

THREE VALLEYS REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APRIL 2026

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

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

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2025 RUWMP

APRIL 2026

Part 2 Chapter 2: City of Glendora 2025 Urban Water Management Plan



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

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Appendices

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

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
AB1668	Assembly Bill 1668
AF	Acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
AWWA	American Water Works Association
CEC	Contaminants of Emerging Concern
cfs	cubic feet per second
CIC	Covina Irrigating Company
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
City	City of Glendora
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
CVWC	Covina Valley Water Company
CWC	California Water Code
CWOL	Making Conservation a California Way of Life
DCP	Drought Contingency Plan
DIM	Dedicated Irrigation Meters
DMM	demand management measure
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
DWR	Department of Water Resources
FY	Fiscal year
GHG	greenhouse gas
GIS	geographic information systems
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
gpm	gallons per mile of pipe per day
gpscd	gallons per service connection per day
GRIP	Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program
GRIP+	Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program (Plus)
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
HECW	high-efficiency clothes washing
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
kWh	kilowatt-hours
LACSD	Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
MAF	million acre-feet
MGD	million gallons per day
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
OSY	Operating Safe Yield
PFAS	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PHET	premium high-efficiency toilets
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment

RUWMP	Regional Urban Water Management Plan
SB X7-7	Senate Bill X7-7
SB606	Senate Bill 606
SBX7-7	Senate Bill 7 of the 2009 Special Session
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SJCWRP	San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant
SWP	State Water Project
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWUO	Urban Water Use Objectives
VHWC	Valencia Heights Water Company
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WRMP	Water Resources Master Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WUE	Water Use Efficiency
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

Individual UWMP

This chapter describes information specific to the City of Glendora (City), 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 City of Glendora’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 City of Glendora. The City 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 City’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 City-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 City and satisfy the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the 2025 UWMP Guidebook. A completed DWR UWMP Compliance Checklist for the City is provided in **Part 4, Appendix B-1**.

1. System Description

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

The City was founded in 1887 and was officially incorporated in 1911. It is located at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains, in the eastern portion of Los Angeles County, approximately 30 miles from downtown Los Angeles. The City's service area covers approximately 11 square miles and is bounded by the Cities of Azusa to the west, Covina to the south and San Dimas and unincorporated portions of Los Angeles County to the east. The location of the City's service area is shown in **Figure 1-1**.

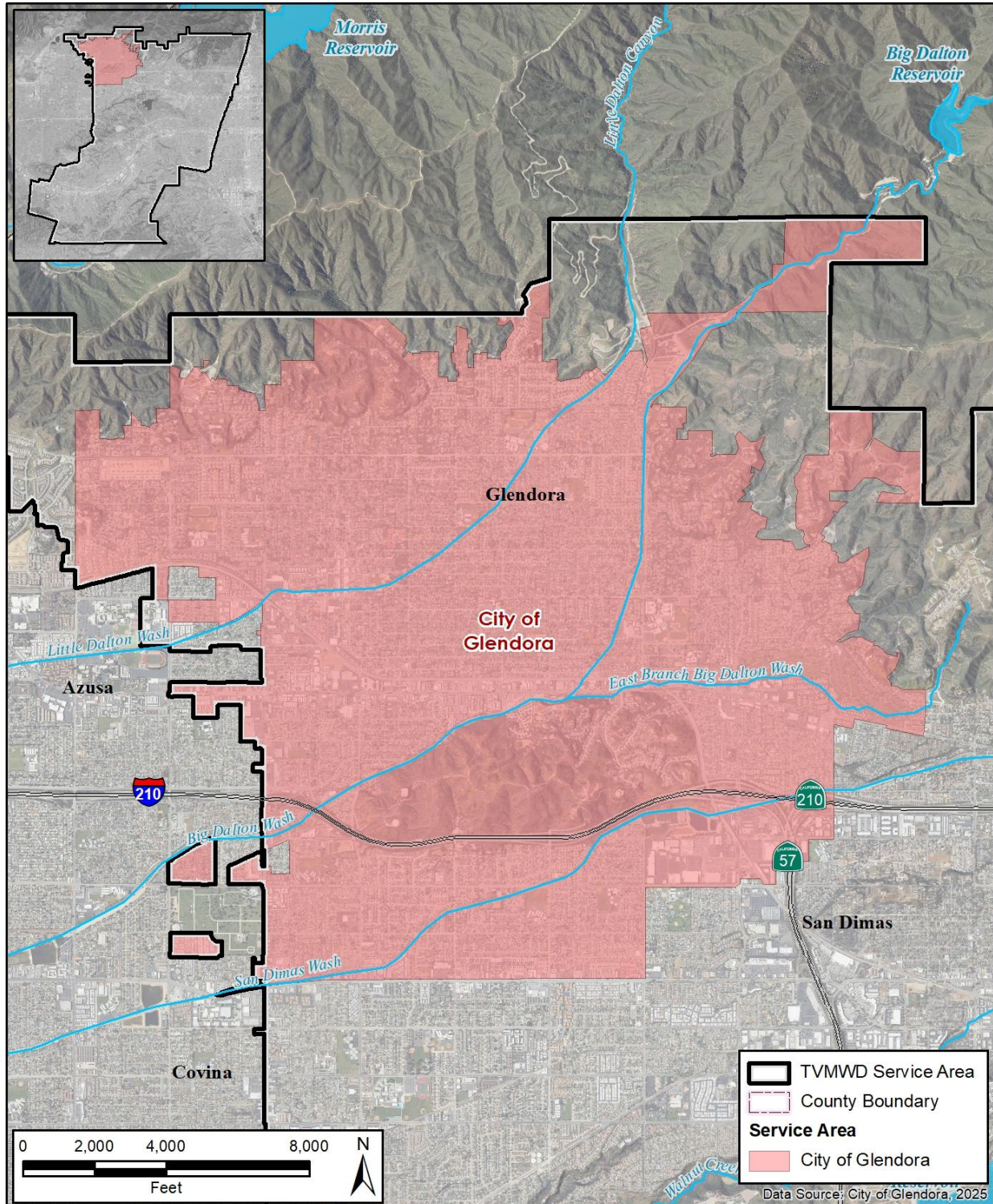
The City is governed by a five-member City Council. Council members are elected by district for four-year terms, and the Mayor is selected each year by vote of the Council. The City Manager is appointed by the City Council. Other City managerial positions are filled by the City Manager. The Water Division manager is directly responsible for the operation and management of the City's water system.

