THREE VALLEYS REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APRIL 2026

2025 Part 2: Local Agency Urban Water Management Plans

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

2025 RUWMP

APRIL 2026

Part 2 Chapter 7: Rowland Water District 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

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Part 4, Appendix G of the 2025 RUMWP contains Agency Supporting Information.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
AB1668	Assembly Bill 1668
AF	Acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
AMI	advanced metering infrastructure
AWWA	American Water Works Association
CII	commercial, industrial, and institutional
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
CWC	California Water Code
CWOL Regulation	“Making Conservation a California Way of Life” Regulation
DCP	Drought Contingency Plan
DIM	Dedicated Irrigation Meters
District	Rowland Water District
DMMs	Demand Management Measures
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
EPA / USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FY	Fiscal year
GIS	geographic information systems
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
gpmd	gallons per mile of pipe per day
gpscd	gallons per service connection per day
GRIP	Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program
GRIP+	Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program (Plus)
kWh	kilowatt-hours
LACSD	Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
LEF	Landscape Efficiency Factors
MAF	million acre-feet
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
OSY	Operating Safe Yield
PBWA	Puente Basin Water Agency
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment
RUWMP	Regional Urban Water Management Plan
SB606	Senate Bill 606
SCADA	SCADA system
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SJCWRP	San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant
State Board	State Water Resources Control Board
SWP	State Water Project
TVMWD	Three Valleys Municipal Water District
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan

UWUO	Urban Water Use Objectives
UWUO	urban water use objective
WEWAC	Water Education Water Awareness Committee
WRMP	Water Resources Master Plan
WRP	water reclamation plant
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Individual UWMP

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

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

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

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

1. System Description

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

Rowland Water District was formed in 1953 and provides potable and recycled water service to portions of the Cities of Industry, La Puente, and West Covina, and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County including Rowland Heights and Hacienda Heights. The District's water service area covers approximately 17.2 square miles in southeastern Los Angeles County. The District's service area is shown in **Figure 1-1**.

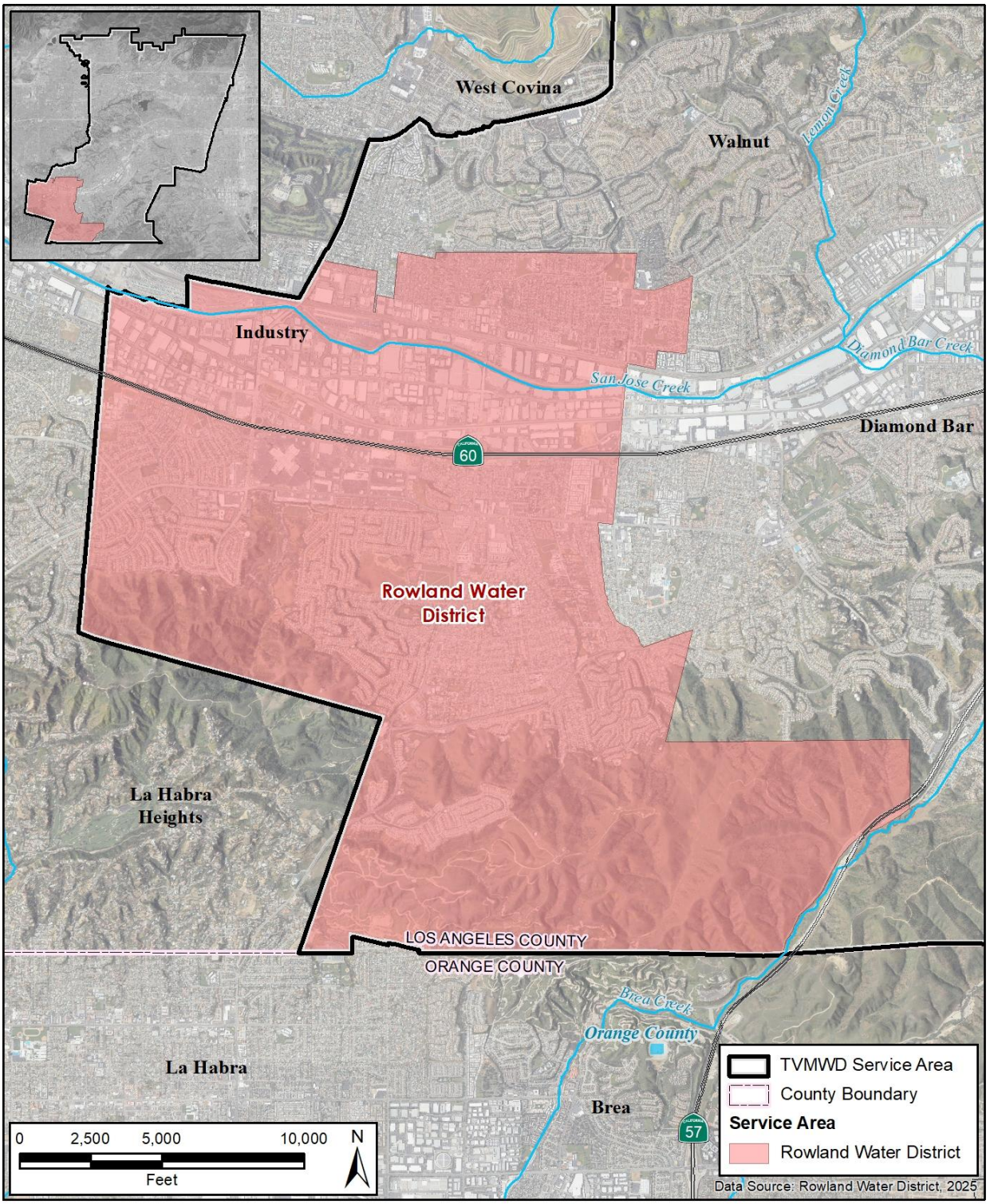
The District owns approximately 170 miles of potable water distribution mains. The District primarily obtains its water supply by purchasing treated imported water supplies from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) through Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD). The imported potable water is treated either at MWD's Weymouth Treatment Plant or at TVMWD's Miramar Water Treatment Plant. The potable water supplies are delivered to the District through three imported water connections.

The District's other supplies consist of groundwater, imported groundwater, and recycled water. The District holds adjudicated pumping rights in the Puente Basin, which underlies part of its service area, and utilizes this groundwater for its recycled water system. The District also receives treated Puente Basin groundwater from the Carrier Treatment Facility, which operates as part of a United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund cleanup project.

The District supplements its supplies with Central Basin groundwater delivered through a 0.8-mile, 12-inch pipeline and metering station connecting La Habra Heights County Water District to the District. Additional groundwater supplies from the Main San Gabriel Basin are purchased from California Domestic Water Company and conveyed through a 2.8-mile pipeline with an associated metering and booster pump station.

