategy for selection of the DBE. Building upon the approved PDCR, we will prepare the complete RFQ and RFP packages to clearly communicate the District's project goals, design requirements, performance standards, project schedule, and scope of services for both the preconstruction and construction phases.

OCMI will develop the project description, detailed design requirements, and phased preconstruction and construction Scopes of Work to ensure alignment with the District's project objectives, budget parameters, and long-term facility needs. Our goal is to produce procurement documents that are clear, technically sound, and structured to attract highly qualified teams while minimizing ambiguity and procurement risk.

Using our knowledge of the local design and construction community, we will actively support the District in generating strong interest in the local market. This may include contractor outreach, responding to industry inquiries, and facilitating any required prequalification efforts. During the solicitation phase, OCMI will manage and document questions, prepare formal addenda as required, and assist in conducting pre-proposal meetings to ensure consistent communication with all proposers.

OCMI will assist the District in evaluating Statements of Qualifications and proposals by reviewing submissions for completeness, verifying key information, conducting reference checks as needed, and assessing compliance with evaluation criteria. We will support the District in reviewing proposed technical approaches, staffing plans, schedules, and cost proposals to ensure consistency with the design criteria established in the PDCR. Following evaluation, OCMI will work with the District to recommend a preferred DBE contractor for Board approval.

3.2.7 TASK 7: OWNER'S AGENT REPRESENTATIVE

If awarded Task 7, OCMI will represent the District's interests throughout GMP development, design development, construction, and project close-out. Our role is to provide disciplined oversight, ensure alignment with the approved PDCR, and proactively protect the project's budget, schedule, and desired outcomes. At the outset of Task 7, OCMI will establish clear communication protocols with the DBE and serve as the primary point of contact between the District and the DBE. This approach promotes consistency, transparency, and accountability between all team members, and ensures technical reviews, contractual obligations, and design decisions are coordinated through a central responsible party.

3.2.7.1 Preconstruction & GMP Negotiation

During the preconstruction phase, OCMI's Preconstruction Manager (Matt Lulling) will work closely with the District and the DBE to ensure the design progresses to a sufficient level of detail to support a realistic, achievable, and accurate GMP. Cost validation during this phase is critical to reduce risk during construction. OCMI will review the DBE's cost estimates, assumptions, contingencies, escalation factors, and trade scopes to confirm alignment with the PDCR and the District's requirements. If needed, we will perform independent cost estimates to benchmark the DBE's pricing and facilitate reconciliation. Our objective is to identify scope gaps, overlaps, or risk exposures early and support informed decision-making.

OCMI will assist the District during GMP reconciliation and negotiation by facilitating structured review meetings, evaluating value engineering alternatives, and ensuring that any adjustments preserve the project's design intent, building function, and long-term operations and maintenance. We will help the District establish a GMP that is transparent and comprehensive. OCMI will verify the GMP package:

- Clearly defines all elements to eliminate confusion or conflict and maximize competitive pricing.
- Matches known local trade capabilities and practices.
- Avoids pricing errors, omissions, and redundancies by utilizing a scope matrix.
- Defines schedule requirements.
- Realizes combined purchasing economies.
- Integrates schedule-driven needs in the field and design evaluation.
- Supports phased Board approvals through GMP-specific documentation and cost summaries.
- Complies with mark-up structure requirements.

3.2.7.2 Construction Administration

Throughout construction, OCMI's Construction Manager (Jessica Magaña) will serve as the District's on-site representative for contract administration and field coordination. Jessica and OCMI's Scheduling Manager (John Gorski) will partner to continuously monitor schedule performance, review baseline and updated schedules, and identify potential impacts to critical path activities. Our schedule analyses will focus not only on milestone compliance but also on logical sequencing, procurement timing, and commissioning integration to support a smooth transition to occupancy.

OCMI will also oversee submittal review processes, track RFIs, and evaluate proposed change orders. Each change will be analyzed for merit, entitlement, and cost reasonableness to ensure adjustments are justified and consistent with contract requirements. We will review payment applications to verify progress and confirm that costs correspond to work in place. Through structured documentation and consistent monitoring, we help the District maintain control over contingency usage and overall financial exposure.

While the DBE retains responsibility for construction means and methods, OCMI will maintain field visibility to confirm compliance with contract documents and performance standards. We will coordinate with inspectors and testing agencies as required and ensure that deficiencies are properly documented and addressed in a timely manner. Our goal is to promote proactive issue resolution and a collaborative, team-focused environment.

3.2.7.3 Project Completion Oversight

As the project approaches substantial completion, OCMI will assist the District in administering punchlist procedures, verifying corrective work, and confirming readiness for occupancy. We will review as-built documentation, operations and maintenance manuals, warranty materials, and commissioning reports to ensure completeness and accuracy. If commissioning services are included, OCMI will oversee that process in conjunction with the District's Commissioning Agent to confirm building systems operate in accordance with performance criteria and District expectations. At final completion, OCMI can also assist the District in preparing a comprehensive financial reconciliation summarizing contract values, change orders, contingency utilization, and final costs to support administrative close-out.

Throughout all project phases, OCMI's approach aims to provide disciplined oversight, clear communication, and proactive risk management. Our process balances open team collaboration with a firm commitment to protecting the District's interests and resources. This approach will ensure the delivery of a successful project within all requirements for budget, schedule, functional requirements, and your long-term strategic goals.

3.2.8 ADDITIONAL SERVICES

3.2.8.1 Document Control

OCMI views document control as a core management responsibility, not an administrative task. From development of the PDCR through DBE procurement, GMP negotiations, and construction, we will utilize *Smartsheet* to maintain a centralized, project-specific, and owner-accessible document management system. The system will store and track all key project records, including PDCR documents, 10% design concepts, Class IV cost estimates, value engineering logs, CEQA and permitting documentation, geotechnical and survey deliverables, RFQ/RFP packages, DBE submittals, RFIs, and change documentation. We will further organize documents by task and phase to ensure clarity, accountability, and full transparency.

OCMI's Preconstruction Manager (Matt Lulling, Tasks 1-7) and Construction Manager (Jessica Magaña, Task 7) will oversee the processing, logging, and review of all documentation in accordance with the District's procedures and public agency standards. Monthly progress reports will summarize schedule status, budget tracking, permitting progress, risks, and key decisions. We will track burn rate against the approved not-to-exceed amount and provide written explanation and corrective recommendations for any variance exceeding 10%. Supporting logs, including risk tracking, permitting status, and utility coordination, will be maintained and updated regularly so the District maintains a clear understanding of current conditions and potential impacts.

During the DBE procurement phase, OCMI will maintain strict version control to ensure that the PDCR and approved design criteria are accurately reflected in the RFQ and RFP documents. During design and construction, we will monitor DBE design submissions, RFIs, submittals, change requests, GMP development documents, and schedule updates to confirm consistency with District requirements. We will track review timelines, facilitate coordination discussions, and confirm that approved responses are properly incorporated into the work to reduce rework and avoid delays.

OCMI will maintain direct and consistent communication at all times. We will support the District through kickoff and monthly progress meetings, staff workshops, regulatory coordination meetings, and required committee and Board presentations. We will proactively identify and communicate all project risks early so they can be addressed before they become realities and adversely affect the project. Our goal is to provide the District with clear, timely, and reliable information throughout the project's duration.

3.2.8.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC)

As trusted providers of owner's representation and construction management services nationwide, OCMI is committed to maintaining the highest level of quality in both our services and deliverables. Our QA/QC approach is rigorously focused on monitoring the main drivers of any capital project: cost, time, safety, and quality. Below, we have detailed our overarching approach to QA/QC. All subconsultants will be held to the same level of quality standards as OCMI's in-house personnel.

COMPREHENSIVE ON-BOARDING: OCMI's approach to QA/QC begins at the employee level. From Day One of employment with OCMI, all employees undergo training in the fundamentals of construction, cost, schedule, and risk management, as well as design and construction technology, methodologies, and law. On the project level, our QA/QC program starts with a comprehensive review of contract requirements, scope of work, performance expectations, technology protocols, schedule, and facility constraints. Clear delineation of authority and communication protocol will set the standard throughout the project duration.

ONGOING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT: OCMI recognizes that QA/QC is related not only to the effective use of tools and document management but also to our persistence and diligence in enforcing these standards. OCMI provides ongoing, hands-on quality training to refresh employees' understanding of these principles and to assess their compliance with our corporate QA/QC program and procedures, as well as project-specific procedures.

INTERACTIVE QUALITY CONTROL: OCMI will employ *Smartsheet* to automate status reports and workflows for quality control, scheduling, and cost management. Our project team will update *Smartsheet* if any deviations occur and send notifications to the responsible managers.

Additionally, OCMI will continually review *Smartsheet* to ensure that the data being reported is accurate and that any action taken to mitigate, transfer, or avoid risk is thoroughly analyzed. Utilizing real-time reporting, our team can take action without waiting for weekly or monthly reports.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING: During preconstruction, OCMI's Preconstruction Manager (Matt Lulling) will monitor the day-to-day performance of our team. He will utilize weekly internal check-in meetings to review work products and progress, provide feedback, and discuss performance relative to contract requirements. If necessary, Matt will discuss and document opportunities for improvement with individual employees and develop an action plan detailing corrective action for further monitoring. As the project moves into construction, OCMI's Construction Manager (Jessica Magaña) will assume these responsibilities.

REGULAR DELIVERABLE REVIEW: OCMI's Preconstruction Manager and Construction Manager will undertake regular reviews of our deliverables. These formal and informal technical reviews will include customary work products such as RFI submittals, change management documentation, meeting minutes, and correspondence. Likewise, specialized work products will be reviewed and supported, as needed, with additional team resources. Examples include constructability reviews, independent cost estimates, and CPM schedule fragnets.

THOROUGH DOCUMENTATION: OCMI will maintain strict documentation protocols for quality reviews related to both personnel and deliverables. These steps ensure reliable and accurate information is available to all parties throughout the process.

DILIGENT ENGAGEMENT: OCMI's team understands the importance of being proactive project advocates. Within our contractual limits of authority, we will push for deliverables, reviews, and stakeholder coordination at every step to ensure the timely completion of project and program components and mitigate risks to time and cost. This professional push will begin from the top, with our Preconstruction Manager and, later, our Construction Manager, tracking progress and regularly monitoring updates.

