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 1: Three Valleys Municipal Water District 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

THREE VALLEYS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

GEI Consultants

WSC

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

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
AF	Acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
CDWC	California Domestic Water Company
CIC	Covina Irrigating Company
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
CVWC	Covina Valley Water Company
CWC	California Water Code
CWOL	Making Conservation a California Way of Life Regulation
DCP	Drought Contingency Plan
DMMs	Demand Management Measures
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
DYYP	Dry-Year Yield Program
EIRs	Environmental Impact Reports
FY	Fiscal year
GIS	geographic information systems
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
GRIP+	Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program (Plus)
IEUA	Inland Empire Utilities Agency
JWL	Joint Water Line
kWh	kilowatt-hours
LACSD	Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
MAF	million acre-feet
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
OSY	Operating Safe Yield
PBWA	Puente Basin Water Agency
PWRP	Pomona Water Reclamation Plant
PWS	Public Water System
RO	Reserve Osmosis
RUWMP	Regional Urban Water Management Plan
RWD	Rowland Water District
SBX7-7	Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SJCWRP	San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant
SWP	State Water Project
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TVMWD	Three Valleys Municipal Water District
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan

WRMP	Water Resources Master Plan
WRP	water reclamation plant
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WUEData	Water Use Efficiency Data
WVWD	Walnut Valley Water District

Individual UWMP

This chapter describes information specific to the Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD), 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 TVMWD'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 TVMWD. TVMWD 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 TVMWD'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 supply and demand comparisons specific to TVMWD 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 TVMWD and satisfy the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the 2025 UWMP Guidebook. A completed California Department of Water Resources (DWR) UWMP Compliance Checklist for TVMWD is provided in **Part 4, Appendix A-1**.

1. System Description

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

TVMWD is a wholesale water agency and was originally formed in January 1950 as the Pomona Valley Municipal Water District under the Municipal Water District Act. TVMWD is governed by a seven-member Board of Directors who each represent one of seven divisions.

TVMWD supplies water on a wholesale basis to its member agencies. TVMWD's member agencies retail the water directly to their customers, or wholesale it to other water systems for resale. TVMWD member agencies produce water from local sources; however, when water demands exceed these local supplies, the member agencies may rely on TVMWD to supply their supplemental water needs. TVMWD is one of the 26 water agencies that make up the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).

TVMWD 13 member agencies include the following:

- Boy Scouts of America / City of Industry
- California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
- City of Covina
- City of Glendora
- City of La Verne
- City of Pomona
- Covina Valley Water Company (CVWC)
- Golden State Water Company – Claremont System
- Golden State Water Company – San Dimas System
- Mount San Antonio College
- Rowland Water District (RWD)
- Suburban Water Systems
- Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD)

The 2025 RUWMP was led by TVMWD in collaboration with the following seven member agencies (collectively referred to as the Participating Agencies): City of Glendora, City of La Verne, City of Pomona, Golden State Water Company – Claremont System, Golden State Water Company – San Dimas System, RWD, and WVWD.

The TVMWD service area covers approximately 133 square miles encompassing the eastern portion of Los Angeles County and includes the Cities of Claremont, Covina, Diamond Bar, Glendora, Industry, La

Verne, Pomona, San Dimas, Walnut, West Covina, and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County (including Charter Oak and Rowland Height). The TVMWD's service area is shown in **Figure 1-1**.

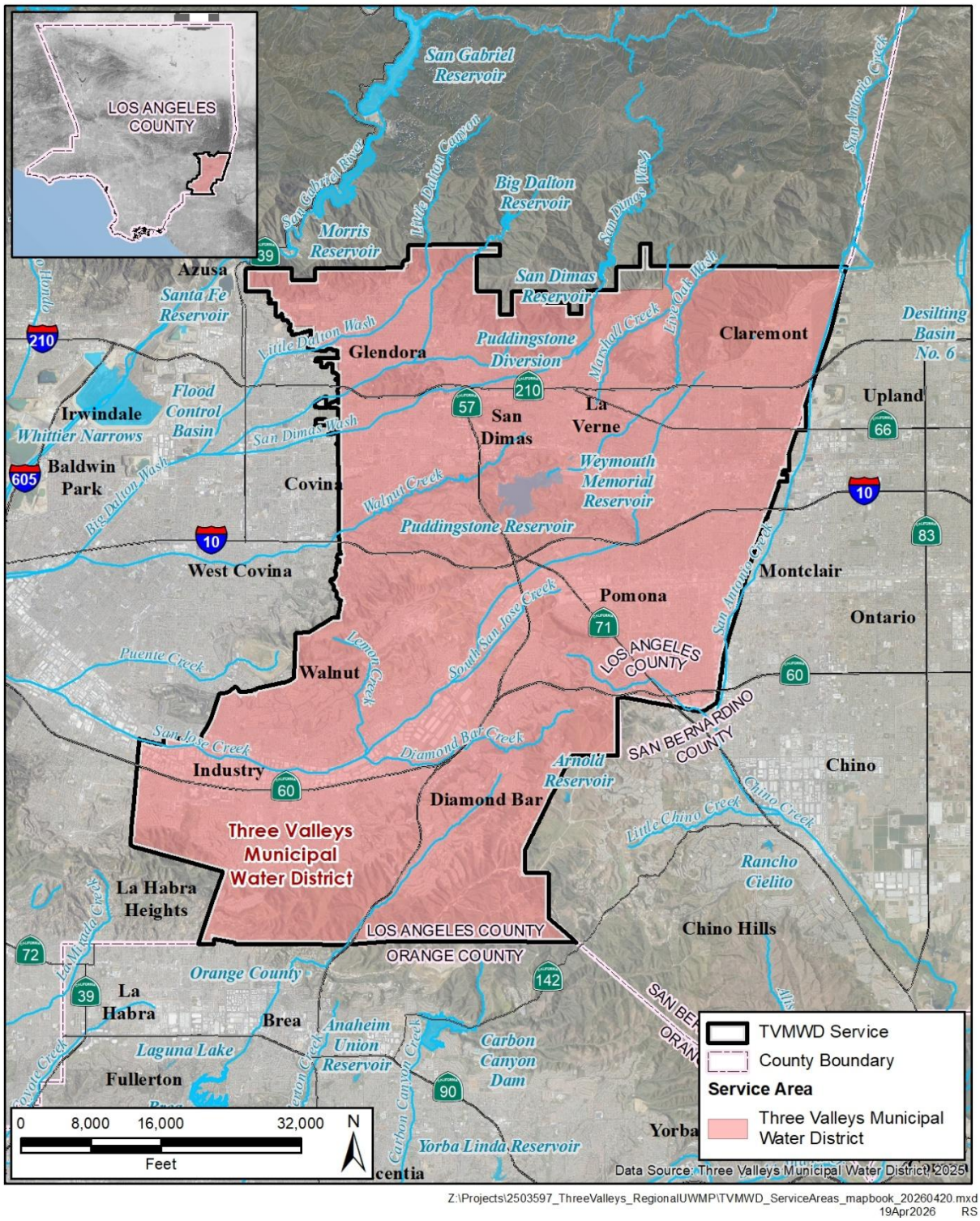
TVMWD receives untreated imported water from MWD for treatment at the Miramar Water Treatment Plant and also produces groundwater from three Six Basins wells, which is treated at the same facility. Treated water from the Miramar Plant is delivered to TVMWD's member agencies and may also be conveyed through the Pomona-Walnut-Rowland Joint Water Line (JWL). The JWL supplies the City of Pomona, Walnut Valley Water District, and Rowland Water District, and is managed as a joint-powers agency representing these entities.