The District operates an extensive recycled water system consisting of approximately 20 miles of distribution mains and a recycled water reservoir with a storage capacity of 5 million gallons.

Figure 1-1. Service Area



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1.1. Service Area

The District is a retail public water supplier that meets the definition of an urban water supplier with 13,546 municipal water service connections in 2024. The regional climate, which includes the District's service area, is described in **Part 1 Chapter 2** of the 2025 RUWMP.

1.1.1. Population, Demographics, and Socioeconomics

Estimates of population served by the District are based on the 2020 U.S. Census Bureau and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) (Southern California Association of Governments, 2024). A geographic information systems (GIS) analysis of 2020 Census data was used to determine the District's 2020 service area population, which was 55,270. The 2020 population and the number of residential connections served by the District in 2020 were used to derive a 2020 persons per residential connection factor of 3.5. This factor was then multiplied by the number of connections in 2025 to estimate the 2025 population served by the District. To project the population served by the District from 2030 to 2050, A Census-based growth rate from 2010-2024 of 0.19% was applied to 2025 and used to receive population projections until 2050.

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

Table 1-1. Current and Projected Population

Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total	56,961	57,495	58,033	58,576	59,124	59,678

The estimated 2025 and projected future number of households and employees within the service area were estimated using the same approach as population. SCAG projected an increase in households from 2019 to 2035 averaging 0.16% per year and from 2035 to 2050 averaging 0.11% per year. SCAG projected an increase in employment from 2019 to 2035 averaging 0.04% per year and from 2035 to 2050 averaging 0.00% per year. The estimated number of households and employees were determined by linear interpolation between SCAG projections for 2019, 2035, and 2050 as shown in **Table 1-2.**

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

Category	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Households	16,792	16,930	17,066	17,159	17,253	17,347
Employees	36,969	37,036	37,104	37,113	37,122	37,130

According to U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts from 2024, the median household income in the District is $85,617. The District's poverty rate is 12%. The District is 10% white alone, 61% Asian alone,1% black alone, 7% two or more races, and 29% Hispanic or Latino. The average commute to work for workers at least 16 years of age is 32 minutes, which indicates that most jobs are local (United States Census Bureau, 2024). According to 2024 U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts, the District's population is made up of 23% of seniors (65 years and over), 16% of persons under 18 years, and 3% of persons under five years. (United States Census Bureau, 2024). **Table 1-2** provides employment and household projections for the District's water service area based on SCAG GIS data intersected with the water service area.

1.1.2. Land Use

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

- Single-Family Residential: 80%
- Multi-Family Residential and Condominiums: 14%
- Mobile Homes: <1%
- Commercial: 2%
- Churches: <1%
- Industrial: 3%
- Vacant Residential: <1%
- Vacant Non-Residential: <1%

2. Water Use

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

2.1. Water Use by Sector

2.1.1. Water Use Sectors Listed in Water Code

Water suppliers are required to identify water uses to the extent that records are available, for at least each of the water use sectors identified in CWC 10631(d) to assist in the water demand projections. Recycled water uses are described in **Section 4.5.**

The District serves the following water uses:

Single Family Residential

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

Multi-Family Residential

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

Landscape Irrigation

The District tracks the water use for landscape irrigation.

Commercial/Institutional

The District tracks commercial and institutional customer water uses as one. Commercial customers typically provide or distribute a product or service, and institutional water customers are typically public services, such as higher-education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions.

Losses

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

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

Table 2-1. Calendar Year 2021-2025 Connection by Customer Class

Customer Class	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Residential – Single Family	11,547	11,548	11,553	11,582	11,683
Residential – Multi-Family	390	429	450	450	450
Landscape	299	300	387	388	398
Industrial	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial/Institutional	1,119	1,123	1,124	1,126	1,176
Total	**13,355**	**13,400**	**13,514**	**13,546**	**13,698**

2.1.2. Past and Current Water Use

The District serves potable water for a variety of uses, as summarized in **Table 2-2**. Over the past four years, the District served an average of 8,730 AFY of potable water. In 2025, 56% of the total potable water deliveries were to residential customers (42% to single-family accounts and 13% to multi-family accounts). **Table 2-2** shows the annual volume of water used by each customer class for 2025.

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

Use Type	Potable or Non-Potable (*optional)*	2025 Volume
Single Family	Potable	3,777
Multi-Family	Potable	1,183
Commercial	Potable	3,745
Landscape	Potable	225
Distribution System Water Losses	Potable	509
	Total	**9,439**

2.1.3. Distribution System Water Losses

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

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

Public Water System ID # Reported in DWR Table 2-1R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program
CA1910194	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes

DWR Notes:
2020 AWWA: Rowland V5-CY20_v2.xls
2021 AWWA: Rowland-CY21_v2.xls
2022 AWWA: CA1910194-Rowland-CY2022_L1V.xlsx
2023 AWWA: FWAS v6.0_release version 20210211.xlsx
2024 AWWA: FWAS_ROWD_CY2024.xlsx

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

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

Over the last four years, the District water losses have ranged from 1% to 6% when calculated as the difference between billed consumption and total production. To project the water loss component of future demands, the District assumed future water losses will be approximately 4% of total customer water use through 2030 and 5% through 2050. Calculated water losses are shown in **Table 2-4**.

Based on data released by the State on January 30, 2026, the District's baseline real water loss is 23.5 gpscd and the real water loss standard is 22.3 gpscd, and the apparent loss standard is the baseline of 13.6 gpscd. No reduction from the baseline is required to meet the water loss standard by 2028. As shown in **Table 2-5**, based on the most recent water loss audit from 2024, the District met the real water

loss performance standard. **Section 8.1.5** discusses District's programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss.

Table 2-4. Calculated Water Loss

Water Loss	2022	2023	2024	2025
Calculated Water Loss	118	328	524	509
% Water Loss	1%	4%	6%	5%

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

Public System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public System?	2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss Standard	Number of Units	Volume of Total Real Water Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit)	2025 or Most Recent Year Real Water Loss per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit)	2025 or Most Recent Year Apparent Water Loss per Unit per Day
CA1910194	Yes	22.3	gpscd	13,582	266	17.5	13.6	gpscd	13,582	153	10.1

2.2. Projected Water Use

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

> UWUO = Residential Indoor Water Use Budget + Residential Outdoor Water Use Budget + Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Dedicated Irrigation Meters (DIM) Outdoor Water Use Budget + Real Water Loss Budget

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

Table 2-6. Water Efficiency Standard by Reporting Period

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

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

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

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

State in its UWUO tools was divided by the 2025 residential service connections to create a landscape area per connection factor that was applied to future connections to account for growth. Landscape connections were assumed to scale with SCAG's employee projections as described in **Section 1.1.1**. Excluded demand growth was assumed to scale with the ratio of historic Excluded Demand to the UWUO applied to future UWUO estimates. The Real water loss standard is applied to the sum of all projected future connections.