The City's water system is comprised of smaller water companies which historically were formed to support the citrus-producing community until the late 1950s, when agriculture gave way to large scale residential development. The City acquired the Glendora Water Company in 1915, the Glendora Independent Water Company in 1956, and the Glendora Irrigating Company in 1965.

The City's primary water supply is groundwater produced from eight active wells. Wells 5-E, 8-E, 9-E, and 12-E are located in the Upper San Gabriel Canyon Sub-basin, and Wells 2-E, 10-E, 11-E, and 13-E are located in the Glendora Sub-basin of the Main San Gabriel Basin. The City's distribution system consists of twelve pressure zones supplied by reservoirs, three zones served by hydro-pneumatic systems, and one zone supplied through a pressure-reducing station. The system elevations range from approximately 700 feet above sea level, to an elevation of 1,500 feet above sea level.

To supplement local groundwater, the City maintains three treated-water connections with Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) for imported Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) supplies and one connection with Covina Valley Water Company (CVWC) for treated local surface water and groundwater. The City also has the capability to receive untreated imported water from TVMWD, as well as from the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (Upper District) to serve portions of the City's service area that lie outside the TVMWD boundary, for groundwater replenishment.

Figure 1-1. Service Area



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1.1. Service Area

The City of Glendora is a retail public water supplier that meets the definition of an urban water supplier with 14,053 municipal water service connections in 2024. The City’s service area is shown in **Figure 1-1**. The regional climate, which includes the City’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 City 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 City’s 2020 service area population, which was 45,710. The 2020 population and the number of residential connections served by the City in 2020 were used to derive a 2020 persons per residential connection factor of 3.3. This factor was then multiplied by the City’s number of residential connections in 2025 to estimate the 2025 population served by the City. To project the population served by the City from 2030 to 2050, average annual population growth rates from SCAG projections were applied to this 2025 estimate. A GIS analysis of SCAG projection data was used to determine the SCAG growth rate specific to the City’s service area. SCAG projected an increase in population from 2019 to 2035 averaging 0.15% per year and from 2035 to 2050 averaging 0.03% per year. Estimated current and projected populations of the City’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	45,593	45,943	46,294	46,368	46,441	46,515

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 0.54% per year and from 2035 to 2050 averaging 0.12% per year. SCAG projected an increase in employment from 2019 to 2035 averaging 0.16% per year and from 2035 to 2050 averaging 0.05% per year, as shown in **Table 1-2**.

According to U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts from 2024, the median household income in the City is \$113,569. The City’s poverty rate is 7%. The City is 47% white alone, 12% Asian alone, 3% black alone, 22% two or more races, and 39% Hispanic or Latino. The average commute to work for workers at least 16 years of age is 33 minutes, which indicates that most jobs are local (United States Census Bureau, 2024). According to 2024 U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts, the City’s population is made up of 17% of seniors (65 years and over), 22% of persons under 18 years, and 5% of persons under 5 years. (United States Census Bureau, 2024). **Table 1-2** provides employment and household projections for the City’s water service area based on SCAG GIS data intersected with the water service area.

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

Category	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Households	16,886	17,341	17,796	17,904	18,012	18,120
Employees	19,466	19,623	19,781	19,830	19,878	19,927

1.1.2. Land Use

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

- Single-Family Residential: 81%
- Multi-Family Residential and Condominiums: 12%
- Mobile Homes: <1%
- Commercial: 3%
- Churches: <1%
- Industrial: 1%
- Recreational Camping Facilities: <1%
- Vacant Residential: 3%
- Vacant Non-Residential: 1%

2. Water Use

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

2.1. Water Use by Sector

2.1.1. *Water Use Sectors Listed in Water Code*

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

The City 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

City tracks the water use for landscape irrigation.

Commercial/Institutional

The City tracks commercial and institutional customer water uses as one.

Government

Government 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. Fiscal Year 2021-2025 Connections by Customer Class

Customer Class	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Residential – Single Family	12,906	12,973	12,973	12,973	12,243
Residential – Multi-Family	391	222	222	222	222
Landscape Irrigation	47	42	42	42	58
Industrial	-	-	-	-	32
Commercial	706	816	816	816	879
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14,050	14,053	14,053	14,053	13,434

2.1.2. Past and Current Water Use

The City serves potable water for a variety of uses, as summarized in **Table 2-2**. Over the past five years, the City served an average of 8,373 AFY of potable water. In 2025, 81% of the total potable water deliveries were to residential customers. The City has no current recycled water demands. **Table 2-2** shows the annual volume of potable 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 (<i>optional</i>)	2025 Volume
Single Family	Potable	6,710
Multi-Family	Potable	445
Commercial	Potable	1,161
Landscape	Potable	343
Sales to other agencies	Potable	18
Distribution System Water Loss	Potable	1,436
	Total	10,113

