2025 Urban Water Management Plan

Part 2 Chapter 9

West Valley Water District

MAY 2026 | WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

2025 Urban Water Management Plan

MAY 2026

Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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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

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.

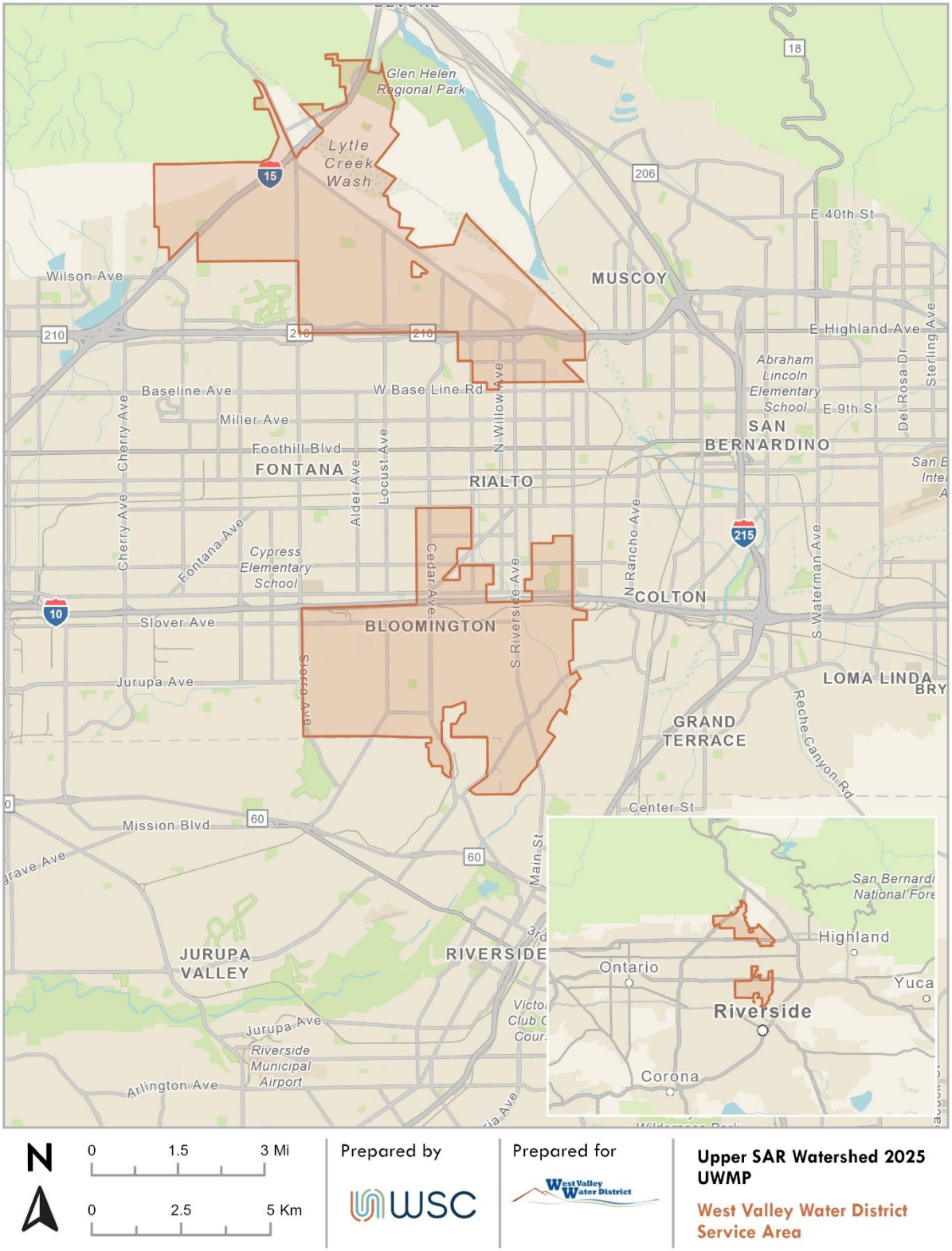

Figure 9-1: West Valley Water District Water Service Area Map

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.

