To: Chino Basin Watermaster Stakeholders

From: Watermaster 2020 OBMP Update Team

Subject: 2020 OBMP Update: Scoping Report – Development of Activities for Consideration

Date: Draft Part 1, July 24, 2019; Draft Part 2, August 22, 2019;
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1. Introduction and Background

Objectives and Purpose of the Scoping Report

The Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) is in the process of updating its Optimum Basin Management Program (OBMP) and its implementation plan. The objectives of this first Technical Memorandum, *2020 OBMP Update: Scoping Report – Development of Activities for Consideration* (Scoping Report), are: (1) to describe the stakeholder process to develop the 2020 OBMP Update, (2) to document the key outcomes of the stakeholder process to date, and (3) to describe the proposed scope of work, implementation actions, schedule, and cost to perform the following eight activities developed by the stakeholders for consideration for inclusion in the 2020 OBMP Update:

1. Construct new facilities and improve existing facilities to increase the capacity to store and recharge storm and supplemental water—particularly in areas of the basin that will promote the long-term balance of recharge and discharge (Activity A).
2. Develop, implement, and optimize Storage and Recovery Programs to increase water-supply reliability, protect or enhance Safe Yield, and improve water quality (Activity B)
3. Maximize the reuse of recycled water produced by IEUA and others (Activity D).
4. Develop and implement a water-quality management plan to address current and future water-quality issues, protect beneficial uses, and develop strategic regulatory-compliance solutions to comply with new and evolving drinking water standards that achieve multiple benefits (Activity E/F).
5. Develop a management strategy within the salt and nutrient management plan to ensure the ability to comply with the dilution requirements for recycled water recharge (Activity K).
6. Identify and implement regional conveyance and treatment projects/programs to enable all stakeholders to exercise their pumping rights and minimize land subsidence and optimize the use of all water supply sources (Activity C/G).
7. Perform the appropriate amount of monitoring and reporting required to fulfill basin management and regulatory compliance (Activity L).
8. Develop a process to provide for the equitable distribution of the costs and benefits of the OBMP Update, to encourage regional partnerships for implementation to reduce costs, and to identify and pursue low-interest loans, grants, or other external funding sources to support the implementation of the OBMP Update (Activity H/I/J).

The purpose of the Scoping Report is to provide the Parties with an understanding of the work that would need to be performed to accomplish the desired outcomes of each of the 2020 OBMP Update activities. To the extent that the scopes of work described herein are already being partly or completely performed by Watermaster or others, this Scoping Report acknowledges such. The next steps in the process to prepare the 2020 OBMP Update will focus on the review and revision of the activities scoped herein and the integration of the ongoing activities with the existing OBMP. The recommended 2020 OBMP Implementation Plan, inclusive of ongoing and new activities will be documented in a subsequent report, *2020 Optimum Basin Management Program Update Report*, and will form the foundation for the Parties to develop a final implementation plan and agreements to implement the OBMP Update.

History of the OBMP

The Chino Basin Judgment gave Watermaster the discretionary authority to develop an OBMP for the Chino Basin, including both water quantity and quality considerations. Watermaster, with direction from the Court, began developing the OBMP in 1998 and completed it in July 2000. The OBMP was developed in a collaborative public process that identified the needs and wants of all stakeholders, described the physical state of the groundwater basin, defined a set of management goals, characterized impediments to those goals, and developed a series of actions that could be taken to remove the impediments and achieve the management goals. This work was documented in the *Optimum Basin Management Program – Phase I Report*.[1]

The four goals of the 2000 OBMP included:

Goal 1 – Enhance Basin Water Supplies

Goal 2 – Protect and Enhance Water Quality

Goal 3 – Enhance Management of the Basin

Goal 4 – Equitably Finance the OBMP

The actions defined by the stakeholders to remove impediments to the OBMP goals were logically grouped into sets of coordinated activities called Program Elements (PEs), each of which included a list of implementation actions and an implementation schedule. The nine PEs defined in the 2000 OBMP included:

PE 1 – Develop and Implement Comprehensive Monitoring Program. The objectives of the comprehensive monitoring program are to collect the data necessary to support the implementation of the other eight PEs and periodic updates to the *State of the Basin Report*[2].

PE 2 – Develop and Implement Comprehensive Recharge Program. The objectives of the comprehensive recharge program include increasing stormwater recharge to offset the recharge lost due to channel lining, to increase Safe Yield, and to ensure that there will be enough supplemental water recharge capacity available to Watermaster to meet its Replenishment Obligations.

PE 3 – Develop and Implement a Water Supply Plan for Impaired Areas. The objective of this program is to maintain and enhance Safe Yield with a groundwater desalting program that is designed (1) to replace declining agricultural groundwater pumping in the southern part of the basin with new pumping to meet increasing municipal water demands in the same area (2) to minimize groundwater outflow to the Santa Ana River, and (3) to increase the Santa Ana River recharge into the basin.

PE 4 – Develop and Implement Comprehensive Groundwater Management Plan for Management Zone 1. The objectives of this land subsidence management program are to characterize the

[1] WEI. (1999). *Optimum Basin Management Program – Phase I Report*. Prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster. August 19, 1999. http://www.cbwm.org/docs/engdocs/OBMP%20-%20Phase%20I%20(Revised%20DigDoc).pdf

[2] See for example: WEI (2019). *Optimum Basin Management Program 2018 State of the Basin Report*. Prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster. June 2018. http://cbwm.org/docs/engdocs/State_of_the_Basin_Reports/SOB%202018/2018%20State%20of%20the%20Basin%20Report.pdf

spatial and temporal occurrence of land subsidence, to identify its causes, and, where appropriate, to develop and implement a program to minimize or stop land subsidence.

PE 5 – Develop and Implement Regional Supplemental Water Program. The objective of this program is to improve the regional conveyance and availability of imported and recycled waters throughout the basin.

PE 6 – Develop and Implement Cooperative Programs with the Regional Board and Other Agencies to Improve Basin Management. The objectives of this water quality management program are to identify water quality trends in the basin and the impact of the OBMP implementation on them, to determine whether point and non-point contamination sources are being addressed by water quality regulators, and to collaborate with water-quality regulators to identify and facilitate the cleanup of soil and groundwater contamination.

PE 7 – Develop and Implement Salt Management Plan. The objectives of this salinity management program are to characterize current and future salt and nutrient conditions in the basin and to develop and implement a plan to manage them.

PE 8 – Develop and Implement Groundwater Storage Management Program. The objectives of this storage program are (1) to implement, and periodically update, a storage management plan that prevents overdraft, protects water quality, and ensures equity among the Parties and (2) to periodically recalculate Safe Yield. This PE explicitly defined the storage management plan, including a "Safe Storage Capacity" for managed storage of 500,000 acre-feet (af) – inclusive of local and supplemental storage and Storage and Recovery Programs.

PE 9 – Develop and Implement Storage and Recovery Programs. The objectives of the conjunctive use program are to develop Storage and Recovery Programs that will provide broad mutual benefit to the Parties and ensure that basin water and storage capacity are put to maximum beneficial use while causing no Material Physical Injury (MPI).

The PEs and their associated implementation actions were incorporated into the OBMP Implementation Plan (OBMP IP). The Chino Basin Judgment Parties (Parties) then developed an agreement—the Peace Agreement—to implement it. The OBMP IP is Exhibit B to the Peace Agreement. The Peace Agreement was reviewed in a programmatic environmental impact report (PEIR), completed by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) in July 2000.

For purposes of the discussions in this report, the term OBMP refers to the collective programs implemented by Watermaster and others (e.g. IEUA, the Chino Basin Desalter Authority, etc.) pursuant to the Peace Agreements, the OBMP Implementation Plan, the PEIR, and any amendments to these documents.

2007 Supplement to the OBMP IP and the Peace II Agreement

The work to develop the OBMP determined that the groundwater pumping capacity of the Chino Basin Desalters would ultimately need to be 40,000 acre-feet per year (afy) to accomplish the goals of the OBMP; however the Peace Agreement only provided for the development of the first 20,000 afy of this capacity and the Parties committed to developing expansion and funding plans the remaining capacity within five years of approval of the Peace Agreement. The Parties developed the Peace II Agreement that included provisions to expand the desalting capacity to 40,000 afy. The Peace II agreement introduced Re-

operation[3] to achieve Hydraulic Control[4] of the Chino Basin and maintain Safe Yield. Hydraulic Control is both a goal of the OBMP and a requirement of the maximum benefit salt-and-nutrient management plan (SNMP) that was developed by Watermaster and IEUA under PE 7 to enable the expansion of recycled water recharge and reuse throughout the basin under PEs 2 and 5.

The Parties executed the Peace II Agreement in 2007, which included a supplement to the OBMP Implementation Plan to expand the Chino Basin Desalters to 40,000 afy of groundwater pumping, to incorporate Re-operation and Hydraulic Control, and to resolve other issues. There were no changes to the storage management plan in the OBMP Implementation Plan to address the implications of the reduction in storage of basin water by 400,000 af as provided for by Re-operation.

The IEUA completed and adopted a supplemental environmental impact report (SEIR) for the Peace II Agreement in 2010.

2017 Addendum to the 2010 Peace II SEIR

In 2016, Watermaster identified the need to update the OBMP storage management plan because the total amount of water in managed storage accounts was projected to exceed the Safe Storage Capacity limit of 500,000 af defined in the 2000 OBMP. In 2017, the IEUA adopted an addendum to the Peace II SEIR to revise the storage management plan in the OBMP through June 30, 2021. The addendum was supported with engineering work that demonstrated that the Safe Storage Capacity could be safely increased to 600,000 af with the commitment that Watermaster would update the OBMP storage management plan by June 30, 2021.

Need for the 2020 OBMP Update

As of 2019, many of the projects and management programs envisioned in the 2000 OBMP have been implemented, while some have not. The understanding of the hydrology and hydrogeology of the Chino Basin has improved since 2000, and new water-management issues have been identified that need to be addressed to protect the collective interests of the Parties and their water supply reliability. For these reasons, the Parties are updating the OBMP to set the framework for the next 20 years of basin-management activities.

A more detailed description of the development of the 2000 OBMP and the rationale for and process to prepare the 2020 OBMP Update is included in a white paper prepared for the stakeholders: *White Paper – 2020 Update to Chino Basin Optimum Basin Management Program* (OBMP White Paper). The OBMP White Paper, and all documents relevant to the 2020 OBMP Update, are available on the Watermaster's website.[5]

[3] Re-operation is the controlled overdraft of the Basin by the managed withdrawal of groundwater pumping for the Desalters and the potential increase in the cumulative un-replenished pumping from the 200,000 acre-feet authorized by paragraph 3 of the Engineering Appendix Exhibit I to the Judgment, to 600,000 acre-feet for the express purpose of securing and maintaining Hydraulic Control as a component of the Physical Solution.

[4] Hydraulic Control is the elimination of groundwater discharge from the Chino North Management Zone to the Santa Ana River or its reduction to less than 1,000 afy.

[5] http://www.cbwm.org/OBMPU.htm

Stakeholder Process for the 2020 OBMP Update

The 2020 OBMP Update is being conducted using a collaborative stakeholder process like that employed for the development of the 2000 OBMP. A series of public listening sessions are being held by the Watermaster throughout 2019 to support the 2020 OBMP Update. The purpose of the listening sessions is to obtain information, ideas, and feedback from the stakeholders to define their issues needs and wants, their collective goals for the 2020 OBMP Update, the impediments to achieving the goals, the management actions required to remove the impediments, and an implementation plan for the management actions.

The Watermaster has established an OBMP Update Team to facilitate the stakeholder process. The OBMP Update Team is composed of Watermaster staff, Watermaster legal counsel, engineers and scientists from Wildermuth Environmental Inc. ([WEI] Watermaster's engineering consultant), and staff from the IEUA. The OBMP Update Team is providing key information prior to and during each listening session to enable the stakeholders to provide their input on each topic discussed. The objective is for the ideas and opinions of every stakeholder to be heard. Participation in the listening sessions is critical to the development of the 2020 OBMP Update.

The work documented in this Scoping Report is based on the discussions and feedback from the first four listening sessions, which were held on the following dates:

- Listening Session #1: January 15, 2019
- Listening Session #2: February 12, 2019
- Listening Session #3: March 21, 2019
- Listening Session #4: May 16, 2019

The objectives of the first four listening sessions were (1) to confirm the need to update the OBMP, (2) to identify the issues, needs, and wants of the stakeholders, (3) to define goals for the 2020 OBMP Update, and (4) to identify the new and revised activities that could be included in the 2020 OBMP Update to remove impediments to achieving the 2020 OBMP Update goals. Listening Session memorandums were prepared to document the outcomes of Listening Sessions 1, 2, and 3. The listening session memorandums are included as appendices herein. This Scoping Report summarizes and integrates the work products of the first four listening sessions and provides new information on the recommended scope of work to implement the 2020 OBMP Update activities defined by the stakeholders.

The next series of listening sessions will focus on the review and revision of the activities scoped herein and the integration of those activities with the existing OBMP. The outcomes will be integrated into a recommended implementation plan for the 2020 OBMP Update. The second TM, *2020 Optimum Basin Management Program Update Report*, will form the foundation for the Parties to develop a final implementation plan and agreements to implement the OBMP Update.

2. Development of Activities for Consideration in the 2020 OBMP Update

Drivers, Trends and Implications for Basin Management

The strategic drivers and trends that shaped the goals and activities of the OBMP in the late 1990s have since changed. There a several drivers and trends in today's water management space that will challenge the ability of the Parties to protect their collective interests in the Chino Basin and their water supply reliability. Figure 1 characterizes the drivers and trends shaping water management, and their basin management implications for the Parties. "Drivers" are external forces that cause changes in the Chino Basin water space, such as climate change, regulations, and funding. Grouped under each driver are expected trends that emanate from that driver. For example, trends associated with climate change include reduced groundwater recharge, increased evaporation, and reduced imported water supply. The relationship of the drivers/trends to the management implications are shown by arcs that connect trends to implications. For example, a management implication of reduced groundwater recharge is the reduction of the Chino Basin Safe Yield.

The drivers, trends, and implications were first identified in the OBMP White Paper and served as the initial rationale for recommending an update to the OBMP. Figure 1 represents the final characterization of the drivers, trends, and implications, based on stakeholder input. The basin management implications that form the stakeholders' rationale for the 2020 OBMP Update are:

- Reductions in Chino Basin Safe Yield
- Reduced imported water availability and increased cost
- Imported water quality degradation
- Chino Basin water quality degradation
- Inability to pump groundwater with existing infrastructure
- Increased cost of groundwater use
- Recycled water quality degradation
- Reduced recycled water availability and increased cost
- Increased cost of Basin Plan compliance

Issues, Needs, and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

The issues, needs, and wants of the stakeholders form the basis of the management goals of the 2020 OBMP Update and inform the identification of impediments to the goals as well as the action items to remove the impediments. Through the listening session process, 57 unique needs and wants were identified by the stakeholders. The classes of issues identified were effectively the same as the implications for basin management defined in Figure 1 and listed above. Table 1 is a matrix that summarizes: the needs and wants of the Parties, organized by basin management issue (rows) and attribution to stakeholders that share each need/want (columns).

2020 OBMP Goals

Through the assessment of the basin management issues, needs, and wants, the stakeholders concluded that the goals defined in the 2000 OBMP are still relevant today. The following is the statement of intent developed for each goal in the 2020 OBMP Update:

> ***Goal No. 1 - Enhance Basin Water Supplies.*** The intent of this goal is to increase the water supplies available for Chino Basin Parties and improve water supply reliability. This goal applies to Chino Basin groundwater and all other sources of water available for beneficial use.

Goal No.2 - Protect and Enhance Water Quality. The intent of this goal is to ensure the protection of the long-term beneficial uses of Chino Basin groundwater.

Goal No.3 - Enhance Management of the Basin. The intent of this goal is to encourage sustainable management of the Chino Basin to avoid Material Physical Injury, promote local control, and improve water-supply reliability for the benefit of all Chino Basin Parties.

Goal No. 4 - Equitably Finance the OBMP. The intent of this goal is to identify and use efficient and equitable methods to fund OBMP implementation.

The far right-hand column of Table 1 (issues, needs, and wants) illustrates the nexus of the goals to the needs and wants of the Parties.

Activities for Consideration in the 2020 OBMP Update

There are physical, institutional, and financial impediments to achieving the 2020 OBMP's goals. The issues, needs, and wants of the stakeholders shown in Table 1 recognize these impediments. The stakeholders identified and described 12 new and revised activities that will be considered for inclusion in the 2020 OBMP Update. The 12 activities are listed in Table 2. Table 1 illustrates which of the 12 activities (identified by the letters A through L, as characterized in Table 2) the stakeholders believe have the potential to address each of their needs and wants. 55 of the 57 needs and wants were identified as addressed by one or more of the proposed activities.

Nexus Between the 2020 OBMP Update Goals, Their Impediments, and the Activities Recommended for Consideration

Table 3 illustrates the nexus of the OBMP goals, the impediments to achieving these goals, the activities to remove the impediments, and the potential outcomes (i.e. the implications) of implementing each activity. Table 3 also shows the nexus of each activity to addressing the issues needs and wants of the stakeholders, categorized by basin management issues. In the process of developing Table 3, it was identified that some of the activities defined in Table 2 are related enough to be combined into single activities. The 12 activities were condensed into eight activities. The statements of impediments, expected outcomes, and grouping of the activities were initially proposed by the 2020 OBMP Update Team, based on stakeholder input in Listening Sessions #1 through #3, and were subsequently revised, based on the feedback obtained from stakeholders during Listening Session #4.

The eight activity groups scoped out herein are:

1. Construct new facilities and improve existing facilities to increase the capacity to store and recharge storm and supplemental water, particularly in areas of the basin that will promote the long-term balance of recharge and discharge (Activity A).
2. Develop, implement, and optimize Storage and Recovery Programs to increase water-supply reliability, to protect or enhance Safe Yield, and to improve water quality (Activity B)
3. Maximize the reuse of recycled water produced by the IEUA and others (Activity D).
4. Develop and implement a water-quality management plan to address current and future water-quality issues, protect beneficial uses, and develop strategic regulatory-compliance solutions to comply with new and evolving drinking water standards that achieve multiple benefits (Activity EF).
5. Develop a management strategy within the salt and nutrient management plan to ensure ability to comply with dilution requirements for recycled water recharge (Activity K).

6. Identify and implement regional conveyance and treatment projects/programs to enable all stakeholders to exercise their pumping rights and minimize land subsidence and to optimize the use of all water supply sources (Activity CG).
7. Perform the appropriate amount of monitoring and reporting required to fulfill basin management and regulatory compliance (Activity L).
8. Develop a process to provide for the equitable distribution of the costs and benefits of the OBMP Update, to encourage regional partnerships for implementation to reduce costs, and to identify and pursue low-interest loans, grants, or other external funding sources to support the implementation of the OBMP Update (Activity HIJ).

3. Scope of Work to Perform Proposed 2020 OBMP Update Activities

In this section, each of the eight activities identified by the stakeholders will be described in detail. The potential outcomes Table 3 provide the basis for intended scope of each activity. For each activity the following is described:

- Description of the activity
- Need and function of the activity
- Relationship to the PEs in the 2000 OBMP and OBMP IP
- Scope of work to perform the activity
- Schedule of the implementation actions
- Budget-level cost estimate to implement the initial implementation actions

Assumptions Applied in Defining the Scope of Work, Schedule, and Cost of the OBMP Activities

In order to develop the scope of work, schedule, and cost of the activities, the following assumptions were made:

Basis for scope of work and cost. The scopes of work and associated costs to perform the 2020 OBMP Update activities are based on the current understanding of the stakeholders' desired outcomes as articulated during the 2020 OBMP Update listening sessions and described in Section 2 in this TM1. The precise scopes of work and costs defined in this section are preliminary and will likely change during implementation. Each scope of work includes an introductory process to refine the objectives of the activity and to refine the scope of work, schedule, and costs, as necessary. The scopes of work will be performed by engineers hired by Watermaster, the IEUA or others responsible for implementing the OBMPU.

Estimated costs of engineering services. The estimated engineering services costs are based on 2019 WEI rates and rounded to the nearest $1,000. The estimated costs will need to be adjusted in implementation based on the final recommended scope and schedule.

Participating agency costs are not included. The staff labor costs and other direct costs incurred by agencies participating in the activities are not included in the implementation cost estimates contained herein.

Stand-alone costs. The recommended scope of work and cost for each OBMP activity were developed assuming that the activities were unrelated, or that they could be implemented independently. Once the final set of activities and scopes are selected for inclusion in the 2020 OBMP Update, the scopes will be reviewed to identify overlapping tasks among the activities and will be refined to integrate the work and reduce costs.

Existing OBMP activities. The recommended scopes of work assume that the ongoing activities of the 2000 OBMP and the 2007 supplement to the OBMP IP will continue unless otherwise specified, including, the Recharge Master Plan updates, the ongoing monitoring program under PE1, the Ground Level Monitoring Program, the maximum benefit salt and nutrient management plan, and the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program.

Leveraging existing work. The recommended scopes of work and costs were assumed to leverage existing work being performed by Watermaster, such as the Safe Yield recalculation. There may be opportunities to leverage work done by other agencies to reduce the cost of implementing the recommended scope of

work. In implementation, when the activity objectives and scopes of work are being refined, the ability to leverage the work of others would need to be identified and considered to eliminate redundancies and reduce cost.

Schedule. Unless otherwise stated, the schedule to implement the activities is provided in a general context (Year 1, Year 2, Year 5, etc.) and not assigned to a specific start or end date.

Activity A

Description of Activity A

Activity A defined by the stakeholders is:

> *Construct new facilities and improve existing facilities to increase the capacity to store and recharge storm and supplemental waters, particularly in areas of the basin that will promote the long-term balance of recharge and discharge.*

Activity A has the following objectives: (1) to maximize stormwater capture pursuant to Watermaster's diversion permits, (2) to promote the long-term balance of recharge and discharge, (3) to ensure sufficient supplemental water recharge capacity for future replenishment, (4) to reduce dependence on imported water by maintaining or enhancing Safe Yield, (5) to improve water quality, and (6) to ensure a supply of dilution water to comply with recycled water recharge permit requirements. For the remainder of this section, the use of the term "recharge" is inclusive of diverting, storing, and recharging storm and supplemental waters.

Through the listening session process, the stakeholders identified the following as potential outcomes of performing Activity A:

- Increase recharge of high-quality stormwater that will:
  - protect/enhance Safe Yield,
  - improve water quality,
  - reduce dependence on imported water,
  - increase pumping capacity in areas of low groundwater levels and areas of subsidence concern, and
  - provide new supply of blending water to support the recycled-water recharge program.
- Provide additional supplemental-water recharge capacity for replenishment and the implementation of Storage and Recovery Programs.
- Provide additional surface water storage capacity.

Activity A has similar objectives to those of PE 2 of the 2000 OBMP – *Develop and Implement Comprehensive Recharge Program*. PE2 was included in the 2000 OBMP to reverse the loss of yield caused by urbanization and the concrete lining of natural streams overlying the Chino Basin. The scope of work defined under PE2 was to continue the recharge master plan study initiated by Watermaster and the Chino Basin Water Conservation District (CBWCD) in 1998. The implementation plan for PE2, as defined in the Peace Agreement, requires the preparation of a recharge master plan update (RMPU) at least every five years.

The objectives and scope of each RMPU are defined at the beginning of each update and are derived from several guiding documents: the Peace Agreement, the Peace II Agreement, and the Special Referee's December 2007 Report. Pursuant to these guiding documents, the general objectives of the RMPU include:

- Ensure there is enough recharge capacity and supplemental water available to meet future replenishment requirements. Pursuant to the Judgment, there must be enough wet-water recharge capacity available to Watermaster to ensure it can replenish the basin with supplemental water to offset overproduction. The wet-water recharge capacity for replenishment must include consideration of the availability of supplemental water supplies, competing uses for the recharge facilities, and the need to balance recharge and discharge in every area and subarea.

- Maximize the recharge of recycled and storm waters where feasible. Both of these supplies are reliable: they are under local control and are less costly when compared to imported water supplies.
- Balance the recharge and discharge in every area and subarea. This provision in the Peace Agreement was included to enable Watermaster to use its discretion when conducting recharge and replenishment operations to prioritize the location and magnitude of recharge and replenishment to improve the Hydrologic Balance, to ensure pumping sustainability, and to help manage land subsidence.