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 City monitors its water loss and prepares an annual American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Audit to estimate the volume of water loss. The City reports their AWWA Water Audit using a FY calendar. The City has submitted all required water loss audits to the State, as shown in **Table 2-3**. Copies of the City’s recent AWWA audits are provided in **Part 4, Appendix B-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
CA1910044	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
	2025	Yes

DWR Notes:

- 2020 AWWA: [Glendora City of - Validated Water Audit - FY19-20.xlsx](#)
- 2021 AWWA: [City of Glendora FY 20-21 - Validated Audit- Final.xlsx](#)
- 2022 AWWA: [Glendora City of - Validated Audit FY22.xlsx](#)
- 2023 AWWA: [Glendora - FY2023 Validated Audit- FINAL.xlsx](#)
- 2024 AWWA: [Glendora FY2024 - Validated Audit- Final.xlsx](#)
- 2025 AWWA: [Glendora-FY2025- Validated - Final.xlsx](#)

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

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

Over the last five years, the City’s water losses have ranged from 10% to 19% when calculated as the difference between billed consumption and total production. To project the water loss component of future demands, the City assumed future water losses will be approximately 14% of total customer water use. Calculated water losses are shown in **Table 2-4**.

Based on data released by the State on January 30, 2026, the supplier’s baseline for real water loss is 52.8 gpscd and the real water loss standard is 20.3 gpscd, and the apparent loss standard is the baseline of 13.3 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 City has not yet met the real water loss performance standard, but is working toward that goal by 2028. **Section 8.1.5** discusses City's programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss.

Table 2-4. Calculated Water Loss

Water Loss	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Calculated Water Loss	2,140	1,032	1,462	966	1,243
% Water Loss	19%	10%	18%	11%	12%

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
CA1910044	Yes	20.3	gpscd	13,816	1,660	107.3	13.3	gpscd	13,816	121	7.8

2.2. Projected Water Use

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

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

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 updated to allow for forecasting future years’ water demand considering future efficiency standards, supplier input data, and growth assumptions. Depending on the annual fluctuations of input data, a supplier’s estimated UWUO reduction needed by 2040 can exceed 30% relative to the baseline usage. According to the CWOL Regulation, suppliers who must achieve over a 30% reduction in their 2040 UWUO compared to baseline usage are permitted to follow an alternative compliance method. This alternative method requires an annual decrease of 2% in gallons per capita per day (GPCD) compared to the baseline usage.

Based on the demand analysis for this UWMP, the City anticipates a reduction of more than 40% will be needed to meet the UWUO. While City 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 in this UWMP are assumed to reduce by 2% per five-year planning period from 2025, which is 198 GPCD. This results in 194 GPCD in 2030, declining by approximately 2% each subsequent five-year period until it reaching approximately 179 GPCD in 2050. Population projections as described in **Section 1.1.1** are applied to these GPCD values to project future demands, as shown in **Figure 2-1**. The assumed future water loss of 14% described in the previous section was applied to the subtotal of demand for all connection types to estimate future water losses. **Table 2-6** presents the projected demand by customer type through 2050 for this UWMP.

