2020 PART 2: LOCAL AGENCY UWMPs

UPPER SANTA ANA RIVER WATERSHED

INTEGRATED REGIONAL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

CITY OF RIALTO

2020 IRUWMP

Part 2 Chapter 5

Rialto 2020 UWMP

JUNE 30, 2021

Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc.

WSC

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RETAIL URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

5 City of Rialto

This chapter describes information specific to the City of Rialto, its supplies, demands and water use efficiency programs. The information and analysis in this chapter is supplemental to the regional information presented in Part 1 of the 2020 IRUWMP and is provided to meet the City of Rialto's reporting requirements for 2020 under the UWMP Act.

IN THIS SECTION

5.1 System Description

Three different entities provide water service to different portions of the City of Rialto (City or Rialto): the City through its water system operator Rialto Water Services, LLC and Veolia Water West Operating Services, Inc. (Rialto Water Services/Veolia), the West Valley Water District (WVWD), and the Fontana Union Water Company (FUWC). Rialto municipal water system provides potable and recycled water to retail customers primarily within the City of Rialto and serves approximately one-half of the population of the City. The service area is essentially the incorporated portion of the City of Rialto located between Interstate 10 and State Route 210. The City's service area is shown in **Figure 5-1**. Rialto is a retail public water supplier that meets the definition of an urban water supplier with over 12,200 municipal water service connections in 2020.

The City of Rialto sits at the base of the San Bernardino Mountains in the interior valley known as the San Bernardino Valley and within the Santa Ana River Basin Watershed. The topography ranges from 1120

feet to a high of 1520 feet above sea level. Land use within the service area is principally composed of single and multi-family residences, a centralized business and commercial district, and some institutional and industrial areas. The City distributes its water through a 162-mile network of distribution mains with pipelines sizes ranging from 2 to 48 inches. The water system consists of three pressure zones and with subzones that provide sufficient water pressure to customers.

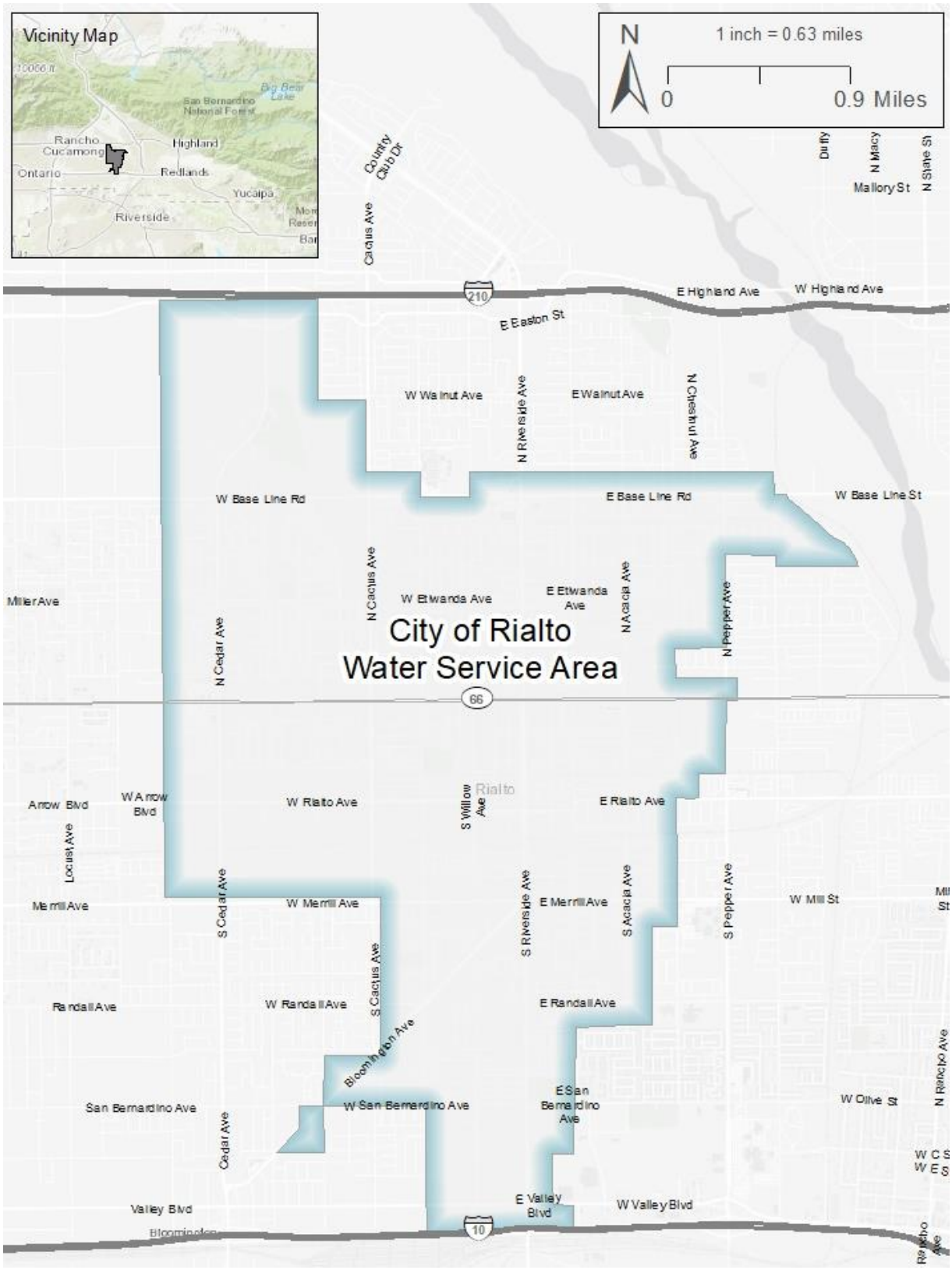

Figure 5-1: City of Rialto Water Service Area Map

This section describes the population and land uses within Rialto's service area. The regional climate, which includes Rialto's service area, is described in **Part 1, Chapter 2** of the 2020 IRUWMP.

5.1.1 Population

For the purposes of consistent reporting of population estimates, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) has developed a GIS-based tool (DWR Tool) to estimate the population within a water agency's service area using census data and number of water service connections. The DWR Tool was used to intersect the service area boundary with census data to provide population estimates for 1990, 2000, and 2010. The DWR Tool uses the number of service connections in those prior census years, where available, to calculate a persons-per-connection factor, which is then projected forward to estimate population in a given year using the number of connections in that year. The service area population for 2020 was estimated in the DWR Tool using the number of connections in 2010 and 2020.

To estimate population for future years, projections from the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) were used. SCAG has developed a forecast called the 2020 Connect SoCal Regional Transportation Plan and has estimated the population, households, and employment in 2020, 2035, and in 2045 inside each of the approximately 11,300 traffic analysis zones (TAZs) that cover the SCAG region. The service area boundary was intersected with a GIS shapefile of the SCAG TAZs to provide an estimate of population within the service area for years 2020, 2035, and 2045. These estimates were used to calculate compound annual population growth rates for years 2020-2035 and 2035-2045. The population growth rates were applied to the 2020 population to estimate future population. Estimated 2020 and future year population is shown in **Table 5-1.**

Per SCAG requirements, it must be noted that this population modeling analysis was performed by Water Systems Consulting, Inc. based upon modeling information originally developed by SCAG. SCAG is not responsible for how the model is applied or for any changes to the model scripts, model parameters, or model input data. The resulting modeling data does not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of SCAG. SCAG shall not be held responsible for the modeling results and the content of the documentation.