Table 2-7. UWUO Components Growth Assumptions

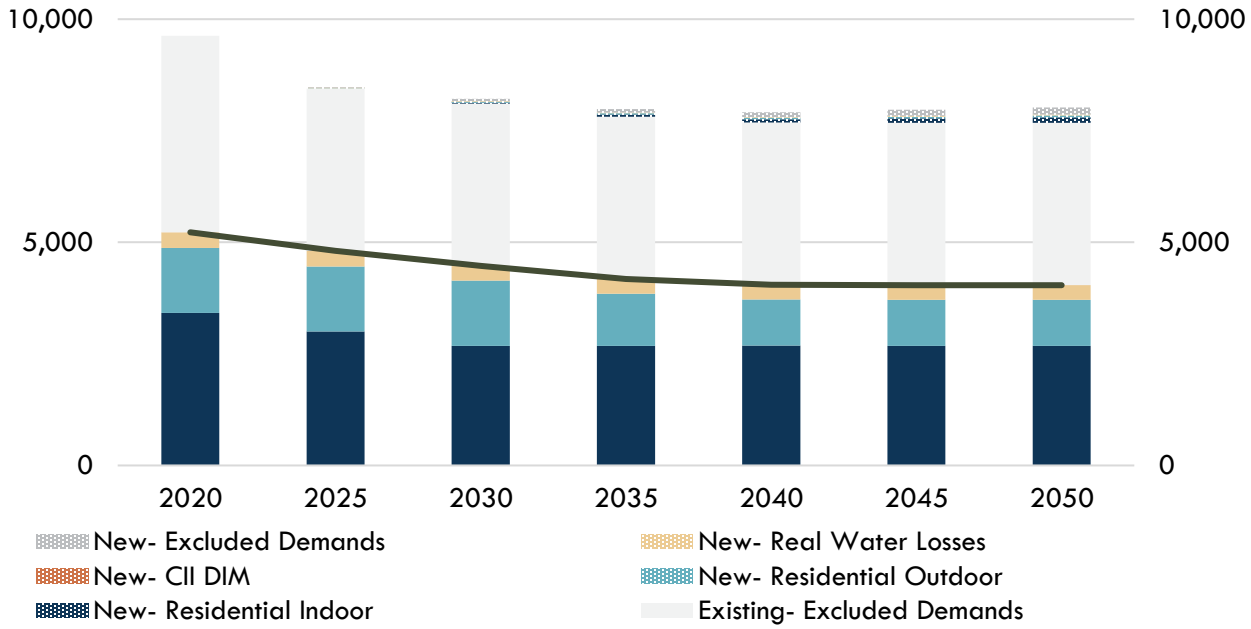
UWUO Component	Supplier Input Data	Input Data for Growth	Associated Assumption
Residential Indoor	Population	2025-2050 population	See **Section 1.1.1**
Residential Landscape	Landscape area & annual climate data	2025 Irrigable Irrigated Residential Landscape Area per Service Connection scaled to future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

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

Table 2-8. UWUO Projections by Component, AFY

Category	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Existing - Residential Indoor	2,680	2,680	2,687	2,680	2,680
Existing - Residential Outdoor	1,462	1,167	1,029	1,029	1,029
Existing - CII DIM	0	0	0	0	0
Existing - Real Water Losses	330	330	331	330	330
Existing- Future Total UWUO Demand Target	4,472	4,177	4,047	4,039	4,039
Existing - Excluded Demands	3,636	3,636	3,636	3,636	3,636
Existing - Total Demand	8,107	7,813	7,683	7,674	7,674
New - Residential Indoor	25	50	76	102	121
New - Residential Outdoor	18	26	31	37	44
New - CII DIM	0	0	0	0	0
New - Real Water Losses	15	17	19	21	25
New - Total UWUO Demand	59	94	127	160	190
New - Excluded Demands	49	79	107	134	160
New - Total Demand	108	173	234	294	350
Existing & New - Total UWUO Demand	4,530	4,271	4,174	4,198	4,229
Existing & New - Excluded Demands	3,685	3,715	3,743	3,770	3,796
Existing & New - Total Demand	8,215	7,986	7,916	7,968	8,025

Figure 2-1. UWUO Projections by Component, AFY



While the District intends to meet the UWUO, it was also considered that demands may continue in alignment with historic patterns initially and take more time than anticipated to reach direct alignment with the UWUO. Therefore, demands used for the purposes of supply reliability planning are assumed to trend from a historic baseline pattern downward to the UWUO by 2050.

A historic baseline demand per connection per customer type is used to approximate current "normal" demand patterns representative of a range of conditions for influential factors impacting demand, known as "demand drivers". A key demand driver is rainfall. Ideal 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 2022-2025 is used, which captures two wet years and two dry years. Using demands in these years, a baseline water use was established for each connection type, then reduced at a constant rate to meet the UWUO water use for that connection type by 2050.

Figure 2-2 shows the UWUO and the baseline trend to the UWUO projection scenarios and **Table 2-9** presents the projected demand by customer type through 2050 for this UWMP.