Figure 2-1. Historical and Projected Demands

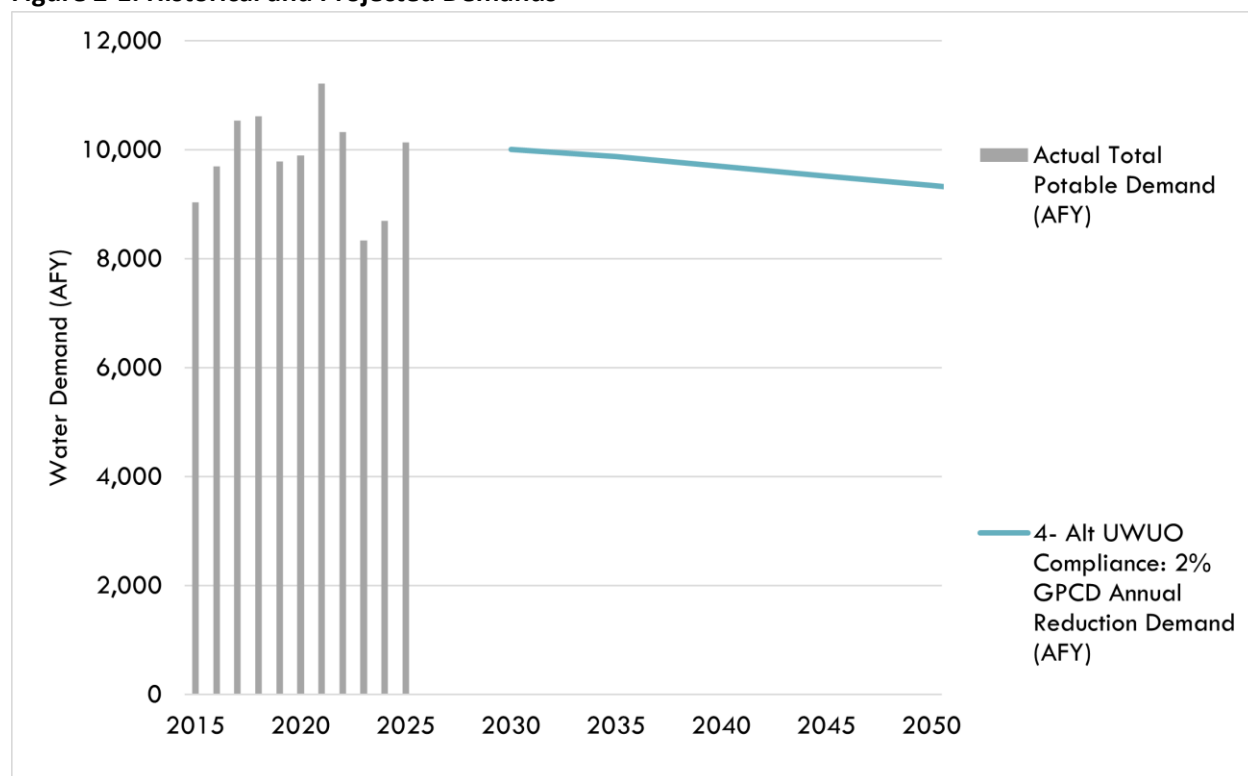


Table 2-6. DWR 4-2R Projected Demands for Water Use, AFY

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	6,618	6,535	6,415	6,296	6,180
Multi-Family		Potable	587	580	569	559	548
Commercial		Potable	1,185	1,170	1,148	1,127	1,107
Landscape		Potable	161	159	156	153	151
Sales to other agencies		Potable	47	46	45	45	44
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	1,405	1,388	1,362	1,337	1,312
Total			10,004	9,878	9,696	9,517	9,342

Table 2-6 and Table 2-7 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 and an alternative compliance path to reduce by 2% per five-year planning period from 2025. Conservation savings were considered and included in developing demand estimates for the next 25 years. However, the City 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 City 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, March 2021). SCAG’s population and household projections inform the RHNA Allocation Plan and are used in the determination and allocation of housing needs, including lower income housing, for individual jurisdictions. The growth projections in this UWMP are based on SCAG projections for the service area and therefore also incorporate the lower income housing projections. The projected demands in this UWMP represent water use from all future growth and are inclusive of water use for lower income households.

Table 2-7. 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 City as described in the 2020 UWMP. This section also demonstrates that the City achieved its 2020 water use target.

Table 3-1 below establishes the City's 2020 actual and 2020 target GPCD. As shown, the City met its 2020 target. Most recently, in 2025, the water use was 198 GPCD, which is well below the 2020 target of 218 GPCD.

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

2020 Target GPCD	2020 Actual GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Target?
218	194	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 City 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 City's primary sources for water supply include treated imported surface water purchased from the MWD through TVMWD, groundwater pumped from the Main San Gabriel Basin (Main Basin), and local treated surface water purchased from CVWC. 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 City 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. 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 City's treated imported water supplies from MWD, through TVMWD, may be impacted during a multi-year drought or other conditions which limits MWD from delivering sufficient water supplies to all its member agencies, and consequently to the City. 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. *Covina Valley Water Company*

The City does not use self-supplied surface water sources to meet its water demands. The City purchases treated surface water supplies from CVWC (formerly Covina Irrigation Company) (see **Part 1, Section 3.3**). CVWC sources of supply include surface water diversions from the San Gabriel River, groundwater pumped from the Main San Gabriel Basin and untreated imported water. CVWC owns the Temple Plant, which is a surface water treatment plant located near the intersection of Arrow Highway and Grand Avenue in the City of Glendora, which is used to treat the local surface water and the imported water. The Temple Plant has a capacity of approximately 10 million gallons per day (MGD).

The City owns a connection with CVWC, with a maximum capacity of 3.3 cubic feet per second (cfs) which can supply up to approximately 1,500 gallons per minute. Through this connection, the City can purchase treated surface water and groundwater. CVWC water supplies augment the City's sources of supply from the Main San Gabriel groundwater basin and treated imported water.

4.2. Groundwater

The City produces groundwater from the Main Basin. The Main Basin is a sub-basin of the San Gabriel Valley Basin. The Main Basin has been adjudicated and is managed for long-term sustainability; a

detailed hydrogeological description of the Main Basin is provided in **Part 1, Section 3.2.1** of the 2025 RUWMP.

4.2.1. Main San Gabriel Basin

The Watermaster manages the Main Basin through an Operating Safe Yield (OSY), which is determined annually based on groundwater elevations and rainfall. The City of Glendora holds a prescriptive pumping right equal to 4.75261% of the declared OSY. The City manages its pumping in accordance with Watermaster rules; if the City's water demands require pumping in excess of its OSY share, the City pays a "Replacement Water" assessment to the Watermaster, which is used to purchase untreated imported water to artificially recharge the basin. See **Part 1, Section 3.2.1** for more details regarding the Main Basin's adjudication and basin management.

Extraction Infrastructure and Historical Pumping

The City operates active groundwater production wells located throughout the service area. To maintain extraction capacity and efficiency, the City proactively manages its wellfield infrastructure. As noted in **Section 4.7**, the City is currently pursuing the rehabilitation, redrilling, or replacement of several key assets, including Wells 2, 7, 10, 11, and 14, to ensure sufficient extraction capacity to meet future demands.

Table 4-1 summarizes the City'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. For example, the decrease in groundwater pumping observed in 2023 (7,706 AF) reflects reduced customer demand and increased availability of supplemental supplies during an exceptionally wet hydrologic year.

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	Main Basin	10,709	8,646	7,706	8,103	10,099
Total		10,709	8,646	7,706	8,103	10,099

4.3. Surface Water

The City does not use self-supplied surface water sources to meet its water demands. The City purchases treated surface water supplies from CVWC, as discussed in **Section 4.1**.

4.4. Stormwater

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

4.5. Wastewater and Recycled Water

Wastewater generated by the City is treated by Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD). Wastewater is collected within the City's local sewer collection system. The City's local sewers tie into one of LACSD's regional trunk sewers. The regional trunk sewer lines deliver wastewater to one or more water reclamation plants owned by LACSD for treatment. The water reclamation plants are not located within the City's service area.

Wastewater is not treated or disposed within the City's service area. The water reclamation plants serving the City include 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). The percentage breakdown between these two plants in treating the City's wastewater is unknown. 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 Glendora's 2025 population of 45,593, the estimated amount of wastewater collected by the City is approximately 2.14 MGD (about 2,400 AFY). **Table 4-2** shows existing wastewater collection and treatment at the LACSD.