Table 5-1: DWR 3-1R Current and Projected Population

POPULATION SERVED	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
TOTAL	**55,860**	**59,669**	**63,738**	**68,084**	**71,064**	**74,175**

5.1.2 Land Use

Per the 2010 City of Rialto General Plan, much of the land use within Rialto's Service Area is residential. Of the non-residential land use, 7% is commercial, 65% is industrial, 1% is public facilities, 3% is open space, and 24% is dedicated to specific plans.

SCAG prepares demographic forecasts based on land use data for their region through extensive processes that emphasizes input from local planners and is done in coordination with

local or regional land use authorities, incorporating essential information to reflect anticipated future populations and land uses. SCAG's projections undergo extensive local review, incorporate zoning information from city and county general plans, and are supported by Environmental Impact Reports.

5.2 Water Use

This section describes the current and projected water uses within Rialto's service area. Rialto serves potable water for domestic use and recycled water for irrigation. **Section 5.2** addresses potable water demand and provides for the reporting of raw water demand delivered for urban use for the year 2020. Recycled water is discussed in **Section 5.4**.

5.2.1 Water Use by Sector

Rialto categorizes its water customers into three categories for the purposes of billing: Residential, Commercial and Government. The number of active connections in each category from 2016 to 2020 are shown in **Table 5-2.** Residential connections include both single family and multifamily connections.

Table 5-2: City of Rialto 2016-2020 Connections by Customer Class

CUSTOMER CLASS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Residential	8,667	9,211	9,785	10,371	10,864
Commercial	823	908	990	1,120	1,208
Government	176	182	187	191	193
TOTAL	**9,666**	**10,301**	**10,962**	**11,682**	**12,265**

5.2.1.1 Past Water Use

Rialto's actual water use by customer class from 2016-2020 is shown in

Table 5-3**.** Rialto's water consumption by customer class in the last five years is shown in **Figure 5-2.** Approximately 74% of Rialto's total deliveries were to residential connections, followed by 18% to commercial customers, and the remainder to municipal customers.

Table 5-3: 2016-2020 Actual Water Use (AFY)

CUSTOMER CLASS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Residential	5,334	5,644	5,721	5,666	6,112
Commercial	1,362	1,574	1,495	1,628	1,477
Government	659	701	751	653	727
Water Losses	915	654	785	6	614
TOTAL	**8,290**	**8,641**	**8,762**	**7,958**	**8,929**

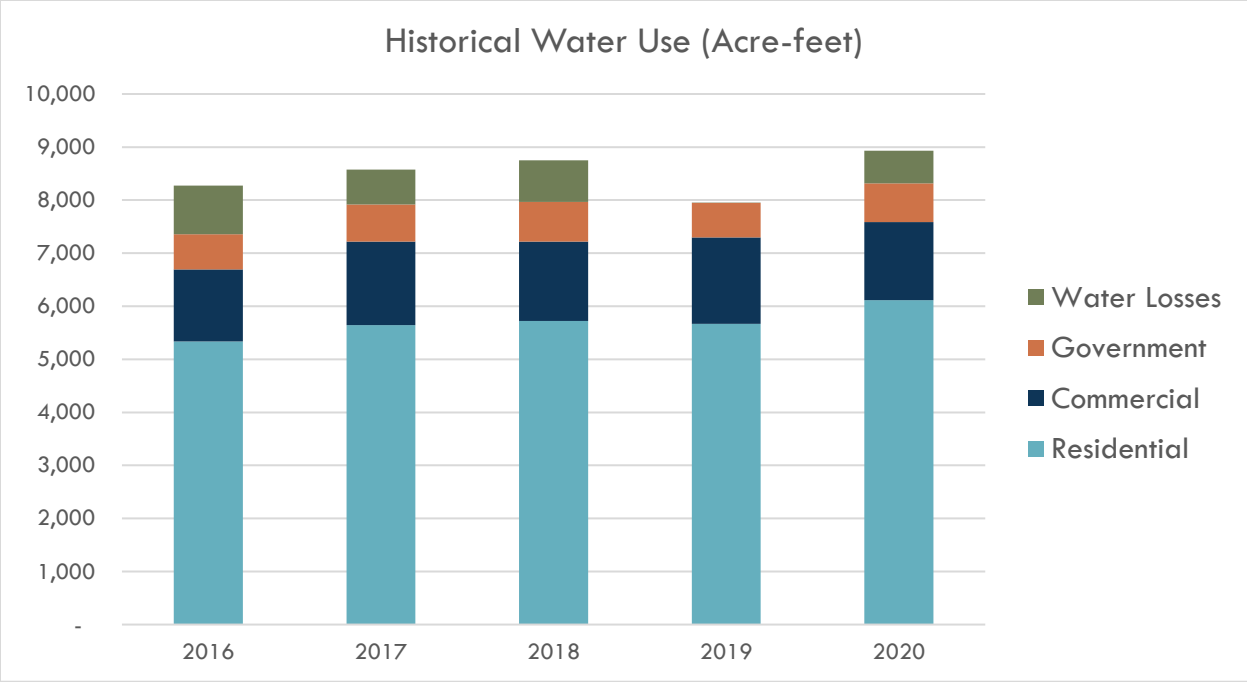

Figure 5-2: City of Rialto 2016-2020 Water Consumption by Customer Class

5.2.1.2 Distribution System Water Losses

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

Sources of water loss include:

- **Leaks from water lines** - Leakage from water pipes is a common occurrence in water systems. A significant number of leaks remain undetected over long periods of time as they are very small; however, these small leaks contribute to the overall water loss. Aging pipes typically have more leaks.
- **Water used for flushing and fire hydrant operations**
- **Unauthorized uses or theft of water**
- **Customer Meter Inaccuracies** - Customer meters can under-represent actual consumption in the water system.

Rialto monitors its water loss and prepares an annual AWWA Water Audit, attached in **Part 4, Appendix E-8**, to estimate the volume of water loss. The results of the water audits from 2016 to 2019 are shown in **Table 5-4.** The 2020 water loss is estimated based on the difference between production and consumption for 2020.

Rialto will complete a 2020 AWWA Water Audit by October 1, 2021 in accordance with reporting requirements to the State.

Table 5-4: DWR 4-4R 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting (AF)

REPORT PERIOD START DATE		VOLUME OF WATER LOSS*
MM	YYYY	
1	2016	591
1	2017	434
1	2018	597
1	2019	330
1	2020	614 (Estimated)

The 2020 AWWA Water Audit is not yet available. The 2020 water loss is estimated based on the difference between production and consumption for 2020.

In the past 5 years, Rialto's water loss has ranged from 4% to 12% of water sales. For the purposes of future water use projections, water loss is assumed to be 8% of projected water sales.

Rialto is committed to managing system water losses to reduce water waste and will endeavor to meet the future water loss performance standard that is being developed by the State Water Board. Rialto currently has an annual meter replacement program for leaking or broken meters and is in the process of calibrating all large meters in the distribution system. Additional discussion of programs to manage water loss is included in **Section 5.8.1.5.** These programs will increase the efficiency of the water distribution system by decreasing future water losses; however, water losses cannot be prevented entirely.

5.2.2 Projected Water Use

A demand forecast tool was developed to estimate future demands based on individual customer categories and connections, with the ability to forecast how future changes in indoor and outdoor water use may impact overall water use within each different customer type for current and future customers.

The tool has three steps to project demand:

1. Establish a demand factor per connection for each customer class based on historical consumption data.
2. Project the number of new connections anticipated for each customer class in each 5-year period after 2020.
3. Modify demand factors as appropriate to account for expected changes in future water use.