To meet these objectives, the RMPUs must consider and address recharge requirement projections, the availability of storm and supplemental waters for recharge and replenishment, and the physical means to satisfy these recharge projections. To the extent that new or modified facilities are required to meet the objectives, the RMPUs include a schedule for planning, design, and construction of recharge improvements. The 2002 Recharge Master Plan and subsequent RMPUs (2010, 2013, and 2018) were developed in open and transparent planning processes that were convened by Watermaster. As part of the *2013 Amendment to the 2010 RMPU* (2013 RMPU), the RMPU Steering Committee was created to assist Watermaster and the IEUA in preparing RMPUs. The Steering Committee is open to all interested stakeholders and meets regularly through the development of RMPUs. Since the implementation of the OBMP began, Watermaster has achieved the following through the RMPU process:

- Modified seventeen existing flood retention facilities to increase diversion rates, conservation storage, and recharge, and constructed two new recharge facilities. These improvements increased average annual stormwater recharge by about 9,500 acre-feet per year (afy). The cost of these recharge improvements was about $60 million, IEUA and Watermaster paid for about half of this cost, while the other half was funded through Proposition 13 grants and other grant programs.
- Completed the design of five recharge improvement projects, expected be completed and in operation by 2021. These projects are expected to increase average annual stormwater recharge by an additional 4,700 afy.
- Ensured sufficient supplemental water recharge capacity is available to meet its Replenishment Obligations through 2050.

The next RMPU must be completed and submitted to the Court by October 2023. Based on the alignment of the objectives of Activity A with those of the RMPU, Activity A can be accomplished through the existing RMPU process. The sections below describe the limitations of the existing RMPU process to fully achieve the objectives of Activity A and the recommended scope to refine the RMPU process to accomplish the objectives.

Need and Function of Activity A

Watermaster holds three permits with the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) for the diversion and recharge of stormwater in trust for the Parties. The San Bernardino County Flood Control District (SBCFCD) is a co-permittee for two of these permits, 19895 and 20753. Each permit defines a maximum diversion limit and the period over which diversions are allowed to occur each year (diversion season):

- Permit 19895 has a diversion limit of 15,000 acre-feet (af) from November 1 to April 30,
- Permit 20753 has a diversion limit of 27,000 af from October 1 to May 1, and
- Permit 21225 has a diversion limit of 68,500 af from January 1 to December 31.

When combined, these permits allow up to 110,500 af per year (afy) of diversion and recharge. Exhibit A-1 shows the locations where stormwater may be diverted from the stream systems (points of diversion [PODs]) as defined in Permits 19895, 20753, and 21225. The PODs for Permit 19895 are located on the Day Creek system, the PODs for Permit 20753 are located on the San Sevaine Creek system, and the PODs for Permit 21225 are located on the San Antonio/Chino Creek, Cucamonga Creek, Day Creek, and San Sevaine Creek systems. Permit 21225 includes PODs that are also listed in Permits 19895 and 20753, but expands the allowable diversion season.

From 2003 to 2005, Watermaster, working in collaboration with the IEUA, constructed the first set of recharge facilities to exercise its rights pursuant to these permits, increasing average annual stormwater recharge by about 9,500 afy. In 2013, Watermaster and the IEUA completed the 2013 RMPU, which included five new recharge facility improvement projects. As of this writing and as stated above, Watermaster and the IEUA are completing the final design/construction of the 2013 RMPU facilities, and they should be online in 2021. These facilities are expected to increase stormwater recharge by about 4,700 afy.[6] Upon completion of the 2013 RMPU facilities, the annual average stormwater recharge performed pursuant to these three permits is expected to be about 14,950 afy.[7] Exhibit A-2 shows the locations of the existing and planned facilities.

Exhibit A-3 lists the existing recharge facilities and shows the historical average stormwater recharge from 2005 to 2018, the theoretical maximum supplemental water recharge capacity, and the total theoretical maximum recharge capacity for each facility. As shown in Exhibit A-3, actual stormwater recharge has averaged about 10,150 afy which is about 10 percent of the combined diversion limit and 15 percent of the total theoretical maximum recharge capacity. The differences between the historical average stormwater recharge and the diversion limit and total theoretical maximum recharge capacity suggests lost opportunity for stormwater recharge. Because the existing diversion structures are used at their instantaneous capacities, the limitations to increasing the capture and recharge of stormwater are diversion capacity and storage capacity. Hence, Activity A has been identified to increase the capacity to divert, store, and recharge additional surface water.

Availability of Additional Stormwater for Recharge

To better understand the lost opportunity for recharge, Watermaster used its Wasteload Allocation Model (WLAM) to estimate the daily stormwater discharge available for diversion over each permit's respective diversion season, based on the historical hydrology for the 63-year period of 1950 to 2012.[8] The WLAM uses daily precipitation, evapotranspiration, evaporation, and land use data to estimate stormwater discharge entering the stream systems. The WLAM then uses hydraulic design data for channels and stormwater management facilities to computationally route the stormwater discharge through the channels, diversion works, and recharge facilities. The stormwater discharge available for diversion was determined to be the flow at the most downstream PODs on each stream system.

Exhibits A-4 and A-5 show comparisons of stormwater discharge available for diversion, model-estimated stormwater recharge, and permitted diversion limits. Exhibit A-4 presents a direct comparison of the annual time series of stormwater discharge—divided into stormwater diverted for recharge and

[6] Note that Watermaster completed its 2018 RMPU in October 2018, but no projects were selected for implementation.

[7] 2018 Recharge Master Plan Update. WEI. September 2018.

[8] WEI. (2018). *Support for Watermaster's response to State Board request for information for petition for extensions of time.* Prepared for Chino Basin Watermaster. March 7, 2018.

stormwater not diverted for recharge—and the total annual diversion limit. Exhibit A-5 presents a cumulative frequency plot that shows: (1) the probability that stormwater discharge is equal to or greater than a specified value, (2) the probability that stormwater recharge for existing and projected 2013 RMPU facilities is equal to or greater than a specified value, and (3) the permitted diversion limit. Based on Exhibit A-5, the theoretical average annual stormwater discharge is estimated to be about 74,000 afy and the projected average annual stormwater recharge with existing and projected 2013 RMPU facilities is about 14,500 afy. The difference between these two values, 60,000 afy, is the lost opportunity for stormwater recharge.

Through the RMPU process, the Steering Committee analyzes and recommends projects that can increase stormwater diversion and storage capacity and increase stormwater recharge, up to the permit limit, for Watermaster approval. Historically, Watermaster and the IEUA have selected projects for implementation only if the melded unit cost of stormwater recharge resulting from the projects was less than the avoided unit cost of purchasing imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan). Over time, more expensive stormwater recharge projects will meet the criteria as the unit cost of imported water increases in the future. The use of this economic criterion alone ignores the economic value of the greater reliability of stormwater relative to imported water.

Exhibit A-6 lists the potential new stormwater recharge projects evaluated in the 2018 RMPU. The locations of these potential projects are shown in Exhibit A-7. The projects listed in Exhibit A-6 were reviewed, and their capital and unit stormwater recharge costs were projected to 2023 costs, which is the year when the next RMPU is due to be completed. The unit cost of new stormwater recharge for the projects listed in Exhibit A-6 ranges from $2,000 to $6,000 per af, and the estimated new stormwater recharge from these projects ranges from 7 to 5,000 afy. Exhibit A-8 is a time history chart showing the historical and projected cost of imported water purchased from Metropolitan compared to the projected unit stormwater recharge cost of the projects shown in Exhibit A-6. In all cases, the projected unit cost of new stormwater recharge projects listed in Exhibit A-6 exceeds the projected cost of imported water that could be supplied by Metropolitan in 2023 (about $900 per af[9]) and through the foreseeable future. Based on Watermaster and the IEUA's historical selection process, no project in Exhibit A-6 was recommended for implementation in the 2018 RMPU. To accomplish the goals of Activity A, the economic criteria for selecting projects would have to be reevaluated.

Supplemental Recharge Capacity

As part of the RMPU process, Watermaster also needs to ensure that there is sufficient supplemental water recharge capacity in the basin to meet Replenishment Obligations. As shown in Exhibit A-3, the theoretical maximum supplemental water recharge capacity under the current IEUA maintenance operations averages about 56,000 afy.[10] For comparison, during FY 2017/18, about 47,000 af of supplemental water was recharged in spreading basins, using about 85 percent of the existing supplemental water recharge capacity. This suggests that new recharge facilities and/or improvements to existing facilities may be needed if Parties want to increase supplemental water recharge.

Balance of Recharge and Discharge

Historically, Watermaster has attempted to manage the recharge of storm and supplemental water to promote the balance of recharge and discharge. This method of managing recharge does not specifically

[9] WEI. (2018). *2018 Recharge Master Plan Update*. Prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster. September 2018.

[10] This estimate corresponds to continuous use between maintenance periods and is less than the recharge capacity that would occur if the recharge basins were used less frequently.

address current basin management issues, such as existing land subsidence in Management Zone 1 (MZ1) and parts of MZ2 and pumping sustainability issues in the Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) and Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) well fields. There is a need to define additional criteria on how and where to conduct recharge to better address existing basin management issues.

Summary

Based on the information summarized herein, the opportunities and challenges in conducting Activity A are:

- The theoretical average annual stormwater discharge available for diversion under the existing water rights permits is about 74,000 afy ranging from 21,400 to 110,500 afy (combined permitted diversion), and existing facilities divert about 14,500 afy. The difference between these two values, about 60,000 afy, is a lost opportunity for stormwater recharge. Improvements to existing facilities and/or new facilities are required to achieve the stormwater recharge potential.
- Based on Watermaster and the IEUA's existing economic selection criteria, no new recharge projects were recommended for implementation in the 2018 RMPU. To accomplish the goals of Activity A, the economic criteria for selecting projects needs to be reevaluated.
- The criteria on how and where to conduct recharge needs to be updated to more effectively address the existing basin management issues, including: land subsidence, maintaining Hydraulic Control, and pumping sustainability.

These challenges can be addressed through the existing RMPU process. The section below describes the recommended scope for developing the 2023 RMPU, refined from past RMPU scopes, to better meet the current needs of the Parties defined for Activity A.

Scope of Work for Activity A

Activity A—*Construct new facilities and improve existing facilities to increase the capacity to store and recharge surface water, particularly in areas of the basin that will promote the long-term balance of recharge and discharge*—will be accomplished through the RMPU implementation process. The scope of work summarized below is for developing the 2023 RMPU and conducting the necessary work to achieve the objectives of Activity A. The scope of work consists of five tasks:

- Task 1 – Define objectives and refine scope of work
- Task 2 – Develop planning, screening, and evaluation criteria
- Task 3 – Describe recharge enhancement opportunities
- Task 4 – Develop reconnaissance-level engineering design and operating plan
- Task 5 – Plan, design, and construct selected recharge projects

Task 1 – Define objectives and refine scope of work. The objective of this task is to obtain consensus on the objectives of Activity A and the impediments this activity is meant to overcome. During this process, the Steering Committee will address questions raised by stakeholders during the OBMP Update, such as:

(1) Should Watermaster have a process in Activity A to identify vacant land for purchase even if there is no specified project or it becomes available outside the "call for projects" window of the RMPU process?
(2) Should Watermaster have a process to encourage developers to utilize infiltration to manage on-site runoff pursuant to the Municipal Storm (MS4) permit?

A detailed scope, cost, and schedule will be prepared to meet the defined objectives. Two meetings will be conducted (1) to define the objectives and impediments and (2) to define the scope, cost, and schedule.

Task 2 – Develop planning, screening, and evaluation criteria. The objectives of this task are to develop criteria to determine how and where new recharge capacity can be constructed and to evaluate and select a subset of projects to evaluate. The criteria developed to evaluate potential projects in Task 4 will include qualitative criteria, such as reliability, and quantitative criteria that include business case evaluations, expressed as net present value, unit cost, and others. The recharge projects with the best cost-benefit ratio at the time were constructed in earlier recharge improvement efforts in the 2000 OBMP implementation. The types of new stormwater projects required to meet the objectives described herein and subsequently refined in Task 1 will likely be more expensive than the avoided cost of purchasing imported water from Metropolitan. The Steering Committee will (1) review and refine criteria used in past RMPUs and (2) review the current projected basin management challenges to develop "smart" recharge criteria. The smart recharge criteria will ensure that project designs and operations are complementary to other Watermaster management activities, such as protecting and enhancing Safe Yield, management of land subsidence, promoting pumping sustainability, ensuring dilution supplies to comply with recycled water recharge permits, water quality improvement, maintenance of Hydraulic Control, and others.

Included in this scope is estimating future Replenishment Obligations, updating the estimated supplemental water recharge capacity, and characterizing the availability of imported and recycled water. Future Replenishment Obligations will be estimated in the 2020 Safe Yield recalculation effort and will be subsequently used as a criterion for planning supplemental water recharge. Two meetings will be scheduled to review and refine the criteria with the stakeholders.

Task 3 – Describe recharge enhancement opportunities. The objectives of this task are to identify potential projects, to screen them using the criteria developed in Task 2, and to subsequently develop a set of stormwater and supplemental water recharge projects for detailed evaluation. Two meetings will be conducted: (1) to develop a list of potential projects that can be implemented and (2) to review the screening of the projects defined during the first meeting and select projects to evaluate in Task 4.

Task 4 – Develop reconnaissance-level engineering design and operating plan. The objective of this task is to characterize the performance and costs of new recharge projects—individually and as a group/system. A reconnaissance-level engineering design and operating plan will be developed for each project. Each project design will include the approximate size, location, and alignment of major stormwater utilities, and will describe any potential implementation barriers. A cost opinion, stormwater recharge performance, and supplemental water recharge capacity will be determined for each project. The task includes evaluating the projects based on the criteria developed in Task 2 and recommending a set of projects for implementation. The deliverable of this task will be the *2023 Recharge Master Plan Update* report, summarizing the work performed under Tasks 1 through 4, and it will include an implementation plan and a plan to finance the preliminary design and CEQA documentation. Four meetings will be conducted: (1) to review the designs and estimated benefits of the projects, (2) to review the evaluation of the projects based on the criteria developed in Task 2 and the recommended list of projects for implementation, (3) to review the implementation plan, and (4) to review the 2023 RMPU report.

Task 5 – Plan, design, and construct selected recharge projects. The objective of this task is to implement the recommendations from the 2023 RMPU report. This task includes (1) developing and implementing necessary agreements between participating Parties, (2) preparing the preliminary design of the recommended recharge projects, (3) preparing the environmental documentation for the recommended recharge projects that will tier off the 2020 OBMP Update PEIR, (4) preparing a financial plan for constructing the recommended recharge projects, (5) preparing final designs of the recommended recharge projects, (6) acquiring necessary permits for constructing and operating the recommended recharge projects, and (7) constructing the recommended recharge projects.

Future Tasks – Repeat Tasks 1 through 5 every five years as required by the Court

Cooperative Efforts with Appropriate Entities to Implement Activity A

The IEUA, Watermaster, the CBWCD, and the SBCFCD are partners in conducting recharge in the Chino Basin. The four agencies have an agreement to implement the existing recharge program. They also collaborate to update the recharge master plan at least every five years with the guidance of the Steering Committee. Activity A will be achieved within the existing RMPU process and will maintain the existing institutional organization as follows:

- ***Watermaster***: Leads the stakeholder process to define the objectives in Task 1, to develop the criteria in Task 2, and to estimate the recharge benefit of the projects using the its existing modeling tools in Task 4.
- ***IEUA***: Leads the development of the list of projects for evaluation in Task 3 and preparing cost opinions for the projects in Task 4. Additionally, the IEUA will collaborate with Watermaster in leading Tasks 1 and 2.
- ***CBWCD***: Collaborates with Watermaster in leading Tasks 1 and 2. The CBWCD is responsible for reviewing and permitting all of the engineering designs developed under Task 5 for their facilities.
- ***SBCFCD***: Collaborates with Watermaster in leading Tasks 1 and 2. The SBCFCD is responsible for reviewing and permitting all of the engineering designs developed under Task 5 for their facilities.

The four Parties will continue to collaborate in the RMPU process and in conducting recharge in the Chino Basin.

Implementation Actions, Schedule, and Costs for Activity A

The recommended schedule to complete the scope of work described herein is described below:

Year one (FY 2020/21):

- Convene Steering Committee.
- Conduct a meeting regarding "current conditions" of groundwater recharge.
- Define objectives of Activity A and the RMP update (Task 1):
    - Define scope and schedule of RMP update.
- Develop criteria on how and where to conduct recharge (Task 2).
- Develop new criteria for evaluation and selection of recharge projects (Task 2).

Year two (FY 2021/22):

- Develop list of projects for evaluation (Task 3).
- Conduct a reconnaissance-level engineering study for the proposed projects (Task 4).

Year three (FY 2022/23):

- Select project(s) for implementation (Task 4).
- Prepare 2023 RMPU Report (Task 4).

Year four (FY 2023/24):

- Watermaster approves the 2023 RMPU Report by October 2023.
- Watermaster and the IEUA project implementation agreement. The objective of this agreement is to define the roles of Watermaster and the IEUA in the planning, permitting, design, and implementation of the projects, and the financing plan.

- SBCFCD and CBWCD Agreement. The Parties to this agreement include the SBCFCD, Watermaster, and the IEUA and potentially others. The objectives of this agreement are to define the terms and conditions to jointly explore and construct new conservation works on SBCFCD and IEUA properties and to conduct flood control and water conservation activities utilizing those same conservation works. The agreement will define the project sites, facility improvements, construction and maintenance cost allocations, user or license fees, operating criteria (with flood control purposes taking priority over conservation for joint use facilities), and other conditions. The SBCFCD will require Watermaster and the IEUA to fund SBCFCD engineering studies and analyses to demonstrate that all conservation improvements at flood control facilities will not negatively impact the operation and maintenance of SBCFCD facilities or reduce the level of the designed flood protection. All engineering studies and analyses shall be done and provided to SBCFCD for review and approval, and an encroachment permit shall be obtained from SBCFCD before the construction of any conservation improvements can commence. The SBCFCD will require that all applicable Environmental Agencies' permits and approvals be obtained and submitted to the SBCFCD before an encroachment permit can be issued.
- Agreement with property owners. Develop an agreement among a property owner, the IEUA, and Watermaster on the terms for use of land where land is required for a recharge project.
- In addition to these agreements, Watermaster will determine whether it is necessary to submit a Petition for Change with the State Board for selected projects that are not included in the Watermaster's current diversion permits. The duration of the Petition for Change process is unknown but would likely be more than one year.

Years five and six (FY 2024/25 and FY 2025/2026):

- Preliminary design of recommended projects. The level of design will be such that it enables the preparation of environmental documentation pursuant to CEQA, provides information for identifying and acquiring construction and related permits, and produces updated New Yield and cost estimates.
- Prepare environmental documentation for recommended projects. CEQA will cover the recommended projects at the project level and the deferred projects at a programmatic level, based on the project descriptions developed in Task 5. This documentation will tier off from the 2020 OBMP Update programmatic environmental impact report. Watermaster will conduct a MPI analysis in parallel with the CEQA process.
- Begin 2028 RMPU process (first year of the 2028 RMP update).

Years seven and eight (FY 2026/27 and FY 2027/28):

- Prepare Final Designs and Acquire Necessary Permits for the Selected Projects.

Years nine and ten (FY 2028/29 and FY 2029/30):

- Construct 2023 RMPU Selected Projects.

Exhibit A-9 shows the estimated budget-level engineering cost to complete Tasks 1 through 4, which is about $575,000. The cost of Task 5 cannot be estimated until the completion of Task 4. Exhibit A-9 also shows how Tasks 1 through 4 and their associated costs will be scheduled over the first three years of implementation. Note that because Watermaster and the IEUA are required to complete the RMPU at least every five years, the cost to perform the Activity A scope of work is not a new cost to the Parties.

Activity B

Description of Activity B

Activity B defined by the stakeholders is:

> *Develop, implement, and optimize Storage and Recovery Programs to increase water-supply reliability, protect or enhance Safe Yield, and improve water quality.*

The objective of Activity B is to develop and implement Storage and Recovery Programs in the Chino Basin that provide defined benefits to the Parties and the basin.

Through the listening session process, the stakeholders identified the following desired outcomes from Activity B:

- Storage and Recovery Programs that are optimized: to protect/enhance Safe Yield, to improve water quality, to avoid land subsidence, to ensure balance of recharge and discharge, and to maintain Hydraulic Control.
- Leverage unused storage space in the basin.
- Reduce reliance on imported water, especially during dry periods.
- Potentially provide opportunity for outside funding sources to implement the OBMP Update.

The Judgment recognized the existence of unused storage space within the Chino Basin that could be used by a person or a public entity to store water for subsequent beneficial use. The Judgment requires that the use of such storage capacity be undertaken only under Watermaster control and regulation to protect all stored water, to protect Safe Yield, and to avoid adverse impacts to groundwater pumpers. The Judgment prioritizes the use of storage space by the Parties over the use of storage space for the export of stored water.

The Peace Agreement defined a " Storage and Recovery Program" as the use of available storage capacity in the Chino Basin by any person to store supplemental water in the basin pursuant to a Groundwater Storage Agreement with Watermaster, including the right to export that water for use outside the basin.

Activity B has similar objectives and desired outcomes to those of PE 9 of the 2000 OBMP—*Develop and Implement Storage and Recovery Programs*. PE 9 was included in the 2000 OBMP to implement Storage and Recovery Programs to "benefit all Parties in the basin and ensure that basin waters and storage capacity are put to maximum beneficial use while causing no MPI to any producer or the basin." The implementation plan for PE 9 was combined with PE 8—*Develop and Implement Groundwater Storage Management Program*—in the OBMP IP and Peace Agreement.

The OBMP IP included a storage management plan that allowed the Parties to utilize a 500,000 af band of storage space in the basin and requires them to mitigate adverse impacts from its use. In 2017, the IEUA adopted an addendum to the 2010 Peace II SEIR that provided a temporary increase in the useable storage space to 600,000 af through June 30, 2021. Pursuant to the OBMP IP, Watermaster shall: (1) prioritize its efforts to regulate and condition Storage and Recovery Programs for the mutual benefit of the Parties and (2) give first priority to proposed Storage and Recovery Programs that provide broad mutual benefits to the Parties.

In 2018, Watermaster conducted a *Storage Framework Investigation*,[11] where future projections of the use of storage were estimated and evaluated for potential MPI. The *Storage Framework Investigation* projected that MPI could occur due to the implementation of prospective Storage and Recovery Programs and described potential facilities and operating concepts that, if implemented, would minimize potential MPI. The *Storage Framework Investigation* is being used to inform the development of the *2020 Storage Management Plan*. The *2020 Storage Management Plan* is in preparation, and when completed, it will inform the development of future Storage and Recovery Programs.

Need and Function of Activity B

Activity B describes the Parties' desires to implement "optimized" Storage and Recovery Programs that avoid potential MPI and provide benefits, such as:

- *Increased water-supply reliability*. Imported water is stored in the basin during times of imported-water surplus and can be recovered during times of water-supply shortage (e.g. prolonged drought, imported water shortages/outages, etc.) to supplement local supplies.
- *Protected or enhanced Safe Yield*. The operation of Storage and Recovery Programs needs to be implemented to minimize reductions in net recharge and potentially increase net recharge to the basin.
- *Improvements to water quality.* Recovery operations could be programmed to occur in areas of impaired water quality, thereby removing groundwater contaminants. This would require groundwater treatment facilities. Supplemental water recharge may provide a slight water quality improvement.
- *Reduced cost of OBMP implementation.* Leave behind water, revenue, credits, investment in facilities, external funding, or other contributions produced by a Storage and Recovery Program can be used to offset Watermaster assessments and provide other benefits.

Watermaster, the IEUA, and the Parties have tried to develop and implement Storage and Recovery Programs since the Peace Agreement came into effect in 2000. The first attempt included the issuance of a request for proposals, declaring that the Chino Basin was ready to develop Storage and Recovery Programs with water agencies outside the basin. Very few proposals were received, and the proposals that were submitted did not provide the benefits desired by the Parties.

Metropolitan developed a program called the Dry-Year Yield Program (DYYP) and offered it to its member agencies in the Metropolitan service area. As key feature of the DYYP, Metropolitan offered funding to construct and operate new facilities that would enable Metropolitan to store imported water in a groundwater basin and recover it when needed. In 2003, Metropolitan, the IEUA, Watermaster, and the TVMWD entered into an agreement to implement a 100,000 af DYYP in the Chino Basin that was consistent with the DYYP parameters required by Metropolitan. The DYYP is the only Storage and Recovery Program that has been implemented within the Chino Basin since 2000, and the DYYP agreement expires in 2028. As part of the DYYP, the Parties received compensation from Metropolitan for the construction and operation of numerous facilities across Chino Basin that are used for recovery operations during "take" cycles of the DYYP. The Parties can use these facilities for their own purposes at all other times. In 2010, Metropolitan, the IEUA, Watermaster, and the TVMWD began discussions to expand the DYYP to 150,000 af of storage but decided against expansion. The Parties have expressed that the DYYP presented an opportunity to fund certain capital improvement projects that added groundwater

[11] WEI. (2019). *Storage Framework Investigation – Final Report*. Prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster. October 2018, revised January 2019.

pumping capacity; however, the anticipated long-term benefits, such as improved water-supply reliability through dry periods, were not sufficiently planned for and agreed upon during the development of DYYP and ultimately were not realized by the Parties.