The City does not have access to recycled water due to the lack of infrastructure to convey recycled water supplies to the City.

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

The City does not use recycled water to meet its water demands. The wastewater collected from the City and treated at SJCWRP already is used by other recycled water customers that are outside of the City's service area boundaries. Subject to the availability of recycled water, the City would need to construct transmission and distribution facilities to deliver recycled water to customers within its service area.

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	2,400 AF	SJCWRP (Place ID 260156), A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility (Place ID 234156)	No
Total		2,400 AF		

4.6. Water Exchanges and Transfers

The City does not have any current or planned water exchange opportunities.

Water rights under the Main Basin Judgment are transferable by lease or purchase so long as such transfers meet the requirements of the Judgment. There is also provision for Cyclic Storage Agreements by which Parties and non-parties may store imported supplemental water in the Main Basin under such agreements with the Main Basin Watermaster pursuant to uniform rules and conditions and Court approval. The City can and does utilize the transfer opportunities available for Main Basin water when necessary.

4.7. Future Water Projects

The City obtains water from local groundwater, purchased local groundwater and surface water from CVWC, and imported surface water supplies. These water supply sources will allow the City to provide sufficient water service currently, and in the future. Although the City has no plans for future water supply projects, the City will construct new groundwater production wells to replace existing wells when necessary.

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

- Well #7 (Vosburg) Replacement to enhance well efficiency.
- North Glendora Tank Replacement, which upgrades aging infrastructure and increase storage capacity.
- Well #14 Replacement to develop a new extraction well. This project is expected to increase overall production capacity by approximately 2,000 AF.
- Turf Removal for Large Commercial and Municipal Properties for conservation and efficiency efforts. This project is expected to decrease overall demand by approximately 300 AF.
- Redrilling Well 10 and Well 11 to enhance well efficiency and which upgrades aging infrastructure.
- Pipeline Intertie Replacements to improve system interties.
- Well 2 Replacement to enhance well efficiency.
- Well rehabilitation program, to improve efficiency and capacity of all wells.

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 CVWC – 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 City will determine which projects to implement.

4.8. Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

The City’s water supply is comprised of treated imported water, local treated surface water, and groundwater. 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)	Main Basin	10,099	Potable	
Purchased or Imported Water	Metropolitan Water District – TVMWD	14	Potable	
Purchased or Imported Water	CVWD	0	Potable	
-	Total	10,113		-

Supply Projection Methodology

To project future water supplies accurately and conservatively, the City, in coordination with TVMWD, evaluated supply projection methodologies. Rather than projecting supplies based on maximum legal entitlements or absolute physical extraction capacity, the City 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 City's average local supply utilization over the most recent five-year period (2021–2025), which was 9,686 acre-feet per year (AFY). This baseline smoothed out historically dry years (e.g., 2021) and historically wet years (e.g., 2023).

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

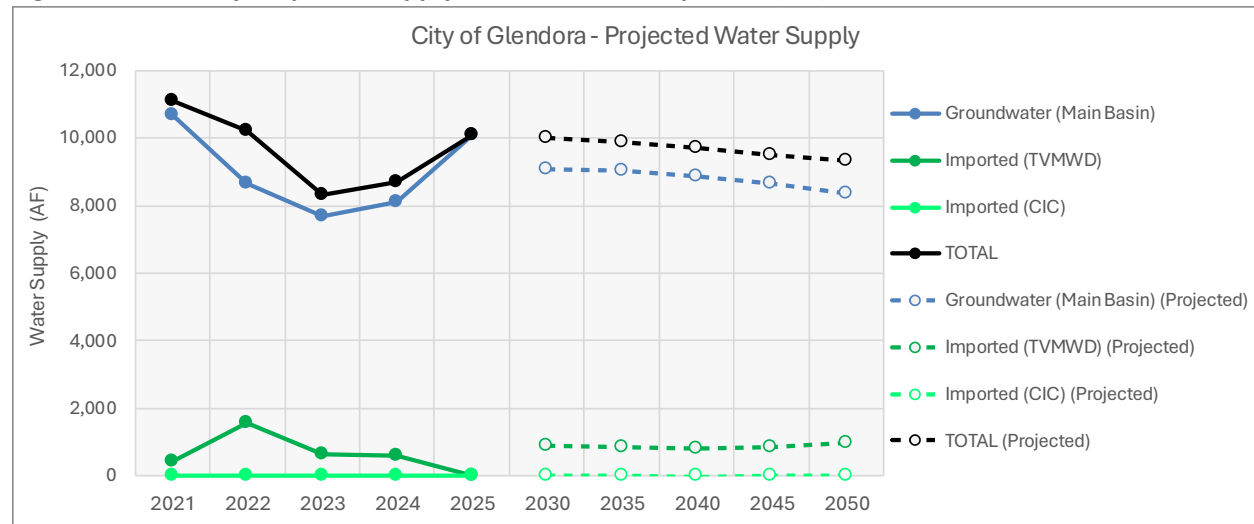
1. **Climate Change Adjustments:** Specific climate change vulnerability factors, derived from TVMWD’s 2024 Climate Vulnerability Analysis, were applied to the 2021-2025 baseline local agency supplies (Main Basin groundwater and CVWC purchased water) to forecast anticipated local yields through 2050.
2. **Imported Water Reliance:** The projected local supplies were then compared against the City's projected demand. Any projected unmet demand is assumed to be fulfilled by imported water purchases from TVMWD.