The demand factors for each customer class were based on connection and demand data from calendar year 2020, which was reviewed against demand factors from other years and determined to be a reasonable representation of average demands. The number of future new

connections for each customer category was estimated for each 5-year period through 2045 based on the projected SCAG population growth rate for years 2020-2035 and 2035-2045.

The resulting projection was compared to the City's knowledge of growth patterns within the service area and determined to be a reasonable projection of expected growth. Although redevelopment is expected to be ongoing within the service area, it is not expected to significantly impact water use since the City's service area is near "built-out" condition.

To estimate future water use for each customer category, the demand factor is multiplied by the number of estimated new connections and added to the 2020 use of existing customers in that category. This process is applied to each customer type, then all of the category results are added to estimate the total future water use. Projected future demands by customer class as well as estimated losses are presented in **Table 5-5**, **Table 5-6**, and **Figure 5-3.**

Table 5-5: DWR 4-2R Projected Demands for Water (AF)

-	ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION	PROJECTED WATER USE				
USE TYPE		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single Family	Residential	6,528	6,945	7,362	7,629	7,897
Commercial	Commercial	1,577	1,678	1,779	1,843	1,908
Institutional/Governmental	Government	776	826	876	907	939
Losses	Losses	711	756	801	830	860
	TOTAL:	**9,593**	**10,205**	**10,817**	**11,210**	**11,603**

Table 5-6: DWR 4-3R Total Gross Water Use (AF)

-	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Potable and Raw Water From Table 4-1R and 4-2R	8,929	9,593	10,205	10,817	11,210	11,603
Recycled Water Demand* From Table 6-4R	-	10	10	10	10	10
Total Water Use:	**8,929**	**9,603**	**10,215**	**10,827**	**11,220**	**11,613**

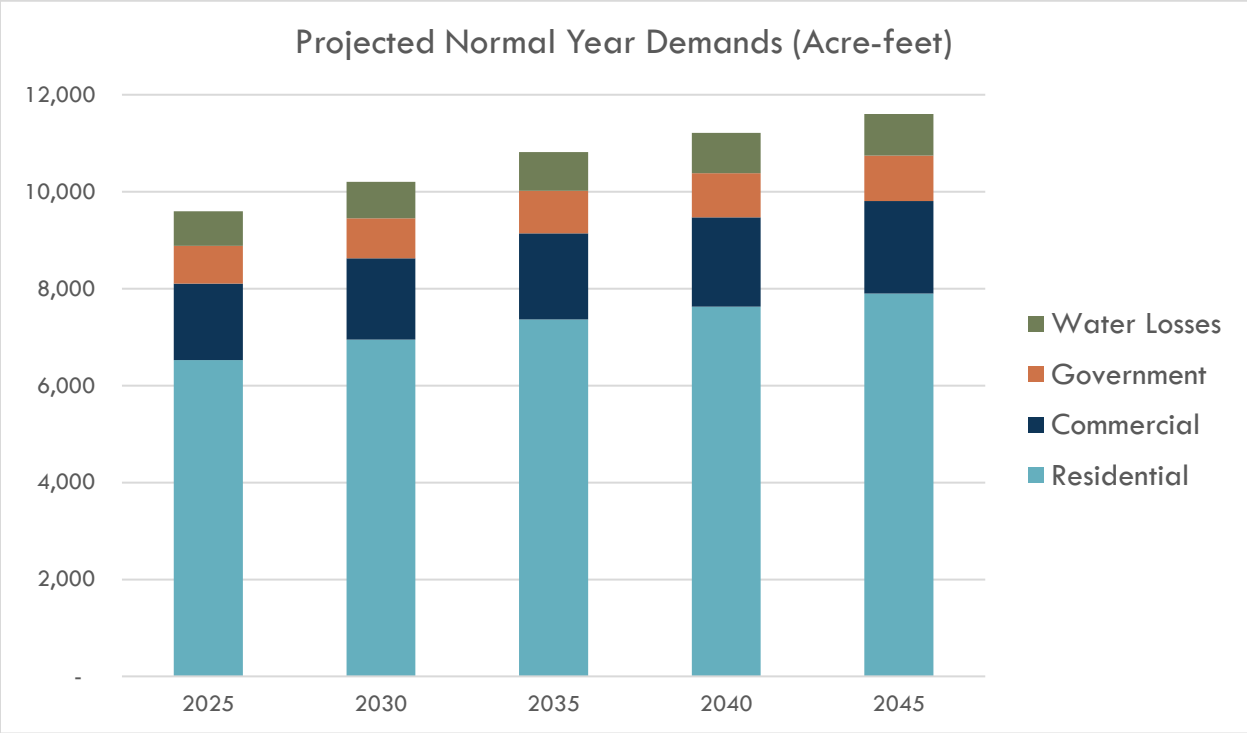

Figure 5-3: City of Rialto Projected Future Water Consumption by Customer Class

5.2.2.1 Estimating Future Water Savings

The demand tool used to project future water use has the capability to modify demand factors for both new and existing connections to quantify reductions in current and future customer demand that may occur as a result of active conservation programs implemented by Rialto or passive savings from more water efficient fixtures and landscapes that are required by current and future building codes and standards. Rialto may use this tool in the future to consider the impacts of changing customer water use on overall demand; however, Rialto has elected not to incorporate demand reductions from future conservation programs and passive savings from codes and standards into the demand projections at this time. In 2018, the legislature enacted SB 606 and AB 1668, which provide for implementation of a water budget-based approach to establishing new urban water use objectives for water suppliers. The series of water use efficiency standards that will inform calculation of Rialto's new water use objective are still under development and will take effect in 2023. Once the new standards have been established, Rialto will reevaluate customer demands and identify approaches to comply with the new standard, which will be incorporated into the next UWMP prepared in 2025. The City of Rialto is committed to promoting water use efficiency and will continue to implement a comprehensive set of programs intended to reduce customer demands and support sustainable use of regional water supplies.

5.2.3 Water Use for Lower Income Households

Senate Bill 1087 requires water use projections in an UWMP include the projected water use for single-family and multi-family residential housing for lower income households as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier. Based on SCAG's 6th cycle final regional housing needs allocation (RHNA), it is estimated that about 41 percent of all Rialto households qualify as lower income. It should be noted that approximately half of the City of Rialto is within the City's water service area, while the other half is served by WVWD and Fontana Union Water Company. However, a detailed breakdown of the household income categories within the water service area was not available; therefore, the City-wide estimate of 41 percent was used. These lower-income water demands have been included in future demand projections.

5.2.4 Climate Change Considerations

A topic of growing concern for water planners and managers is climate change and the potential impacts it could have on California's future water supplies.

Recent climate change modeling for the SAR watershed suggests that a changing climate will have multiple effects on the Region. Adaptation and mitigation measures will be necessary to account for these effects. **Part 1 Chapter 2** includes an assessment of the potential impacts of climate change.

5.3 SBX7-7 Baseline and Targets

With the adoption of SBX7-7, also known as the Water Conservation Act of 2009, the State of California was required to reduce urban per capita water use by 20% by 2020. This section summarizes the past targets the City developed and demonstrates that compliance by 2020 was achieved.

Water use targets were developed in terms of gallons per capita per day, or GPCD, which is calculated by dividing the total water from all customer categories by the population.

DWR has prepared standardized tables to record and document the calculations required for this section. The standardized tables for Rialto's calculations are included in **Part 4 Appendix E-7.**

5.3.1 Baseline and Target

Rialto's baseline and 2020 target was calculated in the 2015 RUWMP and has not changed for this plan. More details on the development of the baselines and target can be found in the 2015 RUWMP and **Part 4 Appendix E-7**. Rialto's calculated water use target for 2020 is 171 GPCD.