Currently, there are two new efforts underway to develop Storage and Recovery Programs: (1) the Chino Basin Water Bank being developed by some of the Parties and the IEUA and (2) the Chino Basin Program (CBP) being led by the IEUA. The latter is in response to a $207 million conditional funding opportunity awarded to IEUA under Proposition 1 for the construction and operation of storage programs that create environmental benefits in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, while providing local water quality benefits.

Summary

What is common to all past efforts to develop and implement Storage and Recovery Programs is the belief that Chino Basin storage is a valuable resource that can and should be leveraged to benefit the Parties. What was missing in past efforts was an initial effort to clearly articulate the objectives of the Parties and the required benefits to be realized from Storage and Recovery Programs.

Activity B should follow a more deliberate planning process that will enable the Parties and their storing partners to select and implement Storage and Recovery Programs that achieve the objectives of the Parties and the desired benefits. To do this, the planning process should answer the following questions:

(1) Why do the Parties want to conduct Storage and Recovery Programs? And, what are the Parties' objectives for Storage and Recovery Programs?

(2) What were the obstacles to implementing Storage and Recovery Programs in the past? How do we avoid or overcome them in the future?

(3) What are the benefits desired by the Parties? How can such benefits be quantified?

(4) What are the potential source waters for Storage and Recovery Programs in the Chino Basin? What is the availability and what are the volumes of these potential source waters?

(5) Who are the entities that would be interested in obtaining water from a Storage and Recovery Programs? How would they take delivery of the stored water?

(6) How could put and take operations be performed to match the availability of the source waters with the demand for the stored water and be consistent with the *2020 Storage Management Plan*?

(7) How can existing infrastructure be used to perform put and take operations? Are new facilities required? What are the capital and O&M costs associated with the use of existing and new facilities?

(8) What are the practical alternatives for implementing Storage and Recovery Programs?

(9) What institutional arrangements are necessary to implement Storage and Recovery Programs?

The Watermaster should convene a Storage and Recovery Program Committee for the purposes of answering these questions and ultimately developing and implementing a *Storage and Recovery Program Master Plan*. The *Storage and Recovery Program Master Plan* will enable the Parties and other potential storing partners: (1) to reference a common set of objectives for Storage and Recovery Programs and align the objectives with requirements in grant applications and other funding opportunities, (2) to assess the potential for implementing Storage and Recovery Programs in the Chino Basin at various scales, (3) to solicit interest in participation in Storage and Recovery Programs, and (4) to develop Storage and Recovery Programs that are consistent with the *2020 Storage Management Plan*.

Scope of Work for Activity B

The scope of work to achieve the objectives of Activity B—*Develop, implement, and optimize Storage and Recovery Programs to increase water-supply reliability, protect or enhance Safe Yield, and improve water quality*—is designed to answer the questions listed above and will consist of the following four tasks:

- Task 1 – Convene the Storage and Recovery Program Committee and articulate the program objectives
- Task 2 – Develop conceptual alternatives for Storage and Recovery Programs at various scales
- Task 3 – Describe and evaluate reconnaissance-level facility plans and costs for Storage and Recovery Program alternatives
- Task 4 – Prepare *Storage and Recovery Program Master Plan*

Prior work has been performed for the *Storage Framework Investigation*, the Chino Basin Water Bank, and the Chino Basin Program. These past efforts can be leveraged after Watermaster completes Task 1. At the end of Task 4, Watermaster and the Parties will have a master plan for Storage and Recovery Programs, know what is reasonably possible, know what is a "stretch" program, and know how to subsequently implement the master plan.

The scope of work described below for Task 1 is a necessary first step. If the Parties cannot agree upon the objectives for Storage and Recovery Programs, Tasks 2 through 4 will not be executed. If the process moves beyond Task 1, the precise scope and level of effort required to perform Tasks 2 through 4 will greatly depend on the outcomes of Task 1. Tasks 2 through 4 are generally described below, but the cost to perform these tasks is not estimated herein. The precise scope of work for Tasks 2 through 4 will be developed in detail as part of Task 1.

Task 1 – Convene the Storage and Recovery Program Committee, define objectives, and refine scope of work. In this task, the Storage and Recovery Program Committee will be convened. The Committee's initial task is to obtain consensus on the objectives and desired benefits of Storage and Recovery Programs and, if consensus is achieved, scope the effort to prepare a *Storage and Recovery Program Master Plan*. To execute this task, the Committee will address the following questions:

(1) Why do the Parties want to conduct Storage and Recovery Programs and what should be their objectives?

(2) What were the obstacles to implementing Storage and Recovery Programs in the past, what are the current objectives, and how we can overcome them in the future?

(3) What are the benefits desired by the Parties and how should they be quantified?

Four Committee meetings will be conducted (1) to define the objectives and impediments, (2) to define a set of mutual benefits that are expected/required from Storage and Recovery Programs, and (3) to develop the preliminary scope, cost, and schedule for the work (Tasks 2 through 4 below) to develop the *Storage and Recovery Program Master Plan*.

Task 2 – Develop conceptual alternatives for Storage and Recovery Programs at various scales. The objective of this task is to describe a set of conceptual alternatives for Storage and Recovery Programs at various scales that will achieve the objectives defined in Task 1. The set of conceptual alternatives will be described and evaluated in greater detail in Task 3.

To execute this task, the Committee will address the following questions:

(4) What are the potential source waters for Storage and Recovery Programs in the Chino Basin? What is the availability and what are the volumes of these potential source waters?

(5) What entities are interested in obtaining water from a Storage and Recovery Program? How would they take delivery of the stored water?

(6) How could put and take operations be performed to match the availability of the source waters with the demand for the stored water and be consistent with the 2020 Storage Management Plan?

Five to six Committee meetings will be needed to answer these questions, describe various conceptual alternatives for Storage and Recovery Programs, and evaluate and select a set of these alternatives for further development, evaluation, and ranking in Task 3.

Work involved in this task will likely include: (1) collecting, compiling, and reviewing existing and new information; (2) identifying potential source waters for Storage and Recovery Programs in the Chino Basin; (3) characterizing the availability and volumes of these potential source waters; (4) identifying the entities that would be interested in obtaining water from a Storage and Recovery Programs; (5) characterizing how the entities would take delivery of the stored water; (6) identifying and characterizing institutional challenges to program implementation; (7) developing planning criteria to formulate and rank the conceptual Storage and Recovery Program alternatives; (8) describing several conceptual alternatives for Storage and Recovery Programs of various scales; and (9) selecting a set of alternatives for further development, evaluation, and ranking in Task 3.

Each alternative will describe, at a conceptual level, the operating parameters for put and take operations in the Chino Basin that match the available source waters with the demand for stored water. The alternatives must be consistent with the Watermaster's 2020 Storage Management Plan and the objectives for Storage and Recovery Programs defined in Task 1.

Task 3 – Describe and evaluate reconnaissance-level facility plans and costs for Storage and Recovery Program alternatives. The objective of this task is to describe and evaluate reconnaissance-level facility plans, operational plans, and cost opinions to implement the various Storage and Recovery Program alternatives described in Task 2.

To execute this task, the Committee will need to answer the following questions:

(7) How can existing infrastructure be used to perform put and take operations? Are new facilities required? What are the capital and O&M costs associated with the use of existing and new facilities?

(8) What are the practical alternatives for implementing Storage and Recovery Programs?

Three to four Committee meetings will be needed to answer these questions and to describe, evaluate, and rank the various Storage and Recovery Program alternatives.

For each alternative, two sub-alternatives will be developed: one alternative that uses both existing and new facilities and one that is based only on new facilities. Potential implementation barriers will be described. Capital and O&M cost opinions will be prepared for each alternative, utilizing criteria developed in Task 2.

To characterize the performance of the Storage and Recovery Program alternatives: (1) the Watermaster's groundwater model will be utilized to estimate the physical response of the basin and to assess the potential for MPI, and (2) the benefits of the Storage and Recovery Program will be quantified and assessed. Each alternative will be ranked using this and any other criteria developed in Task 2.

Task 4 – Prepare Storage and Recovery Program Master Plan. The objective of this task is to prepare a *Storage and Recovery Program Master Plan* that will enable the Parties and other potential storing

partners: (1) to reference a common set of objectives for Storage and Recovery Programs and align the objectives with requirements in grant applications and other funding opportunities, (2) to assess the potential for implementing Storage and Recovery Programs in the Chino Basin at various scales, (3) to solicit interest in participation in Storage and Recovery Programs, and (4) to develop storage and recovery programs that are consistent with the *2020 Storage Management Plan*.

The plan will describe the results and recommendations of Tasks 1 through 3 and will include a discussion of the institutional arrangements required to implement Storage and Recovery Programs in the Chino Basin. Three to four Committee meetings will be needed (1) to finalize the discussion on what was learned in prior tasks, (2) to gain consensus on the recommendations, and (3) to review, revise, and finalize the *Storage and Recovery Program Master Plan*.

Cooperative Efforts with Appropriate Entities to Implement Activity B

This is a basin-wide activity that involves the Parties, IEUA, TVMWD, and WMWD. Potential storing partners located outside of the Chino Basin will need to be consulted but need not participate on the Storage and Recovery Program Committee. Watermaster's role will be to convene the Storage and Recovery Program Committee, coordinate and administer its activities and meetings, and ensure that the recommendations derived from this effort are consistent with the Judgment, Peace Agreements and other agreements, the 2020 Storage Management Plan, and the Watermaster Rules and Regulations.

Implementation Actions, Schedule, and Costs for Activity B

The recommended schedule to complete the scope of work described herein is described below:

Year one:

- Convene Storage and Recovery Program Committee and articulate the program objectives (Task 1).

Year two:

- Develop conceptual alternatives for Storage and Recovery Program s at various scales (Task 2).

Year three:

- Describe and evaluate reconnaissance-level facility plans and costs for Storage and Recovery Program alternatives (Task 3).
- Prepare *Storage and Recovery Program Master Plan* (Task 4).

Year four and thereafter:

- Develop and implement Storage and Recovery Program with guidance and assistance from the *Storage and Recovery Program Master Plan*.
- Update the *Storage and Recovery Program Master Plan* as needed to be consistent with periodic updates to the Storage Management Plan.

Exhibit B-1 shows the estimated budget-level cost opinion to complete Task 1, which is about $105,000. The cost of Tasks 2 through 4 cannot be estimated until the completion of Task 1. Exhibit B-1 also shows how Tasks 1 through 4 will be scheduled over the first three years of implementation.

Activity D

Description of Activity D

Activity D defined by the stakeholders is:

> *Maximize the reuse of recycled water produced by IEUA and others.*

The objective of Activity D is to maximize the reuse of recycled water produced by the IEUA and other publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) in proximity to the Chino Basin to meet future demands and improve local water-supply reliability, especially during dry periods. Expanded reuse activities could include direct non-potable reuse (landscape irrigation or industrial uses), artificial recharge by spreading or injection (indirect potable reuse), and direct potable reuse. Increasing recycled water reuse is an integral part of the OBMP's goal to enhance water supplies, and, the Judgment states that Watermaster shall give high priority to maximizing the beneficial use of recycled water for replenishment purposes (Judgment ¶ 49(a)). The direct use of recycled water increases the availability of native and imported waters for higher-priority beneficial uses.

Through the listening session process, the stakeholders identified the following as potential outcomes of performing Activity D:

- Provide a new, reliable volume of in-lieu and/or wet water recharge that could:
  - Protect or enhance Safe Yield,
  - reduce dependence on imported water,
  - improve water-supply reliability, especially during dry periods, and
  - increase pumping capacity in areas of low groundwater levels and areas of subsidence concern.
- Provide for alternative sources of recycled water that can be used to satisfy the IEUA's requirement to discharge a minimum of 17,000 afy of water to the Santa Ana River pursuant to the Santa Ana River Judgment and associated agreements with the Western Municipal Water District (WMWD).

Activity D has similar objectives to those of PE 5 of the 2000 OBMP—*Develop and Implement Regional Supplemental Water Program*. Recognizing that growth in the Chino Basin was going to result in a more than 30 percent increase in then-current water demands, PE 5 was included in the 2000 OBMP to improve regional conveyance and availability of imported and recycled waters throughout the basin. Recycled water is more reliable than imported water, and using it in lieu of imported water improves the sustainability of Chino Basin and water supply reliability. The implementation plan for PE 5 was combined with PE 3—*Develop and Implement Water Supply Plan for the Impaired Areas of the Basin* in the OBMP and Peace Agreement.

The PE 3/PE 5 implementation action defined in the Peace Agreement related to recycled water reuse was for the IEUA to construct recycled water facilities to meet recycled water demands for direct use and for groundwater recharge. Since 2000, the IEUA has constructed and operated a recycled water conveyance system throughout the basin, enabling it to provide recycled water to its member agencies. Recycled water deliveries grew from about 3,400 afy in 2000 to about 34,000 afy in 2017 and have replaced a like amount of groundwater and imported water that would have otherwise been used for non-potable purposes.

The expansion of the recycled water reuse program was made possible—and economically feasible—through the SNMP activities performed pursuant to PE 7—*Develop and Implement Salt Management Plan*.

The SNMP, discussed as part of Activity K, will be an integral management tool to enable the maximization of recycled water reuse pursuant to Activity D.

Need and Function of Activity D

History of Recycled Water Discharge and Reuse in the Chino Basin

The IEUA owns and operates four wastewater treatment facilities: Regional Plant No. 1 (RP-1), Regional Plant No. 4 (RP-4), Regional Plant No. 5 (RP-5), and the Carbon Canyon Water Reclamation Facility (CCWRF). Recycled water produced by these plants is reused for direct uses, groundwater recharge, and discharged to Chino Creek or Cucamonga Creek, which are tributaries to the Santa Ana River. Exhibit D-1 shows the location of the IEUA's treatment plants, discharge points to surface water, recharge facilities receiving recycled water, and recycled water distribution pipelines for direct use deliveries. Historically, the IEUA's operating plan has prioritized the use of recycled water as follows: (1) to meet the IEUA's discharge obligation to the Santa Ana River (17,000 afy), (2) to meet direct reuse demands for recycled water, and (3) to recharge the remaining recycled water.

Exhibit D-2 shows the time history of the IEUA's annual discharges to the Santa Ana River since FY 1977/78. The increase in recycled water discharges from 20,000 afy in FY 1977/78 to about 60,000 afy by FY 1996/97 is illustrative of the population growth in the Chino Basin over this period. Although recycled water had been reused since the 1970s, the growth of IEUA's recycled water reuse programs started in 1997. Total recycled water discharge remained at 60,000 afy through 2005 after which it declined as a result of OBMP implementation. Specifically, the incorporation of Watermaster and the IEUA's maximum benefit SNMP into the Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin (Basin Plan) in 2004, triggered the ability to rapidly increase recycled water reuse. Since 2014, recycled water discharge has been less than 20,000 afy and has averaged about 18,600 afy over the last five years.

Exhibit D-3 characterizes the total reuse of recycled water for direct use and recharge in the Chino Basin from FY 1996/97 through FY 2017/18. When the OBMP was completed in 2000, the IEUA was recharging about 500 afy of recycled water and utilizing about 3,200 afy for non-potable direct uses. Recycled water reuse peaked at about 38,200 af in FY 2013/14. Total recycled water reuse in the Chino Basin declined about 5,600 to 32,700 af in FY 2017/18.

Direct Reuse. Recycled water from the IEUA's facilities is reused directly for: irrigation of crops, animal pastures, freeway landscape, parks, schools, and golf courses; commercial laundry and car washes; outdoor cleaning and construction; toilet plumbing; and industrial processes. The direct use of recycled water increased from about 3,500 af in FY 1999/00 to about 24,600 af in FY 2013/2014 and has since declined to about 19,400 af as of FY 2017/18. The recent decline is due to the mindful reduction in use by the City of Chino to accommodate changes in IEUA policy related to the use of recycled water base entitlements and conversions of land from agricultural to urban uses. Exhibit D-4 is a map of IEUA's recycled water deliveries for direct use in FY 2017/18.

Recharge. In 2005, the IEUA initiated its recycled water recharge program and recycled water has since become an important component of annual recharge to the Chino Basin. In FY 2017/18, recycled water recharge was 13,200 af and has averaged about 13,000 afy over the past five years. The locations of the recharge facilities receiving recycled water are shown in Exhibit D-4.

Recycled Water Reuse Projections and the Availability of Additional Recycled Water for Reuse

The IEUA is continuing to expand its recycled-water distribution system and recharge facilities throughout the Chino Basin for direct non-potable uses and recharge. Growth is still occurring in the Chino Basin and will result in additional wastewater flows to the IEUA's treatment plants. Much of this supply will be used

to meet increasing non-potable demands as the currently remaining agricultural land uses convert to urban uses. The increasing demand for recycled water reuse will constrain the IEUA's ability to continue to use recycled water to meet its discharge obligations pursuant to the Santa Ana River Judgment.

Projected Recycled Water Supplies and Demands. Exhibit D-5 shows the IEUA's latest projections of recycled water production, expressed as a range (low and high) and projections of direct reuse and recharge through 2040.[12] Also shown in Exhibit D-5 is the calculation of surplus supply available for expanded reuse and/or discharge. Under the "high" recycled water production projections, there is sufficient surplus supply to meet the Santa Ana River discharge obligations and expand recycled water reuse. Under the "low" recycled water production projections, there is insufficient supply to meet the Santa Ana River discharge obligations through at least 2025, suggesting that the IEUA may need to find supplemental supplies to meet both recycled water demands and its discharge obligations.

Supplemental recycled water supply. In addition to the recycled water available from the IEUA, other nearby POTWs are not currently reusing recycled water and may have surplus recycled water that could be acquired and conveyed to the Chino Basin. The surplus recycled water from these POTWs could be utilized to increase reuse in the Chino Basin if it is economical to convey the water to the desired end uses or used to meet discharge obligations. The nearby POTWs with potential surplus supply include the Pomona Water Reclamation Facility (WRF), the Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority (WRCRWA), the City of Rialto, RIX, and the City of Riverside. The locations of these facilities are shown in Exhibit D-1. Currently, the availability of recycled water from these or other POTWs is not precisely known.

Capacity for Expanded Recycled Water Recharge at Existing Facilities. As described for Activity A, Watermaster and the IEUA operate a set of recharge facilities in the Chino Basin to conduct storm, recycled, and imported water recharge. The IEUA and Watermaster prioritize[13] the use of these facilities as follows: (1) maximize stormwater capture and recharge, (2) meet Watermaster's replenishment and recharge obligations as required by the Judgment and Peace Agreements, and (3) recharge other supplemental water for groundwater storage and management. Exhibit D-6 shows the theoretical maximum supplemental water recharge capacity[14] that can be used for recycled water recharge, subject to Watermaster's priority need for recharge and replenishment.[15] The table also shows actual FY 2017/18 recycled water recharge (13,200 af) and planned recycled water recharge for FY 2019/20 through FY 2029/30.[16] As the table shows, the planned volume of recycled water recharge of 16,400 af is less than one-half of the theoretical maximum supplemental water recharge capacity. This suggests that there is sufficient capacity to recharge future surplus recycled water supply that will not be used for direct non-potable uses, subject to Watermaster's need for recharge and replenishment and the ability to comply with the dilution requirements defined in Watermaster and the IEUA's maximum benefit SNMP.

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[12] These projections are based on information published by the IEUA to support the development of the Chino Basin Program: *Sources of Water Supply for the Chino Basin Program.* Memo to Member Agencies. February 20, 2019. These projections differ slightly from the latest water supply planning projections published in Watermaster's *Storage Framework Investigation* and the *2018 RMPU*, both of which were published in 2018.

[13] Note that the primary goal of multipurpose facilities is to attenuate flood peak discharge.

[14] There are two estimates of theoretical supplemental water recharge capacity. The first is corresponds to the 10-month period directly after a cleaning. The second corresponds to continuous use between maintenance periods and is less than the recharge capacity that would occur if the recharge basins are used less frequently.

[15] WEI, (2019). *2018 Recharge Master Plan Update*. Prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster. September 2018.

[16] The projection cited here is based on the recycled water projection included in the 2018 RMPU, which was published before the CBP planning memo projection of 18,700 afy.

Considerations and Challenges for Maximizing Recycled Water Reuse

There are various factors that should be considered in determining how to maximize the reuse of recycled water produced by the IEUA and other POTWs. These are summarized as follows.

Existing Planning Efforts. The IEUA is currently performing planning efforts for the CBP, which is a large Storage and Recovery Program to provide for regional, dry-year water supplies and associated infrastructure. The CBP was conditionally awarded approximately $207 million of Proposition 1 Water Storage Investment Program funding. Over its 25-year project life, the CBP would increase recycled water recharge in the Chino Basin by 15,000 afy, and during dry years, the water in storage would subsequently be recovered and pumped into Metropolitan's system for use in Southern California in lieu of imported water from the State Water Project. The planned sources of recycled water for the CBP are currently being evaluated by the IEUA, but it is certain additional supplies beyond those produced by the IEUA will be needed. The CBP is still undergoing planning and evaluation, and its implementation is not certain. Regardless of whether the CBP is implemented, the significant body of work being led by the IEUA together with regional agencies can be leveraged to accomplish Activity D.

Timing of Recycled Water Availability. A common challenge with maximizing recycled water reuse is the mismatch in the timing of non-potable water demands and recycled water supply availability. It will be important to characterize in detail the seasonality of outdoor water demands and availability of recharge capacity given that surplus recycled water may only be available in winter months when outdoor demand is low and recharge capacity is otherwise being utilized for stormwater recharge. These relationships will also vary based on climate conditions (wet versus dry periods). Fully maximizing recycled water supplies will require an understanding of these complex relationships to optimize the design and operation of projects. Fully maximizing recycled water reuse may require storage facilities.

Salt and Nutrient Management. Watermaster and the IEUA have an existing maximum benefit SNMP that enables the reuse and recharge of IEUA recycled water in the Chino Basin (refer to Activity K for more details). This SNMP, which is incorporated into the Basin Plan for the Santa Ana Region, did not contemplate the use of non-IEUA sources of recycled water in the Chino Basin. Some of the available recycled water sources have TDS and/or nitrate concentrations that are numerically higher than those of IEUA's current or permitted TDS and nitrate limits, which could impact compliance with the SNMP or trigger additional mitigation measures to protect beneficial uses. Detailed water quality projections would be required to demonstrate the impacts of reuse of non-IEUA sources of recycled water in the Chino Basin. The existing SNMP contains provisions for mitigation at such time that the TDS and/or nitrate concentration of recycled water or groundwater exceeds the regulatory limits defined in the Basin Plan.

Water Quality. Water quality regulations are constantly evolving as new contaminants of potential concern are identified and studied. In recent years, the presence of pharmaceutical and personal care products (PPCPs) in recycled water has been an area of focused research to determine potential health impacts that could result from reuse of recycled water for recharge in groundwater basins. A new set of emerging contaminants of concern is a group of chemicals known as poly- and per-fluorinated compounds (PFAS). PFAS are known to be present in recycled water, and any new regulatory standards for PFAS in drinking water could impact the ability to reuse recycled water without treatment (see discussion in Activity EF for additional details on PFAS).

Direct Potable Reuse (DPR). The direct potable reuse of recycled water, although only currently being done at a very limited pilot scale in California, is emerging as a potential future municipal water supply. The State Board has released a framework for regulating DPR through reservoir and raw water augmentation, but regulatory criteria for DPR projects will not be adopted for many years. The State Board will prioritize developing regulations for reservoir augmentation and will follow with raw water augmentation in the

future after more research is completed to determine the criteria necessary to ensure protection of public health. DPR will require advanced treatment of any recycled water source used.

Santa Ana River Judgment. Historically the IEUA has used recycled water to meet its obligations under the Santa Ana River Judgment. As demand for recycled water increases, the IEUA will have to rely on other sources of water to meet this obligation. If the IEUA were able to obtain access to additional water supplies (recycled or other supplemental), alternative plans should be evaluated to optimize which sources are used to ensure that the IEUA meets its annual discharge volume and water quality requirements pursuant to the Judgment.

Summary

The process to achieve the objective of Activity D to maximize the reuse of recycled water produced by IEUA and others should include: (1) a characterization of the availability of all recycled water supplies, (2) a characterization of the direct recycled water demands of the Parties, (3) identification of project opportunities and the planning and screening criteria to evaluate them, and (4) development of reconnaissance-level engineering design and operating plans. This information could then be used to evaluate, prioritize, and select projects for implementation. To optimize the expansion of recycled water reuse, the Parties should convene a Recycled Water Projects Committee for the purposes of evaluating project opportunities and developing a plan to implement them. The Committee could be comprised of representatives from all interested stakeholders and could be led by IEUA, Watermaster, and/or others. The scope of work to implement such a process is described below.