As shown in **Table 4-4** and **Figure 4-1**, the City's reliance on the Main Basin is projected to decrease slightly over time under a climate change planning scenario that models potential impacts to local hydrology. Under this specific scenario, imported water purchases from TVMWD are projected to increase modestly to balance the City's overall supply portfolio and meet customer demands. It is important to note that these projections 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 groundwater supplies.

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

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Main Basin	9,090	9,018	8,864	8,642	8,357
Purchased or Imported Water	Metropolitan Water District – TVMWD	906	853	825	867	977
Purchased or Imported Water	Covina Valley Water Company	8	8	7	8	9
Total		10,004	9,878	9,696	9,517	9,342

Figure 4-1. The City 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 (GHG) 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.

The information used to calculate the estimated energy intensity associated with the City’s water system is provided below. The energy intensity information is based on readily obtainable energy and water use data for the following water management processes: 1) extraction or diversion of water supplies; 2) placement into storage; 3) conveyance to distribution; 4) treatment; and 5) water system distribution.

The City has tabulated its energy intensity using readily obtainable energy consumption data obtained from monthly electricity bills from Southern California Edison (SCE) and Azusa Light & Water for the whole water system and the corresponding water use data obtained from available water meter readings. The City has reported the energy intensity associated with the water management processes which occur within its operational control. Because the City does not track individual energy usage for each water management process identified above, the City has estimated the energy intensity using the a “total utility approach” (i.e. sum of all water management processes). The total energy consumed was approximately 7,927,039 kWh during FY 2024-25. Although the total energy consumption reported includes electricity usage for general administration (e.g. at the City’s headquarters) which is not associated with any water management processes, the general administration energy usage is considered negligible compared to overall water system use and has not been netted out.

The total volume of water entering the potable water system was approximately 10,113 AF during FY 2024-25 and is consistent with the total volume of water provided in Table 2-2.

The total energy intensity associated with the City’s water management processes is estimated at 783.85 kWh/AF.

5. Water Service Reliability Assessment

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

5.1. Constraints on Water Sources

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

For the City of Glendora specifically, the primary constraints on water sources include:

- **SWP-Dependent Infrastructure:** Due to pipeline elevations and regional network hydraulics, the City of Glendora is situated within a "SWP-Dependent Area." This means the City is served by the Rialto Pipeline and TVMWD's Miramar Water Treatment Plant, which cannot physically receive treated Colorado River water from the CRA and rely entirely on SWP flows. As detailed in **Part 1, Section 3.1.2**, MWD typically buffers SWP allocation cuts using regional storage and its Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP). However, 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). Consequently, during severe multi-year droughts when SWP allocations are drastically reduced by the State, the City relies more on its local groundwater reserves and CVWC purchased supplies to offset imported water constraints.
- **Groundwater Quality:** Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs), such as PFAS, as well as legacy Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in the Main San Gabriel Basin, can force the City to temporarily remove active extraction wells from service. To mitigate this constraint, the City is actively investing in replacement projects as detailed in **Section 4.7**.
- **Climate Change Impacts on Surface Water:** The City's purchased supply from CVWC relies partially on San Gabriel River diversions. As identified in **Part 1, Section 2.5**, this source is highly susceptible to climate-driven volatility, including shorter rainy seasons and severe post-wildfire turbidity, which can temporarily halt treatment operations.

5.2. Year Type Characterization

In general, groundwater is less vulnerable to seasonal and climatic changes than surface water (i.e. local and imported) supplies. The Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster monitors groundwater levels and implements supplemental recharge to maintain long term sustainability of local groundwater sources. Further discussion of regional water resource management is included in **Part 1 Chapter 3**.

Because the City's baseline years are a mix of different hydrologic conditions, it is important to note how the City's supply strategy adapts to dry years. The City's primary source of supply, the Main San Gabriel Basin, has a variable OSY that may decline during dry periods. However, under the basin's adjudication framework, the City can legally and physically continue to produce the water it needs to meet elevated dry-year demands by paying Replacement Water assessments for any production that exceeds its rights. As a result, the City's operational supply strategy is not significantly different in dry years compared to normal years. The changes in the City's projected baseline supply over time are primarily driven by long-term climate change factors (as detailed in **Section 4.8**) and planned infrastructure projects.

Per UWMP requirements, the City 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 City evaluated historical supply and demand data. For the purposes of this 2025 UWMP, the City established a "Normal Year" baseline using the average annual supply and demand from 2021 through 2025.

Because water demand in the City 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	9,686	100%
Single-Dry Year	2021	11,094	115%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2018	10,833	112%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2019	9,847	102%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2020	9,898	102%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2021	11,094	115%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2022	10,213	105%

5.3. Water Service Reliability

The results of the reliability assessment are summarized below.

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

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

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

Based on the City's operational data, the historical average year baseline was established using the five-year period of FY 2021–2025 (averaging 9,686 AF).

- **Single Dry Year Scaling:** The ratio of water utilized during the historical single dry year of FY 2021 (11,094 AF) to the historical average (9,686 AF) yielded a scaling factor of 115%. This 115% factor was applied to the projected normal year demands to estimate the City's projected water demands during future single dry years.
- **Five-Year Drought Scaling:** To estimate demands during a five-consecutive-year drought, the City utilized the historical drought sequence from FY 2018 through FY 2022. The ratio of water utilized in each of these years (10,833 AF, 9,847 AF, 9,898 AF, 11,094 AF, and 10,213 AF, respectively) compared to the historical average yielded scaling factors of **112%, 102%, 102%, 115%, and 105%** 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 reliability analysis (MWD, 2026)), the City's total supply is projected to meet its total projected demand across all hydrologic scenarios. Consequently, the difference between supply and demand in the tables below is zero, reflecting a fully reliable water portfolio through the 2050 planning horizon.