3.2.8.3 Subconsultant/Subcontractor Interfaces

Effective subconsultant interfaces are critical to delivering a cohesive PDCR, supporting procurement documents, and implementing the PDB process. Through disciplined coordination, clearly defined communication channels, and proactive quality management, OCMI ensures that subconsultants collaborate and communicate seamlessly with our in-house personnel and remain fully aligned with the District's project objectives.

OCMI diligently coordinates the work of our subconsultants with our in-house resources to ensure that all disciplines function as a fully integrated team throughout each project phase. We conduct thorough due diligence when selecting consultants and require all subconsultants to demonstrate technical qualifications, relevant experience, and the capacity to meet schedule and performance expectations. Subconsultant scopes are clearly defined at project initiation and integrated into the overall project work plan to avoid scope gaps or duplicative efforts. Each discipline-specific scope includes defined deliverables, coordination milestones, and review checkpoints aligned with major project phases, including site investigations, PDCR development, permitting coordination, and RFQ/RFP preparation.

During Tasks 1-6, all subconsultants will report directly to the Preconstruction Manager (Matt Lulling), who is responsible for overall team coordination, technical integration, quality control, and communication with the District. This ensures clear lines of authority and consistent communication. All formal communication with the District will run through OCMI's Preconstruction Manager to provide a single point of accountability for budget, schedule, and quality. Once the project moves into construction, all team members will report to the Construction Manager (Jessica Magaña).

Working closely with the District, OCMI documents project requirements and incorporates subconsultant work products into the master schedule. We clearly communicate expectations regarding timing, format, technical standards, and level of effort. OCMI performs internal quality control of all deliverables prior to submission to the District to ensure consistency and completeness. All subconsultants are required to comply with prime contract requirements and flow-down provisions, maintaining uniform standards across the entire team.

OCMI schedules regular internal coordination meetings with subconsultants to review progress, identify issues between disciplines, and proactively manage risks. We maintain organized tracking logs for deliverables, action items, and regulatory coordination efforts to ensure transparency and alignment with project goals. OCMI will maintain this integrated coordination structure through the PDB phases. We will oversee subconsultant participation in design review, support GMP development and value engineering discussions, and assist in reviewing DBE entity submittals to ensure continued alignment with the established design criteria.

Further, OCMI utilizes *Deltek Vantagepoint* for accounting, timekeeping, and subcontractor management, providing real-time visibility into performance, resource and budget tracking, and contract compliance.

3.3 Team Responsibility Matrix

The OCMI team's proposed breakdown of responsibilities by task, including the District's responsibilities, is provided in the chart below, based on our detailed understanding of the Scope of Work outlined in the RFP.

	OCMI	GENSLER	RICK	NV5	DISTRICT
	OWNER'S REP.	ARCHITECT	CIVIL/SURVEY	GEOTECHNICAL	OWNER
TASK 1: AS-BUILT RESEARCH, INVESTIGATION & REVIEW	**MGMT. LEAD**				
Meet with District staff to provide background information to ensure incorporation of District suggestions, recommendations, directions and other requirements.	S	L	S		• Provide available as-builts, record documents, and facility data. • Provide access to existing headquarters and proposed site. • Identify project goals, sustainability objectives, and operational priorities. • Designate a District Project Manager and confirm decision-making authority. • Facilitate access for site visits and geotechnical investigation. • Provide grant deed and authorize consultant to obtain preliminary title report. • Participate in kickoff meeting and provide background information. • Review and approve planning assumptions and project parameters.
Research and assess current market conditions as project plan develops for Design/Build procurements to identify potential risks and opportunities to align scope, budget, and schedule.	L	S			
Assess the property site challenges that shall be defined in the project design criteria.	S	L	S	S	
Obtain preliminary title report and grant deed for proposed property site.			L		
TASK 2: DESIGN DEVELOPMENT	**MGMT. LEAD**				
Develop a project delivery strategy by preparing PDCR to fully define all project elements.	S	L			• Participate in programming workshops and provide staffing projections. • Provide existing Facility Master Plan and related planning documents. • Identify operational requirements and resource adjacencies. • Provide long-term growth projections and service demand data. • Review and provide comments on draft PDCR submissions. • Approve 10% conceptual design direction. • Approve Class IV cost estimate assumptions and budget targets. • Provide input related to sustainability, security, and resiliency. • Confirm performance criteria to be incorporated into RFQ. • Confirm which optional studies are required/desired. • Confirm whether optional studies are authorized. • Approve scope and budget for optional services. • Pay applicable agency review fees. • Provide data needed for studies. • Review and approve draft reports prior to submission. ***Note:*** *Optional preliminary reports may require additional specialty CEQA consultants. OCMI must confirm with the District which consultants are required and whether they will be contracted to directly to the District or subcontracted to OCMI.*
Ensure incorporation of District staff suggestions and recommendations based on existing conditions and future objective goals.	L	S			
Include a 10%-level design concept based on an engineering analysis and District recommendations of the facility.	S	L	S	S	
Analyze construction materials that meet sustainability goals.	S	L			
Prepare memorandum recommending operations and resource relocation planning.	S	L			
Identify needed documents for compliance with CEQA.	S	L			
Photograph subject site and surrounding area.	L	S	S	S	
Develop Class IV cost estimate, including take-offs and quantities.	L				
Optional Preliminary Reports.	L	S	L (DRAINAGE & DETENTION ANALYSIS)	S	

L = Technical Lead **S** = Technical Support ***Note:*** OCMI will provide overall project management of each task.

3.3 — TEAM RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

	OCMI	GENSLER	RICK	NV5	DISTRICT
	OWNER'S REP.	ARCHITECT	CIVIL/SURVEY	GEOTECHNICAL	OWNER
TASK 3: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS	**MGMT. LEAD**				
Prepare utility notifications and identify all utilities within project limits, including maintenance of Utility Tracking Log.	S		L		• Grant site access for utility investigation, survey, and geotechnical borings. • Provide known utility information and internal utility records. • Assist in coordination with adjacent agencies, if needed. • Review and accept Geotechnical Investigation Report and survey deliverables. • Confirm any operational constraints affecting fieldwork.
Conduct a geotechnical investigation to assess the engineering properties of the subsurface soils and provide geotechnical recommendations for site development.				L	
Optional Field Survey. Perform a field topographic survey to document existing site topography within the area of the proposed improvements.			L		
TASK 4: MEETINGS	**MGMT. LEAD**				
The Consultant shall coordinate one (1) kickoff meeting upon receiving the notice to proceed.	L	S			• Designate District participants for workshops and progress meetings. • Attend monthly progress meetings. • Actively participate in department workshops. • Provide timely review comments on meeting minutes and deliverables. • Coordinate and schedule committee and Board presentations. • Provide feedback following Board and committee meetings and direction for next steps.
At a minimum, the Consultant shall coordinate monthly progress meetings with the District.	L	S	S	S	
Hold department in-person workshops with District staff to identify workforce activities and future growth needs.	S	L			
Prepare an agenda, record all meeting minutes, and submit a copy of the minutes to the District within three working days after each meeting.	L (PROGRESS)	L (WORKSHOPS)			
Prepare presentations for each committee (six) and Board and the Consultant shall attend each meeting in person or virtually.	L	S	S	S	
TASK 5: PERMITTING & REGULATORY COMPLIANCE	**MGMT. LEAD**				
Outline all required permit approvals from governing jurisdictions.	S	L			• Identify any known jurisdictional requirements and past permit history. • Review and approve permit applications prior to submission. • Execute permit applications as property owner. • Pay applicable permit and application fees. • Participate in regulatory meetings. • Provide direction on CEQA strategy and level of environmental review.
Review and meet with stakeholders, if necessary, to identify deadlines, access/encroachment, fees, and other pertinent information to include in PDCR.	S	L			
Identify new/existing documentation required for compliance with, but not limited to, AHJs outlined in the RFP for the design of the new improvements.	S	L	S	S	
Attend 2 regulatory meetings.	L	S			
Maintain Permitting Log.	L	S			
Develop and maintain schedule of permit phasing.	L				

L = Technical Lead **S** = Technical Support ***Note:*** OCMI will provide overall project management of each task.

3.3 — TEAM RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

	OCMI	GENSLER	RICK	NV5	DISTRICT
	OWNER'S REP.	ARCHITECT	CIVIL/SURVEY	GEOTECHNICAL	OWNER
TASK 6: DEVELOP PROCUREMENT DOCUMENTS	**MGMT. LEAD**				
Develop all scoping information for PDB services in a skillful and competent manner, consistent with the standards generally recognized as being employed by professionals qualified to perform such services in the same discipline in the State of California.	L	S (PROJECT NARRATIVE)			• Approve final PDCR prior to RFQ issuance. • Establish procurement timeline and confirm evaluation criteria. • Designate selection committee members. • Participate in RFQ/RFP evaluation and scoring. • Approve short-listed firms. • Conduct interviews, if needed. • Recommend final selection decision to Board and required committees. • Execute preconstruction contract with Design/Build Entity.
Assist in PDB solicitation phase by developing the RFQ and RFP packages.	L				
Assist with RFQ/RFP response evaluations, verify all information submitted in the SOQ, conduct independent research, determine the acceptability of request for substitution of materials or equipment, and recommend approving the design or substitutions that align to the project goals established in the PDCR.	L	S			
Assist in preparing addenda, reviewing and issuing responses to the potential vendor's Request for Clarifications, assist with protest or re-bidding if needed, and provide any support efforts to provide procurement document clarifications aimed to convey the intended design.	L	S			
TASK 7: OWNER'S AGENT	**MGMT. LEAD**				
Negotiations for Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP).	L				• Formally award Task 7 to OCMI as Owner's Representative and execute contract extension or new contract. • Designate decision-making authority for GMP negotiations. • Review and approve GMP proposal. • Execute PDB contract with Design/Build entity. • Provide timely review of submittals and change recommendations. • Coordinate inspection personnel. • Accept substantial completion. • Accept final completion and close-out documentation.
Construction Administration.	L				
Project Completion Oversight.	L				

L = Technical Lead **S** = Technical Support ***Note:*** OCMI will provide overall project management of each task.

PROPOSER IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. Legal name of Proposer:
   OCMI, Inc.