5.3.2 2020 Compliance Daily Per-Capita Water Use (GPCD)

Through the implementation of its active water conservation program, Rialto has met its Confirmed Water use Target for 2020 of 171 GPCD, as shown in **Table 5-7**. To maintain this level of water use, Rialto intends to continue its current level of outreach and programs for the foreseeable future.

Table 5-7: SBX 7-7 2020 Compliance

2020 WATER USE TARGET GPCD	ACTUAL 2020 GPCD	SUPPLIER ACHIEVED TARGETED REDUCTION IN 2020?
171	143	Yes

5.4 Water Supply

The City of Rialto municipal water system generally obtains supplies from the following different types of sources:

- Groundwater from four different adjudicated groundwater basins: the Rialto Basin, Lytle Creek Basin, North Riverside Basin and the Bunker Hill Basin. The City also receives additional Bunker Hill groundwater delivered through a shared delivery system called the Baseline Feeder.
- Surface water from canyon surface flows on the east side of the San Gabriel Mountains, including the North Fork Lytle Creek, Middle Fork Lytle Creek and South Fork Lytle Creek, which are treated at the Oliver P. Roemer Water Filtration Plant (Roemer). Roemer is owned and operated by the WVWD, and the City of Rialto has a 25% share of the original 6 mgd (1.5 mgd) portion of the Facility.
- Emergency stand-by agreements with the City of San Bernardino and Riverside-Highland Water Company.
- Recycled water is available from the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant.

More information about local surface water and groundwater basins is included in **Part 1, Chapter 3** of the 2020 IRUWMP.

5.4.1 Purchased or Imported Water

Rialto does not currently purchase imported SWP water or other supplies but does purchase SWP water for groundwater recharge and management.

5.4.2 Groundwater

Groundwater currently supplies the majority of Rialto's total supply, and the City will continue to rely on groundwater as its preferred source of supply, augmented with surface supplies when available. The City produces water from four different adjudicated groundwater basins: the Rialto Basin, Lytle Creek Basin, Riverside North Basin and the Bunker Hill Basin. Rialto participates in several ongoing water conservation measures and contributes to regional recharge projects through the San Bernardino Basin (SBB) Groundwater Council and Rialto Basin Groundwater Council to optimize and enhance the use and reliability of local groundwater water resources. Relevant portions of the adjudications and judgments that govern groundwater use are discussed in **Part 1, Chapter 3** of the 2020 IRUWMP.

5.4.2.1 San Bernardino Basin (or SBB, which includes Bunker Hill and Lytle Basins)

The City currently has one well in the Bunker Hill Basin, City Well #4A, and also is supplied Bunker Hill Basin groundwater produced and delivered through the Baseline Feeder. There are no restrictions on Rialto's extractions from the Bunker Hill Basin except within the area of the Lytle Creek Region and the City of San Bernardino's groundwater management zone, which restricts new or additional pumping. Restrictions on the City of Rialto's pumping rights from the Bunker Hill Basin are that all the water is to be used within the boundaries of the Valley District.

The City owns groundwater extraction rights in the Lytle Creek groundwater basin. The basin was adjudicated under the 1924 Judgment No. 17030 from the Superior Court of San Bernardino County and is based on the City's stock ownership in the Citizens Land and Water Company, the Lytle Creek Water and Improvement Company, and the companies that the City acquired which were named in the 1924 Judgment (Rialto Domestic Water, Rancheria Water Company and Mutual Water Company). The 1924 Judgment restricts the place of users and rate of extraction for the right to export out of the Lytle Creek Region. The Lytle Creek Region is comprised of the entire Lytle Creek Basin and some portions of the Bunker Hill Basin.

The Lytle Creek Groundwater Basin is highly porous and easily replenished during heavy precipitation years. Recharge for the basin is from storm runoff in the Lytle Creek watershed and from percolation of SWP Water by the SBVMWD. The depth of groundwater in the basin varies from 50 feet to 400 feet depending on whether the area is in a drought or wet cycle. Well production varies in the basin as the basin levels change from year to year. The City's long term water supply from the basin varies from 1,700 to 5,000 acre-feet per year. There is no known contamination within the basin and no contamination is expected in the future.

5.4.2.1.1 Baseline Feeder

In 1991 the City entered into a joint venture agreement with Valley District, WVWD and the Riverside Highland Water Company to construct the Baseline Feeder. The Baseline feeder is a 48- inch transmission main with a capacity of 60 mgd designed to transport water from the Bunker Hill basin west to the Rialto area. The City owns 33 percent of the pipeline from Meridian Avenue and Baseline Road to Cactus Avenue and Baseline Road. In 1991 the City and WVWD entered into an agreement with SBVMWD to participate in the financing of reaches one and two of the pipeline. In May of 2012, the City, WVWD, Riverside Highland Water Company and SBVMWD entered into a Restated and Amended Agreement for the Construction, and Operation and Maintenance of the New Baseline Feeder. This allowed for the construction of two new wells located in the Bunker Hill Basin and booster station. The City and WVWD were given the right to have access to 2,500 AFY and 5,000 AFY respectively, at an approximate operation and maintenance cost of $130 to 140 per acre foot for 20 years.

In 1991, the City entered into an agreement with WVWD to jointly construct and own a 1.0-million-gallon reservoir and booster station to boost water from the wells in the 9th Street and Lytle Creek Wash areas into the Baseline Feeder. The City has one-third ownership in the reservoir and booster station. The reservoir acts as a stilling well to remove entrapped air from

the well discharges. City Well #4A pumps from the Bunker Hill basin directly into the reservoir and is the boosted into the Baseline Feeder for delivery to Rialto.

The City is also able to take delivery through the Baseline Feeder of water from the City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department (SBMWD), if needed. This water is provided by SBMWD, up to 3,000 gpm, from the Newmark Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site. This water is considered surplus water by SBMWD, and it may be suspended when SBMWD needs the water to meet its own demands.

All water delivered through the Baseline Feeder is Bunker Hill groundwater and is included in the City's total Bunker Hill production for the purposes of this plan.

5.4.2.2 Rialto-Colton

The City of Rialto has groundwater extraction rights in the Rialto-Colton Basin. The basin was adjudicated under the 1961 Decree No. 81264 of the Superior Court of San Bernardino County, and is managed by the Rialto Basin Management Association (stipulated parties of the judgment). When the basin's three index wells (WVWD Well No. 11 and 13, and Rialto's Well 4) highest average mean groundwater level elevations is above 1002.3 feet when measured during March, April or May, the City has no restrictions on yearly extractions. The City has no restrictions on the rate of pumping per minute or day. When the highest average standing water levels in the three index wells falls below 1002.3 feet msl and is above 969.7 feet msl, the City is restricted to total groundwater extractions of 4,366 AFY. This extraction right is based on the City's listed rights in the decree, ownership of wells listed in the decree, stock ownership in the Citizens Land and Water Company and stock ownership in the Lytle Creek Water and Improvement Company. The extraction rights listed in the 1961 decree total 15,290 AFY.

When the average of the three index wells drops below 969.7 feet msl, ground water extractions are reduced for all parties stipulated in the decree by 1 percent per foot below the 969.7-foot level, but not to exceed 50-percent reduction. For 2020, the groundwater levels in the index wells led to a 29-percent reduction in allowable production.

Several other entities also withdraw water from the Rialto Basin. The Fontana Union Water Company (FUWC) has one well located within the basin, but was omitted from the adjudication decree. In 2018, the City, Valley District, FUWC and Cucamonga Valley Water District entered into a Settlement Agreement that resulted in FUWCs No Man's Land production of 5,014 acre feet/year will be counted as part of the Rialto Basin production limits in the 1961 decree. These parties also agreed to form a Rialto Basin Groundwater Council (Rialto Basin GC), which was formed in 2021. The Rialto Basin GC will develop, adopt and implement a sustainable groundwater management plan, which will include implementing groundwater recharge projects to restore groundwater levels.