Scope of Work for Activity D

The scope of work to achieve the objectives of Activity D—*Maximize the reuse of recycled water produced by IEUA and others*—consists of six tasks:

- Task 1 – Convene Recycled Water Projects Committee, define objectives and refine scope of work
- Task 2 – Characterize the availability of all recycled water supplies and demands
- Task 3 – Develop planning, screening, and evaluation criteria
- Task 4 – Describe recycled water reuse project opportunities
- Task 5 – Develop reconnaissance-level engineering design and operating plan
- Task 6 – Plan, design, and construct selected recycled water projects

The IEUA already performs various efforts to characterize recycled water supply and demand within its service area, including the periodic update of its Integrated Resources Plan (IRP). And, as previously noted, the IEUA is performing a significant amount of work to evaluate opportunities to acquire surplus recycled water supplies for recharge as part of the CBP, and this work could be leveraged to reduce the effort required to implement the scope of work for Activity D.

Task 1 – Convene Recycled Water Projects Committee, define objectives and refine scope of work. In this task, a Recycled Water Projects Committee will be convened. The Committee's initial tasks are (1) to obtain consensus on the objectives for maximizing recycled water reuse, (2) to refine the preliminary scope of work defined in the 2020 OBMP Update (Tasks 2-7 below), and (3) to update the schedule and cost to perform the work. Two Committee meetings will be conducted to accomplish these tasks.

Task 2 – Characterize the availability of all recycled water supplies and demands. The objectives of this task are: (1) to characterize the future water demands of the Parties to estimate the IEUA's recycled water production, (2) to prepare updated projections of the direct recycled water reuse demands of the Parties, (3) to identify other available sources of recycled water, (4) to characterize the use and potential availability of each recycled water supply (IEUA and others), and (5) to identify the institutional and

physical challenges for acquiring each source of surplus supply. The recycled water availability and direct reuse demands will be characterized on a monthly basis for various climate conditions to enable the characterization of potential storage needs to fully maximize recycled water reuse. One meeting will be conducted to review the characterization of recycled water availability.

Task 3 – Develop planning, screening, and evaluation criteria. The objective of this task is to develop the criteria that will be used to evaluate recycled water reuse projects in Tasks 4 and 5. The types of criteria developed to evaluate potential projects will include:

- Watermaster criteria that include no potential MPI, balance of recharge and discharge; and others;
- regulatory criteria that include compliance with salt and nutrient management plans, DDW regulations, and others;
- qualitative criteria that include institutional complexity, reliability of non-IEUA recycled water sources, overall water supply reliability and others; and
- quantitative criteria that include business case evaluations expressed as net present value, unit cost, and others.

Two meetings will be conducted to review and refine the criteria with the Recycled Water Projects Committee.

Task 4 – Describe recycled water reuse project opportunities. The objectives of this task include identifying potential recycled water project alternatives, screening them using the criteria developed in Task 3, and selecting a set of projects for detailed evaluation. Three meetings will be conducted to develop the list of potential projects that can be implemented, to review the screening of the projects, and to select the projects to evaluate in Task 5.

Task 5 – Develop reconnaissance-level engineering design and operating plan. The objective of this task is to characterize the performance and costs of new recycled water projects for reuse, individually and as a group/system. A reconnaissance-level engineering design and operating plan will be developed for each project. Each project design will include the approximate size, location, and alignment of major recycled water utilities, and will describe any potential implementation barriers for the project. A cost opinion will be determined for each project. This task includes evaluating projects based on the criteria developed in Task 2 and recommending a set of projects for implementation. The deliverable of this task will be a technical report that summarizes the work performed under Tasks 1 through 4, and it will include an implementation plan as well as a plan to finance the preliminary design and CEQA documentation. Five meetings will be conducted to review the design and estimated benefit of the projects; review the evaluation of the projects, based on the criteria developed in Task 2, and review the recommended list of projects for implementation; review the implementation plan; and review the technical report.

Task 6 – Plan, design, and construct selected recycled water projects. The objective of this task is to implement the recommendations of the technical report. This task includes (1) developing and implementing necessary agreements between participating Parties, (2) preparing the preliminary design of the recommended projects, (3) preparing the environmental documentation for the recommended projects that will tier-off the 2020 OBMP Update PEIR, (4) preparing a financial plan for constructing the recommended projects, (5) preparing final designs of the recommended projects, (6) acquiring necessary permits for constructing and operating the recommended projects, and (7) constructing the recommended projects.

Task 7 – Periodically re-evaluate availability of recycled water supplies for reuse. As agencies update water supply and demand projections, project economics change, and other changes occur in the Basin, the

ability to maximize the reuse of recycled water may also change. As such, Task 2 should be updated periodically. A first step in this task would be to scope out a process to periodically update the characterization of recycled water supply and demands. Following each future assessment, the Recycled Water Projects Committee would determine the need to perform the steps in Tasks 3 through 6 again.

Cooperative Efforts with Appropriate Entities to Implement Activity D

This is a basin-wide activity that involves the Parties in the IEUA, TVMWD, and WMWD service areas. Given its current efforts, the IEUA would be the logical entity to lead the implementation of Activity D on behalf of all Parties in these service areas, but the process could be led by others. In this role, the agency leading the project on behalf of the Parties would: convene the Recycled Water Projects Committee, characterize recycled water demands, identify additional recycled water supplies and conduct discussions with the owners of those supplies, and contract for planning and engineering services as required. Watermaster's role would be to work with project lead, on the implementation of Activity D (1) to review and evaluate the basin management implications of the recycled water projects, including but not limited to compliance with the maximum benefit SNMP and (2) to ensure that its implementation is consistent with the Judgment, Peace Agreements and other agreements, and the Watermaster Rules and Regulations.

Implementation Actions, Schedule, and Costs for Activity D

The recommended schedule to complete the scope of work described herein is described below:

Year one:

- Convene Recycled Water Projects Committee and refine scope of work, schedule and budget (Task 1).
- Characterize the availability of all recycled water supplies (Task 2).
- Develop planning, screening, and evaluation criteria for recycled water projects (Task 3).
- Conduct five committee meetings to review and refine the work products of Tasks 1 through 3.

Year two:

- Develop list of recycled water projects for evaluation (Task 4).
- Begin reconnaissance-level engineering study for the proposed projects (Task 5).
- Conduct four workshops to review and refine work products of Tasks 4 and 5.

Year three:

- Complete reconnaissance-level engineering study for the proposed projects (Task 5).
- Select project(s) for implementation.
- Prepare final report documenting work performed in Tasks 1 through 5.

Years four through six:

- Watermaster, the IEUA, and other potential partners develop a project implementation agreement. The objective of this agreement is to define the roles of each partner in the planning, permitting, design, and implementation of the projects, and the cost allocations.
- Preliminary design of recommended projects. The level of design will be such that it enables the preparation of environmental documentation pursuant to CEQA, provides information for identifying and acquiring construction and related permits, and produces an updated recycled water capacity benefit.

- Prepare environmental documentation for projects. CEQA will cover the recommended projects at the project level and the deferred projects at a programmatic level (PEIR), based on the project descriptions developed in Task 5. This documentation will tier-off from the 2020 OBMP Update PEIR. Watermaster will conduct an MPI analysis in parallel with the CEQA process.

Years seven and eight:

- Prepare final designs and acquire necessary permits for the selected projects.

Years nine and beyond:

- Construct selected Projects.

Exhibit D-7 shows the estimated budget-level engineering cost to complete Tasks 1 through 5, which is about $620,000. The cost of Tasks 6 and 7 cannot be estimated until the completion of Task 5. Exhibit D-7 also shows how Tasks 1 through 5 and their associated costs will be scheduled over the first three years of implementation.

As previously discussed, because the IEUA performs various efforts to estimate the recycled water supply and demands of its member agencies and is currently developing estimates of recycled water availability in the region and developing a list of project concepts for recycled water reuse as part of the CBP, the cost to perform Activity D may be lower than estimated herein.

Activity EF

Description of Activity EF

Activities E and F defined by the stakeholders are both are intended to address impediments to groundwater management that are related to groundwater quality, specifically contaminants of emerging concern. Activity E of the OBMP Update is:

> *Develop and implement a water-quality management plan to address current and future water-quality issues and protect beneficial uses.*

Activity F of the OBMP Update is:

> *Develop strategic regulatory-compliance solutions that achieve multiple benefits in managing water quality.*

The objective of the management plan envisioned for Activity E is to collect and analyze the data and information needed to characterize and proactively plan for the water quality challenges to pumping groundwater for municipal supply in a constantly evolving regulatory environment. The objective of Activity F is to evaluate the treatment and related infrastructure improvements, including the potential for multi-benefit collaborative projects, that can be implemented to ensure groundwater can be pumped for beneficial use as new drinking water regulations are adopted by the State Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW[17]).

Through the listening session process, the stakeholders identified the following as potential outcomes of performing Activities E and F:

- Proactively address challenges and solutions to comply with new and potential future drinking water regulations.
- Enable the Parties to make informed decisions on infrastructure improvements for water-quality management and regulatory compliance.
- Remove groundwater contaminants from the Chino Basin and thereby improve groundwater quality.
- Enable the Parties to produce or leverage their water rights that may be constrained by water quality.
- Ensure that groundwater is pumped and thereby protect/enhance Safe Yield.

The 2000 OBMP included multiple PEs to protect and enhance water quality. PE 6—*Develop and Implement Cooperative Programs with the Regional Board and Other Agencies to Improve Basin Management*—was included to assess water quality trends in the basin, to evaluate the impact of OBMP implementation on water quality, to determine whether point and non-point contamination sources are being addressed by water quality regulators, and to collaborate with water quality regulators to identify and facilitate the cleanup of soil and groundwater contamination. PE 7—*Develop and Implement Salt Management Plan*—was included to characterize current and future salt and nutrient conditions in the basin and to subsequently develop and implement a plan to manage them. PE 3—*Develop and Implement*

[17] The DDW regulates public drinking water systems in California; prior to June 2014 it was the California Department of Public Health which was formally known as the Department of Health Services. All references to the actions of DDW herein include its predecessors.

a Water Supply Plan for Impaired Areas—provided for the construction and operation of regional groundwater desalters, the Chino Basin Desalters (Desalters), to pump and treat high-salinity groundwater in the southern part of the basin to maintain and enhance Safe Yield and meet increasing municipal water demands. The 2000 OBMP also recognized that the Desalters would intercept VOC contaminants associated with the Chino Airport and South Archibald plumes and that the Desalters could be used in the future to treat these contaminants (at some additional cost).

Since 2000, under PE 6, Watermaster has assessed groundwater quality in the Chino Basin using data compiled through their own monitoring activities and the efforts of other cooperating entities, reported on the water quality trends and findings, and collaborated with the Regional Board in its efforts to work with dischargers to facilitate the cleanup of groundwater contamination. Watermaster formed the Water Quality Committee to coordinate many of these activities. The Water Quality Committee convened from 2003 through 2010 and reported on its findings, work products, and recommendations to the Watermaster Pools, Advisory Committee, and Board. Since 2009, Watermaster has continued to perform ad-hoc monitoring for contaminants of emerging concern at its monitoring wells and some private agricultural wells and prepares annual or more frequent reports on the status of monitoring and remediation of point-source contamination sites. The opportunities to use the Desalters to assist in the remediation of the Chino Airport and South Archibald plumes envisioned in the 2000 OBMP IP are coming to fruition.

The objectives of Activity E and PE 6 are similar in that they address the management of groundwater quality contaminants from point and non-point sources that threaten the use of groundwater for drinking water supply. Activity E is a refinement on PE 6 in that it seeks a more proactive and basin-wide approach to address contaminants of emerging concern to better prepare the Parties for addressing compliance with new and increasingly stringent drinking water regulations defined by the DDW.

The objective of Activity F is similar to PE 3 in that it seeks to evaluate the feasibility of regional solutions for the treatment of impaired areas that can provide multiple benefits in the management of the basin to achieve the goals of the OBMP. The areas and contaminants that need to and can be addressed with regional, multi-benefit solutions can be determined as part of the process to develop and implement the groundwater quality management plan envisioned in Activity E.

The scope of work defined herein for developing and implementing a *Groundwater Quality Management Plan* will address both Activities E and F and, when implemented, will provide information that will enable municipal water agencies to make informed decisions on how to manage groundwater quality for beneficial uses. The scope of the *Groundwater Quality Management Plan* does not address salinity, which is managed separately under Watermaster and IEUA maximum benefit SNMP.

Need and Function of Activity EF

Throughout most of the Chino Basin, there are contaminants in groundwater that can limit its direct use for drinking water supply if treatment is not implemented. Drinking water is regulated by the DDW. The enforceable drinking water standards to protect the public from potential negative health effects are Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) set by the DDW. Water supplies that exceed MCLs cannot be used for drinking water without treatment (blending is the most common treatment). In addition, the DDW sets Notification Levels (NLs), which are health-based advisory levels for potential contaminants of concern that do not have MCLs established. The level at which DDW recommends removal of a drinking water source from service is called the "Response Level," where the Response Level ranges between ten to 100 times the NL, depending on the toxicological endpoint that is the basis for establishing the NL. Since the 1980s, the DDW has established NLs for 93 contaminants, 40 of which now have MCLs.

Since the implementation of the 2000 OBMP, the DDW has adopted new Primary MCLs that have changed or restricted how and where groundwater is pumped by municipal water agencies. As laboratory analytical technologies to detect contaminants in water advance over time, it can be expected that new contaminants of concern will be identified, and some will ultimately become regulated. In response, municipal water agencies will need to construct treatment facilities or implement changes in existing pumping operations to address the newly regulated contaminants. With each new regulation there are increasing constraints on existing water supply infrastructure that can limit a Parties' ability to pump their groundwater rights and stored water and conflict with other basin management issues that include, but are not limited to, groundwater recharge, maintaining Safe Yield, and maintaining Hydraulic Control.

Occurrence of Contaminants in the Chino Basin

Exhibit EF-1 summarizes the occurrence of drinking water contaminants with a Primary MCL in groundwater pumped from active municipal supply wells in the Chino Basin for the five-year period of 2014 to 2018. For this discussion, "active municipal supply wells" includes the 141 municipal supply wells that pumped groundwater anytime within the two-year period of 2017 to 2018. For comparison, this table also summarizes the number of wells with exceedances of the MCL for: all existing municipal supply wells whether they are recently active or not and all existing wells in the basin, including private agricultural, non-agricultural, municipal supply, and monitoring wells, whether they are recently active or not. The three most common contaminants that exceed a primary MCL in the Chino Basin at active municipal supply wells are nitrate (71 wells), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) (33 wells), and perchlorate (27 wells).

Exhibit EF-2 shows the locations of active municipal supply wells and symbolizes them based on the number of regulated drinking water contaminants that have been detected in exceedance of their respective primary MCLs. Of the 141 recently active municipal supply wells, 45 have at least one drinking water contaminant, 17 wells have two contaminants, 14 have three contaminants, five have four contaminants, and five have five contaminants. The wells with regulated drinking water contaminants are primarily located in the southern (south of the 60 freeway) and western (west of Euclid Avenue) areas of the Basin. Exhibits EF-3, EF-4, and EF-5 show the spatial distribution of the maximum observed nitrate, 1,2,3-TCP, and perchlorate concentrations at all wells in the Chino Basin for the five-year period of 2014 to 2018.

The occurrence of 1,2,3-TCP in nearly 25 percent of active municipal supply wells is noteworthy. The MCL for 1,2,3-TCP is 0.005 micrograms per liter (µgl), which is 5 parts per trillion (ppt). This is the lowest numerical value for a MCL established to date in the State of California. And, unlike past newly adopted MCLs, the MCL for 1,2,3-TCP became immediately effective upon its adoption in December 2017. As a result, municipal water agencies were immediately required to either cease using active wells that pump groundwater with 1,2,3-TCP concentrations in excess of the new MCL or implement treatment (typically blending) to ensure their water supplies have a 1,2,3-TCP concentration below the MCL. Prior to 2018, municipal water supplies were not routinely tested for 1,2,3-TCP even though there was an existing NL for 1,2,3-TCP of 0.005 µgl. And, when testing occurred it was not always done using the lowest available detection limit that was equal to the NL. For this reason, upon adoption of the MCL, the DDW also required municipal water agencies to perform quarterly compliance monitoring in 2018 using laboratory detection limits low enough to test for concentrations equivalent to the MCL of 0.005 µgl. Exhibit EF-4 includes the quarterly monitoring results from 2018 and represents the most comprehensive characterization of the occurrence of 1,2,3-TCP in the Chino Basin to date. The wells producing groundwater with 1,2,3-TCP concentrations equal to or greater than the MCL are primarily located in the western half of the Basin. The following agencies have had to shut down supply wells or modify operations as a result of the new

MCL: the City of Chino Hills, CDA, City of Chino, City of Pomona, Monte Vista Water District (MVWD), and JCSD.

Exhibit EF-6 summarizes the occurrence of drinking water contaminants with a California NL in groundwater pumped from active municipal supply wells in the Chino Basin for the five-year period of 2014 to 2018. For comparison, this table also summarizes the number of wells with exceedances of the NLs for: all existing municipal supply wells whether recently active or not and all existing wells in the basin, including private agricultural, non-agricultural, municipal supply, and monitoring wells whether they are recently active or not. Exhibit EF-7 shows the location of the active municipal supply wells and symbolizes them based on the number of contaminants that have been detected in exceedance of a NL. Of the 141 recently active municipal supply wells, only two wells show an exceedance of an NL for one contaminant: groundwater sampled from both wells exceed the NL for 1,4-dioxane. It is likely there are more occurrences of NL exceedances for 1,4- dioxane and other contaminants in the Chino Basin, but because the DDW does not require monitoring for contaminants with an NL and/or testing is not performed using analytical methods with the numerically lowest detection limits that are equal to or lower than the NLs, the potential impact to the Parties posed by the adoption of MCLs based on existing NLs cannot be characterized.

Readiness to Address Future Drinking Water Regulations

Since the implementation of the 2000 OBMP, the DDW has adopted three new Primary MCLs that have impacted municipal water agencies the Chino Basin, including perchlorate, hexavalent chromium, and 1,2,3-TCP. And, as demonstrated by the newest MCL for 1,2,3-TCP, the timeline for complying with new drinking water quality regulations is becoming more restrictive. To prepare for the challenges of complying with potential future MCLs, it will be increasingly important for municipal supply agencies to understand which emerging contaminants of concern are candidates for regulation, potential regulatory limits, and the occurrence of those contaminants in local and regional water supplies. Tracking emerging contaminants that are being considered for regulation and performing monitoring to characterize their occurrence in the Chino Basin will help to identify and plan for optimal solutions to manage groundwater quality for drinking water supply.

Since 2000, under PE 6, Watermaster has assessed groundwater quality in the Chino Basin using data compiled through its own monitoring activities and the efforts of other cooperating entities, and has reported on the water quality trends and findings related to regulated contaminants and contaminants of emerging concern in its biannual State of the Basin reports. For the municipal water agencies, monitoring groundwater for emerging contaminants is, for the most part, a voluntary activity. There are periodic monitoring requirements under the Federal Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), which is implemented to collect occurrence data for selected contaminants of emerging concern that have documented potential public health effects. Monitoring under the UCMR program is performed every five years and the results are used, in part, to support determinations of whether or not to regulate a contaminant in drinking water to protect public health. For each UCMR cycle, the EPA defines the municipal water agencies that must perform monitoring and the analytical methods and detection limits that should be used for each contaminant on the UCMR list. Generally, the UCMR does not require municipal water agencies to test all of their water supply sources and, as to groundwater, may only require a subset of wells be sampled. And, the UCMR does not always require the use of analytical methods with the numerically lowest detection limits, which in some cases means that analysis is done using detection limits for reporting (DLR) that are above potential regulatory limits, as was the case for UCMR monitoring of 1,2,3-TCP. Once a UCMR monitoring event is over, no additional requirements for testing for the contaminants of emerging concern are required. In the State of California, the monitoring of unregulated contaminants with established NLs is recommended but not

required. And as with UCMR monitoring, the use of analytical methods with the numerically lowest detection limits are often not used. Because monitoring for unregulated contaminants is voluntary and there are various analytical methods used, it is generally difficult to characterize the basin-wide occurrence of contaminants of emerging concern.

The occurrence of three contaminants in the Chino Basin that are subject to revised or new drinking water regulations are discussed below.

Perchlorate and Hexavalent Chromium

Currently, in the State of California, there are two drinking water contaminants with primary MCLs that are well characterized in the Chino Basin that are undergoing review and consideration by the DDW for an MCL revision: perchlorate and hexavalent chromium.

Perchlorate. As previously described, perchlorate is one of the top three drinking water contaminants in the Chino Basin. An MCL of 6 µgl was established in 2007. In 2015, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) revised the Public Health Goal (PHG[18]) for perchlorate from 6 µgl to 1 µgl, based on new scientific literature that indicates possible health effects to infants from exposure to perchlorate in drinking water. This revision prompted the DDW to review the current MCL and determine if it should be lowered to a value closer to the revised PHG. To support its review and decision, the DDW has recommended that the required DLR for analysis of municipal drinking water supplies be lowered from the current DLR of 4 µgl to equal to or less than 1 µgl and occurrence data be collected across the state.

Exhibit EF-8 shows the spatial distribution of the maximum observed perchlorate concentration for all wells in the Chino Basin for the five-year period of 2014 through 2018 along with the locations of the 141 active municipal supply wells. Exhibit EF-8 differs from Exhibit EF-5 in that the symbology of the perchlorate concentration at wells is based on the PHG of 1 µgl and not the MCL of 6 µgl. Exhibit EF-8 also indicates which of the wells in the basin characterized as having "non-detect" concentrations have not been tested using detection limits that are less than or equal to the PHG of 1 µgl (DLR = 4 µgl). Most of the wells that have not been tested at the lower DLR are private wells south of the 60 freeway. Exhibit EF-8 shows that 95 percent of the of the detectable concentrations of perchlorate in the basin are above the PHG of 1 µgl and that perchlorate is prevalent throughout the entire Chino Basin. As such, compliance with the drinking water standard could require treatment facilities across most of the Chino Basin if the MCL is lowered from 6 µgl.

Hexavalent Chromium. The PHG for hexavalent chromium is 0.02 µgl. In 2014, the DDW established an MCL of 10 µgl, which was subsequently challenged in court. In 2017, the Superior Court of Sacramento County issued a judgment invalidating the Primary MCL for drinking water because the DDW failed to properly consider the economic feasibility of complying with it. The court ordered the DDW to conduct an economic evaluation and establish and adopt a new MCL, which could be the same or different from the prior and now invalidated MCL of 10 µgl. Exhibit EF-9 shows the spatial distribution of the maximum observed hexavalent chromium concentration for all wells in the Chino Basin for the five-year period of 2014 through 2018. The symbology of the observed hexavalent chromium concentrations is based on the prior MCL of 10 µgl. Seven percent of all wells sampled have a concentration above 10 µgl: 127 of the 141 active municipal supply wells have a detectable concentration of hexavalent chromium, and nine of the

[18] A PHG is the level of a chemical contaminant in drinking water that does not pose a significant risk to health. PHGs are not regulatory standards, but State of California law requires the DDW to set MCLs for a contaminant as close as technologically and economically possible to the PHG.

141 active municipal wells exceeded 10 µgl. Hexavalent chromium is not a widespread compliance issue based on the old 10 µgl MCL, but compliance could be problematic in the future if the DDW establishes a new MCL less than 10 µgl.

Poly- and Per-fluorinated Compounds. An example of emerging contaminants that were part of the UCMR and are currently receiving notable regulatory attention on both State and Federal levels include two PFAS compounds: — perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS). In 2009, the EPA published provisional Health Advisory Levels (HAL) for PFOA and PFOS of 400 nanograms per liter (ngl) and 200 ngl, respectively (or 400 and 200 parts per trillion [ppt]). The 2012 UCMR 3 contaminant monitoring list included six PFAS, including PFOA and PFOS. The required DLRs for PFOA and PFOS were 20 and 40 ngl, respectively. In 2016, following the UCMR 3 monitoring, the EPA significantly lowered the HAL for PFOA and PFOS to a combined 70 ngl, a 90 percent reduction. And, in 2018, the DDW established NLs for PFOA and PFOS of 14 and 13 ngl, respectively. That same year, laboratory methods with detection limits numerically less than these NLs became available. As part of the NL guidelines, the DDW established an interim Response Level of 70 ngl for PFOA and PFOS combined, consistent with the EPA's interim HAL. If the DDW recommends that the water source be removed from service or that treatment be implemented to get levels below the Response Level. The PFOA and PFOS Response Level is five times the NL for one of them individually; this is more stringent than other Response Levels established by the DDW, which as previously noted are typically ten to 100 times the NL.