2. Proposer's Street Address:
   Headquarters: 8851 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618
   Local Office: 11671 Sterling Avenue, Unit K, Riverside, CA 92503

3. Proposer's Mailing Address:
   PO BOX 4368, Costa Mesa, CA 92628

4. Proposer's Business Telephone: 949.476.2094

5. Proposer's E-mail Address [All requests will be sent to this location]:
   nmurphy@ocmi.com

6. Type of Proposer:
   ☐ Sole Proprietor ☐ Partnership ☒ Corporation* ☐ Other
   * If corporation, indicate State where incorporated: CA

7. Contractor's License Number: 1027944
   Type of License: B – General Building Issuing State: CA

8. Proposer Federal Tax Identification Number: 81-3818432

9. Proposer's Project Manager: Matthew Lulling

10. Number of licensed CA Registered Professional Engineers and/Architect on staff (if any): 1
    i. Name: Timothy Peel, Jr. Lic. Number: 92865
       Specialty: Civil Engineering
    ii. Name: _____ Lic. Number: _____
       Specialty: _____
    iii. Name: _____ Lic. Number: _____
       Specialty: _____

** If the Proposer is a corporation, enter state or country of incorporation in addition to the business address and include an incumbency certificate executed by a Secretary thereof in the form set forth on the following page listing each officer with signing authority and its corresponding office. If the Proposer is a partnership or joint venture, attach full names and addresses of all partners or joint venturers, as well as incumbency certificates for each general partner and joint venturer. If the Proposer is a joint venture or general partnership, furnish a letter from each general partner or joint venturer stating that the respective partner or joint venturer agrees to be held jointly and severally liable for any and all of the duties and obligations of the Proposer under the Proposal and under any contract arising therefrom. Include evidence of signature authority in the Proposal.*

BA20251376535

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Office of the Secretary of State
STATEMENT OF INFORMATION
CORPORATION

California Secretary of State
1500 11th Street
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 657-5448

For Office Use Only

-FILED-

File No.: BA20251376535

Date Filed: 6/28/2025

Entity Details

Corporation Name	OCMI, INC.
Entity No.	3938595
Formed In	CALIFORNIA

Street Address of Principal Office of Corporation

Principal Address	8851 RESEARCH DRIVE IRVINE, CA 92618

Mailing Address of Corporation

Mailing Address	8851 RESEARCH DRIVE IRVINE, CA 92618
Attention	

Street Address of California Office of Corporation

Street Address of California Office	8851 RESEARCH DRIVE IRVINE, CA 92618

Officers

Officer Name	Officer Address	Position(s)
CIARAN O'CONNOR	8851 RESEARCH DRIVE IRVINE, CA 92618	Chief Executive Officer, Secretary
JUSTIN PETERSON	2470 SAINT ROSE PKWY SUITE 209 HENDERSON, NV 89074	Chief Financial Officer

Additional Officers

Officer Name	Officer Address	Position	Stated Position
■ KYLE VEATER	2100 NORTH GREENVILLE AVENUE SUITE 1150 RICHARDSON, TX 75082	Vice President	
■ RAQUEL CARRILLO	2550 FIFTH AVENUE SUITE 720 SAN DIEGO, CA 92103	Vice President	
■ TOM STRANDBERG	909 ROSE AVENUE SUITE 400 NORTH BETHESDA, MD 20852	Other	Senior Vice President
CLAIRE O'CONNOR	345 CALIFORNIA STREET SUITE 600 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104	Other	Senior Vice President
JOHN MAUK	8851 RESEARCH DRIVE IRVINE, CA 92618	Other	Senior Vice President
■ MICHAEL MEJIA	2550 FIFTH AVENUE SUITE 720 SAN DIEGO, CA 92103	Vice President	
MICHAEL VELOSE	2015 AYRSLEY TOWN BLVD. SUITE 202 CHARLOTTE, NC 28273	Vice President	

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CONOR CLARKE	2033 6TH AVENUE SUITE 600 SEATLLE, WA 98121	Vice President	
• NEIL MURPHY	2550 FIFTH AVENUE SUITE 720 SAN DIEGO, CA 92103	Other	President
+ SCOTT WEAVER	2550 FIFTH AVENUE SUITE 720 SAN DIEGO, CA 92103	Vice President	
+ CIARAN O'CONNOR	8851 RESEARCH DRIVE IRVINE, CA 92618	Chairperson of Board	

Directors

Director Name	Director Address
CIARAN O'CONNOR	8851 RESEARCH DRIVE IRVINE, CA 92618
• NEIL MURPHY	2550 FIFTH AVENUE SUITE 720 SAN DIEGO, CA 92103
JUSTIN PETERSON	2470 SAINT ROSE PKWY SUITE 209 HENDERSON, NV 89074

The number of vacancies on Board of Directors is: 0

Agent for Service of Process

Agent Name	DANIEL A. HARRISON
Agent Address	24040 CAMINO DEL AVION #E185 MONARCH BEACH, CA 92629

Type of Business

Type of Business	CONSTRUCTION CONSULTING

Email Notifications

Opt-in Email Notifications	No, I do NOT want to receive entity notifications via email. I prefer notifications by USPS mail.

Labor Judgment

No Officer or Director of this Corporation has an outstanding final judgment issued by the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement or a court of law, for which no appeal therefrom is pending, for the violation of any wage order or provision of the Labor Code.

Electronic Signature

☒ By signing, I affirm that the information herein is true and correct and that I am authorized by California law to sign.

DANIEL HARRISON — Signature

06/28/2025 — Date

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PROPOSER'S REFERENCES

The Consultant must demonstrate experience, competence and professional qualifications of the proposed team and subs. Provide at least three (3) references for entities that similar services were provided along with contact information in the last five years. If point of contact no longer is with the client company please indicate under contact's name.

CLIENT COMPANY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE & EMAIL	CONTACT NAME	TYPE OF WORK
City of Chula Vista	476 Fourth Ave. Building B Chula Vista, 91910	619.397.6115 jsalsman@ chulavistaca.gov	Jonathan Salsman Principal Engineer	Owner's representation and construction management for Progressive Design/Build projects
County of San Diego	5555 Overland Ave. Suite 2600 San Diego, CA 92123	619.694.7013 rich.grudman@ sdcounty.ca.gov	Rich Grudman Deputy Director, Facility Operations	Owner's representation and construction management
County of San Bernardino	385 N Arrowhead Ave. 3rd Floor San Bernardino, CA 92415	Office: 909.387.3072 Mobile: 909.915.5619 robert.gilliam@ pfm.sbcounty.com	Rob Gilliam Chief of Project Management	Owner's representation and construction management
San Diego State University	5500 Campanile Drive Facilities Services San Diego, CA 92182	619.594.3740 ascheidlinger@ sdsu.edu	Amanda Scheidlinger Director of Construction	Owner's representation and construction management for Progressive Design/Build projects *(CSU Collaborative Design/Build)*

PROPOSER'S REFERENCES

The Consultant must demonstrate experience, competence and professional qualifications of the proposed team and subs. Provide at least three (3) references for entities that similar services were provided along with contact information in the last five years. If point of contact no longer is with the client company please indicate under contact's name.

CLIENT COMPANY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE & EMAIL	CONTACT NAME	TYPE OF WORK
MiraCosta College	1 Barnard Drive Oceanside, CA 92056	760.795.6691 tmacias@ miracosta.edu	Tom Macias Director of Facilities	Architecture, Programming, Planning, Design Criteria Development
Southwestern College	900 Otay Lakes Road Chula Vista, CA 91910	619.482.6320 ogutierrez@ swccd.edu	Omar Gutierrez Vice President	Architecture, Programming, Planning,
San Diego Gas & Electric	488 8th Avenue San Diego, CA 92101	929.385.8920 ERupar@sdge.com	Emily Rupar Project Manager	Architecture, Programming, Planning

PROPOSER'S REFERENCES

The Consultant must demonstrate experience, competence and professional qualifications of the proposed team and subs. Provide at least three (3) references for entities that similar services were provided along with contact information in the last five years. If point of contact no longer is with the client company please indicate under contact's name.

CLIENT COMPANY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE & EMAIL	CONTACT NAME	TYPE OF WORK
City of Riverside, Parks, Recreation, and Community Services	6927 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, CA	Main: 951.826.2000 Direct: 951.826.2021 ASramala@ riversideca.gov	Alisa Sramala Principal Park Project Manager	Master planning for 9 City Parks, including grading, stormwater (WQMP), and traffic
California Baptist University	8432 Magnolia Ave. Riverside, CA	951.552.8505 lwiedeman@ calbaptist.edu	Leah Wiedeman Manager, Facilities and Planning Services	Specific plan, on-call civil engineering, parking structure, events center
Concordia University Irvine	1530 Concordia West Irvine, CA	949.214.3142 tim.odle@cui.edu	Timothy Odle Vice President, University Operations	Campus master planning, on-call civil engineering
Mission Springs Water District (sub to Runhau Clarke Architects)	66575 2nd Street Desert Hot Springs, CA	760.329.6448 x122 eweck@mswd.org	Eric Weck, PE Engineering Manager	Civil engineering services for Mission Springs Water District Critical Services Center

PROPOSER'S REFERENCES

The Consultant must demonstrate experience, competence and professional qualifications of the proposed team and subs. Provide at least three (3) references for entities that similar services were provided along with contact information in the last five years. If point of contact no longer is with the client company please indicate under contact's name.

CLIENT COMPANY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE & EMAIL	CONTACT NAME	TYPE OF WORK
San Diego State University	5500 Campanile Drive San Diego, CA 92182	619.594.3740 ascheidlinger@sdsu.edu	Amanda Scheidlinger Director of Construction	Geotechnical engineering, design support, materials testing and inspection
University of California, San Diego	10280 North Torrey Pines Road Suite 470 La Jolla, CA 92093	858.822.1527 jismith@ucsd.edu	Juli Smith Program Manager	Geotechnical engineering, environmental reporting, materials testing and inspection, Design/Build support
San Diego International Airport	2417 McCain Road San Diego, CA 92101	Office: 619.400.2227 Mobile: 619.972.2389 cgeorge@san.org	Chris George, PE, PLS Civil Program Manager, Airport Design and Construction	As-needed geotechnical engineering services

LIST OF SUBCONTRACTORS

Name of Proposer: OCMI, Inc.

Proposer shall use this sheet to list those subcontractors who shall perform work on the Project that are required to be listed by Public Contract Code Section 22160, et seq., and the "Subletting and Subcontracting Fair Practice Act" set forth in Public Contract Code Section 4100, et seq. All subcontractors not listed below shall be awarded by the Proposer in accordance with the process set forth in the Agreement.