The City has entered into an agreement with the County of San Bernardino to lease 1,600 AFY of its water rights during drought conditions in order to allow the San Gabriel Valley Water Company (SGVWC) to extract and remove VOC's from the contaminant plumes. A separate agreement provides Rialto with funding to drill a new well to make up for the lost supply.

The City has a total water right allocation in the Rialto Basin of 4,366 AFY, including 1,520 AFY that are fixed rights and 2,846 AFY that are adjustable and subject to a percent reduction each year based on groundwater levels in the index wells. Over the previous 10 years, the average percent reduction has been nearly 30 percent, and was 29 percent in 2020. For the purposes of this plan, the City and the other agencies who pump from the Rialto Basin are assuming a 30-percent reduction in adjustable rights in 2025 and a 2% gain in adjustable rights for every 5-year period thereafter based on planned recharge to increase water levels and adjustable rights.

For 2025, the City's average water supply from the Rialto Basin is expected to be 1,912 AFY (1,520 AFY fixed plus 2,846 AFY reduced by 30 percent, minus 1,600 AFY for SGVWC). By 2045, the average water supply is assumed to increase to 2,140 AFY. The City's rights will increase by an additional 1,600 AFY once the lease with SGVWC ends.

Extractions from the Rialto Basin have been limited in recent years due to groundwater contamination plumes of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from the Mid Valley Landfill and perchlorate from abandoned rocket fuel plants in the northern parts of the City. A groundwater treatment program is in place to extract and remove VOC's and perchlorate from the groundwater basin there by resorting the City's ability to have access to all of their Rialto Basin rights.

5.4.2.3 Riverside North

The City has one well, Chino 2, that produces from the Riverside North Basin. This basin was discussed further in **Part 1 Chapter 3**.

The City of Rialto's historical production for the past five years is shown in **Table 5-8**.

Table 5-8. DWR 6-1R Groundwater Pumped Last Five Years (AF)

GROUNDWATER TYPE	LOCATION OR BASIN NAME	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alluvial Basin	SBB (Bunker Hill)	1,963	514	1,268	912	1,508
Alluvial Basin	SBB (Bunker Hill via Baseline Feeder)	1,478	1,625	1,827	1,740	1,668
Alluvial Basin	SBB (Lytle)	1,332	2,130	2,143	1,252	999
Alluvial Basin	Rialto-Colton	1,113	1,456	1,818	1,543	2,015
Alluvial Basin	Riverside-Arlington	1,389	1,608	694	1,110	1,156
-	**TOTAL:**	***7,275***	***7,333***	***7,749***	***6,557***	***7,346***

5.4.3 Surface Water

The City of Rialto has a total of 115.63 miner's inches (1.0 miners inch =9.0 gpm) or 1,040.67 gallons per minute of surface water diversion rights in Lytle Creek. The surface water diversion

rights for Lytle Creek were determined in the 1897 McKinley Decree entered in Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. 20,790. The City of Rialto owns 21.98% of the shares of the Lytle Creek Water & Improvement Company. The Lytle Creek Water & Improvement Company realized a total of 329.39 miner's inches from the decree. The City obtained 72.4 miners inches from its stock shares in the Lytle Creek Water & Improvement Company. The City also obtained an additional 43.23 Miners inches of Lytle Creek surface water diversion rights when the City purchased the Rialto Domestic Water Company.

The City utilizes all of its surface water diversion rights in Lytle Creek through its ownership of 1.5 mgd of capacity in the Oliver Roemer Water Filtration Facility that WVWD owns and operates. The surface water from Lytle Creek is diverted by Southern California Edison at the mouth of Lytle Creek Canyon to generate electrical power at its Fontana Power Plant located on the east side of Riverside Avenue at the intersection of Linden Avenue. WVWD bills the City for its portion of the WFF operation and maintenance costs.

When the flows at the mouth of Lytle Creek Canyon drop below 7,182 gpm (798 miners inches), all diversion rights holders must reduce their diversions to a prorated schedule set in the 1897 decree. If the City is not receiving its full Lytle Creek surface water allotment, they are permitted to make up the difference by additional pumping in the Lytle Creek Region, which is part of the SBB.

5.4.4 Stormwater

Rialto is participating in regional project planning efforts to capture additional stormwater for purposes of groundwater recharge to increase sustainability of the basins Rialto produces water from. These regional projects are discussed in **Part 1 Chapter 3.**

5.4.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

Rialto through its operator, Rialto Water Services LLC/Veolia Water West Operating Services, Inc., maintains and operates the City of Rialto wastewater collection system and treatment plant. All of the wastewater flows from the City is collected by the City's local sewer mains and delivered to the Rialto Wastewater Treatment Plant. Currently the Rialto Wastewater Treatment Plant also collects, treats, and disposes of the wastewater from the WVWD service area and some areas of the City of Fontana through Extra-Territorial Agreements. Currently the City's WWTP is permitted for 11.7 mgd of treatment capacity and treats an average of 7 MGD as of 2020.

> It is estimated that approximately 43% or 3 mgd of the wastewater collected at the City of Rialto WWTP was generated within Rialto's water service area in 2020.

5.4.5.1 Potential, Current, and Projected Recycled Water Uses

The Rialto Wastewater Treatment Plant is a Grade V plant with tertiary treatment that discharges its treated wastewater to serve landscape irrigation purposes and to the Santa Ana River. The City maintains a recycled water network using effluent from its wastewater treatment plant. The current recycled water use is approximately 10 AFY for freeway landscape irrigation, with future expansion for park irrigation.

Information about wastewater collected and treated is presented in **Table 5-9** and **Table 5-10.**

Rialto plans to reduce the amount of treated effluent that is discharged from the Rialto Wastewater Treatment Plant into the Rialto Channel, which is a tributary to the Santa Ana River. The reduction of flow would occur in two parts as infrastructure is constructed, demand for recycled water increases, and certain habitat modifications are implemented within the Rialto Channel. The City of Rialto would recycle/reuse the wastewater by transporting treated wastewater through a pipeline system to recycled water consumers within their service area for direct application.

Table 5-9. DWR 6-2R Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2020 (AF)

WASTEWATER COLLECTION			RECIPIENT OF COLLECTED WASTEWATER			
NAME OF WASTEWATER COLLECTION AGENCY	WASTEWATER VOLUME METERED OR ESTIMATED	WASTEWATER VOLUME COLLECTED FROM UWMP SERVICE AREA IN 2020	NAME OF WASTEWATER AGENCY RECEIVING COLLECTED WASTEWATER	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT NAME	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT LOCATED WITHIN UWMP AREA	WWTP OPERATION CONTRACTED TO A THIRD PARTY
City of Rialto	Estimated	3,479	City of Rialto	Rialto WWTP	Yes	Yes
	TOTAL:	**3,479**				

Table 5-10. DWR 6-3R Wastewater Treatment and Discharge within Service Area in 2020

							2020 VOLUMES				
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT NAME	DISCHARGE LOCATION NAME OR IDENTIFIER	DISCHARGE LOCATION DESCRIPTION	WASTEWATER DISCHARGE ID NUMBER	METHOD OF DISPOSAL	PLANT TREATS WASTEWATER GENERATED OUTSIDE THE SERVICE AREA	TREATMENT LEVEL	WASTEWATER TREATED	DISCHARGED TREATED WASTEWATER	RECYCLED WITHIN SERVICE AREA	RECYCLED OUTSIDE OF SERVICE AREA	INSTREAM FLOW PERMIT REQUIREMENT
Rialto WWTP	Rialto Drain	Santa Ana River		River or Creek	Yes	Tertiary	8115	8115			
						TOTAL:	**8115**	**8115**			

5.4.6 Water Exchanges and Transfers

Rialto does not anticipate regular or long-term transfers or exchanges, during the period covered by this Plan. Any transfer or exchanges would be as-needed related to an emergency.