TVMWD also receives untreated imported water from MWD for groundwater spreading and replenishment in the Main San Gabriel Basin and Six Basins through the CENB-48, PM-26, PM-GWR, PM-SGP, PM-SGP-01, and USG-03 connections.

Additionally, TVMWD delivers untreated imported water from MWD to CVWC (formerly Covina Irrigating Company (CIC)) via the MWD-SGP-03 connection, which CVWC treats at the William B. Temple Treatment Plant. TVMWD also provides treated imported MWD water directly to its sub-agencies through the following service connections:

- Boy Scouts of America (PM-14)
- Cal Poly Pomona (PM-08)
- City of Covina (PM-19)
- Covina Valley Water Company (formerly CIC) (PM-SGP-03)
- City of Glendora (PM-06, PM-18, PM-23)
- Golden State Water Company (PM-07, PM-16)
- Joint Water Line (PM-15A, PM-15B)
- Mt. San Antonio College (PM-01)
- City of Pomona (PM-11)
- Rowland Water District (PM-09, PM-22)
- Walnut Valley Water District (PM-10, PM-12, PM-24)

Figure 1-1. Service Area



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1.1. Service Area

TVMWD is a wholesale water agency and is not required by DWR to provide Public Water System (PWS) information. TVMWD meets the definition of an urban water supplier, as it supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) of water wholesale for municipal purposes.

The regional climate, which includes the TVMWD'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 TVMWD 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 TVMWD's 2020 service area population, which was 515,688. To project the population served by TVMWD from 2025 to 2050, average annual population growth rates from SCAG projections were applied to the 2020 population. A GIS analysis of SCAG projection data was used to determine the SCAG growth rate specific to TVMWD's service area. SCAG projected an increase in population from 2019 to 2035 averaging 0.24% per year and from 2035 to 2050 averaging 0.08% per year. Estimated current and projected populations of the TVMWD'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	523,431	532,566	538,918	541,175	543,431	545,688

The regional demographics and socioeconomics in the TVMWD's service area[1] (Region) is described in **Part 1 Chapter 2** of the 2025 RUWMP.

1.1.2. Land Use

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

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

[1] The Three Valleys Municipal Water District service area is referred to as the Region in the context of **Part 1 of** the 2025 RUWMP.

- Recreational Camping Facilities: <1%
- Vacant Residential: 2%
- Vacant Non-Residential: 1%

2. Water Use

This section describes the current and projected water uses within the TVMWD'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 California Water Code (CWC) 10631(d) to assist in the water demand projections. Recycled water uses are described in **Section 4.5.**

TVMWD provides water service to two water use sectors:

Sales to Other Agencies

This includes water sales made to another agency. Projected sales may be based on projected demand provided by the receiving agency. There is inherent uncertainty in future projections, therefore, any projected sales reported in the UWMP are for planning purposes only and are not considered a commitment on the part of the seller. This is a wholesale demand.

Groundwater Recharge

The managed and intentional replenishment of natural groundwater supplies using man-made conveyances such as infiltration basins or injection wells. Water used for groundwater banking or storage may also be reported using this sector.

2.1.2. Past and Current Water Use

TVMWD's water consumption by water use categories in 2025 is shown in **Table 2-1**. To accurately reflect TVMWD's operational framework and historical accounting practices, these deliveries are broken down by their specific receiving facility or end-use. It is important to note that raw, untreated imported water delivered to the Miramar Water Treatment Plant and CVWC is technically classified as "non-potable" at the point of wholesale delivery, as it requires treatment to meet drinking water standards prior to retail distribution.

In 2025, TVMWD's total wholesale delivery was 54,766 acre-feet (AF). Approximately 93% of TVMWD's deliveries were to sales to other agencies (including raw water for treatment and treated water for direct potable use). The remaining 7% was delivered as untreated water for groundwater recharge. Over the past five years, TVMWD has delivered an average of 53,871 AFY.