Figure 2-2. Historical and Projected Demand Scenarios

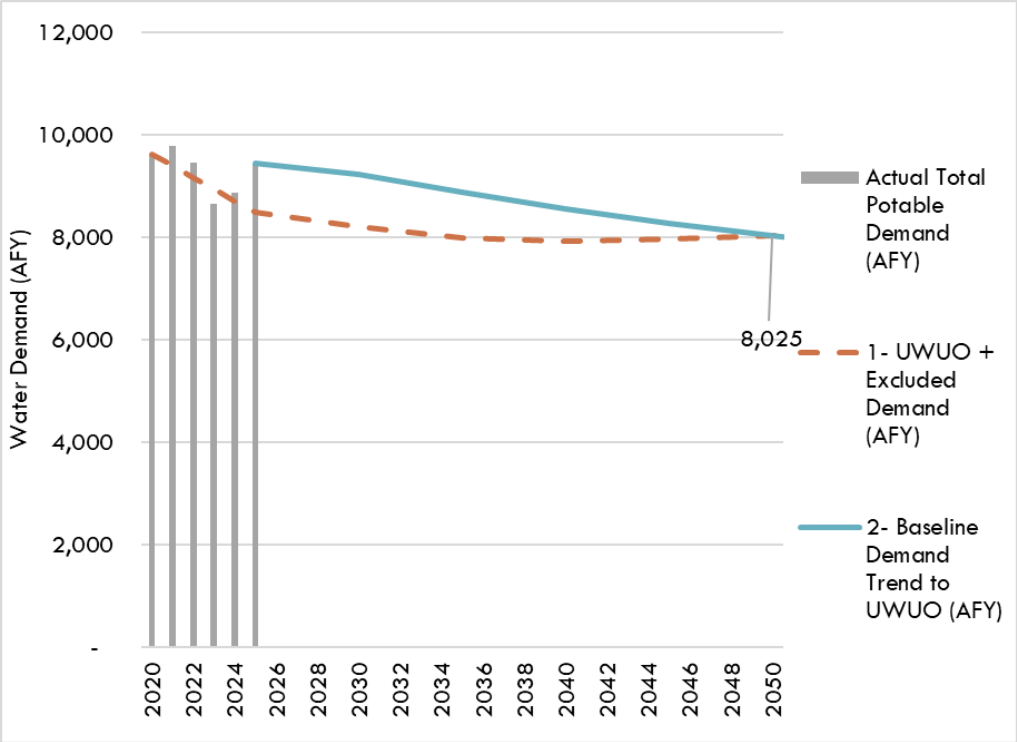


Table 2-9. DWR 4-2R Projected Demands for Water, AFY

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Projected Water Use 2030	Projected Water Use 2035	Projected Water Use 2040	Projected Water Use 2045	Projected Water Use 2050
Single Family		Potable	3,730	3,469	3,232	3,020	2,830
Multi-Family		Potable	1,195	1,112	1,037	970	910
Commercial		Potable	3,679	3,701	3,724	3,746	3,769
Landscape		Potable	284	247	215	187	163
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	346	347	350	351	353
		Total	9,234	8,877	8,558	8,275	8,025

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

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

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

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

2.3. Climate Change Considerations

A topic of growing concern for water planners and managers is climate change and the potential impacts it could have on California's future water supplies. A recent Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment utilizing data from DWR and 20 global climate models suggests that a changing climate will have multiple effects on the Region. Adaptation and mitigation measures will be necessary to account for these effects. **Part 1 Chapter 2** of the 2025 RUWMP includes an assessment of the potential impacts of climate change.

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

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

3.1. Compliance and Future Water Use Efficiency Requirements

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

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

Table 3-1 below establishes the District's 2020 actual and 2020 target GPCD. As shown, the District met its 2020 target. Most recently, in 2025, the water use was 148 GPCD, which is well below the 2020 target of 174 GPCD.

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

2020 Target GPCD	2020 Actual GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Target?
174	145	Yes

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

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

4. Water Supply

The District's primary sources for water supply include groundwater pumped from the Main San Gabriel Basin (Main Basin), Central Basin, and Puente Basin, treated imported surface water purchased from the MWD through TVMWD, and recycled water purchased from the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD). The District also purchases treated groundwater from the Main Basin produced by California Domestic Water Company (CDWC). The District's main source of water supply is treated imported water. More information about local surface water and groundwater basins is included in **Part 1 Chapter 3** of the 2025 RUWMP.

4.1. Purchased or Imported Water

4.1.1. Three Valleys Municipal Water District

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

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

4.1.2. Purchased Water from California Domestic Water Company

The District can purchase treated groundwater produced by CDWC. Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD) and the District (through the Puente Basin Water Agency [PBWA]) entered into a "Water Production and Delivery Agreement" with CDWC in February 2011. The agreement allows for the delivery of up to approximately 5,000 AFY of potable water from the Main Basin to WVWD and the District. Under this joint agreement, the District's specific share of these annual deliveries is expected to be up to 2,500 AFY. Pursuant to the agreement, CDWC began delivering water to the District during FY 2016-17. In order to maximize production, the Pathfinder Pipeline was constructed and will enable the transmission of water from CDWC into WVWD's distribution system. Although the District does not directly pump from the Main Basin for potable supplies, a discussion regarding groundwater supplies from the Main Basin is provided in **Part 1, Chapter 3** of the RUWMP.

4.2. Groundwater

The District can extract groundwater from three regional groundwater basins: Main Basin, Central Basin, and Puente Basin. All three basins have been adjudicated and managed for long-term sustainability, as discussed further in **Part 1 Chapter 3** of the RUWMP**.**

4.2.1. Main Basin

Per the "Water Production and Delivery Agreement" with CDWC, the District can purchase treated groundwater from the Main Basin. The Watermaster manages the basin through an Operating Safe Yield (OSY), which is determined annually based on groundwater elevations and rainfall. On May 1, 2024, Watermaster conducted a public hearing and approved Resolution No. 05-25-321 establishing the OSY at 160,000 acre-feet for FY 2024-25, 140,000 acre-feet for FY 2025-26, 140,000 acre-feet for FY 2026-27, 140,000 acre-feet for FY 2027-28, and 140,000 acre-feet for FY 2028-29.

CDWC's share of the OSY is 6.25547%.

4.2.2. Central Basin

The Central Basin is actively managed by the Water Replenishment District of Southern California which serves as the Central Basin Watermaster. The District's current allowed pumping allocation in the Central Basin is 1 AFY. While the District does not currently pump from the Central Basin, it plans to obtain additional groundwater supplies from the Central Basin in the future through the PBWA. The PBWA's current Allowed Pumping Allocation in the Central Basin is 965 AFY. The District's future projected supplies from the Central Basin are presented in **Section 4.8**. Although the district has not pumped any water from the Central Basin in the last five years, the basin is included as a source in **Table 4-1** to maintain consistency with the District's long-term supply projections.

4.2.3. Puente Basin

The District has adjudicated water rights from the Puente Basin and pumps groundwater for use in the District's recycled water system. Groundwater from the Puente Basin is used for non-potable purposes, including irrigation through the District's recycled water distribution system.

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

On an annual basis, Pumpers are allocated a Share of the Operating Safe Yield and Return Flow Credits. Should a Pumper not produce its full entitlement, the Judgment allows for the portion not pumped to be used in the following (first) year. These rights are termed Carry-over Rights. However, unproduced Carry-over Rights cannot be carried beyond one year and are lost, thus becoming Lost Carry-over. For the Puente

Basin, a total of 2,360.8 acre-feet were carried over from Fiscal Year 2024-2025 to Fiscal Year 2025-26. The District's share of the OSY for FY 2025-26 is 550 AF.

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

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

Groundwater Type	Location or Basin Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Alluvial Basin	Central Basin	0	0	0	0	0
Alluvial Basin	Puente Basin	217	380	363	414	341
	Total	**217**	**380**	**363**	**414**	**341**

4.3. Surface Water

The District does not use local surface water supplies to meet its water demands and does not have riparian surface water rights to meet demand.