5.4.6.1 Emergency Interties

The City has emergency stand-by agreements with the City of San Bernardino, WVWD and Riverside-Highland Water Company to meet needs on a short-term basis.

The City has mutual aid agreements with the City of San Bernardino, Fontana Water, RHWC, and WVWD.

5.4.6.2 Future Water Projects

The City is currently conducting a Water Master Plan to identify necessary upgrades to its water distribution system. These projects are intended to increase the reliability of the City's system; they are not intended to create new sources of supply.

As part of the Rialto Basin GC, the City plans to collaborate with the other parties to implement groundwater recharge in the Rialto Basin to increase water levels. Increase water levels will result in an increase in the City's allowable pumping from the Rialto Basin, thereby increasing supply. The Rialto Basin GC will be developing a groundwater management plan that will identify recharge goals and projects and the potential supply increase is not yet quantified.

5.4.7 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

Rialto's water supply is comprised primarily of local groundwater, supplemented by local surface water when available. The City serves a small amount of recycled water for landscape irrigation. This same mix of supplies is anticipated to be used in the future.

As discussed in **Part 1 Chapter 5**, Rialto is applying a Reliability Factor of 15% to their supply reliability analysis to account for uncertainties in supply and demand projections. The 15% value is recommended in a study by the RAND Corporation that evaluated uncertainty factors in the regional supplies and demands, including population growth, per capita water use, climate change impacts on supplies and demands, SWP project supplies and local surface water supplies. See **Part 1 Chapter 5** for more details on how the Reliability Factor was established.

For the purposes of supply projections in this 2020 IRUWMP, Rialto is using the 15% Reliability Factor to establish a supply target of 15% more than total projected demand.

The volume of water utilized from each source in 2020 is summarized in Table 5-11 and projected supply by source is summarized in Table 5-12.

Table 5-11. DWR 6-8R Actual Water Supplies in 2020 (AF)

		2020		
WATER SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON WATER SUPPLY	ACTUAL VOLUME	WATER QUALITY	TOTAL RIGHT OR SAFE YIELD
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Rialto-Colton	2,015	Drinking Water	See Note
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Riverside North	1,156	Drinking Water	See Note
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Bunker Hill (part of SBB)	1,508	Drinking Water	See Note
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Bunker Hill via Baseline Feeder (part of SBB)	1,668	Drinking Water	See Note
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Lytle (part of SBB)	999	Drinking Water	See Note
Surface Water (not desalinated)	Lytle Creek (part of SBB)	1,583	Drinking Water	See Note
Recycled Water	Rialto WWTP	-	Recycled Water	See Note
-	**Total:**	**8,929**		**-**

See Part 1, Chapter 3 for discussion of safe yield of regional groundwater basins

Table 5-12. DWR 6-9R Projected Water Supplies (AF)

		PROJECTED WATER SUPPLY				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
WATER SUPPLY	ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON WATER SUPPLY	REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME	REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME	REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME	REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME	REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Bunker Hill (part of SBB)	2,580	3,227	3,875	4,270	4,665
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Bunker Hill (via Baseline Feeder)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Lytle (part of SBB)	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Rialto-Colton	1,528	1,557	1,586	1,614	1,642
Purchased or Imported Water	State Water Project - Rialto Colton Groundwater Supplemental Supply	384	412	440	469	498
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Riverside-Arlington	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Surface water (not desalinated)	Lytle Creek	1,241	1,241	1,241	1,241	1,241
Recycled Water	Rialto WWTP	10	10	10	10	10
	TOTAL:	**11,043**	**11,747**	**12,451**	**12,903**	**13,355**

Supplies shown in this table are planned pumping or diversions, except supplies from San Bernardino Basin are increased to meet the Total Supply Target with 15% Reliability Factor.

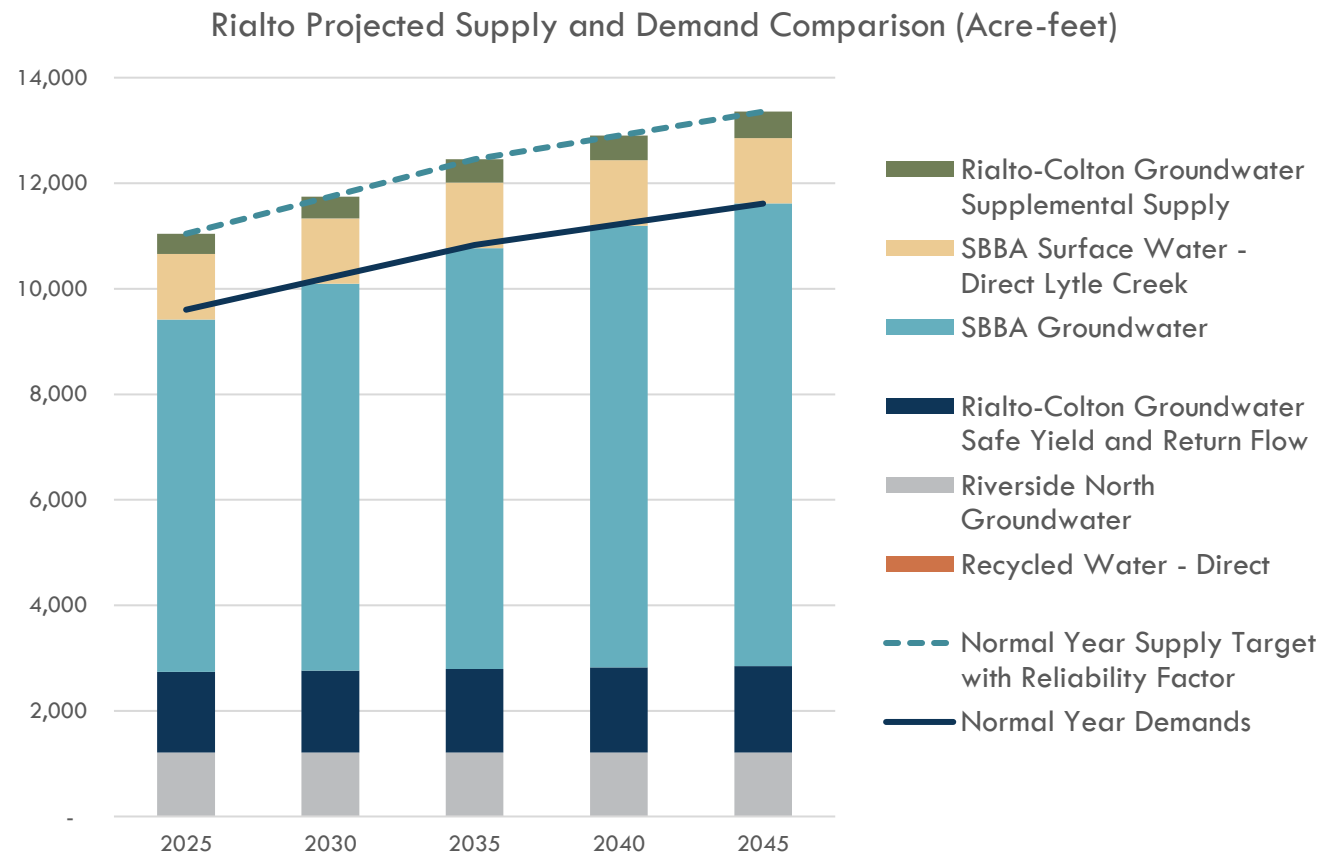

Figure 5-4: City of Rialto Projected Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

Table 5-13. DWR 7-2R Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals From Table 6-9R	11,043	11,747	12,451	12,903	13,355
Demand Totals From Table 4-3R	9,603	10,215	10,827	11,220	11,613
Difference:	**1,440**	**1,532**	**1,624**	**1,683**	**1,742**

5.4.8 Energy Intensity

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

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

In 2020, Rialto consumed a total of 611.5 kWh of energy per AF for all water facilities.