Table 2-1. DWR 4-1W Actual Demands for Water, 2025, AF

Use Type	Additional Description	Potable or Non-Potable (*optional)*	2025 Volume
Sales to Other agencies	Miramar Treatment Plant	Non-Potable	21,843
Sales to Other agencies	Covina Valley Water Company	Non-Potable	6,648
Sales to Other agencies	Direct Deliveries (MWD)	Potable	22,611
Sales to Other agencies	Direct Deliveries (Six Basins)	Potable	81
Groundwater Recharge	Spreading / Replenishment	Non-Potable	3,583
		Total	**54,766**

2.1.3. Distribution System Water Losses

As a wholesale supplier, TVMWD is not required by DWR to perform water loss audits and report distribution system water loss.

2.2. Projected Water Use

While Water Code Section 10631(d) does not strictly require Wholesale Suppliers to report quantities of projected water uses by sector, doing so provides critical context for the Region's long-term supply and demand assessments.

TVMWD's projected wholesale water demands over the next 25 years were developed using the regional "bottom-up" aggregation methodology detailed in **Section 4.8** and **Section 5.3**. The total projected demands reflect the aggregated imported water requirements of the retail agencies within the TVMWD service area, plus TVMWD's planned local groundwater extraction from the Six Basins.

Table 2-2 summarizes these projected wholesale demands. While historical actuals (shown in **Table 2-1**) are tracked by specific delivery facility, future projections are grouped into broader categories because the regional model forecasts total wholesale need rather than specific facility-level routing. The aggregated regional demand is allocated to "Sales to other agencies," which represents a mix of both treated potable deliveries and raw, non-potable deliveries intended for retail-level treatment.

Table 2-2. DWR 4-2W Projected Demands for Water Use, AFY

Use Type	Additional Description	Water Quality (Optional)	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Sales to Other Agencies	n/a	n/a	59,930	55,315	54,118	53,897	53,899
Groundwater Recharge	n/a	Non-Potable	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
		Total	**62,930**	**58,315**	**57,118**	**56,897**	**56,899**

2.3. Water Use for Lower Income Households

As a wholesale supplier, TVMWD's is not required by DWR to include projections of lower-income household water use.

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. 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).

Wholesale suppliers are not required to calculate baseline, target, or compliance gallons per capita per day (GPCD). Instead, they must provide an assessment of the present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies that assist the retail suppliers in their wholesale service area in achieving their SB X7-7 Targets.

TVMWD participates in wholesale agency programs that provide financial incentives for water conservation, technical support through workshops, and staff assistance for implementing conservation projects. For example, retrofit and rebate programs offer financial incentives to replace high-water-use fixtures with high-efficiency devices. Some of the most effective measures include regional conservation programs funded by MWD (and passed through TVMWD) and made available to the TVMWD's member agencies.

In addition, TVMWD has supported and adopted various policies to encourage demand reduction within its service area. Regional conservation programs are also available to local agencies and provide additional opportunities to promote water-use efficiency.

Supported, in part, by regional conservation programs, all of the Participating Agencies in this RUWMP met their SB X7-7 targets by 2020.

Information regarding the TVMWD's wholesale agency conservation programs is discussed in **Section 8**.

4. Water Supply

TVMWD utilizes two primary sources for water supply: treated imported surface water purchased from the MWD and groundwater pumped from the Six Basins.

4.1. Purchased or Imported Water

TVMWD depends upon MWD for its current and future imported water supplies. MWD supplies imported water to TVMWD, which in turn provides imported water to its member agencies.

Imported water supplies include several categories of deliveries from MWD. These categories include:

- Untreated imported water for potable treatment: Untreated MWD supply delivered to TVMWD and treated at the Miramar Water Treatment Plant (service connection PM-21).
- Untreated imported water for spreading basins and groundwater replenishment of the Main Basin and Six Basins: Water delivered for groundwater recharge and replenishment through the several connections (PM-21-SASG, PM-26, PM-GWR, PM-SGP, PM-SGP01, USG-03, CENB-48, and OC-59).
- Untreated imported water treated by CVWC (formerly CIC): Untreated MWD supply delivered through the MWD-SGP03 connection and treated at CVWC (formerly CIC) William B. Temple Treatment Plant.
- Treated imported water for direct use: Treated MWD supply delivered for direct potable use through several service connections (PM-01, PM-06, PM-07, PM-08, PM-09, PM-10, PM-11, PM-12, PM-14, PM-15A, PM-15B, PM-16, PM-18, PM-19, PM-22, PM-23, and PM-24).

The reliability of future supplies of imported water historically has been impacted by the sources of supply available to MWD. The reliability of these imported water supplies is discussed further in **Part 1, Chapter 3** and **Chapter 5** of the 2025 RUWMP.

4.1.1. Purchased Local Surface Water

In addition to imported water from MWD, TVMWD occasionally purchases San Antonio Creek surface water supplies diverted by the City of Pomona to support its regional groundwater replenishment goals. In the spring of 2015, TVMWD connected to the City of Pomona's Canon pipeline that conveys water from San Antonio Creek (behind San Antonio Dam) to the City of Pomona's Pedley Filtration Plant located in the City of Claremont. TVMWD has the ability to purchase this surface water and direct it into spreading basins via pipeline extensions within the San Antonio Spreading Grounds, which directly benefits TVMWD's groundwater extraction wells located in the Six Basins.

4.2. Groundwater

TVMWD can extract groundwater from Six Basins, which is adjudicated and managed for long-term sustainability, as discussed further in **Part 1, Chapter 3** of the 2025 RUWMP.

4.2.1. Six Basins

TVMWD produces groundwater from three wells located in the Six Basins. Raw groundwater produced from these wells is delivered to the TVMWD's Miramar Water Treatment Plant, where it is treated and blended with imported water supplies before being distributed to member agencies. **Table 4-1** summarizes the TVMWD's actual groundwater production from the Six Basins over the past five years.