4.4. Stormwater

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

4.5. Wastewater and Recycled Water

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

To align with current conservation realities and CWOL framework, wastewater generation is estimated utilizing the State's 2025 indoor residential water use standard of 47 GPCD (as indoor water use serves as the direct proxy for wastewater generation). Based on the District's 2025 population of 56,961, the estimated amount of wastewater collected by the District is approximately 2.68 MGD (about 3,000 AFY).

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

4.5.1. Potential, Current, and Projected Recycled Water Uses

The District uses recycled water for landscape irrigation, construction, cooling towers, and industrial processes. The District plans to increase recycled water use within its service area by expanding the recycled water system to additional parks, schools, nurseries, and additional commercial landscaping areas. The District primarily receives recycled water supplies from LACSD's SJCWRP. The District also

pumps untreated groundwater from Puente Basin and the volume extracted counts against the District's allocation under the judgement. Additionally, the District uses treated water from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) superfund Carrier cleanup project (including groundwater from the Puente Basin) to meet recycled water demand. The District's groundwater received from Carrier is exempt from the judgement.

In addition, WVWD can deliver recycled water to the District through an emergency recycled water connection.

The District continues to retrofit landscape irrigation systems to use recycled water where available. Future recycled water use projections are based on current recycled water use and planned recycled water projects. The amount of treated non-potable groundwater (from the Puente Basin) used to augment the system was excluded from the recycled water volume delivered to each customer.

The District plans to continue to increase delivery capacity and expand the recycled water system to serve additional customers. Because of the uncertainties associated with the reliability of imported water supplies, the economic value of a recycled water system continues to increase.

The District's 2020 UWMP projected recycled water use in 2025 to be 1,300 AF. The District's recycled water use in 2025 was 1,132 AF.

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

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	**Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated**	**Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025**	**Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number**	**Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?**
LACSD	Estimated	3,000 AF	SJCWRP, Place ID 260156	No
	Total	**3,000 AF**		

4.6. Water Exchanges and Transfers

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

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

4.7. Future Water Projects

The District continues to expand its water supply portfolio in order to reduce reliance on imported water. One future project involves the Central Basin. Under the Central Basin Judgment, the Puente Basin Water Agency(PBWA) may export up to an additional 2,500 AF of water from the Central Basin, and PBWA continues to evaluate opportunities to develop additional potable supplies from this source.

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

- Six Basins Groundwater Project – the District in partnership with the WVWD, has entered into a project agreement through Puente Basin Water Agency to jointly develop new extraction wells. This project is expected to increase overall supply by approximately 1,500 AF.
- Covina Irrigating Company Interconnection – the District in partnership with the WVWD, has entered into a project agreement through Puente Basin Water Agency to jointly improve system interties. This project is expected to increase overall supply by approximately 2,000 AF.

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

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

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

4.8. Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

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

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

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2025 Actual Volume	2025 Potable or Non-Potable (*optional*)	2025 Total Entitlement (*optional*)
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Puente Basin	341	Non-Potable	
Purchased or Imported Water	Main Basin	1,344	Potable	
Purchased or Imported Water	Metropolitan Water District – TVMWD	8,095	Potable	
Recycled Water	San Jose Creek Water Treatment Plant	542	Non-Potable	
Purchased or Imported Water	Walnut Valley Water District	21	Non-Potable	
	Total – Potable	**9,439**		
	Total – All	**10,343**		-

Supply Projection Methodology

To project future water supplies accurately and conservatively, the District, in coordination with TVMWD, evaluated supply projection methodologies. Rather than projecting supplies based on maximum legal entitlements or absolute physical extraction capacity, the District opted to utilize a "Real Water" (Utilization-Based) approach. This approach grounds future projections in empirical operational reality. The methodology utilized a baseline representing the District's average local supply utilization over the most recent five-year period (2021–2025), which was 10,225 acre-feet per year (AFY). This baseline smoothed out historically dry years (e.g., 2021) and historically wet years (e.g., 2023).

To calculate the projected supplies shown in **Table 4-4**, the following steps were applied:

1. **Climate Change Adjustments:** Specific climate change vulnerability factors, derived from TVMWD's 2024 Climate Vulnerability Analysis, were applied to the 2021–2025 baseline local agency supplies (such as Main Basin and Puente Basin groundwater) to forecast anticipated local yields through 2050. Recycled water projections were incorporated based on system capacity and historical averages.
2. **Integration of Future Local Projects:** As detailed in **Section 4.7**, the projections incorporate the planned activation of new local supplies, including the Six Basins Groundwater Project (anticipated to begin yielding supply by 2030) and the Central Basin supply (anticipated to begin yielding supply by 2035).

3. **Imported Water Reliance:** The projected local groundwater and recycled supplies were then compared against the District's projected demand. Any projected unmet demand is assumed to be fulfilled by imported water purchases from MWD through TVMWD.

Potable and Non-Potable System Accounting

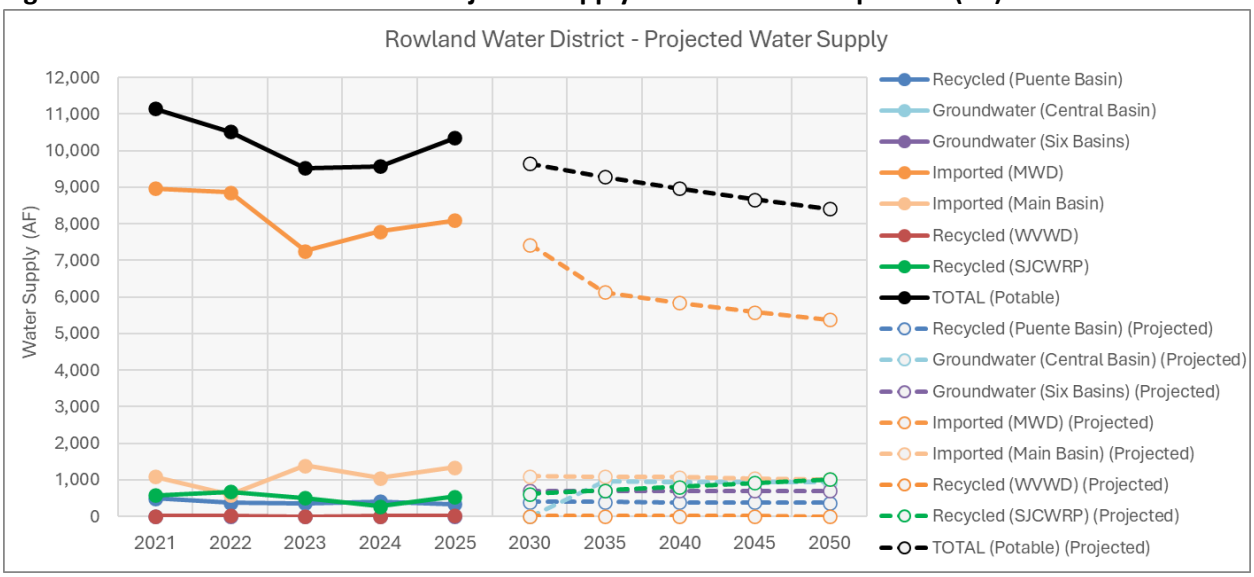
Because the District operates physically separate potable and non-potable distribution systems, the total projected supplies shown in **Table 4-4** reflect an aggregation of both systems. To accurately reflect this separation for planning purposes, projected recycled water and non-potable groundwater supplies are scaled to strictly equal the projected non-potable demands. The remaining supplies are dedicated exclusively to the potable system. There is no crossover of non-potable supplies to meet potable demands, maintaining a transparent and accurate projection of supply sufficiency for each distinct system.