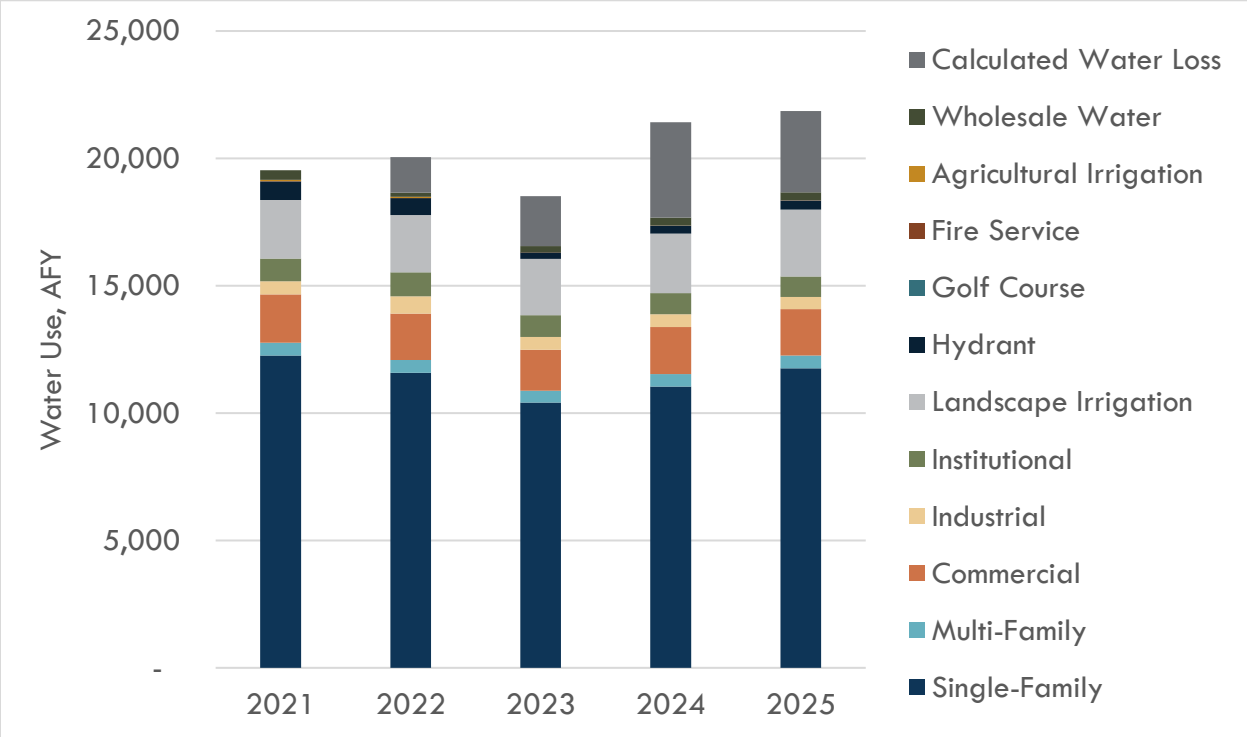

Figure 9-2: WVWD 2021-2025 Water Use by Customer Class

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.