Exhibit EF-10 shows the occurrence of PFOA and PFOS in groundwater and some blending sources for the recycled water recharge in the Chino Basin as of March 2019, based on all monitoring performed since 1998. The exhibit shows that the majority of wells in the Chino Basin have not been sampled for PFOA and/or PFOS. The 30 wells in the Chino Basin that have been sampled for PFOA and PFOS were tested during UCMR 3 using the laboratory detection limits of 20 and 40 ngl, which are higher than the current NLs. Monitoring of recycled water recharge blending sources shows that many of the sources sampled have detectable concentrations of PFOA and PFOS, and some are above the NLs. The EPA and the DDW have both indicated that they are moving forward with the process to adopt MCLs for PFOA and PFOS in the near future. The occurrence of PFOA and PFOS in Chino Basin groundwater as of March 2019 is not well characterized at concentrations equivalent to or below the current NLs, and there are recharge water sources with concentrations of PFOA and PFOS above the NLs. Widespread monitoring for PFOA and PFOS using lower-detection limit laboratory methods is necessary to understand the occurrence of PFOA and PFOS in the basin in order to plan for compliance with potential new drinking water regulations.

Basin Management and Water Rights Implications of More Stringent Water Quality Regulations

To maintain yield and limit losses to the Santa Ana River, the Chino Basin is managed as hydrologically closed: the primary discharge of groundwater from the Chino Basin is groundwater pumping. Maintaining Hydraulic Control in this way is also a requirement of the maximum benefit SNMP. Operating the Chino Basin as a closed system contributes to the accumulation of salts, nutrients, and other contaminants in groundwater, which are primarily removed by groundwater pumping. The constantly evolving regulatory environment described above threatens the ability of the Parties to pump groundwater, and some Parties are not or will not be able to pump their groundwater rights due to the presence of contaminants and the lack of treatment facilities to comply with drinking water quality standards.

As is currently occurring in response to the immediate enforcement of the new MCL for 1,2,3-TCP, it is likely that the initial response actions for compliance with new MCLs will be to shut-down pumping at wells with concentrations that exceed the MCL until a treatment plan is developed and implemented, which for some agencies could take years. Prolonged reductions in groundwater pumping due to groundwater contamination have the effect of reducing Safe Yield and potentially contributing to the loss

of Hydraulic Control and the spread of contamination. Therefore, it will become increasingly necessary to pump and treat groundwater to comply with drinking water standards and maintain Safe Yield and Hydraulic Control of the Chino Basin.

With the exception of the Desalters, groundwater treatment facilities in the Chino Basin have been constructed and operated by individual municipal water supply agencies, and the construction and operations and maintenance costs are borne by the agency alone. There is potential for cost savings and other benefits to basin management, such as protecting Safe Yield, and maintaining Hydraulic Control, if regional groundwater treatment and conveyance systems are implemented to address groundwater contamination.

Summary

In order to achieve the objectives of Activities E and F to effectively plan for compliance with future water quality regulations, a *Groundwater Quality Management Plan* should be developed (1) to continually track the UCMR monitoring program, DDW regulatory activities, and others to stay informed of which groundwater contaminants are potential candidates for future MCLs; (2) to implement a long-term basin-wide monitoring plan—including protocols for the use of consistent laboratory methods by all agencies—to collect data on the occurrence of the contaminants of emerging concern; (3) to periodically characterize the potential for compliance challenges on a basin-wide scale; and (4) to develop and evaluate individual and regional compliance solutions to address these challenges. Such a process will enable the Parties to prioritize the most cost-effective compliance solutions that provide for multiple benefits in achieving the goals of the OBMP. The *Groundwater Quality Management Plan* could be developed and implemented by reconvening the Water Quality Committee. The scope of work to develop the *Groundwater Quality Management Plan* is described below.

Scope of Work for Activity EF

The scope of work to develop and implement a *Groundwater Quality Management Plan* consistent with the objectives of Activity EF consists of eight tasks.

- Task 1 – Convene the Water Quality Committee, define objectives, and refine scope of work
- Task 2 – Develop and implement an initial emerging-contaminants monitoring plan
- Task 3 – Perform a water quality assessment and prepare a scope to develop and implement a Groundwater Quality Management Plan
- Task 4 – Develop planning, screening, and evaluation criteria
- Task 5 – Identify and describe potential projects for evaluation
- Task 6 – Conduct a reconnaissance-level study for the proposed projects
- Task 7 – Prepare the *Groundwater Quality Management Plan*
- Task 8 – Plan, design, and build water quality management projects

Task 1 will develop the administrative and stakeholder process and refine the objectives and scope for developing the *Groundwater Quality Management Plan*. Tasks 2 and 3 will include an initial monitoring program and the characterization of current water quality conditions to determine the appropriate long-term monitoring and assessment program and to support the development and implementation of the groundwater quality management plan. Tasks 4 through 8 contain the efforts to fully develop and implement a groundwater quality management plan. The precise scope and level of effort required to perform Tasks 4 through 8 will greatly depend on the assessment in Task 3. At present, there is not enough information to fully scope out these later tasks. The activities for Tasks 4 through 8 are generally described below, but the cost estimate to perform these tasks is not estimated herein. For completeness, a scoping

effort to perform Tasks 4 through 7 will be included as a work-product of Task 3. The scoping effort for Task 8 cannot be completed until Task 7 is completed.

Task 1 – Convene the Water Quality Committee, define objectives, and refine scope of work. The objective of this task is to reestablish the Water Quality Committee, which will be comprised of representatives from all interested stakeholders for the purposes of developing and implementing a groundwater quality management plan. The Committee will precisely articulate the objectives of a groundwater quality management plan and refine the scope of work described below in Tasks 2 and 3 to develop and implement an initial monitoring plan, to perform an assessment of the current water quality condition, and to scope the remaining tasks to develop a groundwater quality management plan. After the scope of work has been refined, the cost and implementation schedule will be updated. Four Committee meetings will be conducted to obtain consensus on the objectives and scope of work.

Task 2 – Develop and implement an initial emerging-contaminants monitoring plan. The objective of this task is to develop a monitoring plan to support the initial assessment of water quality conditions related to contaminants of emerging concern in the Chino Basin. The intent is to conduct monitoring using consistent laboratory methods and detection limits at all wells (including those sampled by Watermaster and municipal water agencies) and to use methods with detection limits that are capable of quantifying concentrations at levels equal to relevant regulatory criteria such as PHGs, NLs, or MCLs.

The initial emerging contaminants monitoring plan will include: a list of wells to be sampled, the list of contaminants to analyze, and a quality assurance project plan (QAPP) that defines the monitoring procedures, quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) protocols for data collection and review, and other requirements. The list of wells will include all municipal supply wells and all monitoring and private wells that are in the capture zone of the municipal supply wells. The QAPP will ensure that Watermaster and each municipal water agency that tests its own wells will collect and analyze samples in a consistent manner. The monitoring plan may include the collection and analysis of groundwater in adjacent groundwater basins that are tributary to the Chino Basin and other sources of recharge to the groundwater basin. At a minimum, the initial emerging contaminants monitoring plan should consist of a one-time sampling event at each well identified in the plan. Two Committee meetings will be conducted to obtain consensus on the scope, cost, and schedule to perform the initial monitoring.

Once consensus is achieved, the initial emerging contaminants monitoring plan will be executed by Watermaster and all participating agencies at the selected wells. The labor and laboratory costs to conduct the initial monitoring at municipal wells will be incurred by the well owners. The labor and laboratory cost to conduct the initial monitoring at monitoring wells or private wells in the capture zone of municipal supply wells will be incurred by Watermaster.[19] All monitoring data will be collected, processed, reviewed for QA/QC, and uploaded to a centralized database maintained by Watermaster for the Chino Basin. The Committee will use the data collected for the initial emerging contaminants monitoring plan, along with other groundwater quality data collected and maintained by Watermaster for the basin-wide groundwater quality monitoring program, to perform the initial water quality assessment in Task 3.

Task 3 – Perform a water quality assessment and prepare a scope to develop and implement a Groundwater Quality Management Plan. The objectives of this task are to prepare a comprehensive assessment of current water quality conditions related to contaminants of emerging concern in the Chino Basin and

[19] This scope of work assumes 40 monitoring and private wells will be sampled by Watermaster.

perform a scoping effort to develop and implement a groundwater quality management plan. Task 3 will begin once the initial emerging contaminants monitoring plan developed in Task 2 has been completed.

The water quality assessment will characterize:

- basin-wide concentrations of constituents analyzed pursuant to the initial emerging contaminants monitoring plan;
- current and foreseeable challenges to pumping groundwater for municipal supply based on the results of initial monitoring and other data;
- actions currently being implemented by the Parties to mitigate and/or adapt to current or foreseeable water quality challenges; and
- areas where there are no actions being implemented or planned to mitigate and/or adapt to current or foreseeable water quality challenges.

The water quality assessment will support the scoping effort (1) to implement a long-term monitoring and assessment program and (2) to complete the *Groundwater Quality Management Plan* (e.g. perform Tasks 4 through 7 to identify, evaluate, and select projects to address groundwater quality).

The long-term monitoring and assessment program should be adaptive and include a process to update it at a selected frequency and/or when triggered, based on the needs of the Water Quality Committee, observed trends in water quality, or new or potential regulations.

The deliverable of this task will be a technical report that documents the initial monitoring program, the basin-wide characterization of water quality, the recommended scope of work, schedule and cost to implement a long-term monitoring and assessment program, and the scope of work, schedule, and cost to complete the groundwater quality management plan (Tasks 4 through 7). Four Committee meetings will be conducted to complete the work necessary for Task 3.

Task 4 – Develop planning, screening, and evaluation criteria. The objectives of this task are to develop criteria to evaluate water quality improvement projects. The types of criteria developed to evaluate potential projects in Task 4 will include:

- Watermaster criteria that include no potential MPI, balance of recharge and discharge, and others;
- regulatory criteria that include compliance with DDW regulations and others;
- qualitative criteria that include institutional complexity, overall water supply reliability, and others; and
- quantitative criteria that include business case evaluations expressed as net present value, unit cost, and others.

Task 5 – Identify and describe potential projects for evaluation. The objectives of this task are to identify groundwater quality treatment projects using existing and new facilities, to screen them using the criteria developed in Task 4, and to select a final list of projects for detailed evaluation in Task 6. The list of potential projects should include concepts using existing infrastructure and new infrastructure, solutions for individual agencies, and collaborative solutions.

Task 6 – Conduct a reconnaissance-level study for the proposed projects. The objective of this task is to characterize the performance and the groundwater treatment projects selected for evaluation in Task 5, individually and as a group/system. A reconnaissance-level engineering design and operating plan will be developed for each project. Each project design will include the approximate location, target contaminants, treated volumes, and conveyance systems, and will describe any potential implementation barriers. A cost opinion will be determined for each project. The cost opinion will include a comparison of

the cost to implement treatment projects by individual municipal agencies to those of collaborative projects. This task will include a recommended set of projects for implementation, based on the criteria developed under Task 4. The final deliverable of this task will be an implementation plan that includes a schedule and plan to finance preliminary design and CEQA documentation of the projects selected for implementation.

Task 7 – Prepare the Groundwater Quality Management Plan. The objective of this task is to prepare the *Groundwater Quality Management Plan*, which will document the most current water quality assessment, the long-term monitoring and analysis plan, the reconnaissance-level engineering design plan, the selected projects for implementation, and an implementation plan. New regulatory requirements and the compliance challenges that result can occur at random, so the groundwater quality management plan should include a strategy to trigger an update to address pending or newly adopted regulations. Water quality results reported out of the long-term monitoring and assessment program could also trigger the need to update the management plan. The implementation plan will include a process to initiate the development and implementation of an update to the *Groundwater Quality Management Plan*.

Task 8 – Plan, design, and build water quality management projects. The objective of this task is to implement the recommended projects in the *Groundwater Quality Management Plan*. This task includes (1) developing and implementing necessary agreements between participating Parties, (2) preparing preliminary designs of the recommended projects, (3) preparing the environmental documentation for the recommended projects (this will tier-off from the 2020 OBMP Update PEIR), (4) preparing financial plans to construct the recommended projects, (5) preparing final designs of the recommended projects, (6) acquiring necessary permits for constructing and operating the recommended projects, and (7) constructing the recommended projects.

Cooperative Efforts with Appropriate Entities to Implement Activity EF

Watermaster and the IEUA will collaborate to support the development of the *Groundwater Quality Management Plan*. Based on the scope of work described above, the following is a description of the recommended roles of each agency:

- ***Watermaster.*** Convenes the Water Quality Committee, leads the stakeholder process to define the initial emerging contaminants monitoring plan, performs monitoring at Watermaster monitoring wells and private wells pursuant to the initial and long-term monitoring plans, collects and maintains the data collected by the municipal agencies and other stakeholders as part of the initial and long-term monitoring plans, performs water quality assessments of the Chino Basin, and prepares the final groundwater quality management plan.
- ***IEUA.*** Leads stakeholders in the process of identifying and describing potential projects, conducting a reconnaissance-level engineering study for the proposed projects, and project implementation.

Implementation Actions, Schedule, and Costs for Activity EF

The recommended schedule to complete the scope of work described herein is described below:

Year one:

- Convene the Water Quality Committee, define objectives, and refine scope of work for Tasks 2 and 3 (Task 1).
- Develop initial emerging contaminants monitoring plan (Task 2).

Year two:

- Implement initial emerging contaminants monitoring plan (Task 2).
- Begin preparing the water quality assessment of the Chino Basin (Task 3).

Year three:

- Complete the water quality assessment of the Chino Basin, recommendations for a long-term monitoring and assessment program, and the scoping effort for Tasks 4 through 7 (Task 3).

Year four:

- Implement long-term monitoring and assessment program (continues every year thereafter, subject to periodic modifications).
- Develop planning, screening, and evaluation criteria to review potential projects (Task 4).
- Identify and describe potential projects for evaluation (Task 5).
- Begin the reconnaissance-level study of selected projects (Task 6).

Year five:

- Complete the reconnaissance-level study of selected projects (Task 6).
- Select project/s for implementation (Task 6).
- Begin to prepare the *Groundwater Quality Management Plan* (Task 7).
- Conduct the long-term monitoring and assessment plan as defined in Task 3.

Years six and seven:

- Complete the final *Groundwater Quality Management Plan* (Task 7).
- Prepare necessary agreements to implement selected projects.
- Prepare preliminary design reports for the recommended projects. The level of design will be such that it enables the preparation of environmental documentation pursuant to CEQA, provides information for identifying and acquiring construction and related permits, and produces updated cost estimates (Task 8).
- Conduct the long-term monitoring and assessment plan as defined in Task 3.

Years eight to ten:

- Prepare final designs and acquire necessary permits for the selected projects (Task 8).
- Construct selected projects.
- Conduct the long-term monitoring and assessment plan as defined in Task 3.

Exhibit EF-11 shows the estimated budget-level engineering cost to complete Tasks 1 through 3, which is about $295,000. The cost of Tasks 4 through 7 cannot be estimated until the completion of Task 3, and the cost of Task 8 cannot be estimated until the completion of Task 7. Exhibit EF-11 also shows how Tasks 1 through 3 and their associated costs will be scheduled over the first three years of implementation.

Activity CG

Description of Activity CG

Activities C and G, defined by the stakeholders, are both intended to address the need for infrastructure to optimize the use of water supplies. Activity C defined by the stakeholders is:

> *Identify and implement regional conveyance and treatment projects/programs to enable all stakeholders to exercise their pumping rights and minimize land subsidence.*

Activity G defined by the stakeholders is:

> *Optimize the use of all sources of water supply by improving the ability to move water across the basin and amongst stakeholders, prioritizing the use of existing infrastructure.*

The two activities were combined into Activity CG.

The Parties have identified that there are basin management challenges, such as land subsidence and poor water quality, that could limit the ability to fully exercise their pumping rights using existing infrastructure. The intent of Activity CG is to optimize the use of all sources of water available to the Parties to meet their demands despite these basin management challenges and potentially help to mitigate them.

Through the listening session process, the stakeholders identified the following as potential outcomes of performing Activity CG:

- Enable producers with infrastructure in MZ1 and MZ2 to obtain water through regional conveyance, which supports the management of groundwater levels to reduce the potential for land subsidence and ground fissuring.
- Enable the Parties to increase pumping in areas currently constrained by poor water quality.
- Remove groundwater contaminants from the Chino Basin and thereby improve water quality.
- Protect and/or enhance Safe Yield.
- Maximize the use of existing infrastructure, which will minimize investments in new facilities.
- Provide infrastructure that can also be used to implement Storage and Recovery Programs.

Activity CG has similar objectives to those of PE 5 of the 2000 OBMP – *Develop and Implement Regional Supplemental Water Program*. Recognizing that growth in the Chino Basin was going to result in a more than 30 percent increase in then-current water demands, PE 5 was included in the 2000 OBMP to improve regional conveyance and the availability of imported and recycled waters throughout the basin. The implementation plan for PE 5 was combined with PE 3 – *Develop and Implement Water Supply Plan for the Impaired Areas of the Basin* in the OBMP and Peace Agreement.

Early in the development of the PE 3/5 implementation plan, the stakeholders discussed the development of a regional water facilities plan that, when implemented, would enable the Parties to maximize the use of imported water in years when Metropolitan has surplus water and to be able to rely completely on local supplies during years when Metropolitan supplies are low or completely interrupted due to planned or catastrophic outages. This plan involved the construction of new wells and groundwater treatment and regional conveyance improvements; the water produced in this plan would be used exclusively by the Parties. The stakeholders ultimately did not include this plan in the 2000 OBMP IP, preferring at that time to focus on expanding groundwater desalting in the lower Chino Basin, increasing stormwater recharge, and implementing a large-scale recycled water program to maximize its reuse.

The IEUA and its member agencies are currently preparing the *2020 Integrated Water Resources Plan* (IRP), which will serve as a regional implementation strategy for long-term water resources management

within IEUA's service area. The objective of the IRP is to ensure that the IEUA's water supplies over the next 25 years are reliable, cost-effective, and environmentally responsible. The 2020 IRP is in development, and there is a significant body of engineering planning being performed that can be leveraged to accomplish the objectives of Activity CG for all Chino Basin Parties.

Need and Function of Activity CG

In addition to Chino Basin groundwater, the sources of water available to the Parties include:

- Imported water purchased from Metropolitan (through the IEUA and TVMWD) and the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (Valley District).
- Non-Chino Basin groundwater from adjacent groundwater basins, including the Six, Spadra, Cucamonga, Rialto, Lytle, and Riverside Basins.
- Local surface water from San Antonio, Cucamonga, Day, Etiwanda, East Canyon, and Lytle Creeks, and some tunnels and springs located in the San Gabriel Mountains.
- Recycled water from the IEUA and the Los Angeles Sanitation District.

Watermaster periodically compiles the Parties' future water supply plans. The data collected as part of that process represent the Parties' best estimates of their demands and associated water supply plans. The most recent effort by Watermaster to characterize the water supply plans was during the development of the *Storage Framework Investigation.*[20,21] Exhibit CG-1 shows the historical (2015) and projected aggregate water demand and supply plan for all Parties. Total water demand is projected to grow from about 290,000 afy in 2015 to about 420,000 afy by 2040, and increase of about 130,000 afy. The projected growth in water demand by the Appropriative Pool Parties drives the increase in aggregate water demand as some Appropriative Pool Parties are projected to serve new urban water demands created by the conversion of agricultural and vacant land uses to urban uses. Chino Basin groundwater and imported water together make up about 70 percent of the aggregate water supplies of the Parties.

Each of the water sources shown in Exhibit CG-1 has its limitations; they are described below.

Chino Basin groundwater and basin management issues

Chino Basin groundwater is the largest source of supply used to meet the demands of the Watermaster Parties. Exhibit CG-1 shows that Chino Basin groundwater makes up about 40 to 50 percent of the total aggregate supply. Groundwater pumping was about 147,000 afy in 2015 and is projected to increase to about 177,000 afy by 2040, an increase of about 30,000 afy. The ability to produce groundwater from the Chino Basin is limited by current basin management issues, such as ongoing land subsidence in MZ1 and parts of MZ2, pumping sustainability issues in the JCSD and CDA well field areas, and water quality.

Land subsidence. One of the earliest indications of land subsidence in the Chino Basin was the appearance of ground fissures within the City of Chino in MZ1. These fissures appeared as early as 1973, but an accelerated occurrence of ground fissuring ensued after 1991 and resulted in damage to existing infrastructure. The OBMP IP called for a management plan to reduce or abate the subsidence and fissuring problems to the extent that it may be caused by pumping in MZ1. Watermaster has been conducting land

[20] The water demand and supply plans developed in 2017 were based in part on 2015 Urban Water Management Plans and updated to 2017 conditions. The Storage Framework Investigation can be found on Watermaster's website. https://cbwm.syncedtool.com/shares/folder/9abb162877b999/?folder_id=1429

[21] Watermaster is currently compiling future water supply plans for the Safe Yield Recalculation.

subsidence investigations in the Chino Basin since September 2000 to implement PE 4 of the OBMP IP.[22] The results of the investigations have indicated that the potential occurrence of pumping-induced land subsidence and ground fissuring is confined to MZ1 and MZ2. Watermaster has defined five specific Areas of Subsidence Concern within MZ1 and MZ2: the Managed Area, Northwest MZ1, Central MZ1, the Northeast Area, and the Southeast Area. Exhibit CG-2 shows the locations of the Areas of Subsidence Concern and recent measurements of land subsidence from 2011 to 2019.

For the Managed Area, Watermaster utilized the results of the land subsidence investigations to develop and implement a Subsidence Management Plan (SMP)[23] to minimize the potential for future subsidence and ground fissuring. The SMP established a specific groundwater level at a monitoring well in the Managed Area (the "Guidance Level" at well PA-7 at the Ayala Park Extensometer facility) and recommended that the pumpers with wells in the Managed Area manage their groundwater production such that the groundwater levels at PA-7 remain above the Guidance Level. The main pumpers in the Managed Area are the City of Chino Hills, City of Chino, and State of California. They have voluntarily managed their pumping as recommended in the SMP, and as a result, the rate of land subsidence has declined to de minimis levels within the Managed Area.

Exhibit CG-2 shows that the maximum rate of recent land subsidence from 2011-2019 has occurred in Northwest MZ1. Of particular concern is that the subsidence in Northwest MZ1 has occurred in a pattern of concentrated differential subsidence across the San Jose Fault—the same pattern of differential subsidence that occurred in the Managed Area during the time of ground fissuring in the 1990s. Ground fissuring is the main subsidence-related threat to infrastructure. Exhibit CG-2 also shows the occurrence of subsidence across broad areas in Central MZ1 and the Northeast Area during 2011-2019. Watermaster is monitoring and investigating the relationships between pumping, recharge, groundwater levels and land subsidence in Northwest MZ1, and investigating pumping and recharge strategies to minimize or abate the occurrence of the differential land subsidence. These efforts are being implemented pursuant to the *Work Plan to Develop a Subsidence-Management Plan for the Northwest MZ-1 Area*,[24] which is an appendix to the SMP.

The main groundwater producers in Northwest MZ1, Central MZ1, and the Northeast Area are the City of Pomona, the MVWD, Golden State Water Company (GSWC), the City of Chino, and the City of Ontario. Interim work performed in Northwest MZ1 to support the development of a subsidence management plan for this area suggests that land subsidence could be reduced or abated if recharge in Northwest MZ1 is increased by at least 20,000 afy, pumping is decreased by at least 20,000 afy, or some combination of both totaling about 20,000 afy.[25] Exhibit CG-3 is a time-series chart of groundwater pumping, wet-water recharge, and land subsidence (represented as negative vertical ground motion) in Northwest MZ1 from 1978-2019. Recent pumping in Northwest MZ1 has decreased significantly: 2017-2019 pumping averaged

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[2] Detailed information on Watermaster's land subsidence investigations, the causes of subsidence and ground fissuring, Watermaster's subsidence management plan for the so-called "Managed Area" in the City of Chino, annual monitoring reports, and ongoing investigations to develop a subsidence management plan for Northwest MZ1 can be found on Watermaster's website at:
https://cbwm.syncedtool.com/shares/folder/9abb162877b999/?folder_id=1055

[23] Chino Basin Watermaster. 2015. *Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan*. July 2015.

[24] Chino Basin Watermaster. 2015. *Work Plan to Develop a Subsidence Management Plan for the Northwest MZ-1 Area*.