The Six Basins is adjudicated and managed by the Six Basins Watermaster. TVMWD pumps from the "Four Basins" operational area, which is subject to an Operating Safe Yield (OSY) determined annually by the Watermaster. TVMWD's percent share of the Four Basins OSY is 0.130%. Based on the Watermaster's 2025 OSY determination of 14,000 AF, TVMWD's base pumping right equates to approximately 18.2 AFY. However, as shown in **Table 4-1**, TVMWD is able to legally and physically sustain groundwater production in excess of this base right because of its unique dual role as both a basin replenisher and producer.

As detailed in **Part 1, Chapter 3 of the 2025 RUWMP**, TVMWD holds a 3,500 AF direct operational storage account within the Six Basins. TVMWD actively replenishes the basin by delivering untreated imported water to the San Antonio Spreading Grounds (or via interconnections like the Canon pipeline). By banking this imported water, TVMWD can subsequently extract it to meet elevated demands at the Miramar Water Treatment Plant. Furthermore, any extractions that exceed TVMWD's base rights and banked storage are mitigated by paying Replacement Water assessments, ensuring long-term basin sustainability while providing operational flexibility for TVMWD's wholesale operations.

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

Groundwater Type	Location or Basin Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Alluvial Basin	Six Basins	859	1,034	686	2,347	81
	Total	**859**	**1,034**	**686**	**2,347**	**81**

4.3. Surface Water

TVMWD does not own surface water rights and does not use self-supplied surface water sources to meet its water demands. TVMWD's purchased local surface water from San Antonio Creek is described in **Section 4.1**.

4.4. Stormwater

TVMWD does not directly use stormwater to meet its water demands.

4.5. Wastewater and Recycled Water

TVMWD does not directly collect, treat, distribute, or have access to wastewater or recycled water at the wholesale level. However, a number of its member agencies use recycled water as part of their local water resource supply portfolios to offset potable demand. Wastewater treatment and recycled water use in the Region is presented in **Part 1, Chapter 3** of the 2025 RUWMP.

4.5.1. Potential, Current, and Projected Recycled Water Uses

Recycled water usage is not applicable to TVMWD as a wholesale supplier. See **Part 1, Chapter 3** of the 2025 RUWMP for recycled water use in the Region.

4.6. Water Exchanges and Transfers

TVMWD participates in MWD's Dry-Year Yield Program (DYYP). The DYYP is a groundwater storage and recovery program where supplemental water is stored in the Chino Basin during surplus years and could be recovered in-lieu of imported water from MWD through Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA). The DYYP allows maximum use of imported water supplies available during wet years and stored groundwater in the Chino Basin during dry years. The DYYP can store up to 100,000 AF with maximum replenishment of 25,000 AFY and maximum extraction of 33,00 AFY. Based on the Chino Basin Watermaster 2024/2025 Assessment Package, during FY 2023-2024, there was 45,908.2 AF within the DYYP account. The agreement that authorized the DYYP will expire in 2028.

Due to the uncertainties associated with the reliability of imported water, TVMWD and some of its member agencies have explored water transfers, especially those agencies more reliant on imported water.

Water rights under the Six Basins Judgment can be transferred by assignment, sale, contract, or lease so long as such transfers meet the requirements of the Judgment. However, a Party's right to produce, store or recover groundwater in the Four Basins Area may not be transferred, exchanged or exercised in the Two Basins Area. In addition, a Party's right to produce, store or recover groundwater in the Two Basins Area may not be transferred, exchanged or exercised in the Four Basins Area. TVMWD and several of its member agencies are able to utilize the transfer opportunities available for Six Basins water when necessary.

Some of TVMWD's member agencies have also investigated the potential to transfer water from water rights held north of the Delta. These investigations are also in their early stages and appear promising from a cost perspective. If the completed analysis shows that the cost of delivering this water is comparable to alternative supplies, it could result in additional resources within the area served by TVMWD.

4.7. Future Water Projects

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

- **Miramar Pumpback:** This project will improve system interties by installing infrastructure capable of reversing the flow of water within the transmission system. By enabling bi-directional flow, this project enhances regional redundancy and allows treated water from the Miramar Water Treatment Plant to be reliably delivered to member agencies during outages or constraints on the MWD delivery system. While this project increases the system's operational

capacity and flexibility by approximately 20,000 AFY, it functions as a conveyance reliability enhancement rather than a newly generated water source. Therefore, to avoid double-counting, this volume is not included as an independent supply line item in the TVMWD's future supply projections in **Section 4.8**.

- Filter Drain Valves for groundwater treatment.
- Padua Pump Station to improve system interties.
- Solids Handling Improvements to upgrade aging infrastructure and support water conservation and efficiency.
- Well 2 Improvements to enhance well efficiency.
- PM-21 [Miramar] Bypass Magmeter to support conservation and efficiency.
- Hydroelectric Facilities Efficiency Upgrades to upgrade aging infrastructure.
- Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program (see Project 2 below) to improve system interties and enhance well efficiency. This project is expected to increase overall supply by approximately 9,000 AF.
- Miramar System Inspection to upgrade aging infrastructure.

In addition, as part of the WRMP and DCP efforts, four regional water supply projects were identified through collaboration with TVMWD, member agencies, and regional stakeholders. These regional projects are intended to enhance overall supply reliability for the Region.