Subcontractors Name	Address of Main Office	Description of Work	CA License No.	DIR No.
Gensler	225 Broadway Suite 100 San Diego, CA 92101	Architecture, design, and consulting	C24940	1000376670
RICK Engineering Company	1770 Iowa Avenue Suite 100 Riverside, CA	Civil engineering and surveying	C69317	1000006546
NV5, Inc.	9245 Activity Road Suite 103 San Diego, CA 92126	Geotechnical engineering	1015797	1000007705
Pacific Drilling, Inc.	5220 Anna Avenue San Diego, CA 92110	Drilling and sampling ***Potential subcontractor to NV5***	681380	1000009159
Tri-County Drilling, Inc.	6939 Schaefer Avenue Suite D-348 Chino, CA 91710	Drilling and sampling ***Potential subcontractor to NV5***	547737	1000005058

EXCEPTION FORM

Should your firm take exception to **ANY** of the terms and conditions or other contents provided in this Request for Proposal, list the exceptions below. **THIS COMPLETED FORM MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH YOUR PROPOSAL.** If no exception(s) are taken, enter "**None**" after item number one. *(Make additional copies of this form as necessary)*

1. Page Number: 47 Section Title: Exhibit C: Insurance Paragraph Number: D Exception Taken:

D. Professional Liability Insurance: OCMI requests the first sentence be changed to read, "This coverage must be on an ***"claims made"*** basis, including coverage for contractual liability."

2. Page Number: 10 (13 of 96) Section Title: Preliminary Reports Paragraph Number: Preliminary Reports Exception Taken:

Preliminary Reports (Optional): OCMI requests this section be changed to, "Prepare other reports on the basis of project approved PDCR, such as a preliminary drainage study and detention analysis. Consultant will advise the District on CEQA considerations for the PDB procurement process based on Addendum 1."

3. Page Number: ____ Section Title: _____ Paragraph Number:_____ Exception Taken:

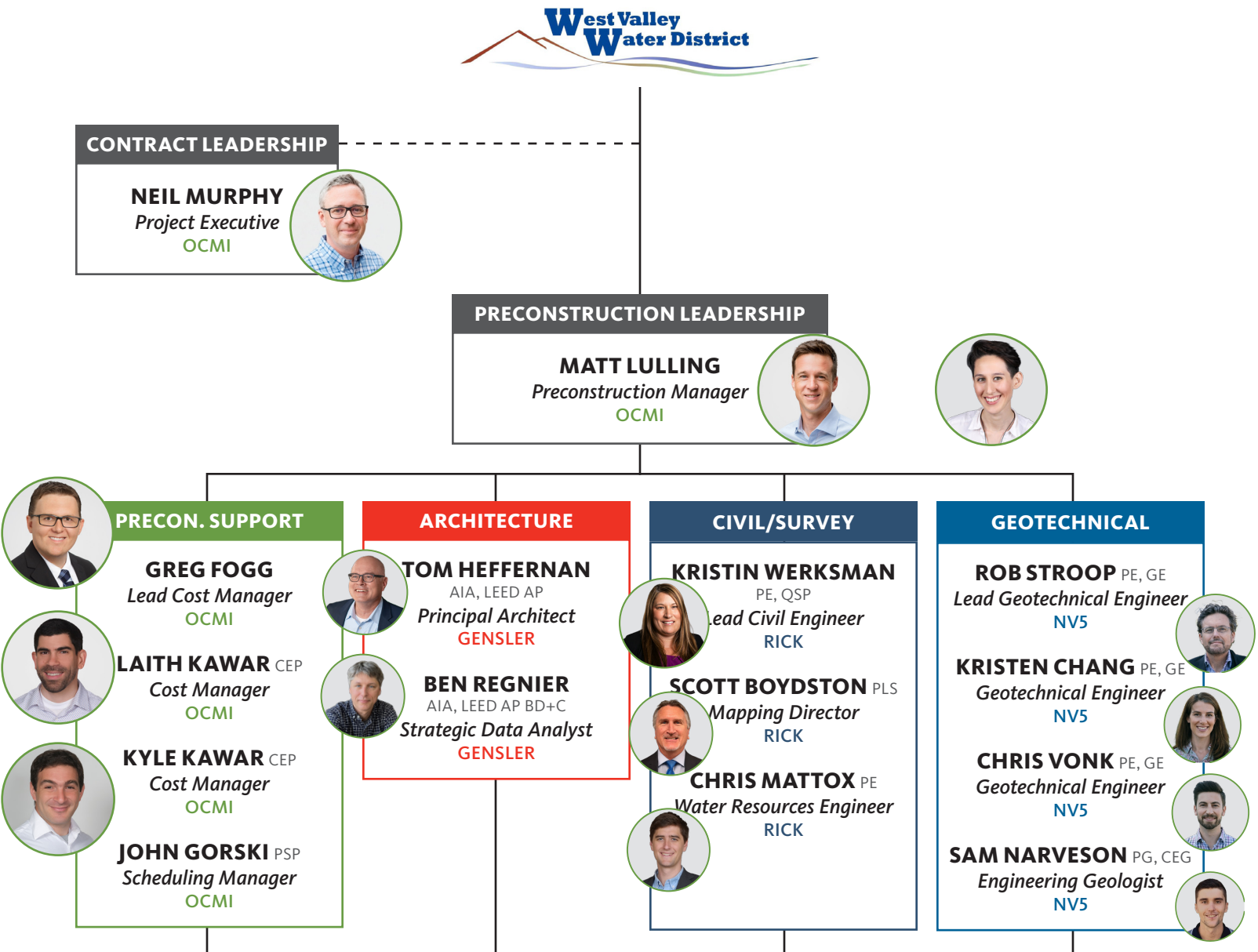
4. Page Number: ____ Section Title: _____ Paragraph Number:_____ Exception Taken:

5. Page Number: ____ Section Title: _____ Paragraph Number:_____ Exception Taken:

6.1 Project Team Organization

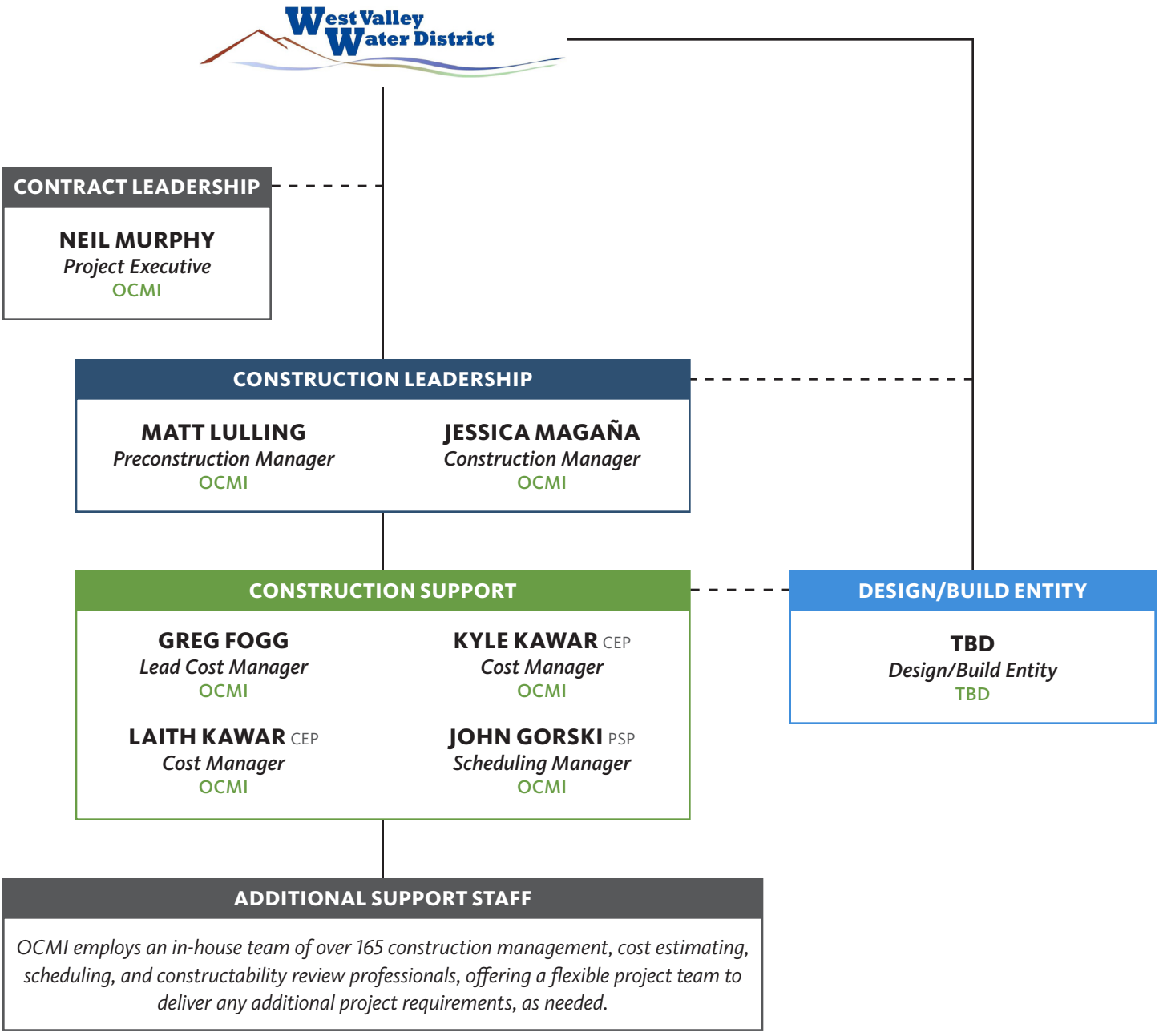
6.1.1 TASKS 1-6 ORGANIZATION

OCMI's proposed team organization for Tasks 1-6 is illustrated in the chart below. An organizational chart for Task 7 is provided on the following page. A description of roles and responsibilities and individual resumes detailing specific expertise, certifications, degrees, licenses, experience, and qualifications are included later in this section.



6.1.2 TASK 7 ORGANIZATION

OCMI's proposed team organization for Task 7 is illustrated in the chart below. A description of roles and responsibilities and individual resumes detailing specific expertise, certifications, degrees, licenses, experience, and qualifications are included later in this section.



6.2 Roles & Responsibilities

6.2.1 OCMI, INC.

Owner's Representative — Prime Contractor



PROJECT EXECUTIVE: ***Neil Murphy,*** Project Executive, will ensure the delivery of all services in accordance with OCMI's contractual requirements and the District's objectives, providing executive-level oversight throughout all tasks for an added layer of accountability and quality control. Neil will support the technical team by lending subject matter expertise in Progressive Design/Build (PDB) delivery, public agency procurement, local regulatory requirements, cost validation, and Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP) negotiation strategy, as needed.