[25] Chino Basin Watermaster. 2017. *Task 3 and Task 4 of the Work Plan to Develop a Subsidence Management Plan for the Northwest MZ-1 Area: Development and Evaluation of Baseline and Initial Subsidence-Management Alternatives*.

about 12,000 afy compared to about 19,000 afy since the implementation of the OBMP (2001-2016), a reduction of about 7,000 afy. The reduced pumping is mainly due to water quality issues. Additionally, recent wet-water recharge in Northwest MZ1 has increased: 2017-2019 recharge averaged about 15,000 afy compared to about 9,000 afy since the implementation of the OBMP (2001-2016), an increase of about 6,000 afy. Exhibit CG-3 shows that these recent decreases in pumping and increases in recharge, totaling about 13,000 afy, appear to coincide with reduced rates of land subsidence in Northwest MZ1. This suggests that reduced pumping and/or increased recharge can abate land subsidence in Northwest MZ1. If the subsidence management plan for the Northwest MZ1 area recommends a combination of reduced pumping and wet-water recharge to minimize and abate the ongoing land subsidence, the pumpers in this area who elect to reduce pumping in accordance with the plan may have difficulty in fully utilizing their water rights with existing infrastructure.

Pursuant to the Peace Agreement, new land subsidence is considered MPI and would require mitigation. New land subsidence refers to additional land subsidence caused by the reduction of pressure head in the coarse-grain sediments to levels lower than historical lows. Through the Watermaster's recent *Storage Framework Investigation*, a groundwater-elevation metric was defined as a minimum threshold for the occurrence of new land subsidence in MZ1.[26] Based on the modeling results of the *Storage Framework Investigation*, new land subsidence is not projected to occur through 2050 in MZ1 under Scenario 1A, which is based on the Parties' best estimates of how future supplies would be used to meet demands. However, the investigation is limited to new land subsidence and does not address ongoing land subsidence in Northwest MZ1.

Pumping sustainability. The term *pumping sustainability*, as used herein, refers specifically to the ability to pump water from a specific well at a desired pumping rate, given the groundwater level at that well and its specific well construction and equipment details. The pumping sustainability metrics for all Appropriator wells were recently updated as part of the *Storage Framework Investigation*. Groundwater pumping at a well is presumed to be sustainable if the groundwater level at that well is greater than the sustainability metric. If the groundwater level falls below the sustainability metric, the owner will either need to lower the pumping equipment in their well or reduce the well's pumping rate. Groundwater levels at wells in the JCSD and CDA well fields and a part of the FWC service area are currently below the pumping sustainability metric and therefore have limited pumping capacity. Exhibit CG-4 shows the projected difference between the groundwater levels and the pumping sustainability metric in FY 2030 for Scenario 1A. Groundwater levels in Scenario 1A are projected to be above the pumping sustainability metric in 2030 over the entire basin except for the areas with existing pumping sustainability issues, identified by the red circles in Exhibit CG-4. This suggests that projected basin operations will not improve nor exacerbate pumping sustainability issues that currently exist in these areas and that the JCSD and CDA well fields and one well in the FWC service area will continue to have limitations on pumping due to groundwater levels.

Water quality. As described for Activity EF, throughout most of the Chino Basin, there are contaminants in groundwater that can limit its direct use for drinking water supply in the absence of treatment. The constantly evolving regulatory environment described under Activity EF, threatens the ability of the Parties to pump groundwater. Some Parties are not, or will not be, able to pump their groundwater rights

[26] The metric is based on historical groundwater levels and is represented as a groundwater level control surface throughout MZ1 that defines the likelihood of initiating new subsidence: if groundwater levels are higher than the metric, then new land subsidence would not occur; if groundwater levels fall below the metric, then new land subsidence could occur and cause MPI.

due to the presence of contaminants and the lack of treatment facilities to comply with drinking water standards. For example, the regulatory-required response action for compliance with the new MCL for 1,2,3-TCP is to shut-down pumping at wells with concentrations that exceed the MCL until a treatment plan is implemented.

Exhibit EF-2 shows the locations of active municipal supply wells, symbolized by the number of regulated drinking water contaminants that have been detected in exceedance of their respective primary MCLs. A subset of these wells is currently offline due to these exceedances. According to the interim results from Based on the 2020 IRP, the Parties in the IEUA service area that are impacted by water quality such that some of their production capacity is offline or requires blending are the Cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Upland, and Ontario; the CVWD; the MWVD; and Fontana Water Company. Based on Exhibit EF-2, other Parties that are impacted by water quality and have wells with one or more constituents that exceed an MCL are the City of Pomona, GSWC, JCSD, and Marygold Mutual Water Company. As new drinking water regulations come into effect, additional wells and/or Parties will be impacted if there is no plan to address the contaminants.

Imported water.

Imported water is projected to account for about 20 to 30 percent of the aggregate water supplies of the Parties, as shown in Exhibit CG-1. Imported water demand was about 63,000 afy in 2015 and is projected to increase to about 120,000 afy by 2040, an increase of about 58,000 af. The challenges to imported water include reliability of its supply and infrastructure and the local capacity to treat it for municipal supply.

Supply reliability. In January 2016, Metropolitan completed its *2015 Integrated Resources Plan Update* (2015 IRP)[27], which reported that, if the plan is fully implemented, shortages of imported water supplies will occur about nine percent of the time under 2020 conditions, four percent of the time under 2025 conditions, and zero percent under 2030 conditions. "Shortage" is defined herein as Metropolitan's inability to fully meet its demands. If Metropolitan does not fully implement its 2015 IRP, shortages in Metropolitan supplies are projected to occur about 12 percent of the time under 2020 conditions, and the occurrence of a shortage is projected to increase to 80 percent under 2040 conditions. Therefore, by 2040, Metropolitan is assumed to be able to fully meet its demands 90 percent of the time (nine out of ten years) with the full implementation of its 2015 IRP and 20 percent of the time (one out five years) without it. As of this writing, the implementation of some projects identified in the 2015 IRP, such as the California WaterFix tunnel project, are uncertain. Failure to fully implement the 2015 IRP in a timely manner will result in less imported water available to the Parties.

Infrastructure reliability. Metropolitan is planning to rehabilitate the Rialto Feeder pipeline, and according to its draft schedule, construction will occur from 2029 to 2033. During construction, continuous six- to nine-month shutdowns are planned to occur. Because the Rialto Feeder pipeline is the main source of imported water deliveries to the IEUA and TVMWD, long-term shutdowns will cause significant reductions in water supplies to the Parties and will require them to rely more heavily on Chino Basin groundwater or other supplies during this period.

In addition to planned infrastructure shutdowns, catastrophic events, such as earthquakes, can cause unplanned outages. Metropolitan recently published its three primary goals to contribute to seismic resilience: (1) conducting a Rialto Feeder pipeline alternative supply needs study, (2) completing a re-

[27] Metropolitan. (2016). *Integrated Water Resources Plan: 2015 Update*. January 2016.

evaluation of its emergency storage needs, and (3) completing a comprehensive evaluation of its storage programs.[28] According to Metropolitan, the latest projections for the worst case scenario under a seismic catastrophic event suggest that the Metropolitan's East Branch of the SWP, which includes the Rialto Feeder pipeline, can be repaired within 12 to 24 months. This means, that under such an event, the Parties would be required to find alternative sources of water to meet 20 to 30 percent of their total demands for up to two consecutive years.

Capacity limitations. The capacity to treat imported water to meet future municipal supply demands is limited for some Parties in the Chino Basin. The Water Facilities Authority (WFA) treats imported water purchased from the IEUA at the Agua de Lejos treatment plant (WFA plant) and delivers it to the Cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Ontario, and Upland, and the MVWD. Each of these WFA member agencies has a contracted share of the plant's total capacity of 81 million gallons per day (mgd), which is equivalent to 90,700 afy. The WFA plant's current capacity is less than its rated capacity of 81 mgd due to solids handling limitations.[29] According to the WFA, the current capacity of the WFA plant is about 40 mgd in the summer months and about 20 mgd in the winter months. This suggests that even when imported water is available to the WFA, there is a limitation in the ability to treat the water and deliver it for municipal use.

Other supply reliability issues

Other reliability issues that can affect the Parties include:

- Non-Chino-Basin groundwater supplies. Non-Chino-Basin groundwater is projected to account for 16 to 18 percent of the Parties' aggregate water supplies. This source of water is not available to all the Parties. The reliability of non-Chino-Basin groundwater depends on water quality, water rights, and infrastructure to convey it to a Parties' water systems.
- Local surface water supplies. Local surface water is projected to account for 3 to 5 percent of the aggregate water supplies of the Parties. This water source is not available to all Parties. The reliability of local surface water depends on the hydrologic characteristics of the individual supplies, water quality, water rights, and infrastructure to convey it from points of diversion to a Party's water system.
- Recycled water supply. Recycled water is projected to account for about 7 to 8 percent of the aggregate water supplies of the Parties. The challenges to maximizing the reuse of recycled water are described under Activity D and include: timing of recycled water availability, salt and nutrient management, water quality regulations, and the Santa Ana River Judgment.
- Climate change. Climate change is likely to result in higher temperatures, longer dry periods, and shorter more intense wet periods, which can ultimately affect the availability and management of all water supply sources. For example, shorter more intense precipitation periods are expected to result in reduced recharge, and longer dry periods are expected to result in reduced imported water supplies (as occurred with SWP supplies in the recent drought from 2013 to 2016).

Summary

The water demands of the Chino Basin Parties are expected to increase by 44 percent by 2040, and as illustrated above, there are numerous challenges to the reliability of the supplies and the infrastructure that deliver them. Many of the challenges are interrelated and compounding. And, the impacts to individual Parties and associated costs to manage them are not equal. For example, the reliability of imported water (and other non-groundwater supplies) not only affects the imported water supply but

[28] Metropolitan. (2018). *Seismic Resilience, First Biennial Report*. February 2018.
[29] Email from Terry Catlin, April 10, 2018.

also the groundwater supplies that are dependent on imported water for blending. According to draft results from IEUA's 2020 IRP, the Parties that require blending are: the MVWD, CVWD, FWC, and the Cities of Pomona, Upland, Chino, Chino Hills, Ontario.

In the Chino Basin, prolonged reductions in groundwater pumping due to land subsidence, groundwater sustainability, or groundwater contamination have the effect of reducing Safe Yield, potentially contributing to the loss of Hydraulic Control and the spread of contamination. The ability to convey water from areas that are not subject to these limitations to areas that may provide flexibility to the Parties to pump their respective Chino Basin groundwater rights.

Activity CG will require a planning process that will ensure that the recommended infrastructure that results from it will meet the Parties' needs. To do this, the planning process should answer the following questions:

1) How do the Parties define reliability? How can this be quantified?
2) What is the desired level of reliability? How is it articulated at the regional and individual Party levels? For example, the level of reliability could be articulated as: the ability to meet all or a percentage of the potable water demands of the Parties under a full interruption of SWP supplies delivered by Metropolitan.
3) What are the other benefits of optimization desired by the Parties? How can such benefits be quantified?
4) What existing/planned infrastructure could be used to optimize the use of all sources of water and how would it be used?
5) What new infrastructure would be required to achieve the desired level of reliability and other benefits?
6) How would the existing/planned/new infrastructure be operated to achieve the desired level of reliability and other benefits?
7) Are the capital and O&M costs of optimization less than the cost to agencies to manage the supply and infrastructure challenges on their own?
8) What institutional arrangements are necessary to operate the facilities to achieve the benefits?

As previously mentioned, the IEUA is currently developing the 2020 IRP, which will serve as a regional implementation strategy for long-term water resources management within IEUA's service area. As part of this work, the IEUA retained INTERA to model the existing major infrastructure of the IEUA's service area and develop scenarios to identify opportunities and vulnerabilities in the existing infrastructure of its member agencies. The IRP is in development, and there is a significant body of work being performed by the IEUA and its member agencies that can be leveraged to accomplish the objectives of Activity CG for all of the Parties. The IEUA is also currently conducting preliminary engineering and planning for the CBP, which is a large Storage and Recovery Program to provide regional, dry-year water supplies and associated infrastructure. The project concepts envisioned in the CBP could meet, at least in part, the objectives of Activity CG. Regardless, the work currently in development can be leveraged to reduce the cost of implementing Activity CG.

In order to optimize the use of all sources of water and identify and implement water supply reliability projects, the Parties should convene a Water Supply Reliability Committee for the purposes of accomplishing the objectives of Activity CG for all Parties. The scope of work is described below.

Scope of Work for Activity CG

The scope of work to develop and implement Activity CG consists of six tasks.

- Task 1 – Form the Water Supply Reliability Committee, define objectives, and refine scope

- Task 2 – Characterize water demands, water supply plans, and existing/planned infrastructure and its limitations
- Task 3 – Develop planning, screening, and evaluation criteria
- Task 4 – Describe water supply reliability opportunities
- Task 5 – Develop reconnaissance-level engineering design and operating plan
- Task 6 – Plan, design, build water reliability alternatives

The tasks are described below.

Task 1 – Form the Water Supply Reliability Committee, define objectives, and refine scope. In this task, a Water Supply Reliability Committee will be convened. The Committee's initial tasks are: (1) to clearly articulate and obtain consensus on the objectives for optimizing the use of all sources of water; (2) to define reliability, benefits, and performance criteria for the Parties; and (3) to refine the preliminary scope of work, schedule, and cost defined for Tasks 2 through 6 to fully leverage the existing data and planning efforts of Watermaster, the IEUA, and others. Four Committee meetings will be conducted to accomplish these tasks. In step (2), the Committee will address the following questions:

1) How do the Parties define reliability? How can this be quantified?
2) What is the desired level of reliability? How is it articulated at the regional and the individual Party levels?
3) What are the other benefits of optimization desired by the Parties? How can such benefits be quantified?

Task 2 – Characterize water demands, water supply plans, and existing/planned infrastructure and their limitations. The objectives of this task are: (1) to characterize the water demands and supply plans of the Parties; (2) to characterize existing/planned infrastructure to convey, treat, and distribute the supplies to meet demands; and (3) to identify opportunities and limitations in the existing/planned infrastructure consistent with the objectives of Activity CG defined in Task 1. The water demands and supply plans will be characterized on a monthly basis for various climate conditions. One committee meeting and one individual meeting with each participating Party will be conducted to review the characterization of water demands and supply plans and existing/planned infrastructure. Two additional meetings will be conducted to identify opportunities and limitations in the existing/planned infrastructure consistent with the objectives of Activity CG defined in Task 1.

Task 3 – Develop planning, screening, and evaluation criteria. The objective of this task is to develop the criteria that will be used to evaluate water reliability projects in Tasks 4 and 5. Criteria to evaluate potential projects will include:

- Watermaster criteria that include no potential MPI, balance of recharge and discharge, and others;
- qualitative criteria that include institutional complexity and others; and
- quantitative criteria that include business case evaluations, expressed as net present value, unit cost, and others.

Task 4 – Describe water supply reliability opportunities. The objectives of this task include identifying potential water supply reliability project alternatives, screening them using the screening criteria developed in Task 3, and developing project alternatives for detailed evaluation. Three meetings will be conducted to develop a list of potential projects that can be implemented, to review the screening of these projects, and to select projects to evaluate in Task 5. In executing this task, the Committee will address the following questions:

4) What existing/planned infrastructure could be used to optimize the use of all sources of water and how would it be used?
5) What new infrastructure would be required to achieve the desired level of reliability and other benefits?

Task 5 – Develop reconnaissance-level engineering design and operating plan. The objective of this task is to characterize the performance and costs of the water supply reliability alternatives developed in Task 4. A reconnaissance-level engineering design and operating plan will be developed for each alternative. Each alternative design will include the approximate size, location, and alignment of major infrastructure, and will describe any potential implementation barriers for the project. A cost opinion will be determined for each alternative. This task includes evaluating alternatives based on the alternative evaluation criteria developed in Task 3, describing how the alternative could be implemented and financed, and recommending an alternative for implementation. The deliverable of this task will be a technical report that summarizes the work performed under Tasks 1 through 5, and it will include a plan to pay for the preliminary design and CEQA documentation of the recommended alternative. Five meetings will be conducted to review the design and estimated benefit of the recommended alternative; review the evaluation of the projects, based on the criteria developed in Task 3; and review the recommended list of projects for implementation; review the implementation plan; and review the technical report. In executing this task, the Committee will address the following questions:

6) How would the existing/planned/new infrastructure be operated to achieve the desired level of reliability and other benefits?
7) Are the capital and O&M costs of optimization less than the cost to agencies to manage supply and infrastructure challenges on their own?
8) What institutional arrangements are necessary to operate the facilities to achieve the benefits?

Task 6 – Plan, design, build water reliability alternatives. The objective of this task is to implement the recommendations of the technical report. This task includes (1) developing and implementing necessary agreements between participating Parties, (2) preparing the preliminary design of the recommended alternative, (3) preparing the environmental documentation for the recommended alternative and other alternatives that will tier-off the 2020 OBMP Update PEIR, (4) preparing a financial plan for constructing the recommended alternative, (5) preparing final design of the recommended alternative, (6) acquiring permits for constructing and operating the recommended alternative, and (7) constructing the recommended alternative.

Cooperative Efforts with Appropriate Entities to Implement Activity CG

This is a basin-wide activity that involves the Parties, the IEUA, the TVMWD, and the WMWD. Given its current efforts, the IEUA would be the logical entity to lead the implementation of Activity D on behalf of all Parties in these service areas, but the process could be led by others. In this role, the agency leading the project on behalf of the Parties would contract for planning and engineering services as required. Watermaster, TVMWD and WMWD would work with IEUA as needed to support the expansion of the planning efforts to cover non-IEUA member agencies. Watermaster would also participate in the process to ensure that Activity CG implementation is consistent with the Judgment, Peace Agreements and other agreements, and the Watermaster Rules and Regulations.

Implementation Actions, Schedule, and Costs for Activity CG

The recommended schedule to complete the scope of work described herein is described below:

Year one:

- Convene Water Supply Reliability Committee, define reliability and other benefits, and refine scope of work, schedule, and budget (Task 1).

Year two:

- Characterize the water demand, water supply plans, and existing/planned infrastructure and its limitations; and identify conceptual facilities and operational improvements that achieve reliability and other benefits defined in Task 1 (Task 2).
- Develop planning, screening, and evaluation criteria for water supply reliability projects (Task 3).
- Develop water reliability alternatives for evaluation (Task 4).

Year three:

- Conduct reconnaissance-level engineering study for the alternatives (Task 5).

Years four through seven:

- Recommend alternative for implementation (Task 5).
- Prepare final report, documenting work performed in Tasks 1 through 5 (Task 5).
- Watermaster, the IEUA, and other potential partners develop a project implementation agreement. The objective of this agreement is to define the roles of each partner in the planning, permitting, design, and implementation of the projects, and the cost allocations.
- Preliminary design of recommended projects. The level of design will be such that it enables the preparation of environmental documentation pursuant to CEQA and provides information for identifying the permits required for construction and operation.
- Prepare environmental documentation for alternatives. CEQA will cover the recommended alternative and other alternatives at the project level, based on the project descriptions developed in Task 5. This documentation will tier-off from the 2020 OBMP Update PEIR. Watermaster will conduct an MPI analysis in parallel with the CEQA process.

Years eight and nine:

- Prepare final designs and acquire permits for the selected alternative.

Years ten and beyond:

- Construct recommended alternative.

Exhibit CG-5 shows the estimated budget-level engineering cost to complete Tasks 1 and 2 which is about $305,000. The cost of Tasks 3 through 6 cannot be estimated until the completion of Task 2. And, because the IEUA is currently conducting its 2020 IRP (the scope of work for which overlaps with scope recommended herein), the cost may be lower than estimated if its work is leveraged.

Some of the facilities and associated operating plans identified under this activity may overlap with those envisioned in Activity EF and/or Activity B. If Activity EF and/or B and CG move forward, there will be cost savings related to facilities planning.

Activity K

Description of Activity K

Activity K defined by the stakeholders is:

> *Develop a management strategy within the salt and nutrient management plan to ensure the ability to comply with the dilution requirements for recycled water recharge.*

The objective of Activity K is to determine if compliance with recycled water recharge dilution requirements, defined in Watermaster and the IEUA's maximum benefit SNMP, can be achieved under existing management plans, and if not, to develop a plan to achieve compliance.

Through the listening session process, the stakeholders identified the following as potential outcomes of performing Activity K:

- Enable the continued and expanded recharge of recycled water, which will:
  - protect water quality,
  - improve water-supply reliability, especially during dry periods, and
  - protect/enhance Safe Yield.

The 2000 OBMP included PE 7—*Develop and Implement Salt Management Plan*—to characterize current and future salt and nutrient conditions in the basin and to subsequently develop and implement a plan to manage them. Such a management strategy was necessary to address historical salt and nutrient accumulation from agricultural operations and to support the aggressive expansion of recycled water recharge and reuse envisioned in PE 2 and PE 3/5. Recognizing that implementing the recycled water reuse program would require large scale treatment and mitigation of salt loading under the then-current antidegradation objectives for total dissolved solids (TDS) and nitrate, defined in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin (Basin Plan), Watermaster and the IEUA petitioned the Regional Board to establish a maximum benefit-based salt and nutrient management plan (maximum benefit SNMP) that involved (1) increasing the TDS and nitrate objectives for the Chino-North groundwater management zone[30] (GMZ) to numerically higher values to enable recycled water reuse without mitigation or treatment and (2) committing to a program of salt and nutrient management activities and projects ("maximum benefit commitments") that ensure the protection of the beneficial uses of the Chino-North GMZ and downgradient water resources (the Santa Ana River and the Orange County GMZ). The maximum benefit commitments included the implementation of a monitoring, analysis, and reporting program to track TDS and nitrate trends; the construction and future expansion of the Chino Basin Desalters to attain Hydraulic Control of the Chino-North GMZ to protect the Santa Ana River; the construction of recharge facilities to increase storm and recycled water recharge; and a commitment to future treatment of recycled water and/or groundwater, as needed, to protect beneficial uses and comply with the maximum benefit TDS and nitrate objectives. These are all activities that were planned to be implemented under the OBMP. The maximum benefit SNMP was incorporated into the Basin Plan in January 2004.

Activity K, as envisioned by the stakeholders, would entail an expansion on the existing analysis requirements in the maximum benefit SNMP to incorporate a forward-looking assessment of the ability to comply with the maximum benefit commitments. It would set up Watermaster and the IEUA to more

[30] The Chino-North GMZ has a maximum-benefit TDS objective of 420 mgl and is a combination of the Chino-1, Chino-2, and Chino-3 antidegradation GMZs that have lower TDS objectives ranging from 250 to 280 mgl.

proactively prepare a compliance plan as opposed to reacting to a trigger event that requires short-term, time-certain response actions.

Need and Function of Activity K

Maximum benefit SNMP commitments

Implementation of the maximum benefit SNMP is a regulatory requirement of the Basin Plan. It's also incorporated into Watermaster and the IEUA's recycled water recharge program permit (R8-2007-0039) and the IEUA's recycled water discharge and direct reuse permit (R8-2015-0021; NPDES No. CA 8000409). There are nine maximum benefit commitments included in the Basin Plan and recycled water permits:

1. The development and implementation of a surface-water monitoring program
2. The development and implementation of a groundwater monitoring program
3. The expansion of the Chino-I Desalter to 10 million gallons per day (mgd) and the construction of the Chino-II Desalter with a design capacity of 10 mgd
4. The additional expansion of desalter capacity to a total capacity of 40 mgd pursuant to the OBMP and the Peace Agreement
5. The construction of the recharge facilities included in the Chino Basin Facilities Improvement Program
6. The management of recycled water quality to ensure that the IEUA agency-wide, 12-month running average wastewater effluent quality does not exceed 550 mgl for TDS and 8 mgl for total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)
7. The management of the basin-wide, volume-weighted TDS and nitrate concentrations of artificial recycled, storm, and imported waters to concentrations that are less than or equal to the maximum benefit objectives as a five-year rolling average
8. The achievement and maintenance of Hydraulic Control of groundwater outflow from the Chino Basin, specifically from the Chino-North GMZ, to protect the water quality of the Santa Ana River and downstream beneficial uses
9. The periodic redetermination of "current" ambient TDS and nitrate concentrations of the Chino Basin GMZs (every three years).

Additionally, Watermaster and the IEUA are required to prepare an annual report to the Regional Board on the status of compliance with the maximum benefit commitments. If the maximum benefit commitments are not met to the Regional Board's satisfaction, the antidegradation objectives would apply for regulatory purposes. The application of the antidegradation objectives would result in a finding of no assimilative capacity for TDS and nitrate in the Chino-North GMZ, and the Regional Board would require mitigation for recycled water discharges to Chino-North that exceed the antidegradation objectives. Furthermore, the Regional Board would require that Watermaster and the IEUA mitigate the effects of discharges of recycled water that took place in excess of the antidegradation objectives under the maximum benefit objectives retroactively to January 2004. The mitigation for past discharges would be required to be completed within a ten-year period following the Regional Board's finding that the maximum benefit commitments were not met.