- **Project 1:** External Partnership with CVWC (Main Basin)
    - This regional project would include construction of an intertie to access existing water supply from CVWC. Through Puente Basin Water Agency (PBWA), a joint powers authority between WVWD and RWD, WVWD and RWD would lead the construction of this intertie, which would allow pumping of surplus CVWC well and surface water into the Badillo-Grand pipeline via the new interconnection. This regional project would provide an estimated 2,000 AF.
- **Project 2:** TVMWD Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program (GRIP)
    - This regional project would include a TVMWD partnership with the City of Glendora and the Puente Basin Water Agency to implement a regional distribution network and local supplies by utilizing 9,000 AF/year of stranded city assets. The regional distribution network would be augmented by the construction of new treatment facilities and conveyance pipelines. Three Valleys, as the lead agency, will develop the project that includes new replacement wells with wellhead treatment for City of Glendora's Wells #3, 4, and 7, and the pipeline and pumpstations. This regional project could also be expanded to address water quality concerns for more member agencies. This project would increase regional water supply reliability, thereby improving operational flexibility by integrating additional water sources into the existing network. This regional project would provide an estimated 9 TAF.

- **Project 3:** TVMWD Storing Water in Main San Gabriel Basin (GRIP+)
    - This regional project would include a TVMWD partnership with the City of Glendora and City of Pomona in which TVMWD would store surplus imported water in wet years for the cities via groundwater recharge at the Santa Fe Spreading Grounds in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The project would also include the drilling of five new wells (two for the City of Glendora, three for the City of Pomona) along with wellhead treatments for all five wells, as well as the installation of approximately five miles of potable water pipeline by connecting Main San Gabriel Basin supplies to the City of Pomona's distribution system via the Pomona-Walnut-Rowland Joint Water Line (JWL). This regional project, therefore, would increase water supply reliability and improve operational flexibility by expanding water storage via the Main San Gabriel Basin, creating infrastructure to integrate supplies into the existing network, and increasing groundwater treatment capacity. This project would produce approximately 9,200 AF of local groundwater supply.
- **Project 4:** TVMWD-Pomona Chino Basin Conjunctive Use Exchange
    - This regional project would include a partnership between TVMWD and the City of Pomona. TVMWD will store water in the Chino Basin and fund the City of Pomona's infrastructure projects in exchange for the pumping and delivery of water for use by the TVMWD member agencies, such as the City of La Verne, Golden State Water Company and the Puente Basin Water Agency. The exchange water could also be conveyed from the Chino Basin to respective member agencies via the JWL and the Badillo/Grand Transmission Main. Alternate water conveyance arrangements could also be considered to enable broader participation and access to water supply benefits by interested member agencies. This project would increase regional water supply reliability and reduce dependence on imported water during droughts, thereby improving operational flexibility by integrating additional water sources into the existing network.

As development progresses and increased demands are placed on the system, TVMWD and its member agencies will determine which projects to implement.

4.8. Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

TVMWD's wholesale water supply is comprised of treated and untreated imported water from MWD, supplemented by a small amount of local groundwater extracted directly by TVMWD from Six Basins, as discussed in **Section 4.1**. Imported water supplies include several categories of deliveries from MWD, which are used for potable treatment, direct use, and groundwater replenishment.

The volume of water utilized from each source in 2025 is summarized in **Table 4-2**. To accurately reflect deliveries within the DWR Water Use Efficiency Data (WUEData) portal, MWD imported water is separated into two categories in **Table 4-2**: "potable" for treated water delivered directly to member agencies, and "non-potable" for raw, untreated water delivered to the Miramar Water Treatment Plant, the CVWC, and local spreading grounds for groundwater recharge.

TVMWD's projected supply is summarized in **Table 4-3**.

Table 4-2. DWR 6-8W 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*)
Purchased or Imported Water	Metropolitan Water District – TVMWD (Direct Deliveries)	22,611	Potable	n/a
Purchased or Imported Water	Metropolitan Water District – TVMWD (Raw Water to Water Treatment Plants, Spreading)	32,074	Non-Potable	n/a
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Six Basins	81	Potable	n/a
	Total	**54,766**	**-**	**-**

4.8.1. Supply Projection Methodology (Wholesale Aggregation)

As a regional wholesaler, TVMWD's future water supply projections are intrinsically tied to the projected demands of its member agencies. Rather than running an independent demand forecasting model, TVMWD, in coordination with its Participating Agencies, utilized a "bottom-up" aggregation methodology to determine future wholesale supply requirements. Under the "Real Water" (Utilization-Based) approach utilized by the retail agencies in this 2025 RUWMP, each agency projected its local groundwater and recycled water supplies based on historical averages adjusted for climate change. Any remaining unmet demand at the retail level was assumed to be fulfilled by purchasing imported water from TVMWD.

To calculate TVMWD's projected wholesale supplies shown in **Table 4-3**, the following steps were applied:

1. **Aggregation of Regional Reliance:** The projected imported water demands from all 13 retail agencies within the TVMWD service area (both Participating Agencies and other member agencies operating within the TVMWD service area) that are specifically supplied by TVMWD were aggregated. This isolates TVMWD's wholesale obligations from other third-party imported water sources in the Region (such as California Domestic Water Company (CDWC) deliveries). Because the other member agencies are not formal signatories to the 2025 RUWMP, their projected demands and supplies were estimated using the best available planning resources, including 2020 UWMPs, environmental documentation (e.g., EIRs), Watermaster Reports, and data previously provided for TVMWD's WRMP and DCP.
2. **Evaluation Against MWD Supply Reliability:** The aggregated TVMWD-specific wholesale demand for imported water was compared against MWD's projected supply availability. Because MWD recently transitioned away from its historical Purchase Order system and tiered allocation limits, TVMWD's supply sufficiency is evaluated directly against MWD's 2025 UWMP reliability modeling, which demonstrates 100% supply capability to meet all member agency supplemental demands through 2050 (MWD, 2026).