Table 5-2, Table 5-3, and Table 5-4 summarize the City's projected water supplies and demands over the next 25 years in five-year increments. These tables demonstrate the City 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	10,004	9,878	9,696	9,517	9,342
Demand totals	10,004	9,878	9,696	9,517	9,342
Difference	0	0	0	0	0

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

Totals	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply totals	11,458	11,314	11,105	10,900	10,700
Demand totals	11,458	11,314	11,105	10,900	10,700
Difference	0	0	0	0	0

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

Year	Totals	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
First Year	Supply Totals	11,188	11,047	10,844	10,644	10,448
	Demand Totals	11,188	11,047	10,844	10,644	10,448
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Second Year	Supply Totals	10,170	10,042	9,857	9,675	9,497
	Demand Totals	10,170	10,042	9,857	9,675	9,497
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Third Year	Supply Totals	10,223	10,094	9,908	9,725	9,546
	Demand Totals	10,223	10,094	9,908	9,725	9,546
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Year	Supply Totals	11,458	11,314	11,105	10,900	10,700
	Demand Totals	11,458	11,314	11,105	10,900	10,700
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth Year	Supply Totals	10,548	10,415	10,223	10,035	9,850
	Demand Totals	10,548	10,415	10,223	10,035	9,850
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0

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 City 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 City utilized the same "Real Water" supply methodology and historical drought scaling factors detailed in **Sections 4.8** and **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 City's unconstrained demands are projected to scale up significantly during this period (up to 115% of average baseline demand, as established in **Section 0**). The DRA tests whether the City's local groundwater and imported water portfolios can sustain these elevated demands over the next five years without natural replenishment.

6.2. DRA Water Source Reliability

The City's near-term reliability is highly secure due to the active management of the Main San Gabriel Basin 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 City 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 City'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 City anticipates a supply surplus (a difference of zero) across all five years of the near-term drought scenario, the City 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 City 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)	11,188	10,170	10,223	11,458	10,548
Total Supplies	11,188	10,170	10,223	11,458	10,548
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 City 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 City's WSCP is a detailed approach which presents how the City 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 City'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. As of 2025, the City is operating under an adjusted Stage 3 WSCP, adopted by the City Council in May 2022.

The City's WSCP is included in **Part 4, Appendix B-7**.

8. Demand Management Measures

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

8.1. Existing Demand Management Measures

8.1.1. *Water Waste Prevention Ordinances*

The City adopted a Drought Regulations and Water Conservation Standards Ordinance (Ordinance 1585) in April 1991. The ordinance states that it shall be a violation for any consumer or account holder to waste any water obtained from or through the water distribution facilities of the City. Waste is defined as any excessive, unnecessary or unwarranted use of water, including but not limited to any use which causes unnecessary runoff beyond the boundaries of any property as served by its meter and any failure to repair as soon as reasonably possible any leak or rupture in any water pipes, faucets, valves, plumbing fixtures or other water service appliances. In May 2008, the City adopted Ordinance 1895 which addressed water conservation, identifying two phases of implementation and restricting specific uses of water during a declared water shortage. In August 2009, the City adopted Ordinance 1925 to amend the municipal code for mandatory conservation measures. Ordinance 1925 provided additional actions to be taken during Stage 1 and Stage 2 drought conditions. In May 2015, the City adopted Urgency Ordinance 1996 which enacted mandatory emergency water conservation regulations in response to California Governor Brown's Executive Order B-29-15 which required statewide mandatory water use reductions. Copies of the ordinances are provided in **Part 4, Appendix B-4**.

The City has continuously implemented its Water Waste Prevention Ordinance over the last five years through a combination of education, outreach, and enforcement efforts. Staff have conducted 73 conservation related presentations to the general public and local schools, hosted 19 workshops, and issued over 5,219 continuous consumption notifications to proactively address potential water waste. In addition, 831 water waste violation notices have been issued, demonstrating the City's ongoing commitment to promoting water efficiency and ensuring compliance.

8.1.2. *Metering*

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

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

8.1.3. Conservation Pricing

The City consumption Rates include components for Tiered Rates which includes four (4) consumption tiers and Elevation Rates. The revenue generated will fund the expenditures for groundwater production, purchased water, the storage and distribution of water, water conservation programming, and capital improvement program projects. The allowable usage in each tier takes into account the California Assembly Bill 1668 indoor water use goal, minimum usage by meter size, and the existing rate structure's Baseline Allocation Threshold Units.

The Elevation Rate component is broken up by four (4) zone classes to assign the costs fairly and equitably. The revenue generated will fund the energy expenditures that are required to pump water to the higher zone elevations and 50% of the operation and maintenance expenditures (salaries, benefits, customer service, tools, equipment, etc.) Water connection fees are added to the commodity rates to comprise the total water bill. The water connection fees are based on the size of the meter. Water bills are sent out bi-monthly.

The water rates have been developed to fund the cost of water and are related to the overall cost of water service. The tiered allocation rate encourages the customers to conserve water due to the utilities additional cost to produce an additional unit of water. This applies to all water use sectors (e.g., single family residential, multifamily residential, industrial, institutional, etc.). Therefore, there is an economic benefit for customers to conserve water. The City's Water Rates are currently adjustment annually by consumer price index at a not-to-exceed rate of five percent increase per year.

The City 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 City developed a public information program in 2010 to educate the public to the benefits of water conservation. The program involves the dissemination of information through literature provided at City Hall and other City of Glendora facilities, as well as articles in the City of Glendora newsletter. The City periodically includes informational flyers with water bills to address water conservation and other important matters. The City periodically holds public seminars and workshops with other local agencies to promote water conservation. The City also provides water conservation information and updates on its website (<https://www.cityofglendora.gov/Services/Water/Water-Conservation>).