As shown in **Table 4-4** and **Figure 4-1**, while the District's existing baseline local supplies (such as Main Basin imported groundwater and Puente Basin recycled water) are projected to experience slight declines over time under this specific climate change planning scenario, the District's reliance on imported water from TVMWD is projected to decrease significantly over the planning horizon. This reduction in imported water dependence is driven by the District's proactive strategy to balance its overall supply portfolio by integrating new local groundwater supplies (Six Basins and Central Basin) and expanding recycled water deliveries (San Jose Creek WRP) to meet shifting customer demands. It is important to note that the climate-adjusted projections for existing supplies are intended for long-term vulnerability planning purposes only; they do not incorporate future adaptation or mitigation strategies currently being developed or implemented at the regional level. Future actions, such as those identified in the DCP, are specifically designed to reduce or offset these potential climate-related impacts to local supplies.

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

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Recycled Water	Puente Basin	402	399	392	382	370
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Six Basins	700	700	700	700	700
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Central Basin	0	957	949	941	933
Purchased or Imported Water	Main Basin	1,101	1,092	1,073	1,047	1,012
Purchased or Imported Water	Metropolitan Water District – TVMWD	7,433	6,128	5,836	5,588	5,380
Recycled Water	Walnut Valley Water District	15	12	12	11	11
Recycled Water	San Jose Creek WRP	616	716	816	916	1,016
	Total – Potable	**9,234**	**8,877**	**8,558**	**8,275**	**8,025**
	Total – All	**10,267**	**10,004**	**9,777**	**9,584**	**9,421**

Figure 4-1. Rowland Water District Projected Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)



4.9. Energy Intensity of Water Supplies

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

- Identifying energy saving opportunities as energy consumption is often a large portion of the cost of delivering water.
- Calculating energy savings and greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions reductions associated with water conservation programs.
- Potential opportunities for receiving energy efficiency funding for water conservation programs.
- Informing climate change mitigation strategies.
- Benchmarking of energy use at each water acquisition and delivery step and the ability to compare energy use among similar agencies.

In 2025, the District consumed 174 kWh per acre-foot (AF) of potable water and 584 kWh per AF of recycled water for water facilities of water delivered.

5. Water Service Reliability Assessment

This section considers the District'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 the District's current source of supply through 2050.

5.1. Constraints on Water Sources

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

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

- **Imported Water Supply Reductions:** Historically, the District has relied heavily on imported water supplies. As detailed in **Part 1, Chapter 3**, MWD typically buffers statewide supply cuts using its massive regional storage portfolio. However, during severe multi-year droughts when imported supplies become constrained, the District may face constraints on the volume of imported water available from MWD through TVMWD. To offset these potential constraints, the District actively mitigates its imported water reliance through its Water Production and Delivery Agreement with Main Basin (CDWC), aggressive expansion of its recycled water system, and the planned integration of Six Basins and Central Basin groundwater.
- **Groundwater Basin Yield Fluctuations and Climate Change:** While the District does not directly pump potable groundwater from the Main Basin, its purchased supply from CDWC established by the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster. As described in **Part 1, Chapter 2**, prolonged droughts and climate-driven volatility reduce natural basin recharge, which can result in lowered OSY determinations. The District successfully mitigates this vulnerability by proactively storing imported surface water in the Main Basin in advance of, and in exchange for, groundwater produced by CDWC.
- **Infrastructure Capacity:** Maximizing local supply integration requires ongoing pipeline upgrades and system interconnections. As identified in **Section 4.7**, the District is actively pursuing capital improvement projects, such as the Covina Irrigating Company Interconnection, to ensure the physical infrastructure is in place to reliably distribute diversified water sources throughout the service area.

5.2. Year Type Characterization

In general, groundwater and recycled water are less vulnerable to seasonal and climatic changes than imported surface water supplies. The respective Watermasters for the Puente Basin, Main Basin, and Central Basin monitor groundwater levels and implement management strategies to maintain the long-term sustainability of local groundwater sources. Recycled water, which makes up an expanding portion

of the District's portfolio, is highly resilient to drought. Further discussion of regional water resource management is included in **Part 1 Chapter 3**.

Because the District's baseline years are a mix of different hydrologic conditions, it is important to note how the District's supply strategy adapts to dry years. The District's primary local potable supply relies on treated groundwater purchased from CDWC out of the Main San Gabriel Basin, which has a variable OSY that may decline during dry periods. However, under the basin's adjudication framework and the District's Storage and Export Agreement, the District can legally and physically continue to meet elevated dry-year demands by drawing upon the extensive imported water it has proactively stored (banked) in the basin. This conjunctive use, combined with MWD's highly reliable regional storage for direct imported deliveries, ensures that the District's operational supply strategy is not significantly different in dry years compared to normal years. The changes in the District's projected baseline supply over time are primarily driven by long-term climate change factors (as detailed in **Section 4.8**) and the planned integration of new local infrastructure projects.

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

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

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

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

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

Year Type	Base Year (FY)	Volume Available (AF)	% of Average Supply
Average Year	2021-2025	10,225	100%
Single-Dry Year	2021	11,152	109%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2018	11,516	113%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2019	10,855	106%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2020	10,759	105%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2021	11,152	109%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2022	10,522	103%

5.3. Water Service Reliability

The results of the reliability assessment are summarized below.

As established in **Section 4.8** and **Part 1, Chapter 5**, the District utilized the "Real Water" (Utilization-Based) methodology to project its future supplies. Under this operational approach, the District projects its local groundwater, purchased CDWC water, and recycled water supplies based on historical averages adjusted for climate change, alongside the integration of new planned local projects. Any remaining unmet demand is fulfilled by purchasing imported water from TVMWD.

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

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

Based on the District's operational data, the historical average year baseline was established using the five-year period of FY 2021–2025 (averaging 10,225 AF).