Current compliance with the recycled water dilution requirements of the maximum benefit SNMP

Commitment number 7 of the maximum benefit SNMP is the stakeholders' stated focus of Activity K. This commitment defines a compliance limit that if met, allows for the continued recharge of recycled water without mitigation. Hereafter, the limit will be referred to as the "dilution limit." Commitment number 7 requires that recycled water recharge be limited to the amount that can be blended, on a basin-wide, volume-weighted basis, with other sources of supplemental recharge to achieve five-year running-average concentrations that are less than or equal to the dilution limits. The dilution limits are the maximum benefit objectives: 420 mgl for TDS and 5 mgl for nitrate (as nitrogen). If the five-year, volume-weighted TDS or nitrate concentrations (hereafter, dilution metrics) exceeds the dilution limits, then Watermaster and the IEUA must develop a plan to come into compliance. Compliance options could include, but are not limited to, increasing the recharge of low-salinity supply sources (storm or imported waters), desalting recycled water to reduce salinity, or desalting groundwater as a salt offset.

Watermaster and the IEUA annually analyze and report on "current" compliance with the dilution limit as part of the *Chino Basin Maximum Benefit Annual Report*. The most recent annual report was submitted to the Regional Board in April 2019 and reported on compliance through December 2018.[31] Exhibits K-1 and K-2 are time-series charts that characterize compliance with the dilution limit since the recycled water recharge program began in 2005. The exhibits show the monthly recharge volumes and TDS and nitrate concentrations of each recharge source, the dilution metrics, and the dilution limits. Note that because recycled water recharge began in July 2005, the first five-year period for which the dilution metric was computed was July 2005 through June 2010.

Exhibits K-1 and K-2 illustrate that the TDS and nitrate dilution limits have never been exceeded. From June 2010 to December 2016, the TDS dilution metric increased from about 203 to 354 mgl. During the same period the nitrate dilution metric increased from 1.1 to 3.0 mgl. After December 2016, the TDS and nitrate dilution metrics decreased to 281 mgl and 2.0 mgl, respectively. As of 2018, the five-year, volume-weighted TDS dilution metric was 139 mgl less than the dilution limit, and the nitrate dilution metric was 3 mgl below the dilution limit.

Threats to compliance with the dilution limits

As suggested by Exhibit K-1, the primary threats to compliance with the TDS dilution limit are the availability of imported and storm waters for recharge. Increases in the TDS concentration of recycled water are also a threat to compliance. The threat of exceeding the nitrate dilution limit is far less given that the nitrate concentration of the recycled water recharge is typically less than the nitrate dilution limit of 5 mgl.

Imported water is a low-TDS source of recharge and has an important influence on the dilution metric. As shown in Exhibit K-1, the TDS concentration of imported water used for recharge ranged from 87 to 367 mgl. In mid-2016, the rate of increase of the TDS dilution metric rose significantly from about 1.3 mgl per month to 12 mgl per month through October 2016 when the metric peaked at 354 mgl. In October 2016, the five-year dilution metric calculation included almost no imported water recharge: the last significant period of imported water recharge occurred in May through September of 2011 (3,700 to 7,800 af). After peaking in October 2016, the dilution metric for TDS began to decrease and stabilize due to a large imported water recharge event that occurred from October 2016 through January 2018 (46,000 total af).

[31] WEI. (2019). *Optimum Basin Management Program Chino Basin Maximum Benefit Annual Report 2018*. April 2019.

A similar trend was observed for the dilution metric for nitrate, as shown in Exhibit K-2. These observations demonstrate the importance of imported water recharge to compliance with the dilution metric.

Stormwater is a more consistent source of recharge, but it occurs in smaller volumes than imported water recharge. Over the most recent five-year period (January 2014 to December 2018), the total volume of stormwater recharge was 39,000 af compared to 47,000 af of imported water. And, while stormwater TDS concentrations are typically low in the wet winter months (50 to 150 mgl), the TDS of dry-weather flows diverted to recharge in summer months are typically greater than 300 mgl. The implementation of the 2013 RMPU is expected to increase the annual average stormwater recharge volume, but even with increased recharge capacity, multiyear drought conditions with limited stormwater recharge opportunities could lead to compliance challenges.

During drought conditions there is: a reduction in the amount of high-quality stormwater recharge; limited or no availability of imported water for recharge; an increase in the TDS concentrations of imported water, if it is available for recharge; and a concomitant increase in the TDS concentrations of the recycled water. Not only are the two primary sources of low-TDS water less available during drought periods, but the source water quality of municipal water supplies is also higher in TDS due to increases in imported water TDS and indoor water conservation practices. Exhibit K-1 shows the influence of the most recent statewide drought, which occurred over 2013 to 2016, on the dilution metric. During this time the dilution metric for TDS steadily increased from about 210 mgl to 350 mgl. This analysis demonstrates the meaningful impact that drought has on compliance with the dilution metric and indicates that climate change, which is expected to result in longer, drier droughts, could potentially threaten future compliance with the dilution limit.

Other maximum benefit SNMP compliance challenges

There are other metrics in the maximum benefit SNMP commitments that would require the evaluation of potential salt offset projects to achieve compliance. Commitment number 6 requires that when the IEUA's agency-wide, 12-month, running-average recycled water effluent TDS concentrations exceeds 545 mgl for three consecutive months or the TIN concentrations exceeds 8 mgl in any one month, Watermaster and the IEUA must submit a water quality improvement plan and schedule to the Regional Board. The plan must demonstrate how the 12-month running-average IEUA agency-wide recycled water effluent will remain in compliance with its discharge permit limits of 550 mgl and 8 mgl for TDS and TIN, respectively.

Exhibit K-3 shows the monthly and 12-month running-average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS and TIN concentrations for 2005 through 2018. In 2015, the 12-month running-average IEUA agency-wide TDS concentration in recycled water approached the 545 mgl action limit that would require the IEUA and Watermaster to submit a water quality improvement plan and schedule. In analyzing the available data, the IEUA determined that the primary drivers for the increasing recycled water TDS concentration were the increase in the TDS concentration of the water supplies used by its member agencies and an increase of the TDS waste increment from indoor water conservation.

Although the 12-month running-average IEUA agency-wide TDS concentration declined from the 2015 peak before reaching the 545 mgl action limit, it was an important indicator that the TDS concentration of recycled water is likely to approach or exceed the recycled water compliance limit during the next prolonged dry period and require the planning for recycled water quality improvements. In May 2017, recognizing the potential cost of implementing recycled water quality improvements for what might be only short-term exceedances of the 545 mgl action limit, Watermaster and the IEUA petitioned the Regional Board to consider updating the maximum benefit SNMP to incorporate a revised 12-month compliance metric for recycled water effluent (commitment number 6) specifically to allow a longer-term

averaging period. The Regional Board agreed that an evaluation of the recycled water compliance metric is warranted and directed Watermaster and the IEUA to develop a technical scope of work to demonstrate the potential impacts of the revised compliance metric. The work began in September 2017 and is ongoing as of the writing of this Scoping Report. If the investigation finds that changing the recycled water compliance metric will not impact beneficial uses in the Chino Basin or cause downgradient water supplies to exceed water quality objectives, then it is likely that the alternative recycled water compliance metric will be approved. If approved, the Regional Board would amend the Basin Plan and the IEUA's permits to incorporate the revised maximum benefit commitments.

The primary objectives of the technical work to support the maximum benefit SNMP and permit updates are: to develop and use an updated groundwater solute transport model to evaluate the TDS and nitrate concentrations of the Chino Basin, to define alternative salinity management scenarios, and to project the future TDS and nitrate concentrations of the Chino Basin for each scenario. The results will be used to develop a regulatory compliance strategy that includes a longer-term average period for recycled water TDS concentrations that is acceptable to the Regional Board. The Regional Board has indicated that in accepting a proposal to modify the recycled water compliance limit, it will require Watermaster and the IEUA to add a new maximum benefit commitment to the Basin Plan that involves updating the TDS and nitrate projections every five years.

The compliance approach being pursued by Watermaster, the IEUA, and the Regional Board illustrates that the Regional Board may be willing to consider adopting an alternative dilution metric—e.g. a longer averaging period—for recycled and supplemental water recharge so long as there are no unmitigated impacts to beneficial uses. The work that is being performed to support the maximum benefit SNMP update can be directly leveraged to achieve the objective of Activity K.

Process required to evaluate potential future dilution compliance challenges

To achieve the objective of Activity K, it is necessary to prepare projections of the dilution metric to evaluate potential compliance challenges and to determine if and when it will be necessary to develop a plan to achieve compliance. The table below summarizes the planning data that are needed to prepare such projections and the existing Watermaster or IEUA programs that produce the planning data.[32]

Planning Data	Existing Watermaster and IEUA Efforts that Compile or Produce the Required Planning Data
Recycled water recharge volumes	Projections prepared through the RMPU process, the Recycled Water Program Strategy, and other efforts.
Recycled water quality	There is no current effort to prepare this projection at the requisite level of detail on a regular basis, but it can be calculated from projections of water supply quality; such a projection was just completed to support the maximum benefit SNMP update.
Imported water recharge volumes	Projections prepared through the RMPU process.

[32] Some additional planning data not listed here would also be required to run the Chino Basin Groundwater Model, which is updated and recalibrated at least every five years.

Planning Data	Existing Watermaster and IEUA Efforts that Compile or Produce the Required Planning Data
Imported water recharge quality	There is no current effort to prepare this projection at the requisite level of detail, but it can be estimated based on historical data; such a projection was just completed to support the maximum benefit SNMP update.
Stormwater recharge volumes	Projections prepared through the RMPU process.
Stormwater recharge quality	Estimates can easily be produced based on historical data.
Groundwater supply volumes	Water supply plans of the Parties are compiled at least once every five years for various Watermaster and IEUA efforts.
Groundwater supply quality	There is no current effort to prepare this projection at the requisite level of detail, which requires the use of a numerical groundwater solute transport model; such a model was just built to support the maximum benefit SNMP update and is being used to prepare groundwater quality projections.
Other water supply volumes	Water supply plans of the Parties are compiled at least once every five years for various Watermaster and IEUA efforts.
Other water supply quality	There is no current effort to prepare this projection at the requisite level of detail, but it can be estimated based on historical data; such a projection was just completed to support the maximum benefit SNMP update.

The planning data would be used to prepare projections of: municipal water supply and quality, imported water quality, recycled water quality, groundwater quality, and ultimately the TDS and nitrate dilution metrics. The projections would be done assuming a range of future cultural conditions (land use changes, population growth, etc.) and climate conditions. These projections would be analyzed to produce best-case and worst-case five-year, ten-year, 15-year, and 20-year recharge projections for imported and storm waters. The best- and worst-case projections of the dilution metric would be appended to the historical record to produce a bracketed series of dilution metric time histories to evaluate the risk of exceeding the dilution metric over a range of potential climate conditions in the short (5-year) and long (20-year) term.

If there is no projected compliance challenge in the next five to ten years, then no additional work would be needed to develop a compliance plan. It would be necessary to update the planning data and modeling tools to evaluate projections at a minimum of every five years. A five-year frequency is consistent with the State Board's 2018 amendments to the SNMP guidelines within its Recycled Water Policy.[33]

If a compliance challenge is projected, then it will be necessary to develop a plan to ensure compliance with the blending metric in the future. As previously noted, the compliance plan could include treatment

[33] The *Water Quality Control Policy for Recycled Water* is available at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_recycling_policy/

of the recycled water, increased recharge of high-quality imported water and/or stormwater, increase in groundwater desalting as a salt offset, or an update to the maximum benefit SNMP to change the compliance metric to a longer averaging period. For the latter, it would first be necessary to demonstrate to the Regional Board that a change to the compliance metric will not harm beneficial uses.

Alignment of Activity K with the current investigation to support the update to the maximum benefit *SNMP*

All of the above steps to analyze compliance challenges with the dilution metric are currently being performed in support of the update to the maximum benefit SNMP. Watermaster and the IEUA anticipate that the compliance strategy for the SNMP update will be finalized during FY 2020/2021. When completed the potential compliance challenges with the dilution limit will be known and a range of compliance plans will have been evaluated at a conceptual level. Thus, it may not be necessary to perform any work pursuant to Activity K, unless it is determined that some form salt offset is required. If no compliance challenges arise, or remain at the completion of the SNMP update, no significant work would need to be performed pursuant to Activity K for at least five years. If a salt offset is required, Watermaster and the IEUA would need to begin reconnaissance-level engineering planning in FY 2021/22.

Summary

In order to achieve the objectives of Activity K to ensure the ability to comply with the maximum benefit SNMP dilution metric in the future, Watermaster and the IEUA should expand the existing analysis and reporting efforts to periodically (every five-years), prepare future projections of recharge volumes and quality to determine if there is a compliance challenge, and if necessary, evaluate compliance alternatives. Projections of the dilution metric and an evaluation of compliance challenges in the future are currently being developed for the investigation to support the update to the maximum benefit SNMP described above. The scope of work to implement Activity K can leverage that work.

Scope of Work for Activity K

The scope of work to achieve the objectives of Activity K—*Develop a management strategy within the salt and nutrient management plan to ensure the ability to comply with the dilution requirements for recycled water recharge*—consists of five tasks:

- Task 1 – Prepare projection to evaluate compliance with recycled water dilution requirements
- Task 2 – Identify alternative compliance strategies
- Task 3 – Evaluate alternative compliance strategies
- Task 4 – Implement the alternative compliance strategy
- Task 5 – Periodically reevaluate compliance with dilution requirements

Task 1 – Prepare projection to evaluate compliance with recycled water recharge dilution requirements. The objective of this task is to prepare projections of compliance with the dilution metric for TDS and nitrate in the maximum benefit SNMP and determine if there is a compliance challenge in the future. In this task, all planning data will be compiled, Watermaster's groundwater solute transport model will be updated and used to estimate future groundwater and recycled water quality, and projections of the dilution metric will be prepared. The planning data will be used to evaluate the dilution metric for best-case and worst-case recharge conditions over a twenty-year period. If there are no projected compliance challenges within the next five years, then Tasks 2 through 4 will not need to be performed. If there is a compliance challenge within the next five years, then Tasks 2 through 4 will need to be performed. Task 5 would be performed regardless of the outcome.

Task 2 – Identify alternative compliance strategies. The objective of this task is to identify potential alternative compliance strategies to address foreseeable challenges with complying with the dilution limit in the future. This task includes the following subtasks:

- Develop planning, screening, and evaluation criteria for projects to comply with the maximum benefit SNMP dilution limit.
- Identify potential alternative compliance strategies.
- Perform initial screening of the alternative compliance strategies based on the evaluation criteria.
- Select alternative compliance strategies to evaluate in Task 3.

Task 3 – Evaluate alternative compliance strategies. The objective of this task is to characterize the performance and costs of the alternative compliance strategies defined in Task 2. A reconnaissance-level engineering design and operations will be developed for each alternative. The reconnaissance-level engineering work will include a description of the activity, description of facilities (if required), its ability to comply with the dilution limits, its impact on the TDS and nitrate concentrations of the Chino Basin, and the estimated cost to implement the project alternatives. The projects will be evaluated and ranked based on the criteria developed in Task 2, and an alternative compliance strategy will be selected. The deliverable for this task will include a technical document that describes the reconnaissance-level engineering design and operations, the selected alternative compliance strategy, and the scope of work and cost estimate to implement the selected alternative compliance strategy.

Task 4 – Implement the alternative compliance strategy. The objective of this task is to implement the selected alternative compliance strategy. This task includes (1) developing and implementing necessary agreements between participating Parties; (2) preparing a Basin Plan amendment, if necessary; (3) preparing preliminary designs of the recommended projects; (4) preparing the environmental documentation for the recommended projects (this will tier-off from the 2020 OBMP Update PEIR); (5) preparing financial plans to construct the recommended projects; (6) preparing final designs of the recommended projects; (7) acquiring necessary permits for constructing and operating the recommended projects; and (8) constructing the recommended projects.

Task 5 – Periodically re-evaluate compliance with dilution requirements. The objective of this task is to proactively evaluate future compliance with the maximum benefit SNMP recycled water dilution limit to address any foreseen compliance challenges. The task includes two efforts:

(1) Prepare projections of the dilution metric on a five-year frequency. This includes updating the model, collecting planning data, preparing the requisite projections (see Task 1), and evaluating if there is a compliance challenge. If it is determined that there is a compliance challenge, then Tasks 2 through 4 will be performed. If it is determined that there is not a compliance challenge, this evaluation will be redone in another five years.

(2) Annually report on current and future compliance with the dilution limit. Annual reporting of current compliance with the dilution metric is already done in the Chino Basin Maximum Benefit Annual Reports. This task would simply involve expanding that reporting discussion to include a comparison of the current dilution metric to the bracketed projections of the dilution metric prepared in Task 1. If the current dilution metric suggests there is a potential compliance challenge that was not predicted by Task 1, Watermaster and the IEUA would initiate a process to determine if additional evaluation of compliance alternatives is warranted.

Cooperative Efforts with Appropriate Entities to Implement Activity K

As co-permittees to the maximum benefit SNMP and recycled water recharge program, this activity involves Watermaster and the IEUA. Similar to the existing implementation of the maximum benefit

SNMP, Watermaster would lead the technical and reporting efforts, and any engineering planning work would be led by IEUA.

Implementation Actions, Schedule, and Costs for Activity K

As previously described, all the work required in Task 1 is currently being performed as part of Watermaster and the IEUA's investigation to support an update to the maximum benefit SNMP to change the recycled water TDS compliance metric to a longer averaging period. Watermaster and the IEUA anticipate that the work to update the compliance strategy for the maximum benefit SNMP will be completed during FY 2020/21. When completed the potential compliance challenges with the dilution limit will be known, and a range of compliance plans will have been evaluated at a conceptual level. Thus, it may not be necessary to perform any work pursuant to Activity K unless it is determined that some form salt offset project is required to address near-term compliance challenges. If no compliance challenges are identified or are resolved through the completion of the SNMP update, no significant work would need to be performed pursuant to Activity K for at least five years. If a salt offset project is required to address anticipated near-term compliance challenges, Watermaster and the IEUA will need to begin reconnaissance-level engineering planning in FY 2021/22 (Tasks 2 through 4).

The recommended schedule to complete the scope of work described herein is described below:

Year one:

- Wait for Watermaster and the IEUA to complete the maximum benefit SNMP update.

Year two:

- Identify alternative compliance strategies, if needed (Task 2).
- Start the evaluation of alternative compliance strategies, if needed (Task 3).
- Report the annual dilution metric compared to dilution limits and projections (Task 5).

Year three:

- Complete the evaluation of alternative compliance strategies, if needed (Task 3).
- Select preferred compliance plan and begin preparing implementation agreements, if needed (Task 4).
- Report the annual dilution metric compared to dilution limits and projections (Task 5).

Year four:

- Begin implementation the of compliance plan, if needed (Task 4).
- Report the annual dilution metric compared to dilution limits and projections (Task 5).

Year five and beyond:

- Reevaluate compliance with dilution requirements every five years (Task 5).

Exhibit K-4 shows the estimated budget-level engineering cost to complete Tasks 1 through 5. Given the ability to leverage the existing work being performed by Watermaster and the IEUA, there is no cost ($0) to perform Task 1. A cost estimate for Task 2 through 4 cannot be prepared because the outcome of the SNMP update is not yet known. It is premature to estimate the cost for performing the five-year update of the projections in Task 5, and there is no increased cost to performing the additional recommended annual reporting.

Activity L

Description of Activity L

Activity L defined by the stakeholders is:

> *Perform the appropriate amount of monitoring and reporting required to fulfill basin management and regulatory compliance.*

The objective of Activity L is to refine the monitoring and reporting requirements of Watermaster to ensure that the objectives of each requirement are being met efficiently at a minimum cost. Through the listening session process, the stakeholders identified the following desired outcomes for Activity L:

- Ensure full compliance with regulatory requirements.
- Ensure full support of basin management initiatives.
- Enable the Parties to monitor the performance of the OBMP IP and related Court orders and regulatory obligations.
- Ensure cost efficiency.

The OBMP IP included PE 1 – *Develop and Implement Comprehensive Monitoring Program*. PE 1 was included in the OBMP to provide the information necessary to support the implementation of all other OBMP program elements and to evaluate their performance. The types of monitoring programs called for by PE 1 in the OBMP IP included:

- Groundwater-level monitoring
- Groundwater-quality monitoring
- Groundwater-production monitoring
- Surface-water discharge and quality monitoring (including managed artificial recharge)
- Ground-level monitoring
- Well construction, abandonment, and destruction

Activity L has identical objectives and desired outcomes to those of PE 1 because Watermaster continues to need data and information to comply with regulations, to fulfill its obligations under its agreements and Court orders, to comply with its requirements under CEQA, and to assess the performance of the evolving OBMP IP, including the 2020 OBMP Update. Financial resources to conduct these monitoring and reporting programs are limited, so through Activity L, the Parties desire to ensure cost efficiency in Watermaster's monitoring and reporting programs.

Need and Function of Activity L

Watermaster monitoring and reporting programs

Data and information acquired in Watermaster's monitoring and data-collection programs are used to prepare reports and data deliverables that are required by regulations and Watermaster's obligations under its agreements, Court orders, and CEQA. The table below is a list of each Watermaster monitoring and reporting requirement and the regulatory entities that require the monitoring and reporting.

Monitoring and Reporting Requirement	Regulatory Entity					
	Court	State Board	Regional Board	California DFW	California DWR	CEQA
Water Rights Compliance Annual Report		X		X		
SGMA Annual Report for Adjudicated Basins					X	
Biannual Evaluation of the Cumulative Effect of Transfers	X					
Biannual Evaluation of the Balance of Recharge and Discharge	X					
Annual Finding of Substantial Compliance with the Recharge Master Plan	X					
Annual Report of Compliance with SB 88 and SWRCB Regulations for Measurement and Reporting of Diverted Surface Water		X				
Safe Yield Recalculation	X					
Recharge Master Plan Update (RMPU)	X					
State of the Basin Report	X					
California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program (CASGEM)					X	
Chino Basin Maximum Benefit Annual Report			X			
Annual Report of the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Committee						X
Water Recycling Requirements for the Chino Basin Recycled Water Groundwater Recharge Program			X			
Annual Report of the Ground-Level Monitoring Committee	X					
OBMP Semi-Annual Status Reports	X					

Exhibit L-1 is a comprehensive description of each monitoring and reporting requirement listed in the table above, the associated data types required to meet the reporting requirement, the data analyses performed, the reporting content, and past efforts by Watermaster to reduce the scope and cost of the monitoring and/or reporting requirements.

The scope of the monitoring programs under PE 1 have evolved over time to satisfy new requirements associated with regulations and Watermaster obligations under its agreements, Court orders, and CEQA. In some instances, the monitoring programs have expanded to satisfy new basin-management initiatives and regulations. In some instances, the scope of the monitoring programs has been reduced with periodic reevaluation and redesign to achieve the monitoring objectives with reduced cost.

The following summarizes each of Watermaster's existing monitoring and data-collection programs. Watermaster compiles, checks, and stores the data collected under most of these programs in a centralized environmental database. The database and the database-management procedures ensure the quality and accuracy of the data, allow for efficient data exploration and analysis, and include standardized reports and data exports in formats for regulatory data deliverables or further analysis (e.g. creation of model input files).

Groundwater-production monitoring. Since 1978, Watermaster has collected information to estimate total groundwater production from the Chino Basin. Watermaster uses groundwater-production data to quantify and levy assessments pursuant to the Judgment. Estimates of production are also essential inputs to recalibrate Watermaster's groundwater flow model, which is used to inform redeterminations of the Safe Yield of the Chino Basin, evaluate the state of Hydraulic Control, perform MPI assessments, and support many other Watermaster initiatives. The Watermaster Rules and Regulations require groundwater producers that produce in excess of 10 afy to install and maintain meters on their well(s). Well owners that pump less than 10 afy are considered "Minimal Producers" and are not required to meter or report to the Watermaster. Exhibit L-2 depicts the groundwater-production monitoring program as of 2018. Members of the Appropriative and Overlying Non-Agricultural Pools and CDA record their own meter data and submit them to Watermaster staff on a quarterly basis. For Agricultural Pool wells, Watermaster performed a well-metering program to equip Agricultural Pool wells with in-line flow meters, where feasible. Watermaster staff visit and record production data from the meters at these wells on a quarterly basis. For the remaining unmetered Agricultural Pool wells, including Minimal Producer wells, Watermaster applies a "water duty" method to estimate their production on an annual basis. Watermaster continues its efforts to implement the well-metering program and improve its methods to estimate pumping at un-metered wells.