As demonstrated in the regional analysis **(Part 1, Chapter 5** of the 2025 RUWMP**)**, the aggregated wholesale demand for TVMWD imported water across the TVMWD service area is projected to peak at

59,930 AF in 2030 and taper to 53,899 AF by 2050 (largely due to increased local supply development and conservation by retail agencies). To meet this total wholesale demand, TVMWD utilizes its own direct groundwater extraction from the Six Basins, which is projected at 3,000 AFY. This local groundwater production directly offsets the volume of imported water TVMWD is required to purchase. As a result, TVMWD's projected imported water purchases from MWD is projected to drop from 59,930 AF in 2030 to 53,899 AF by 2050. To align with the projected demand methodology established in **Section 2.2**, the projected imported water supplies from MWD shown in **Table 4-3** are delineated into two categories: water intended for direct deliveries and treatment, and water anticipated for groundwater recharge and spreading.

Backed by MWD's massive regional storage reserves and 100% projected supply capability (MWD, 2026), TVMWD projects sufficient reliability to meet all wholesale requests through the 2050 planning horizon.

Table 4-3. DWR 6-9W Projected Water Supplies (AF)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Six Basins	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Purchased or Imported Water	Metropolitan Water District – TVMWD (Groundwater Recharge, Spreading)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Purchased or Imported Water	Metropolitan Water District – TVMWD	56,930	52,315	51,118	50,897	50,899
	Total	**62,930**	**58,315**	**57,118**	**56,897**	**56,899**

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, TVMWD generated 42.15 kWh of energy per AF of water delivered from its hydroelectric generators, eliminating the energy consumption of its water facilities.

5. Water Service Reliability Assessment

This section considers TVMWD's water supply reliability during normal years, single dry years, and up to five consecutive dry water years. As the regional wholesaler, TVMWD's supply reliability assessment discusses macroeconomic, infrastructural, and regulatory factors that could potentially limit the expected quantity of imported water available to its member agencies through 2050.

5.1. Constraints on Water Sources

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

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

- **Statewide Hydrology and Regulatory Constraints:** The amount of water delivered to TVMWD through the State Water Project (SWP) and Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) is highly dependent on statewide hydrology and regulatory constraints (such as pumping restrictions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta). However, as detailed in **Part 1, Chapter 3** of the 2025 RUWMP, MWD does not directly pass State-mandated SWP allocation reductions to TVMWD. Instead, MWD buffers these hydrologic shortages using its massive regional storage portfolio, guided by its Water Surplus and Drought Management (WSDM) Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) (MWD, 2026).
- **Infrastructure Bottlenecks (SWP-Dependent Areas):** While MWD's aggregate supply is highly reliable, TVMWD must navigate localized infrastructure constraints. Due to pipeline elevations and network physics, certain northern portions of the TVMWD service area – specifically serving the City of Glendora and the City of La Verne – are classified as "SWP-Dependent Areas" because they cannot physically receive Colorado River water. During severe multi-year droughts, physical limitations in delivering stored water to the Rialto Pipeline can trigger localized shortages and emergency mandates (such as the 2022 SWP-Dependent Area Emergency Conservation Program). To mitigate this, TVMWD must creatively manage reliability by shifting supplies via the Pomona-Walnut-Rowland JWL and utilizing its cyclic storage accounts in the Main San Gabriel and Six Basins to offset localized imported deficits.
- **Water Quality and Salinity:** MWD attempts to blend higher-salinity CRA water with lower-salinity SWP water to achieve a target Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) of approximately 500 milligrams per liter (mg/L) for its treated water deliveries. However, during severe drought years when SWP allocations are drastically reduced, MWD must rely more heavily on the CRA. During these periods, TVMWD experiences higher salinity and mineral content in its raw imported supplies, which impacts treatment operations at the Miramar Water Treatment Plant and can affect member agencies' local groundwater recharge capabilities due to strict Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan objectives.

5.2. Year Type Characterization

As a wholesale supplier, TVMWD's vulnerability to seasonal and climatic changes is driven by the aggregated demands of its member agencies. During hotter, drier baseline conditions, retail agencies experience spiked demands for outdoor irrigation while simultaneously facing reduced natural recharge in their local groundwater basins. To meet this gap, some retail agencies pivot their operations, leaning more heavily on TVMWD to supply treated imported water. Therefore, TVMWD's drought stress is defined by the peaks in aggregated regional imported water requests.

Because TVMWD's baseline years encompass a mix of different hydrologic conditions, it is important to note how TVMWD's wholesale supply strategy adapts to dry years. TVMWD's primary source of supply, imported water from MWD, is highly insulated against dry-year constraints due to MWD's massive regional storage portfolio (nearly 4 million acre-feet (MAF)) and the 100% supply capability demonstrated in MWD's 2025 UWMP (MWD, 2026). Furthermore, TVMWD utilizes its cyclic storage accounts in the Main San Gabriel Basin and Six Basins to physically buffer localized infrastructure constraints in SWP-Dependent Areas. As a result, TVMWD's operational supply strategy remains highly reliable and is not significantly disrupted in dry years compared to normal years. Unlike retail agencies whose long-term supply baselines shift due to direct climate change impacts on local hydrology, the changes in TVMWD's projected baseline supply over time (as detailed in **Section 4.8**) are primarily driven by the changing demands of its retail agencies as they implement local supply projects and "Making Conservation a California Way of Life" (CWOL) conservation mandates.

Per UWMP requirements, TVMWD 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, TVMWD evaluated historical supply and demand data across the entire 136 square mile service area. For the purposes of this 2025 UWMP, TVMWD established a "Normal Year" baseline using the average annual supply and demand from 2021 through 2025.

Because wholesale demand for imported water peaks during dry years to offset local retail supply deficits, the "Single Dry Year" and "Five-Year Drought" scenarios are modeled using historical years where TVMWD's imported water production peaked to meet these elevated regional 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.

It is important to note that while **Table 5-1** illustrates TVMWD's historical delivery variance during drought conditions, these static historical percentages are not used as linear multipliers to calculate future drought demands. Instead, as described in the following section, future wholesale drought demands are derived dynamically from the Region's bottom-up mass-balance model (described in **Part 1, Chapter 5** of the 2025 RUWMP).