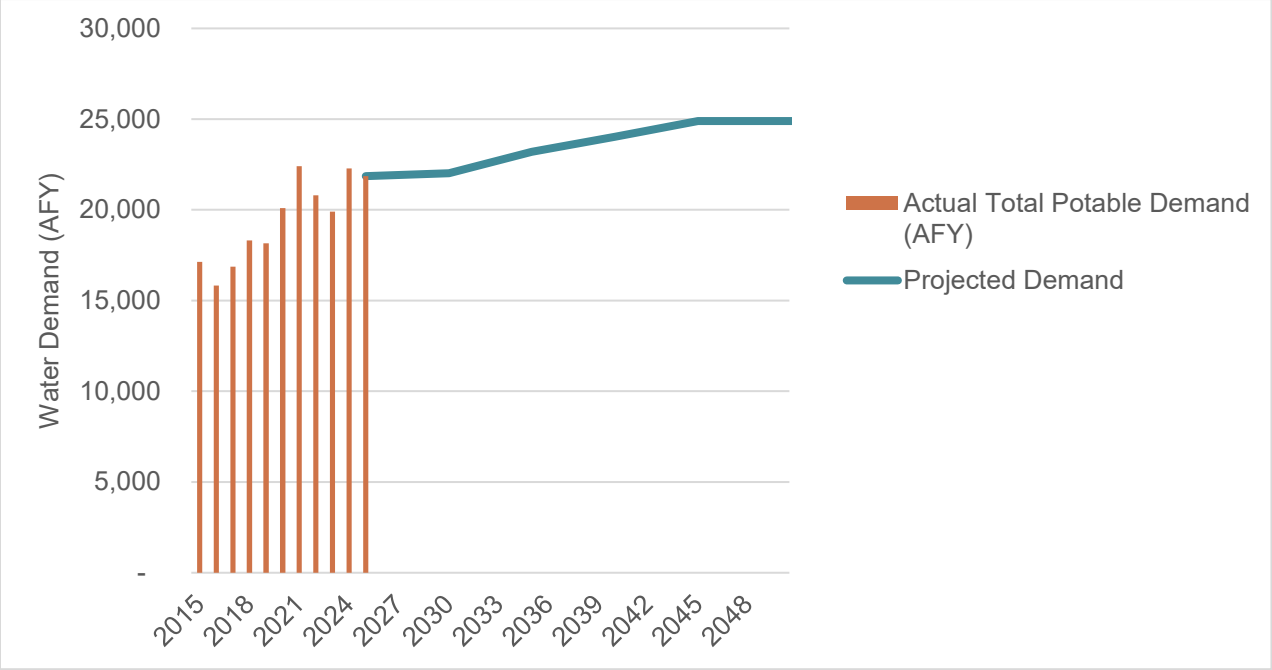

Figure 9-3: WVWD Historic and Projected Demand (AFY)

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:	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

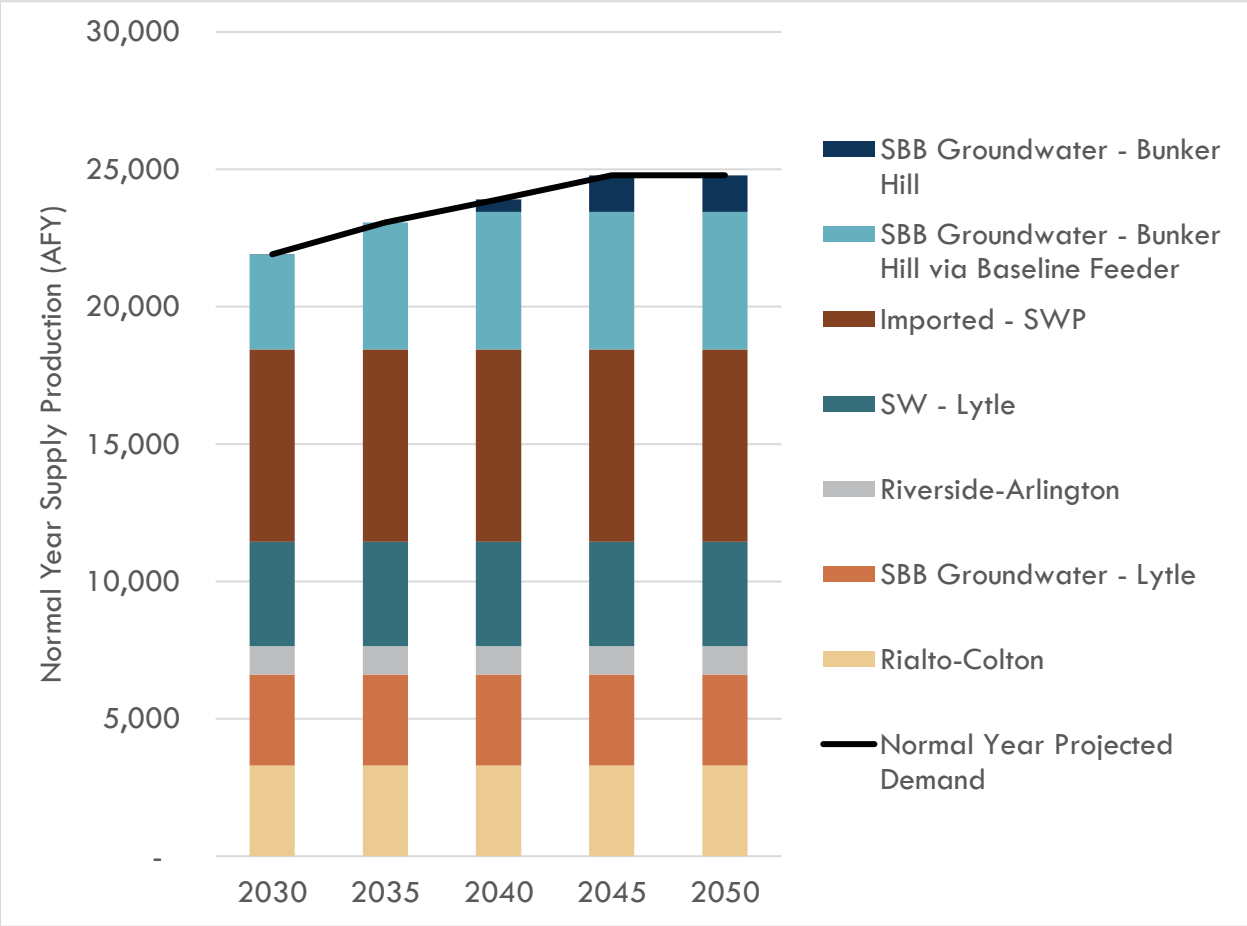

Figure 9-4: Projected Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AFY)

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.