5.5 Water Service Reliability Assessment

This section considers Rialto's water supply reliability during normal years, single dry years, and up to 5 consecutive dry water years. The supply reliability assessment discusses factors that could potentially limit the expected quantity of water available from Rialto's current source of supply through 2045.

5.5.1 Constraints on Water Sources

Plumes of various chemical pollutants have been detected in local groundwater basins requiring the installation of well head treatment systems or blending. Rialto's Perchlorate Contamination Zero Tolerance Policy resulted in taking wells out of service which tested positive for detectible levels of perchlorate. Clean up efforts are through agreement with San Bernardino County and Emhart, responsible parties for the contamination, in coordination with the EPA and the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board will provide a remedy of the groundwater treatment within the Rialto-Colton Basin. Based on current conditions and treatment facilities, water quality is not expected to affect Rialto's supply reliability. However, water quality issues are constantly evolving. Rialto will take action to protect and treat supplies when needed, though water quality treatment is known to have significant costs. These water quality issues are further discussed at a regional level in **Part 1 Chapter 3**.

The City of Rialto is located in a semi-arid environment. The local groundwater and surface water supplies are influenced by annual precipitation. In extended drought conditions, the surface water supplies in the Lytle Creek region can be severely impacted. In addition, groundwater levels in the Lytle Creek Basin have been known to drop over 300 feet during extended drought periods. As a result, the City is vulnerable to water shortages due to seasonal hot weather and climatic influences.

The City's pumping rights in the Rialto Basin are determined by groundwater levels. While the City and the Rialto Basin GC plan to recharge the basin to increase water levels, the City's pumping rights could be reduced if groundwater levels decline.

The City can shift production to the Bunker Hill basin if needed and will be required to contribute to recharge through the SBB GC to maintain reliable supplies in that basin.

5.5.2 Year Type Characterization

In general, groundwater is less vulnerable to seasonal and climatic changes than surface water (i.e. local and imported) supplies. The Western-San Bernardino Watermaster, in collaboration with the BTAC, monitor groundwater levels and implement supplemental recharge to maintain long term sustainability of local groundwater sources. Further discussion of regional water resource management is included in **Part 1, Chapter 3.**

Per UWMP requirements, Rialto has evaluated reliability for an average year, single dry year, and a 5 consecutive dry year period. The UWMP Act defines these years as:

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

5.5.3 Water Service Reliability

Under single dry and consecutive dry year conditions, the assessment assumes that demands will increase by as much as 10% due to increased outdoor water use. Although water use may decrease in the later years of a multiple year drought due to implementation of conservation measures and drought messaging, the assessment is based on a 10% increase throughout the 5-year drought to be conservative.

As described in **Part 1, Chapter 3,** the effects of a local drought are not immediately recognized since the region uses the local groundwater basins to simulate a large reservoir for long term storage. While pumping rights from the Rialto Basin and available surface water may be reduced in dry years, Rialto is able to pump additional groundwater from Bunker Hill, Lytle and Riverside North to meet total demands in dry years and participates in efforts to replenish the basins with imported and local water through regional recharge programs. Rialto's total groundwater supplies are not reduced in dry years so 2020 is considered the base year for all year types. Based on the analysis, Rialto does not anticipate any shortage due to single or consecutive dry years. Even though localized drought conditions should not affect supply, Rialto participates in several ongoing water conservation measures and regional recharge projects to optimize and enhance the use and reliability of regional water resources. Rialto also has a water shortage contingency plan to put into action as appropriate to reduce the demand during critical drought years or other supply emergencies.

A summary of the basis of water year data is presented in **Table 5-14**. The percent of average supply increases in drought years because Rialto's groundwater production will increase to meet an assumed increase in demands.

The results of the reliability assessment are summarized in the following tables.

Table 5-14. DWR 7-1R Basis of Water Year Data

YEAR TYPE	BASE YEAR	AVAILABLE SUPPLY IF YEAR TYPE REPEATS PERCENT OF AVERAGE SUPPLY
Average Year	2020	100%
Single-Dry Year	2020	110%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2020	110%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2020	110%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2020	110%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2020	110%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2020	110%

The projected supply and demand during a normal year are shown in **Table 5-13.**

The projected supply and demand during a single dry year are shown in **Table 5-15**. Rialto's demands in single dry years are assumed to increase by 10% above normal year demands. The local groundwater basins Rialto produces water from have storage for use in dry years so Rialto can produce the volume of water needed to meet 100% of demands in single dry years. Rialto's supplies are 100% reliable during single dry years.

Table 5-15. DWR 7-3R Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply Totals	12,147	12,922	13,696	14,194	14,691
Demand Totals	10,562	11,235	11,909	12,341	12,774
Difference:	**1,584**	**1,685**	**1,786**	**1,851**	**1,916**

The projected supply and demand during five consecutive dry years are shown in **Table 5-16**. Rialto's demands in multiple dry years are assumed to increase by 10% above normal year demands. The local groundwater basins Rialto produces water from have storage for use in dry years so Rialto can produce the volume of water needed to meet 100% of demands in multiple dry years. Rialto's supplies are 100% reliable during multiple dry years.

Table 5-16. DWR 7-4R Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison (AF)

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
FIRST	Supply Totals	12,147	12,922	13,696	14,194	14,691
YEAR	Demand Totals	10,563	11,236	11,910	12,342	12,775
	Difference:	**1,584**	**1,685**	**1,786**	**1,851**	**1,916**
SECOND	Supply Totals	12,147	12,922	13,696	14,194	14,691
YEAR	Demand Totals	10,563	11,236	11,910	12,342	12,775
	Difference:	**1,584**	**1,685**	**1,786**	**1,851**	**1,916**
THIRD	Supply Totals	12,147	12,922	13,696	14,194	14,691
YEAR	Demand Totals	10,563	11,236	11,910	12,342	12,775
	Difference:	**1,584**	**1,685**	**1,786**	**1,851**	**1,916**
FOURTH	Supply Totals	12,147	12,922	13,696	14,194	14,691
YEAR	Demand Totals	10,563	11,236	11,910	12,342	12,775
	Difference:	**1,584**	**1,685**	**1,786**	**1,851**	**1,916**
FIFTH	Supply Totals	12,147	12,922	13,696	14,194	14,691
YEAR	Demand Totals	10,563	11,236	11,910	12,342	12,775
	Difference:	**1,584**	**1,685**	**1,786**	**1,851**	**1,916**

5.6 Drought Risk Assessment

The Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) is a new analysis required for the 2020 UWMP, with a focus on the five-year consecutive drought scenario beginning in 2021. Because Rialto has access to groundwater basins with significant storage, total available supplies do not vary on a monthly or seasonal basis, so this analysis is conducted on an annual basis. Projected demands and supplies from 2021-2025 are shown in **Table 5-17.**

Demands for 2021 – 2025 were assumed to increase at a uniform rate between the 2020 actual use and 2025 projected use and were then increased by 10% to reflect higher anticipated demands during dry years. This DRA uses the same water supply reliability assumptions used in the Water Service Reliability Assessment described in Section 5.5 and the 15% Reliability Factor is also applied to supplies in this DRA, therefore, this analysis shows a 15% supply surplus for Rialto. Rialto can produce additional groundwater to meet any increases in demand in dry years.