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

Year Type	Base Year (FY)	Volume Available (AF)	% of Average Supply
Average Year	2021-2025	56,387	100%
Single-Dry Year	2021	70,282	125%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2018	68,486	121%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2019	63,648	113%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2020	76,723	136%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2021	70,282	125%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2022	65,606	116%

5.3. Water Service Reliability

The results of the reliability assessment are summarized below.

As established in **Section 4.8**, TVMWD utilized a "bottom-up" aggregation methodology to project its future wholesale supplies and demands. Under this operational approach, TVMWD's "Normal Year" wholesale demands over the next 25 years were developed by extracting the specific TVMWD imported water requirements from the regional mass-balance model. This isolates TVMWD's wholesale obligations from other third-party imported water sources in the region (such as CDWC deliveries) (see **Part 1, Chapter 5** of the RUWMP). These retail projections incorporate anticipated reductions due to passive conservation and compliance with the new "Making Conservation a California Way of Life" (CWOL) regulatory framework, resulting in TVMWD's normal wholesale demand peaking at 62,930 AF in 2030 and tapering to 56,899 AF by 2050.

Unlike retail agencies that may apply a static historical scaling factor to project future drought demands, TVMWD utilized the regional stress-test modeling developed for this RUWMP (see **Part 1, Chapter 5** of the RUWMP). Rather than applying the historical percentages from **Table 5-1** to future years, the regional model calculates these future retail deficits year-by-year and assigns the residual demand directly to TVMWD's imported water system.

As discussed in **Section 4.8**, because MWD has transitioned to a single volumetric rate structure, TVMWD's supply sufficiency is evaluated directly against MWD's regional supply capabilities rather than historical tiered allocation limits. Under the most severe modeled drought condition (Year 3 of the 2030 Five-Year Drought scenario), aggregated regional demand on TVMWD peaks at 85,626 AF. A critical finding of this reliability assessment is that MWD possesses sufficient reserves – including nearly 4 MAF of regional storage – to meet these projected demands without requiring extraordinary measures (MWD, 2026). Consequently, TVMWD can reliably meet the peak wholesale demands of its member agencies without even needing to draw down its 54,000+ AF of regional cyclic storage accounts.

Because TVMWD and MWD have demonstrated 100% supply reliability to meet wholesale demands through 2050, TVMWD's total supply is projected to meet its total projected demand across all hydrologic scenarios. The difference between supply and demand in the DWR submittal tables is zero, reflecting a fully reliable wholesale portfolio through the 2050 planning horizon. Furthermore, as documented in MWD's 2025 UWMP (MWD, 2026), MWD projects a regional supply surplus across all modeled drought scenarios through 2050, ensuring TVMWD has the continuous ability to secure any additional imported water required to meet unforeseen shifts in member agency demands.

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

It is important to note that the total supply and demand figures presented in the DWR submittal tables below reflect TVMWD's entire wholesale portfolio. The total wholesale demands on TVMWD by its member agencies are met by a combination of imported water from MWD and the 3,000 AFY of local groundwater extraction TVMWD expects to produce from the Six Basins. Therefore, the total volumes in the tables below represent the sum of the dynamic imported water demand calculated by the bottom-up regional model plus this 3,000 AFY of local groundwater production.

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

Totals	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply totals	62,930	58,315	57,118	56,897	56,899
Demand totals	62,930	58,315	57,118	56,897	56,899
Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

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

Totals	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply totals	78,438	72,686	71,194	70,918	70,921
Demand totals	78,438	72,686	71,194	70,918	70,921
Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

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

Year	Totals	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
First Year	Supply Totals	76,433	70,828	69,374	69,106	69,108
	Demand Totals	76,433	70,828	69,374	69,106	69,108
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Second Year	Supply Totals	71,034	65,825	64,474	64,224	64,226
	Demand Totals	71,034	65,825	64,474	64,224	64,226
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Third Year	Supply Totals	85,626	79,347	77,718	77,417	77,420
	Demand Totals	85,626	79,347	77,718	77,417	77,420
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fourth Year	Supply Totals	78,438	72,686	71,194	70,918	70,921
	Demand Totals	78,438	72,686	71,194	70,918	70,921
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fifth Year	Supply Totals	73,219	67,850	66,457	66,200	66,202
	Demand Totals	73,219	67,850	66,457	66,200	66,202
	Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

6. Drought Risk Assessment

The Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) is required for the 202**5** 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 TVMWD anticipates any supply shortages in the immediate future that would necessitate triggering mandatory demand reduction measures outlined in the WSCP.

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

To conduct the DRA, TVMWD 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 FYs 2018 through 2022.

Because hot, dry weather drives increases in outdoor irrigation and reduces local surface water and natural groundwater recharge, retail agencies typically see declines in their local surface water and groundwater capacities during prolonged droughts. As a result, some retail agencies pivot their operations and increasingly rely on TVMWD to offset their localized deficits. Rather than using static historical multipliers, TVMWD's near-term drought demands are generated by the regional mass-balance model, which dynamically calculates the anticipated retail deficits and assigns the residual demand directly to TVMWD's wholesale system. The DRA tests whether TVMWD's imported water portfolio and local Six Basins groundwater extraction can sustain these elevated wholesale demands over the next five years.

6.2. DRA Water Source Reliability

TVMWD's near-term wholesale reliability is highly secure. This security is anchored by the storage reserves held by MWD and TVMWD's own extensive cyclic storage accounts.

Entering the 2026–2030 DRA period, MWD holds nearly 4 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.