- **Single Dry Year Scaling:** The ratio of water utilized during the historical single dry year of FY 2021 (11,152 AF) to the historical average (10,225 AF) yielded a scaling factor of 109%. This **109%** factor was applied to the projected normal year demands to estimate the District's projected water demands during future single dry years.
- **Five-Year Drought Scaling:** To estimate demands during a five-consecutive-year drought, the District utilized the historical drought sequence from FY 2018 through FY 2022. The ratio of water utilized in each of these years (11,516 AF, 10,855 AF, 10,759 AF, 11,152 AF, and 10,522 AF, respectively) compared to the historical average yielded scaling factors of **113%, 106%, 105%, 109%, and 103%** for years one through five of the drought sequence, respectively. These factors

were applied to the projected normal year demands to forecast future multi-year drought demands.

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

Potable and Non-Potable System Accounting

To accurately reflect the separation of the District's potable and non-potable distribution systems, the supply and demand totals presented in the reliability tables below assume that projected recycled water supply strictly equals recycled water demand for non-potable uses. All other water supplies listed are utilized exclusively to meet potable demands. There is no crossover of non-potable supplies to meet potable demands; as such, the demonstrated supply reliability applies independently and sufficiently to both the potable and non-potable systems.

Table 5-2, **Table 5-3**, and **Table 5-4** summarize the District's projected water supplies and demands over the next 25 years in five-year increments. These tables demonstrate the District can reliably meet elevated water demands during normal years, single dry years, and five-consecutive-year drought periods over the next 25 years.

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

Totals	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply totals	10,267	10,004	9,777	9,584	9,421
Demand totals	10,267	10,004	9,777	9,584	9,421
Difference	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

Totals	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply totals	11,198	10,911	10,664	10,453	10,275
Demand totals	11,198	10,911	10,664	10,453	10,275
Difference	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

Year	Totals	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
First Year	Supply Totals	11,563	11,267	11,012	10,794	10,611
	Demand Totals	11,563	11,267	11,012	10,794	10,611
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Second Year	Supply Totals	10,900	10,620	10,380	10,175	10,002
	Demand Totals	10,900	10,620	10,380	10,175	10,002
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Third Year	Supply Totals	10,803	10,527	10,288	10,085	9,913
	Demand Totals	10,803	10,527	10,288	10,085	9,913
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Year	Supply Totals	11,198	10,911	10,664	10,453	10,275
	Demand Totals	11,198	10,911	10,664	10,453	10,275
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth Year	Supply Totals	10,565	10,295	10,062	9,863	9,695
	Demand Totals	10,565	10,295	10,062	9,863	9,695
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0

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

6. Drought Risk Assessment

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

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

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

Because hot, dry weather drives increases in outdoor irrigation, the District's unconstrained demands are projected to scale up during this period (up to **109%** of average baseline demand, as established in **Section 5.3**). The DRA tests whether the District's local groundwater, purchased CDWC water, recycled water, and imported water portfolios can sustain these elevated demands over the next five years without natural replenishment.

6.2. DRA Water Source Reliability

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

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

6.3. Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

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

Because the District anticipates a supply surplus (a difference of zero) across all five years of the near-term drought scenario, the District does not currently project a need to implement mandatory,

extraordinary conservation measures or trigger advanced stages of its WSCP due to supply shortages. However, the District remains committed to ongoing water conservation and will continue to enforce standard water waste prohibitions to preserve regional storage.

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

Category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Total Water Use (Demand)	11,563	10,900	10,803	11,198	10,565
Total Supplies	11,563	10,900	10,803	11,198	10,565
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0	0	0	0	0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)					
WSCP – Supply Augmentation Benefit	0	0	0	0	0
WSCP – Use Reduction Savings Benefit	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Surplus/(Shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP Action	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**

7. Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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

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

The WSCP was prepared in conjunction with the 2025 RUWMP and is presented as a standalone document that may be updated as necessary. No substantive changes have been incorporated into the 2025 WSCP from the 2020 version, with the exception of an update to the District's tiered commodity rate structure. Minor editorial updates were made for clarity and consistency; however, the content, procedures, and response actions remain relatively unchanged.

On November 4, 2025, the District held a public hearing to consider transitioning to a two-tier rate structure and subsequently adopted Resolution No. 11-2025 (**Part 4**, **Appendix G-3**), approving updated rates and service charges for potable and recycled water and amending the reserve policy. The revised rate structure aligns with gallons per capita per day (GPCD) targets and improves rate clarity.

During the preparation period, the District was operating under Stage 2 of its WSCP for the majority of the time; however, conditions improved and the District subsequently transitioned out of Stage 2. The WSCP was implemented as adopted during the most recent drought and did not require modification. The District will continue to follow the WSCP and adjust its stage level as needed to remain in compliance with any future state conservation orders.

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

8. Demand Management Measures

The Demand Management Measures (DMMs) section provides a comprehensive description of the DMMs that the District has implemented for the past five years, is currently implementing, and plans to implement to reduce demand. The District met the 2025 Water Use Target through the implementation of these DMMs. The District expects to continue to implement current conservation programs to encourage conservation and achieve its water use targets.

8.1. Existing Demand Management Measures

8.1.1. Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

The District adopted Ordinance No. 0-7-2018 ("Establishing a Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan") in July 2018. The ordinance implements measures to ensure sufficient water supplies are available for sanitation, fire suppression, and domestic use. In addition, the District must reduce its demand for imported water to avoid penalties for excessive use and ensure sufficient water supply for the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

Ordinance No. 0-7-2018 recommends water conservation practices including the following:

- Limits on watering hours including no watering or irrigation of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water between the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- Eliminating watering or irrigating of any lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area in a manner that causes or allows excessive water flow or runoff onto an adjoining sidewalk, driveway, street, alley, gutter or ditch.
- Washing down of hard or paved surfaces only using a bucket, a hand-held hose with a positive self-closing water shut-off device, a low volume high-pressure cleaning machine, or a low-volume high-pressure water broom.
- Repairing all plumbing and irrigation leaks and/or breaks as soon as possible.
- Serving of drinking water at establishments should be upon request only.
- Lodging establishments should offer customers the option of not having towels and linens laundered daily.

A copy of Ordinance No. 0-7-2018 is provided in **Part 4**, **Appendix G-4**. The District has continuously implemented its Water Waste Prevention Ordinance over the last five years.

8.1.2. Metering

The District meters all customer connections, including separate metering for single-family residential, multiple family residential, commercial, and landscape customers. Furthermore, if there is new development within the District, each facility is individually metered. Service charges for the District are

based on the customers' meter size. Further information regarding the District's service fees and conservation pricing is provided in **Section 8.1.3**.