Table 5-17: DWR 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment (AF)

2021	Gross Water Use	10,287
	Total Supplies	11,830
	Surplus	**1,543**
2022	Gross Water Use	10,752
	Total Supplies	12,365
	Surplus	**1,613**
2023	Gross Water Use	11,217
	Total Supplies	12,900
	Surplus	**1,683**
2024	Gross Water Use	11,682
	Total Supplies	13,435
	Surplus	**1,752**
2025	Gross Water Use	12,147
	Total Supplies	13,969
	Surplus	**1,822**

5.7 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which is a strategic plan that Rialto uses to prepare for and respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages. A water shortage occurs when water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time. A shortage may occur due to a number of reasons, such as water supply quality changes, climate change, drought, regional power outage, and catastrophic events (e.g., earthquake). Additionally, the State may declare a statewide drought emergency

and mandate that water suppliers reduce demands, as occurred in 2014. The WSCP serves as the operating manual that Rialto will use to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, mitigation of water shortages. The WSCP provides a process for an annual water supply and demand assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions. The level of detailed planning and preparation provide accountability and predictability and will help Rialto maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of any supply shortages and/or interruptions.

The WSCP was prepared in conjunction with the 2020 IRUWMP and is a standalone document that can be modified as needed. Rialto's WSCP is attached as Part 4 Appendix E-9.

5.8 Demand Management Measures

The Demand Management Measures (DMMs) section provides a comprehensive description of the water conservation programs that Rialto has implemented for the past five years, is currently implementing, and plans to implement in order to reduce demand. Rialto's current per-capita consumption is less than its 2020 compliance target. Rialto expects to continue to implement current conservation programs to encourage conservation and maintain per-capita consumption below the compliance target.

5.8.1 Existing Demand Management Measures

In September 2009 the City of Rialto joined the California Urban Water Conservation Council and has implemented a number of the DMMs defined in the act. Rialto has not developed a Best Management Practice Report to accompany this Plan. The following Section identifies the water demand management measures currently implemented or scheduled for implementation by Rialto. Water in the City of Rialto is provided by the City, Fontana Water Company and WVWD. Water conservation programs and incentives offered by the City will only benefit their customers. In order to effectively implement water conservation programs, Rialto would need to collect data for the user within the Rialto Water Service area only. Rialto recognizes that these measures are important for the reliability of its water sources and has made a continued effort to comply with the DMMs required by the act.

5.8.1.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

The City Ordinance Number 1560 Chapter 12.20: Water Conservation Requirements included in Appendix G outlines efficient water use measures and four stages of increasingly restrictive prohibition with related penalties for non-compliance. The goal of this ordinance is to outline restrictions put in place to help the City of Rialto reduce potable water consumption by 26 percent compared to 2013.

5.8.1.2 Metering

All existing and new water services are metered throughout the Rialto water service area. A water meter calibration and replacement program is in place to continually improve accurate meter readouts. New services, with the exception of single-family residences and apartment

complexes up to and including four units per meter, are required to install a separate water meter for the on-site landscaping.

5.8.1.3 Conservation Pricing

The conservation tiered rate structure used by Rialto, where efficient water use is billed at a low price and higher water use billed at progressively higher prices provides the economic incentives to customers to use water efficiently.

5.8.1.4 Public Education and Outreach

At the local level, Rialto provides outreach communication and information regarding conservation efforts, rebates and incentives to its customers through water bill inserts, direct mailers, newsletters, door hangers, direct phone calls, emails, websites, social media, business partnerships, quarterly Rialto Progress Magazine, community forums, educational programs, and information booths at fairs, public events, and water walk events. On an annual basis Rialto's water operator, Rialto Water Services/Veolia, holds an open house event that invites local school children and parents to participate in an all-day event promoting water conservation and educating the public in general on water issues. The customer's monthly bill includes a consumption usage chart that compares to prior years in an easy-to-understand format, informing customers of progress towards conservation targets.

5.8.1.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Losses

Rialto has an active Visible Leak Detection Program to decrease leak response times and minimize water loss throughout the water distribution system. Leaks are generally repaired within two days of discovery. Three field meter reader and two production operator employees staff the program five days per week. Meter readers are required to inspect elements in the water distribution system as they travel respective routes throughout the city. This includes meter boxes, fire hydrants, air-vacuum units, above ground piping and appurtenances. They also look for signs of leaks in soil and paved areas in the routes. Two production operators also check wells, tanks, booster pumps and appurtenant equipment for leaks each day of the business week. The leak detection activity is conducted as part of routine duties assigned and imbedded in the operations routine activities.

5.8.1.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

The Water Conservation Program, an active program to encourage efficient use of Rialto's Water Resources is a coordinated effort throughout Rialto's services area. One staff coordinates conservation programs, including outreach, and education programs. This staff person also oversees the rebates, incentive programs, customer services assistance to administer collections of water waste reports and enforcement of non-compliance by water customers to the current water conservation stage coordination with new development, conditions and enforce the use of water efficient measures. The program has sponsored landscaping classes for the community taught by professionals to promote more drought tolerant landscaping. The program is administered and funded through the operations.

5.8.1.7 Other Demand Management Measures

Rebates, incentives and giveaways are offered to all water customers promoting efficient use of Rialto's Water Resources. Current rebates offered to all customers include installation of high efficiency toilets, high efficiency washing machines, weather based smart irrigation timers, automatic shut off nozzle and turf replacement.

5.9 Adoption, Submittal and Implementation

This section describes Rialto's process for adopting, submitting, and implementing the 2020 IRUWMP and Rialto's WSCP.

5.9.1 Notice of Public Hearing

A joint notice was provided on behalf of all agencies whose 2020 UWMPs are part of the 2020 IRWUMP to all cities and counties and other stakeholders within the region that that 2020 IRUWMP is being prepared. This notice was sent at least 60 days prior to Rialto's public hearing. The recipients are identified in **Part 1 Chapter 1** and include all cities and counties within Rialto'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.

> Rialto 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 E-2.

5.9.2 Public Hearing and Adoption

Rialto held a public hearing on June 22, 2021 to hear public comment and consider adopting this 2020 IRUWMP and Rialto's WSCP.

As part of the public hearing, the Rialto 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 2020 IRUWMP took place before the adoption of the Plan, which allowed Rialto the opportunity to modify the 2020 IRUWMP in response to any public input before adoption. After the hearing, the Plan was adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

> Rialto's adoption resolution for the 2020 IRUWMP and Rialto's WSCP is included in Part 4 Appendix E-3.

5.9.3 Plan Submittal

Rialto will submit the 2020 IRUWMP and Rialto's WSCP to DWR, the State Library, and cities and counties within 30 days after adoption.

> 2020 IRUWMP submittal to DWR will be done electronically through WUEdata, an online submittal tool.

5.9.4 Public Availability

No later than 30 days after filing a copy of its Plan with DWR, Rialto will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours by placing a copy of the 2020 IRUWMP and Rialto's WSCP at the front desk of the City's office, and by posting the plans on the City's website for public viewing.

5.9.5 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

If the adopted 2020 IRUWMP or Rialto's WSCP is amended, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal will also be followed for the amended plan.