PRECONSTRUCTION MANAGER: OCMI's ***Matt Lulling,*** Preconstruction Manager, will serve as the District's primary point of contact for the delivery of all technical services through PDCR development, procurement, and GMP establishment. Matt will advocate for the District's interests to ensure the project aligns with approved scope, budget, schedule, and performance objectives. His responsibilities will include managing the day-to-day activities of the technical team through PDCR, development, scope and program validation, independent cost estimating, value engineering, and development of RFQ/RFP procurement documents. He will also oversee budget development and reconciliation, support GMP review and negotiations, coordinate permitting and regulatory efforts, and ensure compliance with District standards and applicable codes. During preconstruction, Matt will further support the District by maintaining document control and performing quality control of all deliverables. He will maintain clear and consistent communication between the District, OCMI's subconsultant team, the Design/Build Entity (DBE), and all relevant stakeholders to promote a collaborative and transparent process.



CONSTRUCTION MANAGER: ***Jessica Magaña*** will serve as Construction Manager during the Task 7 construction administration phase, acting as the District's primary point of contact throughout construction. She will advocate for the District's interests to ensure the project is delivered in accordance with the approved design criteria, GMP, schedule, and performance requirements. Her responsibilities will include performing regular site visits to observe progress; evaluating submittals, RFIs, and change order requests; validating cost impacts; and supporting negotiations to protect the District's budget and contingency. She will coordinate with District inspection staff, monitor compliance with contract documents and regulatory requirements, and ensure proper documentation and issue resolution. Jessica will oversee document control and reporting, facilitate regular progress meetings, track cost and schedule performance, and assist with substantial completion and closeout procedures, including review of as-built documents and turnover materials.







COST MANAGERS: ***Greg Fogg (Lead Cost Manager), Laith Kawar (Cost Manager), and Kyle Kawar (Cost Manager)*** will work closely with Matt and the OCMI team during preconstruction to provide comprehensive cost estimating services aligned with the District's Scope of Work. Together, the cost team will develop the Class IV conceptual cost estimates at the 10% design level (including detailed quantity take-offs), validate architectural and engineering assumptions, and prepare lifecycle and value engineering cost analyses to support sustainability and long-term operational goals. They will develop and maintain cost models that reflect current local market conditions, escalation factors, procurement strategy, and construction phasing considerations.

During the PDB procurement phase, Greg, Laith, and Kyle will assist Matt and the District in reviewing cost proposals for completeness and accuracy, performing independent estimate reconciliation as needed, and supporting GMP negotiations. During construction, they will also provide change order analysis, cost impact assessments, reconciliation services, and risk-based contingency evaluations to protect the District's financial interests. The cost management team also has the capability to perform constructability reviews to ensure alignment with the project budget, program requirements, and long-term facility objectives. They will be supported by a multidisciplinary cost estimating team, as needed, to ensure the timely delivery of all required cost deliverables.



SCHEDULING MANAGER: ***John Gorski*** will oversee schedule development and management throughout the project's duration. As the team develops the PDCR, John will develop and maintain a master schedule incorporating key milestones for environmental review, permitting, RFQ/RFP procurement, GMP development, design, construction, and closeout. Following selection of the DBE, John will review and validate the DBE's baseline schedule, including sequencing, logic, durations, long-lead items, and critical path activities. Throughout preconstruction and construction, he will perform schedule risk and sensitivity analyses, review monthly updates, evaluate impacts of changes, and recommend corrective actions as needed to keep the project aligned with the District's schedule requirements.

6.2.2 GENSLER

Architect — Subconsultant



PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT: Gensler's ***Tom Heffernan*** will provide overall design leadership for the development of the PDCR, guiding the architectural vision and ensuring that site, building, and operational requirements are clearly defined. Under OCMI's management, Tom will coordinate with District staff to validate project goals, review existing conditions and site constraints, and translate operational and sustainability objectives into a cohesive 10% design concept. He will oversee conceptual site planning, programming, value considerations, and alignment with permitting requirements, while coordinating closely with engineering and specialty consultants to ensure technical findings inform the design framework. Tom will also facilitate stakeholder workshops, participate in Board presentations, incorporate feedback into the evolving criteria, and support the preparation of the RFQ and RFP.



STRATEGIC DATA ANALYST: ***Ben Regnier*** will lead data-driven planning and analytical efforts to support space programming and development of the PDCR. Working closely with District stakeholders, Ben will evaluate existing conditions, staffing levels, operational workflows, and projected growth to understand the District's current and future needs. Ben will develop workforce projections, adjacency analyses, departmental space matrices, and conceptual planning models that translate operational requirements into measurable space standards. He will document and synthesize stakeholder input from workshops, refine program requirements accordingly, and ensure the final PDCR clearly articulates quantified space needs aligned with both current demands and future expansion.

6.2.3 RICK ENGINEERING

Civil Engineer & Surveyor — Subconsultant



LEAD CIVIL ENGINEER: ***Kristin Werksman*** will manage and oversee all civil engineering activities, including utility investigation, field surveys, and required design elements for the New Headquarters Facility site, including grading, drainage, stormwater management, utility infrastructure, and site access. She will coordinate closely with the OCMI team, District personnel, and associated regulatory agencies to ensure civil engineering solutions meet local codes, District standards, and long-term operational goals. Kristin will also review and approve civil engineering calculations, plans, and specifications, addressing potential conflicts or constraints early to minimize risk.



MAPPING DIRECTOR: ***Scott Boydston*** will lead all surveying and mapping efforts for the New Headquarters Facility project, including boundary, topographic, and utility surveys, as well as easement and right-of-way research. He will ensure that all survey data is accurate, compliant with California standards, and fully integrated into civil design and permitting documents. Scott will coordinate with the District and the design team to identify potential site constraints, document utilities, and support property acquisition or dedication requirements. He will also oversee quality control of all mapping deliverables to ensure accuracy in the PDCR and subsequent RFQ and RFP materials.



WATER RESOURCES ENGINEER: ***Chris Mattox*** will manage all hydrologic and hydraulic analysis for stormwater, drainage, and water quality systems at the New Headquarters Facility site. He will develop solutions that comply with local, state, and federal water quality regulations, including stormwater management requirements and retention/detention design. Chris will coordinate with the project team and District personnel to integrate drainage strategies into site grading, infrastructure planning, and long-term operational needs. He will also support permitting, prepare technical reports, and provide guidance during the development of the RFQ/RFP materials to ensure drainage systems are designed in accordance with design intent and District standards.

6.2.4 NV5

Geotechnical Engineer — Subconsultant



LEAD GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER: NV5's ***Rob Stroop*** will provide overall technical leadership for all geotechnical engineering activities, ensuring that subsurface investigations, analyses, and design recommendations are accurate and aligned with District objectives. Rob will oversee the completion of geotechnical field investigations; analyze soil and groundwater data; manage the development of foundation, grading, and site development recommendations; and coordinate with the architectural and engineering teams to integrate geotechnical findings into the PDCR.



GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS: ***Kristen Chang*** and ***Chris Vonk*** will support day-to-day geotechnical engineering tasks, including planning and executing subsurface investigations, overseeing laboratory and field testing, and developing foundation, earthwork, and grading recommendations. Kristen and Chris will support Rob in reviewing and analyzing geotechnical data into actionable design criteria, preparing technical reports, and coordinating with other consultants and District staff to ensure alignment with project goals. If required, Kristen and Chris can also provide on-site observation, quality assurance, and technical expertise during construction as they relate to geotechnical activities.





ENGINEERING GEOLOGIST: ***Sam Narveson*** will support Rob, Kristen, and Chris by evaluating site geology and surface conditions to identify geologic risks that could impact site development and structural performance. His responsibilities will include mapping subsurface conditions, analyzing seismic and liquefaction risks, and providing recommendations for mitigation measures. Sam will collaborate closely with OCMI's other consultants to ensure that geological findings inform design, grading, and construction decisions, and he will support the development of related technical documentation for integration into the PDCR.

Resumes for the individuals identified above are provided in ***Section 6.4: Resumes.***

6.3 — TEAM EXPERIENCE MATRIX

		Metropolitan Water District: Headquarters Seismic Upgrade Cost & Scheduling	Santa Clara Valley Water District: On-Call Professional Services Cost & Scheduling	City of Chula Vista: On-Call Construction Management Construction Management	County of San Bernardino: Pacific Village Campus Expansion Construction Management	County of San Diego: Hall of Justice Construction Management	SDSU: Mission Valley Site Development Construction Management, Architecture, Geotechnical Engineering	SDSU: Capital Outlay Program Construction Management	Francis Parker School: Student Life Center & Aquatics Center Construction Management	CSU San Marcos: Integrated Science & Engineering Building Construction Management	UC Irvine: Cost & Scheduling, Multiple Projects Cost & Scheduling	LA County Dept. of Public Works: On-Call Professional Services Cost & Schedule	LA Community College District: On-Call Professional Services Cost & Schedule	City of San Diego: Facilities Strategy Plan Architecture & Planning	City of Riverside: Riverside Gateway Parks Master Plan Civil Engineering	California Baptist University: On- Call Professional Services Civil Engineering	California Baptist University: College of Engineering Architecture & Civil Engineering	San Diego International Airport: Multiple Projects Geotechnical Engineering	Education First Pasadena Civil Engineering & Geotechnical Engineering	City of Desert Hot Springs: Reflection Park Civil Engineering & Geotechnical Engineering	RailPros: SANDAG LOSSAN Corridor Civil Engineering & Geotechnical Engineering
OCMI	**Neil Murphy** Project Executive			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●										
	Matt Lulling Preconstruction Manager						●	●		●											
	Jessica Magaña Construction Manager				●																
	Greg Fogg Lead Cost Manager		●			●		●			●	●	●								
	Laith Kawar Cost Manager	●						●			●	●	●								
	Kyle Kawar Cost Manager				●	●					●	●	●								
	John Gorski Scheduling Manager	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
GENSLER	**Tom Heffernan** Principal Architect						●	●	●					●				●		●	
	Ben Regnier Strategic Data Analyst													●							
RICK	**Kristin Werksman** Lead Civil Engineer														●	●	●		●	●	
	Scott Boydston Mapping Director															●	●		●	●	
	Christopher Mattox Water Resources Engineer														●						●
NV5	**Rob Stroop** Lead Geotechnical Engineer						●	●										●		●	●
	Kristen Chang Geotechnical Engineer						●	●													
	Christopher Vonk Geotechnical Engineer						●	●										●			
	Samuel Narveson Engineering Geologist						●	●										●			

Request for Clarification (RFC) #1

Request for Proposal (RFP) No. 2026-01 – Request for Professional Services West Valley Water District New Headquarters Facility (W22006)

Dear Consultant,

I'm reaching out to request clarification regarding the proposal submission for RFP # 2026-01 Request for Professional Services West Valley Water District New Headquarters Facility.