Furthermore, as discussed in **Section 4.8**, because MWD has transitioned to a single volumetric rate structure, TVMWD's supply sufficiency is evaluated directly against MWD's regional supply capabilities rather than historical tiered allocation limits. A critical finding of this reliability assessment is that MWD possesses sufficient reserves – including nearly 4 MAF of regional storage – to meet these projected demands without requiring extraordinary measures (MWD, 2026). Consequently, TVMWD can reliably meet the peak wholesale demands of its member agencies without even needing to draw down its 54,000+ AF of regional cyclic storage accounts.

6.3. Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

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

Because TVMWD anticipates sufficient supply capacity (resulting in a difference of zero between required supply and demand) across all five years of the near-term drought scenario, TVMWD does not currently project a need to implement mandatory wholesale supply allocations or trigger advanced stages of its WSCP due to supply shortages. However, TVMWD remains committed to ongoing regional water conservation programs and will continue to collaborate with its retail agencies to preserve regional storage.

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

Category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Total Water Use (Demand)	76,433	71,034	85,626	78,438	73,219
Total Supplies	76,433	71,034	85,626	78,438	73,219
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 TVMWD 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.

TVMWD's WSCP is a detailed approach which presents how TVMWD intends to act, or respond, in the case of an actual water shortage contingency. 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 TVMWD's ability to maintain reliable water service during periods of supply disruption.

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

TVMWD's WSCP is included in **Part 4, Appendix A-5**.

8. Demand Management Measures

The Demand Management Measures (DMMs) section provides a comprehensive description of the water conservation programs that TVMWD has implemented for the past five years, is currently implementing, and plans to implement in order to reduce demand. TVMWD met the 2025 Water Use Target through the implementation of these DMMs. TVMWD 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. Public Education and Outreach

TVMWD supports and partners with MWD during mass media campaigns to benefit from MWD's extensive regional reach. TVMWD typically conducts over 15 tours annually at the Miramar Water Treatment Plant for grades 3 through college, legislative representatives, and other water agency staff members. Presentations are given to educate visitors regarding water treatment plant operations and the true significance of clean safe water. In addition, information regarding the history, administration procedures, and importance of TVMWD and water conservation is provided throughout the tour.

TVMWD hosts three Leadership Breakfasts a year to educate local officials, elected officials and the general public regarding the importance to California water. These breakfasts feature dynamic water industry leaders and discussions of regional topics related to the water industry.

TVMWD is an active member of the Conservation & Education Team (CET), headed by the Public Water Agencies Group (PWAG), which works to raise awareness among members of the public and students about the value and importance of water and address the need for water-use efficiency outreach and programs. The CET provides conservation and educational resources within the Los Angeles County.

TVMWD hosts and administers at least three MWD tours including the State Water Project, Colorado River Aqueduct, Diamond Valley Lake, or the Edmonston Pumping Plant. TVMWD also hosts at least one local event to showcase its local facilities and the improvements made throughout the year and proposed capital projects and the importance to local supplies.

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

8.1.2. Regional Rebates

In addition to the DMMs discussed above, TVMWD participates in MWD's regional rebate program, the SoCal WaterSmart Program, which is available to TVMWD'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.

These programs have been continuously in effect for the last five years. TVMWD plans to continue implementation of these programs to promote water conservation.

8.2. Asset Management

TVMWD has developed an asset management program for its major infrastructure including its distribution system. The plan includes conducting regular distribution system maintenance and/or inspection and making improvements to and/or repairs/replacement of assets as needed. TVMWD responds to repairs as needed. TVMWD may implement GIS mapping with a structured improvement and repair program. TVMWD also prepares an annual “Strategic Plan” report which identifies the five-year capital improvement projects and costs (including maintenance and improvement projects) necessary to operate TVMWD’s facilities.

All of TVMWD’s connections with its member agencies are fully metered to accurately track water sales (demands). TVMWD performs regular calibration/testing and replacement/repairs of its meters to ensure meter accuracy and to prevent "real losses" in the wholesale system. TVMWD has continuously metered all connections over the last five years.

8.3. Wholesale Supplier Assistance Program

TVMWD conducts public education and outreach efforts to assist and support its member agencies, including partnering with MWD on mass media campaigns promoting water conservation, school education programs, newsletters, informative websites, online tools, press releases, and newspaper articles.

TVMWD employs two staff members that are responsible for public outreach and coordination with TVMWD’s member agencies, MWD, local schools, and the public to encourage conservation and promote/support public awareness and participation. TVMWD provides funding in its annual budget to support these activities.

As a wholesaler, TVMWD participates in assistance programs to its retail member agencies including the conservation programs identified in the sections above. Three Valley’s actively helps its retail member agencies identify, apply for, and secure state and federal grant funding (e.g., WaterSMART grants) for local water efficiency, turf removal, and leak detection projects. TVMWD utilizes allocated funds from MWD to assist the member agencies in promoting conservation programs, water saving devices, rebate programs, educational forums, and other efforts to reduce water demand. TVMWD provides financial incentives for water conservation through retrofit and rebate programs that replace high water-use fixtures with efficient water-use fixtures. TVMWD also provides support through available staff assigned to direct conservation measures.

Over the last five years, the City has continuously implemented the activities described here each year.

9. Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section describes TVMWD'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 TVMWD's public hearing. The recipients are identified in **Part 1 Chapter 1** of the 2025 RUWMP and include all cities and counties within the TVMWD 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.

TVMWD 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 A-2**.

9.2. Public Hearing and Adoption

TVMWD held a public hearing on **June 3, 2026** to hear public comments and consider adopting this 2025 RUWMP and TVMWD's WSCP. As part of the public hearing, TVMWD 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 TVMWD 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.

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

9.3. Plan Submittal

TVMWD will submit the 2025 RUWMP and TVMWD'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 TVMWD is included in **Part 4, Appendix A-4.**

9.4. Public Availability

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

9.5. Amending an Adopted UWMP or WSCP

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

10. References

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