As discussed in Section 9 of the WSCP (**Part 4, Appendix G-7**), the District has installed smart meters on all services connections. Smart meters provide multiple benefits including demand forecasting, leak detection, performance indicators, and improved reporting. By leveraging this data, the District can monitor, identify, and target programs to specific users. This allows the District to focus conservation messaging and programs on specific groups and individual customers. Smart meters can also provide information on when and where water is used, help establish water budgets, provide water usage alerts and comparisons of water use against other customers. They also facilitate forecasting and quick leak detection.

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

8.1.3. Conservation Pricing

The District's current water rates structure is tiered to promote water conservation by customers. Single family residential customers are billed on an inclining block rate structure, with a fixed service charge based on meter size to encourage water conservation and discourage waste. The rate structure includes two tiers and differs based on pressure zones within the District. The District has an inclining drought rate structure for specific water shortage levels (discussed in Section 3 of the WSCP (**Part 4, Appendix G-7**) to encourage additional water conservation. The District's current drought rate structure is also provided in **Part 4, Appendix G-3**. The District also has a recycled water rate to encourage recycled water use instead of potable water use. The District's current recycled water rates are also provided in **Part 4, Appendix G-3**.

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

8.1.4. Public Education and Outreach

The District developed a public information program in 1998 to educate the public on the benefits of water conservation. The District periodically includes informational flyers with water bills to address water conservation and other important matters. The District periodically holds public workshops to promote water conservation.

The District provides water conservation information and updates on its website and a quarterly newsletter ("Rowland Quarterly") to inform and educate customers. In addition, the District hosts annual Landscape Workshops which include succulent giveaways. These giveaways are often promoted in conjunction with encouraging customers to register for paperless billing ("Save a Tree, Plant A Succulent").

As part of a public outreach program for water conservation, the District representatives have visited schools for classroom presentations to discuss water conservation. The District's water education programs for schools include the following:

- EduBuck Program: The EduBuck program provides financial support for teachers seeking creative water focused classroom projects to increase students' awareness of the importance of water as a resource.

- Splash Cash Program: water education grant program designed to increase students' awareness of the importance of water in Southern California. It is also intended to improve and supplement academic instruction by providing financial support to projects.
- Project WET (Water Education for Teachers) Workshop: Project WET is a workshop for teachers to receive water-related materials that can be implemented into their curriculum.
- National Theatre for Children: The National Theatre for Children offers a live interactive theater performance discussing water conservation and the importance of protecting our natural resources.
- Patch Program: The Patch Program is intended to teach local scouts and students about the significance of water supplies.
- Water Awareness Poster Contest: the District holds an annual poster contest to encourage students to think about the importance of using water more wisely or new ideas to conserve water.
- Water Conservation Campaign: the District holds a contest for middle school and high school students. The objective of the contest is to increase awareness of the importance of water in Southern California by creating a video or digital artwork specifically focused on water conservation issues.
- Water Scholar Program: the District holds an essay contest for high school seniors in the fall. The objective of this program is to promote water awareness and encourage students to compose an essay focused on water conservation issues.
- Water Drop Pledge: Students participate in a pledge promising to conserve water and be environmental stewards.
- The District will continue school education programs to promote water conservation to that sector of the community.
- Mini Solar Challenge Program has water conservation lessons for 5th and 6th grade students.

During community events and Fix-A-Leak Week, the District offers shower heads, kitchen aerators and raffles off other conservation supplies throughout the year. In addition, the District also distributes poppy seeds to promote drought-tolerant gardening. The District will notify its customers of these community events through its regular community outreach methods including social media posts, website sliders, and quarterly newsletters.

Over the last five years, the District has continuously implemented public education and outreach activities. The District will continue these programs to promote water conservation.

8.1.5. Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Losses

The District has incorporated a water loss control program since 1987. The District's system is comprised mainly of single and multi-family dwellings. The District has water conservation literature that alerts customers to be on the lookout for leaks and to correct them promptly. The District is available to assist customers in answering questions regarding leaks or higher than expected water usage.

The District's leak detection program includes notifying customers of potential leaks on their property based on their water usage. Potential leaks are identified by unusually high meter reads or by the District's customer service and billing staff when preparing monthly water bills. In the event of a potential leak, the District service representative is dispatched to further investigate and notify the customer. The District also has a proactive meter testing and replacement program to ensure accurate results.

In addition, the District has other methods for identifying leaks including the following:

- Utilization of advanced metering infrastructure (AMI).
- Residential water audits.
- Annual water balance system audits and water balance reconciliation.

- Large and small meter testing and replacement.
- SCADA system sensor calibration.

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

8.1.6. Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

Various District staff are involved in the District's water conservation program, including operations personnel who constantly monitor water waste, and customer service staff who respond to conservation questions. In addition, the Customer Service department reviews bills for high water usage to identify any potential leaks. The District also employs an education program coordinator and Senior Water Efficiency Specialist who are responsible for water conservation activities.

Water conservation activities focus on public outreach programs, including:

- Preparing and distributing conservation materials, the District's newsletter, and updating the District's website and social media outlets.
- Coordinating with local schools to provide water education programs.
- Coordinating with the public to provide conservation information booths at events.
- Outreach, including water saving tips, provided to the community during droughts.

The District plans to continue to provide water conservation program coordination and staffing support.

8.1.7. Other Demand Management Measures

The District participates in MWD's regional rebate program, the SoCal Water$mart Program, which is available to the District's residential and commercial customers. There are rebates available for indoor plumbing including high-efficiency clothes washers and toilets. Rebates are also available for outdoor plumbing include those for weather-based irrigation controllers, rotating sprinkler nozzles, and replacement of irrigated lawn with drought tolerant plants or other approved landscape options. The District's commercial customers are offered plumbing, landscaping, HVAC, and medical and dental equipment rebates. The District provides information about these programs to customers on its website.

In addition, the District has implemented additional conservation programs, including the Landscape Makeover Program and the Flume Device Pilot Program. The Landscape Makeover Program was offered within the last five years but is no longer active. The District plans to continue implementation of ongoing programs promote water conservation.

9. Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

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

9.1. Notice of Public Hearing

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

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

9.2. Public Hearing and Adoption

The District held a public hearing on May 19, 2026 to hear public comments and consider adopting this 2025 RUWMP and the District's WSCP. As part of the public hearing, the District provided information on their baseline values, water use targets, and implementation plan required in the Water Conservation Act of 2009. The public hearing on the 2025 RUWMP took place before the adoption of the Plan, which allowed the District the opportunity to modify the 2025 RUWMP in response to any public input before adoption. After the hearing, the Plan was adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

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

9.3. Plan Submittal

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

9.4. Public Availability

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

9.5. Amending an Adopted UWMP or WSCP

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

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