Section Additional Information states as follows: ***Proposer shall read and acknowledge Organizational Conflict of Interest Policy included in Exhibit C which would exclude the selected Consultant from the ability to participate in the Project as a member of the Design-Build Entity (DBE).***

ATATCHMENTS:

1. EXHIBIT C- 2025 WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICT-OF-INTEREST POLICY COVERING DESIGN-BUILD PROJECT
2. Organizational Conflict of Interest Policy Form

To ensure adherence to RFP please review, acknowledge, sign and return the attached Organizational Conflict of Interest Policy Form attached, by **March 5, 2026, 4:00 PM** PT to Luz Granados at Lgranados@wvwd.org

Thank you in advance for your time and support.

Best regards,

Support Services Supervisor

Luz Granados

March 5, 2026

2025 WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
ORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICT-OF-INTEREST POLICY COVERING
DESIGN-BUILD PROJECTS

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines, as required under California Public Contract Code sections 22162(c) and 22185.2, for a standard organizational conflict-of-interest policy, consistent with applicable law, regarding the ability of consultants or contractors (collectively, "Proposer") to perform work for the West Valley Water District ("District") relating to potential progressive design-build or design-build projects (together, a "Design-Build Project").

Policy

A potential Proposer will not be allowed to participate as a design-build entity or to join a design-build team if, without limitation, any of the following is true:

- Proposer is under contract with the District to manage or administer the Design-Build Project.
- Proposer is under contract with any other entity or stakeholder to perform oversight of the design-build team for the District on the Design-Build Project.
- Proposer has performed work on a previous contract with the District that expressly excludes them from participating as a design-build entity or joining a design-build team on the Design-Build Project.
- Proposer would violate Government Code section 1090, including, but not limited to, Government Code section 1097.6.
- Proposer would violate any other applicable federal or state conflict-of-interest rules and regulations.

Proposer's Obligations

Proposers shall make a full written disclosure to the District of the facts and circumstances regarding an organizational conflict-of-interest or a potential organizational conflict-of-interest and shall have a continuing obligation to do so until they are no longer Proposers.

Proposers shall disclose in the response documents to a request for qualifications or request for proposals for a Design-Build Project, all of the work previously performed in relation to the Design-Build Project.

Proposers shall conform to applicable federal and state conflict-of-interest rules and regulations including, without limitation, the California Political Reform Act, California Government Code Section 1090, the federal Copeland "Anti-Kickback" Act and federal conflict-of-interest rules set forth in the federal funding agency's administrative grant and cooperative agreement regulations.

Federal conflict-of-interest rules and regulations shall only apply where the Design-Build Project receives federal funding.

Conflict-of-Interest Issues

Resolution of a conflict-of-interest issue is ultimately at the sole discretion of District. If a Proposer determines that a conflict-of-interest or potential conflict-of-interest exists, it must disclose the conflict or potential conflict-of-interest to the District. The disclosure may or may not disqualify a Proposer from being awarded a contract. The Proposer shall propose measures to avoid, neutralize, or mitigate all conflicts or potential conflicts. District, in its sole discretion, shall determine whether the proposed measures are sufficient to overcome the conflict or potential conflict and whether the Proposer may continue with the procurement process. District has the right to terminate or amend a resulting design-build project contract if the successful Proposer failed to disclose a conflict or potential conflict that it knew or should have known about, or if the Proposer provided information in its disclosure that is false or misleading.

The successful Proposer to whom a contract is awarded has an ongoing obligation to monitor and disclose its conflicts or potential conflicts-of-interest. District has a right to ongoing enforcement of this policy. If an organizational conflict-of-interest is discovered after award, the Proposer will make an immediate and full written disclosure to the District that includes a description of the action that the Proposer has taken or proposes to take to avoid or mitigate such conflicts. If an organizational conflict-of-interest is determined to exist and the Proposer was aware of an organizational conflict-of-interest prior to award of the contract and did not disclose the conflict-of-interest, District may terminate the contract with the Proposer for material breach. If the Proposer is terminated, District assumes no obligations, responsibilities and liabilities to reimburse all or part of the costs incurred or alleged to have been incurred by the Proposer.

This policy shall be incorporated by reference into and included as part of all District design build project requests for qualifications, requests for proposals, and all District design-build contracts.

This policy shall not constitute a limitation on the obligations of the Proposer in relation to any organizational conflict-of-interest.

West Valley Water District
855 West Baseline Road
Rialto, CA 92376
(909) 875-1804

www.wvwd.org

Organizational Conflict of Interest Policy Form

Proposer certifies that all firms (consultants or contractors) listed in proposal are in compliance with the 2025 West Valley Water District Organizational Conflict-of-Interest Policy Covering Design– Build Projects and must follow the applicable provisions excluding from participation in any manner on progressive design build project competition for the below project.

Project Name & Number: New Headquarters Facility (W22006)	**Job Location:** SWC Linden Ave & Riverside Ave
Consultant: OCMI, Inc.	Phone Number: 949.476.2094
Address: 11671 Sterling Avenue, Unit K, Riverside, CA 92503 (Local Office) / 8851 Research Drive, Irvine, CA 92618 (Headquarters)	
Email Address: nmurphy@ocmi.com	Website: https://www.ocmi.com
Contact Name: Neil Murphy, President	Phone Number: 619.246.0938

Sub-Consultant/Contractor: Gensler	Type of Work: Architecture, Planning
Address: 225 Broadway, Suite 100, San Diego, CA 92101	Contact Name: Tom Heffernan, Principal & Managing Director
Email: tom_heffernan@gensler.com	Phone Number: 619.557.2531
Sub-Consultant/Contractor: RICK Engineering Company	Type of Work: Civil Engineering, Survey
Address: 1770 Iowa Ave, Suite 100, Riverside, CA 92507	Contact Name: Kristin Werksman, Associate
Email: kwerksman@rickengineering.com	Phone Number: 951.750.4889
Sub-Consultant/Contractor: NV5, Inc.	Type of Work: Geotechnical Engineering
Address: 9245 Activity Road, Suite 103, San Diego, CA 92126	Contact Name: Jim Sanders, Principal Engineering Geologist
Email: jim.sanders@nv5.com	Phone Number: 619.520.1103

I, certify as the authorized representative of the prime Proposer and further acknowledge that all firms shall comply as specifically noted in said policy.

Signature of Authorized Representative	*Name and Title of Authorized Representative*
Neil D. Murphy	Neil Murphy, President
Date: 03/05/2026	

Staff Use Only

Received By	*Received Date*	*In Response to RFP No.:*
		2026-01

EXHIBIT "2"

TO

TASK ORDER NO. 1

COMPENSATION

OCMI's proposed consulting fees for the New Headquarters Facility project are summarized in the attached Cost Estimate of Consulting Fees with a detailed breakdown by task provided on the following pages. These fees are based on the current understanding of the project and information provided in the RFP and Addendum 01.

OCMI's proposed consulting fees for the New Headquarters Facility project are summarized below, with a detailed breakdown by task provided on the following pages. These fees are based on our current understanding of the project and information provided in the RFP and Addendum 01. We welcome further discussion with the District regarding our proposed fees.

Fee Proposal Summary

TASKS 1-6	
TASK	**TOTAL**
Task 1: As-Built Research, Investigation & Review	$70,500.50
Task 2: Design Development	$158,541.00
Task 3: Field Investigations	$65,169.50
Task 4: Meetings	$52,460.00
Task 5: Permitting Compliance	$37,865.00
Task 6: Develop Procurement Documents	$77,052.00
TOTAL TASKS 1-6	**$461,588.00**

OPTIONAL TASKS	
TASK	**TOTAL**
Task 2: Preliminary Reports	$18,733.00
Task 2: Landscape & Perimeter Security	$17,050.00
Task 3: Field Survey	$10,153.00
Option: Landscape Participation (Task 4)	$2,563.00
Option: Landscape Participation (Task 5)	$5,467.00
Option: Landscape Participation (Task 6)	$5,467.00

TOTAL TASKS 1-6 PLUS OPTIONS	**$521,021.00**

ASSUMPTIONS & CLARIFICATIONS

- Deliverables are to be provided in digital format only.
- Landscape and perimeter security are included as optional services in Task 2.
- Landscape participation is included as an option in Tasks 4-6.
- All Task 2 and 3 survey work is at prevailing wage.
- A more strategic approach to the meeting schedule (e.g. increased virtual meetings rather than in-person) may reduce Task 4 costs $20,000-$25,000.
- Estimated costs include all labor, materials, equipment, professional services, insurance, travel, profit, and all other costs and expenses.