As part of a public outreach program for water conservation, City representatives visit schools to discuss water conservation with students. This discussion is usually included as part of an overall presentation on the City's water system and how it functions.

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



IF YOU HAVE ANY
QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS:

- Water Conservation Hotline at (626) 852-4838
- waterconservation@cityofglendora.gov
- Report an issue online:
cityofglendora.gov/reportaproblem

For additional water regulations, gardening tips,
and ways you can conserve, visit

cityofglendora.gov/WaterConservation



8.1.5. Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Losses

The City's system is comprised mainly of single and multi-family dwellings. The City's water losses range approximately from 10 to 19%, as discussed in **Section 2.1.3**. The City has water conservation literature that alerts customers to be on the lookout for water system leaks and to correct them promptly. The City is available to assist customers in answering questions regarding system leaks or higher than expected water usage. In addition, the City maintains two full-time staff to perform water use efficiency field surveys at the customers' property.

As a part of normal operation and maintenance of the water system, City staff does preventive maintenance. This includes regular checks on valves and meters, and pipeline maintenance. If leaks are encountered or suspected during routine inspection of the system, further evaluation is conducted. If leaks are found, they are repaired.

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

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

8.1.6. Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

Various City departments are involved in the water conservation program. These include maintenance and operations personnel, Public Works Director, Assistant Public Works Director, two Water Division Managers, and administrative staff who answer billing and usage questions and serve at the front counter at City Hall. The City's conservation staff consists of a Senior Management Analyst, a Management Analyst, and two Water Conservation Officers. The City's Water Conservation staff are responsible for all matters pertaining to the City's water conservation program including implementation of DMMs.

8.1.7. Other Demand Management Measures



8.1.7.1. Large Landscape Conservation Programs

The City routinely hosts seminars and workshops in the community to promote landscape conservation. The City continues to offer a rebate program for the purchase of landscape related items to both residential and commercial customers to promote water conservation. During FY 2020-2021 through FY 2023-2024, the City provided rebates for this program. During FY 2024-2025, the City participated in a regional rebate program, the SoCal WaterSmart Program.

8.1.7.2. Rebate Programs

Through TVMWD, the City participates in MWD’s regional rebate program, the SoCal WaterSmart Program, which is available to the City’s customers. There are residential rebates available for the purchase of high-efficiency clothes washing (HECW) machines, premium high-efficiency toilets (PHET), rotating sprinkler nozzles, weather-based irrigation controllers (Smart Controllers), rain barrels, rain cistern, soil moisture sensor system, and turf removal to promote water conservation. Some measures, including PHETs, Smart Controllers, and turf removal, are also available to commercial customers. The City’s commercial customers are additionally offered plumbing, landscaping, HVAC, and medical and dental equipment rebates. The City provides information about this program to customers on its website. During FY 2020-2021 through FY 2023-2024, the City provided rebates for the program. During FY 2024-2025, the City participated in the regional rebate program.

8.1.7.3. Conservation Programs for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Accounts

The City regularly performs water use efficiency field surveys for commercial, industrial, and institutional customers. During FY 2020-2021 through FY 2023-2024, the City performed surveys for these customers. During FY 2023-2024, the City offered a plumbing direct install program. During FY 2024-2025, the City offered free surveys through a contracted vendor to perform indoor and outdoor water use efficiency

field surveys and water-efficient device upgrades. During FY 2024-25, the City offered a non-functional turf removal rebate program. The City will continue to coordinate with this sector of the community regarding water use and conservation through the public education process described above.

8.1.7.4. Smart Water Meter Program



The City initiated a program for meter upgrade for all customers. These meters wirelessly send usage information for billing and other important service notifications directly to the utility office. Customers can access their daily water usage information on their computer. Customer notifications on leaks, high usage, and other events are available as well. These activities will support the City’s continual conservation efforts. The City provides information about this program to customers on its website [available at this link](#).

This program has been continuously in effect for the last five years.

8.1.7.5. Free Water Conservation Programs

In FY 2023-24, the City partnered with SoCal Gas Company to co-fund energy and water efficiency upgrades for residential properties.

The City also has contracted a vendor that partners with MWD to offer Water Use Efficiency Surveys and the Irrigation Retrofit and Leak Repair Program. The surveys assess both outdoor and indoor water use for all customer classes, residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional properties. The Irrigation Retrofit and Leak Repair Program allows eligible participants to receive free irrigation upgrades.

The City provides information about this program to customers on its website [available at this link](#).

The City implemented this program during FY 2024-2025.

8.1.8. Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets

For decades, The City has valued and promoted conservation through implementation of a wide range of DMMs as described in this chapter. As a result, the City met its target to reduce per capita water consumption by 20% by 2020, as discussed in **Section 3**. Since 2020, the City has continued to implement these DMMs to promote long term water use efficiency.

Going forward, the City will continue to implement existing DMMs and explore additional programs to promote water use efficiency as a way of life.

9. Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section describes the City’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 City’s public hearing. The recipients are identified in **Part 1, Chapter 1** and include all cities and counties within the City’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 City 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 B-2**.

9.2. Public Hearing and Adoption

The City held a public hearing on **May 26, 2026** to hear public comments and consider adopting this 2025 RUWMP and the City’s WSCP. As part of the public hearing, the City 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 City 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 City’s adoption resolution for the 2025 RUWMP and the City’s WSCP is included in **Part 4, Appendix B-3**.

9.3. Plan Submittal

The City will submit the 2025 RUWMP and the City’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 City is included in **Part 4, Appendix B-5**.

9.4. Public Availability

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

9.5. Amending an Adopted UWMP or WSCP

If the adopted 2025 RUWMP or the City’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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