

The County of Los Angeles recognizes that we occupy land originally and still inhabited and cared for by the Tongva, Tataviam, Serrano, Kizh, and Chumash Peoples. We honor and pay respect to their elders and descendants – past, present, and emerging – as they continue their stewardship of these lands and waters. We acknowledge that settler colonization resulted in land seizure, disease, subjugation, slavery, relocation, broken promises, genocide, and multigenerational trauma. This acknowledgment demonstrates our responsibility and commitment to truth, healing, and reconciliation and to elevating the stories, culture, and community of the original inhabitants of Los Angeles County. We are grateful to have the opportunity to live and work on these ancestral lands. We are dedicated to growing and sustaining relationships with Native peoples and local tribal governments, including (in no particular order) the

Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

To learn more about the First Peoples of Los Angeles County, please visit the Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Commission website at anaic.lacounty.gov.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Antelope Valley Water Plan (AVWP) was developed as a stakeholder-driven framework to address the region's unique water resource challenges. Building on the foundation of the Los Angeles County Water Plan (LACWP), the AVWP translates countywide goals into strategies that reflect the specific needs and opportunities of the Antelope Valley (AV). The AVWP identifies a set of recommended actions designed to address existing challenges, build on ongoing efforts, and advance long-term water management goals across the AV. These actions complement the existing implementation framework established through the LACWP while addressing needs that are unique to the region. Successful implementation will rely on continued collaboration through the LACWP Task Force structure.

The AVWP focal areas were developed through an evaluation of regional water challenges, stakeholder priorities, and existing planning efforts across the AV.

Strengthening Coordination

Collaboration: Improved coordination and collaboration with County of Los Angeles departments, agencies within the Antelope Valley, and the Antelope Valley community.

Coordinated Flood Reduction: Flooding issues have been challenging to address because the jurisdictions and responsibilities of agencies within the Antelope Valley may not be as clear as in other areas of the County, and requires a coordinated response.

Water & Economic Growth

New Infrastructure: New infrastructure that supports maximizing existing water rights and supports investment in new development and reduce water-related barriers to development through clearer coordination and timely processing.

Reliable Affordable Regional Supply: Regional supplies that can support existing and future demands must be reliable and affordable.

Small Water Systems

Water Supply Reliability and Infrastructure Maintenance: Limited resources impede ability to maintain aging infrastructure, continue to access groundwater and supply water to meet the demand, including emergency response, and address regulatory compliance.

Streamlined Regulatory Compliance: Compliance requirements can be labor- and cost-intensive.

Effective Emergency Response and System Resilience: Backup systems & emergency infrastructure that supports demands during emergencies is lacking for small systems.

Centralized and Accessible Data: Data are available in multiple systems and it may be challenging to get a full understanding of current and historical conditions.

Groundwater Basin Water Quality

Protection of Existing Groundwater Supplies and Access: Groundwater pumping is managed by the Watermaster, but protection against impacts of illegal dumping, theft, and damage is needed. Groundwater banking efforts could bolster groundwater supplies and support Basin health.

Management of Groundwater Quality Issues: Emerging contaminants like PFAs and salt loading from imported and recycled water, on top of naturally occurring constituents is increasing the cost to treat groundwater. Source control and regional treatments can help.

Public Perceptions Related to Potable Water Taste and Odor: Public perception of the quality and safety of domestic well water is inconsistent, even when water meets quality standards.