Fee Proposal Breakdown: Task 1

TASK 1 : AS-BUILT RESEARCH, INVESTIGATION & REVIEW				
Personnel Classification	**Firm**	**Hours**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Project Executive	OCMI	12	$265.00	**$3,180.00**
Senior Preconstruction Manager	OCMI	40	$220.00	**$8,800.00**
Lead Cost Manager	OCMI	24	$190.00	**$4,560.00**
Principal	Gensler	32	$440.00	**$14,080.00**
Architect/Data Analyst	Gensler	64	$330.00	**$21,120.00**
Designer	Gensler	24	$220.00	**$5,280.00**
Principal — Water Resources	RICK	2	$330.00	**$660.00**
Associate — Civil	RICK	5	$291.50	**$1,457.50**
Associate Project Engineer — Water Resources	RICK	5	$253.00	**$1,265.00**
Principal Engineering Designer — Civil	RICK	10	$209.00	**$2,090.00**
Associate Engineering Designer — Civil	RICK	20	$187.00	**$3,740.00**
Associate Designer — Water Resources	RICK	14	$187.00	**$2,618.00**
Title Report (ODC)	RICK	—	$1,650.00	**$1,650.00**
			TOTAL TASK 1	**$70,500.50**

Fee Proposal Breakdown: Task 2

TASK 2: DESIGN DEVELOPMENT				
Personnel Classification	**Firm**	**Hours**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Project Executive	OCMI	14	$265.00	$3,710.00
Senior Preconstruction Manager	OCMI	60	$220.00	$13,200.00
Lead Cost Manager	OCMI	80	$190.00	$15,200.00
Cost Manager	OCMI	200	$180.00	$36,000.00
Principal	Gensler	20	$440.00	$8,800.00
Architect/Data Analyst	Gensler	64	$330.00	$21,120.00
Designer	Gensler	64	$220.00	$14,080.00
Principal — Water Resources	RICK	2	$330.00	$660.00
Associate — Civil	RICK	8	$291.50	$2,332.00
Associate Project Engineer — Water Resources	RICK	6	$253.00	$1,518.00
Principal Engineering Designer — Civil	RICK	20	$209.00	$4,180.00
Associate Engineering Designer — Civil	RICK	60	$187.00	$11,220.00
Associate Designer — Water Resources	RICK	10	$187.00	$1,870.00
Associate Engineer	NV5	5	$280.50	$1,402.50
Senior Engineer	NV5	8	$247.50	$1,980.00
BOUNDARY & AERIAL TOPOGRAPHY:				
Director of Mapping	RICK	12	$247.50	$2,970.00
Principal Survey Analyst — Mapping	RICK	20	$231.00	$4,620.00
Field Supervisor	RICK	2	$258.50	$517.00
Two-Person Survey Party (Prevailing Wage)	RICK	9	$467.50	$4,207.50
Assistant Survey Analyst	RICK	2	$159.50	$319.00
Aerial Topography (ODC)	Arrowhead	—	$8,635.00	$8,635.00
			TOTAL TASK 2	**$158,541.00**

TASK 2: PRELIMINARY REPORTS (OPTION)				
Personnel Classification	**Firm**	**Hours**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Principal — Water Resources	RICK	2	$330.00	$660.00
Associate — Civil Overview	RICK	2	$291.50	$583.00
Associate Project Engineer — Water Resources	RICK	10	$253.00	$2,530.00
Associate Designer — Water Resources	RICK	80	$187.00	$14,960.00
			TASK 2: PRELIMINARY REPORTS (OPTION)	**$18,733.00**

TASK 2: LANDSCAPE & PERIMETER SECURITY (OPTION)				
Personnel Classification	**Firm**	**Hours**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Associate Principal — Landscape	RICK	10	$313.50	$3,135.00
Principal Project Landscape Architect	RICK	20	$242.00	$4,840.00
Principal Landscape Designer	RICK	50	$181.50	$9,075.00
			TASK 2: LANDSCAPE & PERIMETER SECURITY (OPTION)	**$17,050.00**

Fee Proposal Breakdown: Task 3

TASK 3: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS				
Personnel Classification	**Firm**	**Hours**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Project Executive	OCMI	0	$265.00	**$0.00**
Senior Preconstruction Manager	OCMI	8	$220.00	**$1,760.00**
Associate — Civil	RICK	4	$291.50	**$1,166.00**
Associate Project Engineer — Water Resources	RICK	4	$253.00	**$1,012.00**
Principal Engineering Designer — Civil	RICK	10	$209.00	**$2,090.00**
Associate Engineering Designer — Civil	RICK	24	$187.00	**$4,488.00**
Associate Designer — Water Resources	RICK	10	$187.00	**$1,870.00**
Principal Engineer/Geologist	NV5	4	$357.50	**$1,430.00**
Associate Engineer/Geologist	NV5	10	$280.50	**$2,805.00**
Senior Engineer/Geologist	NV5	2	$247.50	**$495.00**
Project Engineer/Geologist	NV5	24	$214.50	**$5,148.00**
Staff Engineer/Geologist	NV5	56	$192.50	**$10,780.00**
CAD Technician	NV5	8	$148.50	**$1,188.00**
Fees/Subcontractors/Equipment (ODC)	NV5	—	$26,213.00	**$26,213.00**
Lab Testing (ODC)	NV5	—	$4,724.50	**$4,724.50**
			TOTAL TASK 3	**$65,169.50**

TASK 3: FIELD SURVEY (OPTION)				
Personnel Classification	**Firm**	**Hours**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Associate — Civil	RICK	2	$291.50	**$583.00**
Field Supervisor	RICK	2	$258.50	**$517.00**
Two-Person Survey Party (Prevailing Wage)	RICK	18	$467.50	**$8,415.00**
Assistant Survey Analyst	RICK	4	$159.50	**$638.00**
			TASK 3: FIELD SURVEY REPORTS (OPTION)	**$10,153.00**

Fee Proposal Breakdown: Task 4

TASK 4: MEETINGS				
Personnel Classification	**Firm**	**Hours**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Project Executive	OCMI	12	$265.00	**$3,180.00**
Senior Preconstruction Manager	OCMI	36	$220.00	**$7,920.00**
Principal	Gensler	36	$440.00	**$15,840.00**
Architect/Data Analyst	Gensler	36	$330.00	**$11,880.00**
Designer	Gensler	18	$220.00	**$3,960.00**
Principal — Water Resources	RICK	2	$330.00	**$660.00**
Associate — Civil Meetings	RICK	24	$291.50	**$6,996.00**
Associate Project Engineer — Water Resources	RICK	8	$253.00	**$2,024.00**
			TOTAL TASK 4	**$52,460.00**

TASK 4: LANDSCAPE PARTICIPATION (OPTION)				
Personnel Classification	**Firm**	**Hours**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Associate Principal — Landscape	RICK	2	$313.50	**$627.00**
Principal Project Landscape Architect	RICK	8	$242.00	**$1,936.00**
			TASK 4: LANDSCAPE PARTICIPATION (OPTION)	**$2,563.00**

Fee Proposal Breakdown: Task 5

TASK 5: PERMITTING COMPLIANCE				
Personnel Classification	**Firm**	**Hours**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Project Executive	OCMI	3	$265.00	**$795.00**
Senior Preconstruction Manager	OCMI	28	$220.00	**$6,160.00**
Principal	Gensler	8	$440.00	**$3,520.00**
Architect/Data Analyst	Gensler	48	$330.00	**$15,840.00**
Designer	Gensler	0	$220.00	**$0.00**
Principal — Water Resources	RICK	2	$330.00	**$660.00**
Associate — Civil	RICK	20	$291.50	**$5,830.00**
Associate Project Engineer — Water Resources	RICK	20	$253.00	**$5,060.00**
			TOTAL TASK 5	**$37,865.00**

TASK 5: LANDSCAPE PARTICIPATION (OPTION)				
Personnel Classification	**Firm**	**Hours**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Associate Principal — Landscape	RICK	2	$313.50	**$627.00**
Principal Project Landscape Architect	RICK	20	$242.00	**$4,840.00**
			TASK 5: LANDSCAPE PARTICIPATION (OPTION)	**$5,467.00**

Fee Proposal Breakdown: Task 6

TASK 6: DEVELOP PROCUREMENT DOCUMENTS				
Personnel Classification	**Firm**	**Hours**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Project Executive	OCMI	30	$265.00	**$7,950.00**
Senior Preconstruction Manager	OCMI	100	$220.00	**$22,000.00**
Principal	Gensler	8	$440.00	**$3,520.00**
Architect/Data Analyst	Gensler	48	$330.00	**$15,840.00**
Designer	Gensler	64	$220.00	**$14,080.00**
Principal — Water Resources	RICK	2	$330.00	**$660.00**
Associate — Civil	RICK	20	$291.50	**$5,830.00**
Associate Project Engineer — Water Resources	RICK	20	$253.00	**$5,060.00**
Associate Engineer	NV5	4	$280.50	**$1,122.00**
Senior Engineer	NV5	4	$247.50	**$990.00**
			TOTAL TASK 6	**$77,052.00**

TASK 6: LANDSCAPE PARTICIPATION (OPTION)				
Personnel Classification	**Firm**	**Hours**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**
Associate Principal — Landscape	RICK	2	$313.50	**$627.00**
Principal Project Landscape Architect	RICK	20	$242.00	**$4,840.00**
			TASK 6: LANDSCAPE PARTICIPATION (OPTION)	**$5,467.00**

Hourly Rate Schedule

Personnel Classification	Firm	Rate
Project Executive	OCMI	$265.00
Schedule Manager	OCMI	$225.00
Senior Preconstruction Manager	OCMI	$220.00
Lead Cost Manager	OCMI	$190.00
Cost Manager	OCMI	$180.00
Principal	Gensler	$440.00
Architect/Data Analyst	Gensler	$330.00
Designer	Gensler	$220.00
Principal — Water Resources	RICK	$330.00
Associate Principal — Landscape	RICK	$313.50
Associate — Civil	RICK	$291.50
Field Supervisor	RICK	$258.50
Associate Project Engineer — Water Resources	RICK	$253.00
Director of Mapping	RICK	$247.50
Principal Project Landscape Architect	RICK	$242.00
Principal Survey Analyst — Mapping	RICK	$231.00
Principal Engineering Designer — Civil	RICK	$209.00
Associate Engineering Designer — Civil	RICK	$187.00
Associate Designer — Water Resources	RICK	$187.00
Principal Landscape Designer	RICK	$181.50
Assistant Survey Analyst	RICK	$159.50
Two-Person Survey Party (Prevailing Wage)	RICK	$467.50
Principal Engineer/Geologist	NV5	$357.50
Associate Engineer/Geologist	NV5	$280.50
Senior Engineer/Geologist	NV5	$247.50
Project Engineer/Geologist	NV5	$214.50
Staff Engineer/Geologist	NV5	$192.50
CAD Technician	NV5	$148.50

OCMI, Inc.

P.O. Box 4368
Costa Mesa, CA 92628

949.476.2094 t
ocmi.com

21 April 2026

Natalie Ávila, EIT
Project Manager
West Valley Water District
855 W. Base Line Road
Rialto, CA 92376

Regarding: WVWD Headquarters Site
Optional Scope and Fee Clarification

Dear Natalie:

Thank you for speaking with OCMI, Inc. last week and for the opportunity to learn more about developments with the project. Based on our meeting, I have followed up with the team to clarify the scope included with the options as well as the fee as presented in our proposal. I have also discussed the inclusion of the additional parcel and its impact on the scope and fee. This letter includes a more detailed explanation of the options as well as clarifications based on our meeting last week.

OPTIONAL SCOPE ITEMS

Option 1 - Prelim Reports (PWQMP, Drainage, Detention)

Preliminary WQMP – We have included a preliminary drainage study and detention analysis as outlined below:

- Most of the project area is currently graded towards local onsite sumps. Overflow generally surface flows to the southeast towards the Roemer site. We anticipate that discharge point would remain unchanged.
    - The closest storm drain appears to be ~3,500 lf to the south at N Cedar Ave and W Bohnert Ave.
- Preliminary drainage studies are typically required for entitlements and preliminary design and are included in this option. This option for a preliminary WQMP template (Section 6) would provide more detailed and organized drainage considerations to address questions that will likely arise during development of the project.
- Discharging towards existing water treatment facilities can raise concern given the potential for increased discharge rates. We have included a detention analysis with the scope for this optional preliminary drainage study. The volume is likely larger due to Type A soils, as well as if the attenuation of existing sumps are considered.

Option 2 - Landscape & Perimeter Security

Landscape architectural services in this option focus on establishing design criteria that align WVWD's new headquarters site with its commitment to resource stewardship. This scope begins with the

OCMI, Inc.

8851 Research Drive
Irvine, CA 92618

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development of a Water Conservation Demonstration framework, strategically positioned on the centerline from Linden Avenue to the new building structure to serve as the project's signature entry experience. Utilizing Water Use Classifications of Landscape Species (WUCOLS), we will specify climate-resilient palettes consisting of Low and Very Low water-use species, including succulents, cacti, and native Southern California plants. This "Living Laboratory" will feature themed garden "rooms" representing Mediterranean, Desert, and California Native styles to help visitors visualize sustainable residential applications. To enhance community engagement, the design will incorporate exhibit-quality interpretive signage and QR codes for interactive plant data, all while ensuring ADA-compliant, accessible routes throughout the entry garden.

The project's infrastructure will prioritize innovative water management and soil health. The team will define the technical criteria for visible rainwater harvesting displays, including rain barrels, cisterns, and dry stream beds (bioswales) that demonstrate how to capture and sink water into the soil. These features will be supported by high-efficiency irrigation technology, such as rotator nozzles, point-source irrigation heads, inline drip systems, and "smart" weather-based controllers. To maximize on-site water retention and meet stringent LID requirements, we will implement the 'Soil Sponge' a regenerative engineering concept utilizing a three-inch mulch layer and organic matter to suppress weeds, reduce evaporation, and restore the soil's natural aggregate structure.

In addition to sustainability and education, the team will lead the definition of Perimeter Security and Site Hardening Criteria. We will seamlessly integrate essential security measures including specialized fencing, controlled access points, and strategic "defensive" planting utilizing specific species to create natural barriers while maintaining clear sightlines to ensure the facility remains a secure hub for administrative and operations staff.

Option 3 – Supplemental Field Topographic Survey

The team will perform a field topographic survey and boundary constraints to document existing site topography within the area of the proposed improvements. The team will locate relevant water valves and sewer manholes shall be "dipped" in conjunction with the survey to properly locate depths. Deliverable will include survey CADD files and PDFs. All survey work is noted as prevailing wage.

FEE CLARIFICATON

Original Fee

TASKS 1-6	ORIGINAL PROPOSAL					ORIGINAL PROPOSAL OPTIONS (RICK)			
TASK	OCMI	GENSLER	RICK	NV5	TOTAL	PWQMP	LANDSCAPE	TOPO	TOTAL + OPTIONS
Task 1: As-Built Research, Investigation & Review	$16,540	$40,480	$13,481	$0	$70,501	$0	$0	$0	$70,501
Task 2: Design Development	$68,110	$44,000	$43,049	$3,383	$158,541	$18,733	$17,050	$0	$194,324
Task 3: Field Investigation	$1,760	$0	$10,626	$52,784	$65,170	$0	$0	$10,153	$75,323
Task 4: Meetings	$11,100	$31,680	$9,680	$0	$52,460	$0	$2,563	$0	$55,023
Task 5: Permitting Compliance	$6,955	$19,360	$11,550	$0	$37,865	$0	$5,467	$0	$43,332
Task 6: Development Procurement Documents	$29,950	$33,440	$11,550	$2,112	$77,052	$0	$5,467	$0	$82,519
TOTAL TASKS 1-6	$134,415	$168,960	$99,935	$58,278	$461,588	$18,733	$30,547	$10,153	$521,021

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Revised Fee – Added Parcel

TASKS 1-6	REVISED PROPOSAL - ADDED PARCEL					REVISED PROPOSAL OPTIONS (RICK)			
TASK	OCMI	GENSLER	RICK	NV5	TOTAL	PWQMP	LANDSCAPE	TOPO	TOTAL + OPTIONS
Task 1: As-Built Research, Investigation & Review	$16,540	$40,480	$19,487	$0	$76,507	$0	$0	$0	$76,507
Task 2: Design Development	$68,110	$44,000	$62,414	$3,383	$177,907	$26,483	$25,575	$0	$229,964
Task 3: Field Investigation	$1,760	$0	$14,817	$52,784	$69,361	$0	$0	$17,210	$86,570
Task 4: Meetings	$11,100	$31,680	$14,520	$0	$57,300	$0	$5,126	$0	$62,426
Task 5: Permitting Compliance	$6,955	$19,360	$17,325	$0	$43,640	$0	$8,514	$0	$52,154
Task 6: Development Procurement Documents	$29,950	$33,440	$17,325	$2,112	$82,827	$0	$8,514	$0	$91,341
TOTAL TASKS 1-6	$134,415	$168,960	$145,888	$58,278	$507,541	$26,483	$47,729	$17,210	$598,962

Revised Scope Narrative – Added Parcel

With the inclusion of the additional parcel, the Project Site footprint has increased; however, the programmatic scope of the headquarters facility, PDCR development, procurement strategy, and cost estimating effort remains unchanged.

Scope Impact Summary

Discipline	Impact
Rick Engineering (Civil)	Increased scope due to expanded site area, utility evaluation, grading integration, and site planning
OCMI	No change – program, procurement, and cost scope unchanged
Gensler	No change – building program and PDCR criteria unchanged
NV5 (Geotechnical)	No change – assuming existing borings, report and data provided are sufficient

Assumptions:

Environmental & Subsurface

1. The Phase I Environmental Site Assessment for the site concludes no Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) and is relied upon as the basis for environmental due diligence.
2. No hazardous materials, contaminated soils, or environmental remediation are currently known to exist on the site.
3. No Phase II Environmental Site Assessment, hazardous materials testing, or remediation design is included in this scope.
4. The District will retain and manage a separate CEQA/environmental consultant, and all environmental documentation, mitigation measures, and regulatory coordination will be performed by others.

Geotechnical Assumptions

1. Existing geotechnical investigations and borings are assumed to be sufficient to characterize the added parcel.
2. No additional borings, laboratory testing, or expanded geotechnical scope for the added parcel are included as part of the revised proposal.
3. Subsurface conditions are assumed to be consistent with available data and do not require additional investigation beyond currently available reports.

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Program & Facility Assumptions

1. The addition of the parcel does not increase building size, program, or facility requirements.
2. PDCR development, performance criteria, and design basis remain unchanged.
3. RFQ/P development scope, procurement strategy, and contract packaging remain unchanged.

Cost Estimating Assumptions

Cost estimating scope remains unchanged and is based on:

- Defined building program
- Known site conditions from available documentation
- No additional environmental remediation or abnormal earthwork assumptions

SCHEDULED DURATIONS

We anticipated being able to hold to the original scheduled durations as the optional scope items will occur simultaneously with different team members to cover the workload. The same would hold true for the added parcel as we will already be performing the work while on site at one time.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions on the scope or fee. We look forward to the opportunity of working with the District on its exciting new headquarters facility.

Sincerely,



Neil Murphy
President

cc: Linda Jadeski – Assistant General Manager
Rocky Welborn – Director of Operations
Luz Granados – Director of Procurement / Purchasing

EXHIBIT "3"

TO

TASK ORDER NO. 1

SCHEDULE

Detailed project schedule is attached.

West Valley Water District: New Headquarters Facility

All dates are tentative. Additional discussion and input from the District is required.

		APR 2026					MAY 2026				JUN 2026				JUL 2026					AUG 2026				SEP 2026				OCT 2026				
		2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29
TASK 1: AS-BUILT RESEARCH, INVESTIGATION & REVIEW	**4/2 – 5/6**																														
Notice to Proceed & Kick-Off	Week of 4/2																														
Market Analysis Report	Week of 4/30																														
Obtain Preliminary Title Report & Grant Deed	Week of 4/30																														
TASK 2: DESIGN DEVELOPMENT	**4/2 – 8/5**																														
Plot boundary constraints and aerial topography	4/2 – 5/6																														
Preliminary WQMP Design/Drainage & Detention Analysis *(Dependent on Final Geotechnical Report)*	6/18 – 7/15																														
Space Projections	Week of 5/7																														
Preliminary PDCR	Week of 6/25																														
Semi-Final PDCR	Week of 7/2																														
Final PDCR	Week of 7/9																														
Class IV Cost Estimate	7/9 – 7/29																														
TASK 3: FIELD INVESTIGATION	**4/2 – 6/17**																														
Utility Research	4/2 – 5/6																														
Survey CADD	5/7 – 5/20																														
Geotechnical Site Access and Drilling Permits	4/2 – 4/15																														
Drilling/Sampling and Infiltration Testing	4/16 – 4/22																														
Laboratory testing	4/23 – 5/6																														
Develop Geotechnical Investigation Report	5/7 – 6/17																														
TASK 4: MEETINGS	**4/2 – 10/7**																														
Kick-Off	Week of 4/2																														
Monthly Progress Meeting	Monthly																														
Workshops with District Staff/Departments (8)	4/9 – 4/22																														
Space Projection Review Meeting	Week of 5/7																														
Preliminary PDCR Review Meeting	Week of 6/25																														
Semi-Final PDCR Review Meeting	Week of 7/2																														
Committee Meetings (6) — TBD	TBD																														
Board Meeting — TBD	TBD																														
TASK 5: PERMITTING COMPLIANCE	**6/4 – 8/5**																														
Permitting Log	Week of 7/30																														
Schedule of Permit Phasing	Week of 7/30																														
TASK 6: DEVELOP PROCUREMENT DOCUMENTS	**6/11 – 10/7**																														
Write RFQ Including Project Description	6/11 – 6/24																														
Issue & Advertise RFQ	6/25 – 7/22																														
Write RFP Including Design, Preconstruction, and Construction Scope Requirements	7/2 – 7/22																														
RFQ Evaluation & Shortlist	7/23 – 7/29																														
Issue & Advertise RFP (Note completion of Final PDCR and estimate is predecessor to this activity)	7/30 – 9/23																														
RFP Evaluation, Interview & Award	9/24 – 10/7																														