Groundwater-level monitoring. Watermaster's groundwater-level monitoring program supports many Watermaster management functions, including: the periodic assessment of Safe Yield, groundwater model development and recalibration, evaluating the cumulative impacts of transfers and the balance of recharge and discharge, subsidence management, MPI assessments, estimation of storage change, other scientific demonstrations required for groundwater management, and many regulatory requirements, such as the demonstration of Hydraulic Control and the triennial recomputation of ambient water quality. The wells within the southern portion of the basin were selected for inclusion in the monitoring program to assist in Watermaster's analyses of Hydraulic Control, land subsidence, desalter impacts to private well owners, and riparian vegetation in the Prado Basin. The density of groundwater-level monitoring near the CDA well fields is greater than in outlying areas because hydraulic gradients are expected to be steeper near the CDA well fields, and these data are needed to assess the state of Hydraulic Control. In FY 2017/2018, about 1,300 wells comprised Watermaster's groundwater-level monitoring program. Exhibit L-3 depicts the groundwater-level monitoring network of wells. At about 1,050 of these wells, well owners measure water levels and provide data to Watermaster. These well owners include municipal water agencies, private water companies, the California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC), the County of San Bernardino, and various private consulting firms. The remaining 250 wells are private or dedicated monitoring wells that are mostly located in the southern portion of the Basin. Watermaster staff measures water levels at these wells once a month or with pressure transducers that record water levels once every 15 minutes. Wells monitored by transducers were preferentially selected to support Watermaster's monitoring programs for Hydraulic Control, Prado Basin habitat sustainability, land subsidence, and others where such high-frequency data are necessary to fulfill program objectives. To continue to support assessments of Hydraulic Control, and other analyses, it is anticipated that new monitoring wells will need to be constructed to replace the currently monitored private wells that will be lost as land is converted from agricultural uses to urban uses.

Groundwater-quality monitoring. The Watermaster's groundwater-quality monitoring program supports compliance for two maximum benefit commitments: the triennial ambient water quality recomputation and the analysis of Hydraulic Control. Groundwater-quality data are also used for Watermaster's biennial State of the Basin report, to support ground-water modeling, to characterize non-point source contamination and plumes associated with point-source discharges, to characterize groundwater/surface-water interactions in the Prado Basin area, and to characterize basin-wide trends in groundwater quality. Exhibit L-4 depicts the groundwater-quality monitoring network of wells. The groundwater-quality monitoring program relies on municipal producers, government agencies, and others to supply groundwater-quality data on a cooperative basis. Watermaster supplements these data through its own sampling and analysis program at private wells and monitoring wells in the area generally south of State Route 60. These wells include:

- *Private Wells*: Watermaster collects groundwater quality samples at about 85 private wells, located predominantly in the southern portion of the Basin. The wells are sampled at various frequencies based on their proximity to known point-source contamination plumes. 77 wells are sampled on a triennial basis, and eight wells near contaminant plumes are sampled on an annual basis.
- *Watermaster/IEUA Monitoring Wells*: Watermaster collects groundwater quality samples at 22 multi-nested monitoring sites located throughout the southern Chino Basin. There is a total of 53 well casings at these sites. These include nine HCMP monitoring sites constructed to support the demonstration of Hydraulic Control, nine sites constructed to support the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program (PBHSP), and four sites that fill spatial data gaps near contamination plumes in MZ3. Each nested well site contains up to three wells in the borehole. The HCMP and MZ3 wells are sampled annually. The PBHSP wells are sampled quarterly to triennially.
- *Other Wells*: Watermaster collects samples from four near-river wells quarterly. The data are used to characterize the interaction of the Santa Ana River and groundwater in this area. These shallow monitoring wells along the Santa Ana River consist of two former USGS wells and two Santa Ana River Water Company wells.

For the period 2013 to 2018, water quality data were obtained from a total of 1,357 wells within and adjacent to the Chino Basin. Of those, 650 wells were sampled during FY 2017/2018. To continue to support the triennial ambient water quality recomputation, and other analyses, it is anticipated that new monitoring wells will need to be constructed to replace the currently monitored private wells that will be lost as land is converted from agricultural uses to urban uses.

Surface-water and climate monitoring. Watermaster's surface-water and climate monitoring program supports many Watermaster management functions, including: groundwater model development and recalibration, the periodic assessment of Safe Yield, evaluating the cumulative impacts of transfers and the balance of recharge and discharge, MPI assessments, recharge master planning, the PBHSP, compliance with the recycled-water recharge permit, and the maximum benefit program, among others. Exhibit L-5 depicts the surface-water and climate monitoring network of surface-water discharge sites and atmospheric monitoring stations. Much of these data are collected from publicly available datasets, including POTW discharge data, USGS stream gaging station data, and precipitation and temperature data measured at public weather stations or downloaded from spatially gridded datasets. Watermaster collects stormwater, imported water, and recycled water recharge data from the IEUA. Watermaster also collects quarterly surface-water quality samples from two sites along the Santa Ana River to support the Maximum Benefit program.

Ground level monitoring. The Watermaster's ground-level monitoring program is conducted pursuant to the Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan. The objective of the plan is to minimize or abate the occurrence of land subsidence and groundwater fissuring within the Chino Basin. Exhibit L-6 depicts the ground-level monitoring program, which is focused across the western portion of Chino Basin within defined Areas of Subsidence Concern—areas of Chino Basin that are susceptible to land subsidence. The ground-level monitoring program consists of the following:

- Watermaster conducts high-frequency, piezometric level monitoring at about 60 wells as part of its ground-level monitoring program. A pressure-transducer/data-logger is installed at each of these wells and records one water-level measurement every 15 minutes. Data loggers also record depth-specific piezometric levels at the piezometers located at Watermaster's Ayala Park Extensometer and Chino Creek Extensometer facilities once every 15 minutes.
- Watermaster installed two extensometers in the MZ1 Managed Area to support the MZ1 Interim Monitoring Program and two extensometers in the Southeast Area understand the effects of pumping at the newly constructed Chino Creek Well Field. Both extensometer facilities record the vertical component of aquifer system compression and expansion once every 15 minutes, synchronized with the piezometric measurements, to understand the relationships between piezometric changes and aquifer-system deformation.
- Watermaster monitors vertical ground-motion via traditional elevation surveys at benchmark monuments and via remote sensing (InSAR) techniques established during the IMP. Elevation surveys are typically conducted in the MZ1 Managed Area, Northwest MZ1 Area, Northeast Area, and Southeast Area once per year. Vertical ground-motion data, based on InSAR, are collected about every two months and analyzed once per year.
- Watermaster monitors horizontal ground-surface deformation across areas that are experiencing differential land subsidence to understand the potential threats and locations of ground fissuring. These data are obtained by electronic distance measurements (EDMs) between benchmark monuments in two areas: across the historical zone of ground fissuring in the MZ1 Managed Area and across the San Jose Fault Zone in Northwest MZ1.

Watermaster convenes a Ground-Level Monitoring Committee (GLMC) annually to review and interpret data from the ground-level monitoring program. The GLMC prepares annual reports that include recommendations for changes to the monitoring program and/or the Subsidence Management Plan, if such changes are demonstrated to be necessary to achieve the objectives of the plan.

Biological monitoring. The Watermaster's biological monitoring program is conducted pursuant to the adaptive monitoring program (AMP) for the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program (PBHSP). The objective of the PBHSP is to ensure that groundwater-dependent riparian habitat in Prado Basin will not incur unforeseeable significant adverse effects due to implementation of the Peace II Agreement. Exhibit L-7 depicts the Riparian Habitat Monitoring Program (RHMP) for the PBHSP. It produces a time series of data and information on the extent and quality of the riparian habitat in the Prado Basin over a historical period that includes both pre- and post-Peace II implementation. Two types of monitoring and assessment are performed: regional and site-specific. Regional monitoring and assessment are appropriate because the main potential stress associated with Peace II activities is the regional drawdown of groundwater levels. The intent of site-specific monitoring and assessment is to verify and complement the results of the regional monitoring.

- Regional monitoring of riparian habitat: Regional monitoring and assessment of the riparian habitat is performed by mapping the extent and quality of riparian habitat over time using: (i)

multi-spectral remote-sensing data, Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), and (ii) air photos.

- Site-specific monitoring of riparian habitat: Site-specific monitoring performed in the Prado Basin includes field vegetation surveys and seasonal ground-based photo monitoring. The most current vegetation survey conducted for the PBHSP was performed by the United State Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) in 2016, consisting of 38 sites in the Prado Basin: 24 previously established USBR sites and 14 new sites primarily located near the PBHSP monitoring wells.

Watermaster convenes the Prado Basin Habitat Suitability Committee (PBHSC) annually to review and interpret data from the RHMP. The PBHSC prepares annual reports that include recommendations for RHMP and other monitoring for the PBHSP, if such changes are demonstrated to be necessary to achieve the objectives of the PBHSP.

Water-supply and water-use monitoring. Watermaster compiles water supply and use data from the Parties to support two required reporting efforts: the Watermaster Annual Report to the Court and annual reporting requirements for adjudicated basins pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). Monthly water use volumes for supply sources other than Chino Basin groundwater are collected from the Parties; this includes groundwater from other basins, recycled water, imported water, and native surface water. This data is collected and compiled twice per year to support fiscal year reporting for the Annual Report and water year reporting for the SGMA.

Planning information. Watermaster periodically compiles future water supply plans from the Parties. The data collected as part of that process represents the Parties' best estimates of their demands and associated water supply plans and are used for future planning investigations (e.g. Safe Yield recalculations and recharge master plan updates). The data collected includes:

- Water supply plans of the Watermaster Parties, including:
  i. Projected total water demand
  ii. Projected amount of each water supply by source to meet the projected water demand
  iii. Monthly distribution of demand and water supplies used to meet the demand
  iv. Projected groundwater pumping at each currently active well and future planned wells
  v. Groundwater pumping schedules (well use priorities and capacities)
  vi. Pumping capacities, required pumping combinations, and sustainable pumping levels (pumping sustainability metric) at each well
- Assumptions for how:
  vii. Managed storage will be used to meet Replenishment Obligations.
  viii. Lands currently in agricultural uses will be converted to urban uses.
  ix. Additional potential conservation above that currently required for new land development will occur.
- Future projections of location and magnitude of storm and Supplemental Water recharge

Well construction, abandonment, and destruction. Watermaster maintains a database on wells in the basin and Watermaster staff makes periodic well inspections. Watermaster staff sometimes finds a new well while implementing its monitoring programs. Watermaster needs to know when new wells are constructed as part of its administration of the Judgment. Valuable information for use in managing the Chino Basin is developed when wells are constructed, including: well design, lithologic and geophysical logs, groundwater level and quality data, and aquifer stress test data. Well owners must obtain permits from the appropriate county and state agencies to drill a well and to put the well in use. Watermaster has

developed cooperative agreements with the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino, and DDW to ensure that the appropriate entities know that a new well has been constructed. Watermaster staff makes best efforts to obtain well design, lithologic and geophysical logs, groundwater level and quality data, and aquifer stress test data. The presence of abandoned wells is a threat to groundwater supply and a physical hazard. Watermaster staff periodically reviews its database, makes appropriate inspections, consults with well owners, maintains a list of abandoned wells in the Chino Basin, and provides this list to the counties for follow-up and enforcement. The owners of the abandoned wells are requested to properly destroy their wells following the ordinances developed by the county in which the abandoned well is located.

Considerations for updating the monitoring and reporting programs

Financial resources are limited, and the Parties desire to conduct these monitoring and reporting programs to satisfy each requirement efficiently at minimum cost. As documented in Exhibit L-1, the scope of Watermaster's monitoring and reporting programs has evolved over time with new or changing regulations, obligations, and management initiatives.

Watermaster staff and its engineer continually review and revise the monitoring programs to collect the minimum data necessary to meet the objectives of the monitoring and reporting requirements. In some instances, Watermaster convenes special committees to analyze monitoring data and develop recommendations for revisions to the programs. What has not been performed by Watermaster in the recent past is a comprehensive review of all monitoring and reporting programs in an open stakeholder process.

To achieve the Parties' desire to satisfy all monitoring and reporting requirements at minimum cost, Activity L should begin with a comprehensive review of each of Watermaster's requirements for monitoring and reporting and a discussion of if and how the programs could be revised. The review should be performed in an open stakeholder process should consider:

- the objectives of the monitoring and reporting program,
- the minimum datasets required to meet the objectives,
- the prospective loss of private (or other) wells that are currently used in the Watermaster's monitoring programs and how they can be cost-effectively replaced over time,
- the methods used to analyze the data, and
- the reporting frequency and content.

In some cases, revision of the monitoring and reporting programs will require Court approvals, regulatory approvals, or modification/amendment to CEQA documents.

Ultimately, Activity L will produce a *Monitoring and Reporting Work Plan* that documents the programs and will be used to define the Watermaster's annual monitoring scope and budget. The *Monitoring and Reporting Work Plan* will be updated as needed to respond to changed conditions within any of the programs with opportunity for input and feedback from the Parties.

Scope of Work for Activity L

The scope of work for Activity L – *Perform the appropriate amount of monitoring and reporting required to fulfill basin management and regulatory compliance* consists of the following tasks:

- Task 1 – Convene Monitoring and Reporting Committee and prepare the *Monitoring and Reporting Work Plan*
- Task 2 – Implement recommendations in *Monitoring and Reporting Work Plan*

- Task 3 (recurring future task) – Conduct monitoring and reporting programs and prepare annual updates to Monitoring and Reporting Work Plan

Task 1 – Convene Monitoring and Reporting Committee and prepare the Monitoring and Reporting Work Plan. The objectives of this task are to:

- Update the Parties on all Watermaster monitoring and reporting requirements associated with regulations and obligations under its agreements, Court orders, and CEQA.
- Review the current monitoring and reporting programs that are designed to satisfy all Watermaster requirements.
- Develop recommendations for a revised monitoring and reporting program, including a scope of work and cost estimates to implement the recommendations.
- Document all Watermaster monitoring and reporting programs in a *Monitoring and Reporting Work Plan*. For each monitoring program, the work plan will include: a statement of objectives/requirements, the monitoring program to satisfy the requirements, the methods for evaluating data, the frequency for data analysis and reporting, and a schedule for initiating future updates to the plan, including construction of new monitoring wells (if needed).
- Prepare a technical memorandum to document the recommendations and a proposed process to revise the monitoring and reporting programs that require specific regulatory and/or Court approvals for modification. The memorandum will describe the anticipated cost savings that the Parties will realize if the revisions to the monitoring and reporting programs are approved. The memorandum will be titled: *Recommended Revisions to Watermaster's Non-Discretionary Monitoring and Reporting Programs*.

A series of six committee meetings will be conducted over an 18-month period to achieve these objectives.

Task 2 – Implement recommended revisions to Watermaster's non-discretionary monitoring and reporting programs. In this task, the plan described in the *Recommended Revisions to Watermaster's Non-Discretionary Monitoring and Reporting Programs* will be implemented. This task will likely require technical demonstrations to the appropriate regulatory body (e.g. Regional Board, the Court, etc.) to gain approval for revisions to the monitoring program, report content, and/or report frequency. This task may be a multi-step, multi-year process to implement all recommended revisions. The results of this task will result in future updates to the *Monitoring and Reporting Work Plan*. Updates will be incorporated as they are approved.

Task 3 (recurring future task) – Bi-Annual review of scope of work and cost to implement the Monitoring and Reporting Work Plan in the subsequent fiscal year. In the first quarter of every other calendar year, the Monitoring and Reporting Committee will meet to review any changes to the *Monitoring and Reporting Work Plan* and the scope of work and budget for the subsequent fiscal year. The work plan updates and subsequent fiscal year budget will incorporate the recommendations made by special committees (such as the Ground-Level Monitoring Committee), any approved changes resulting from work performed in Task 2, and other changed conditions of the monitoring and reporting programs. The annual review can also include discussion and consideration of additional recommendations for efficiencies suggested by the Parties.

Cooperative Efforts with Appropriate Entities to Implement Activity L

This is a basin-wide activity that involves the Parties. Watermaster's role will be to convene the Monitoring and Reporting Committee; to coordinate and administer its activities and meetings; to ensure that the recommendations derived from this effort are consistent with the Judgment, Peace Agreements and other

agreements, Court orders, state and federal regulations, and CEQA requirements; and to execute the *Recommended Revisions to Watermaster's Non-Discretionary Monitoring and Reporting Programs*.

Implementation Actions, Schedule, and Costs for Activity L

The recommended schedule to complete the scope of work is described below:

Year one and two:

- Convene Monitoring and Reporting Committee and prepare the *Monitoring and Reporting Work Plan*.
- Prepare memorandum: *Recommended Revisions to Watermaster's Non-Discretionary Monitoring and Reporting Programs*.

Year three and beyond:

- Implement *Recommended Revisions to Watermaster's Non-Discretionary Monitoring and Reporting Programs*.
- Perform bi-annual review of scope of work and cost to implement the *Monitoring and Reporting Work Plan*.

Exhibit L-8 shows the estimated budget-level cost opinion to complete Task 1, which is about $165,000. The cost of Tasks 2 and 3 cannot be estimated until the completion of Task 1.

Activities H, I, and J

Description of Activities H, I, and J

Activities H, I, and J as defined by the stakeholders are intended to equitably allocate and minimize the cost of OBMP implementation. The fourth goal of the 2000 OBMP and the 2020 OBMP Update is to *Equitably Finance the OBMP*. As described in Section 3 of this Scoping Report, the intent of this goal is to identify and use efficient and equitable methods to fund OBMP implementation. Three of the activities defined by the stakeholders address equity and cost.

Activity H is to:

> *Develop an equitable distribution of costs/benefits of the OBMP Update and include in the OBMP Update agreements*

Activity I is to:

> *Develop regional partnerships to implement the OBMP Update and reduce costs and include in the OBMP Update agreements*

Activity J is to:

> *Continue to identify and pursue low-interest loans and grants or other external funding sources to support the implementation of the OBMP Update*

Through the listening session process, the stakeholders identified the following desired outcomes from Activities H, I, and J:

- Provide transparency as to the benefits of the OBMP Update activities, including identification of who benefits.
- Clearly identify Watermaster's roles in OBMP implementation and the associated future assessment costs to the Parties.
- Provide information needed to plan financial resources, such as cost projections similar to a Master Plan process.
- A formal process to revisit the OBMP implementation plan and adjust priorities and schedules as necessary to address changed conditions.
- Improve readiness to apply for grants as they become available.
- Increase the likelihood that the OBMP will be implemented.
- Keep the cost of OBMP implementation as low as possible by obtaining grants and low-interest loans.

As noted above, the fourth goal of the 2000 OBMP is to equitably finance the OBMP, however there were no PEs in the OBMP IP related to this goal. The Peace and Peace II Agreements and OBMP project implementation agreements established cost allocations for certain activities. The benefit and cost allocations included in these agreements were based on negotiations among the Parties and encouraged the use of grant funding to build projects. These funding agreements were deemed equitable when they were developed, and they are in use today.

Together, the management framework of the OBMP IP and implementation agreements enabled the Parties to obtain tens of millions of dollars in grants and other outside funding to implement the 2000 OBMP, including for the Chino Basin Desalters, RMPU recharge facilities, and the recycled water recharge program. In 2018, a contingent grant in the amount of $200 million was awarded to IEUA for the regional CBP Storage and Recovery Program.

Need and Function of Activities of H, I, and J

Benefits of the OBMP

To support the Parties' consideration of the Peace II Agreement, Watermaster contracted with Dr. David L. Sunding to prepare the *Report on the Distribution of Benefits to Basin Agencies from the Major Program Elements Encompassed by the Peace Agreement and Non-Binding Term Sheet*. The economic analysis estimated the costs and benefits of the implementation of the PEs encompassed by the Peace I and Peace II Agreements to the ten Chino Basin appropriator Parties with the largest water rights in the Judgment (they are listed in the table below). These ten Parties account for 91.2 percent of the Operating Safe Yield. The allocation of aggregate costs and benefits to the individual agencies in the basin was computed based on a complex set of legal rules (such as share of Operating Safe Yield), cost-sharing arrangements for implementation, and market forces. The estimated net present value benefits, expressed in 2007 dollars (2007$), to the Parties were primarily based on the value of (1) the gains in pumping created by implementation of the agreements and (2) the offset of the purchase of Tier 2 supplies from Metropolitan for replenishment. The study estimated that together the Peace I and Peace II Agreements would provide over $904 million dollars in net present value benefits to the Parties (2007$) for the implementation period of 2007 to 2030. The following table summarizes the net benefits to the ten agencies, as reported by Sunding:

Party	Net Benefit (2007$)
Chino	$95,966,000
Chino Hills	$73,537,000
Ontario	$232,271,000
Upland	$44,086,000
CVWD	$278,128,000
Fontana	$30,268,000
MVWD	$40,480,000
SAWCo	$7,136,000
Jurupa	$35,254,000
Pomona	$67,537,000
Total	$904,663,000
Average	$90,466,300

Based, at least in part, on these expected benefits, the Parties executed the Peace II Agreement.

During the listening session process, some stakeholders expressed opinions that the distribution of benefits projected by the Sunding work had not come to fruition, that there is a lack of clarity as to the distribution of benefits of the various PEs in the OBMP IP, and that the allocation of the cost of OBMP implementation may not be equitable. And, some stakeholders have expressed concern about participating in new or expanded efforts without first understanding the benefits received to date,

performing an analysis of potential future benefits, and assessing the equitable allocation of benefits and costs.

Since the Sunding report was published, no additional work has been done to quantify the benefits that have resulted from OBMP implementation or to update the projection of benefits based on changed conditions. In 2013, the Appropriative Pool Parties discussed performing an updated economic analysis, but ultimately, they elected not to do it.

Costs of the OBMP

The costs of OBMP implementation include, among others:

- Watermaster expenses for engineering work to implement the OBMP IP, including implementation costs of certain projects (e.g. monitoring/reporting and construction of extensometers and monitoring wells)
- Watermaster expenses for other project costs, including recharge debt payments, improvement projects, recharge operations and maintenance costs, recharge, and the Pomona Credit
- Desalter replenishment and related monitoring expenses
- IEUA recycled water recharge costs
- Individual agency costs for water management activities impacted by the OBMP

As previously noted, the Peace and Peace II Agreements and OBMP project implementation agreements established cost allocations for certain activities. Watermaster-related costs for OBMP implementation are assessed annually as part of the Assessment Package. No calculation of the total OBMP costs incurred to date has been performed.

Benefits and costs of the 2020 OBMP Update

Some of the tasks within the 2020 OBMP Update activities provide broad benefit to the Parties and are essential to the Watermaster to do its job to implement the Physical Solution. Some 2020 OBMP Update activities could result in the construction of projects that will provide benefits to all stakeholders or may only provide benefits to a subset of stakeholders.

Based on the scopes of work described herein for the 2020 OBMP Update activities (A, B, CG, D, EF, K and L), there are at least 2-4 years of scoping and preliminary engineering work that would need to be performed to evaluate and select projects envisioned by the 2020 OBMP Update activities and to develop the level of detail required to quantify the benefits and costs from project implementation. Exhibit HIJ-1 illustrates the four phases of work and associated schedule for each of the 2020 OBMP Update activities, assuming that all activities would be initiated in July 2020.[34] The phases shown are: (1) scoping, (2) evaluation of the need for projects, (3) project alternatives evaluation, and (4) project implementation. The exhibit also illustrates the go-no-go decision points to proceed with the activity.

The detail required to quantify the benefits and costs of projects (including ongoing needs for monitoring and assessment) would be developed during the project alternatives evaluation phase. Once the benefits and costs for projects are quantified, the Parties will be able to review them, consider whether or not they want to participate in projects that provide benefits to participants only, and establish equitable cost allocations for the implementation actions that provide specific benefits.

[34] This exhibit is for demonstrative purposes as the parties have yet to finalize the activities for inclusion in the OBMP Update or define a scheduled to implement them.

Grant funding and regional partnerships to minimize the costs of OBMP implementation

In the future, it is anticipated that it will become increasingly difficult to secure grants and low-interest loans due to increased competition. Most grant and low-interest loan programs require, or heavily favor, projects that are within watersheds and groundwater basins with adopted integrated regional management plans, groundwater sustainability plans, or their equivalents. The 2020 OBMP Update is equivalent to a regional water resources and groundwater management plan. The first three phases of each activity described in the prior subsection and shown in Exhibit HIJ-1 should be completed to maximize the ability to be competitive when applying for grants and low-interest loans, or in securing regional funding partners. Assessing cost/benefit at a level of detail appropriate to meet the needs of the stakeholders in establishing equitable cost allocations during the project alternatives evaluation phase will enable the Parties (1) to evaluate projects in a manner that is comprehensive and clear and (2) to enter into regional partnerships and apply for grant opportunities with greater certainty as to the expected benefits and costs.

Scope of Work for Activities H, I, and J

The objectives for Activities H, I, and J can be efficiently met by incorporating tasks within the other activities to characterize the benefits and costs of the projects produced by the activities. This section describes how the scopes of work of the other 2020 OBMP Update activities can accomplish the objectives of Activities H, I, and J.

As described throughout this Scoping Report, each activity has tasks related to identifying and evaluating project alternatives to achieve the activity's objectives (e.g. project evaluation). The project evaluation phase includes the following generalized steps:

1. Develop planning, screening, and evaluation criteria for projects
2. Identify the potential project alternatives
3. Develop reconnaissance-level engineering design and operating plans for each alternative
4. Develop an engineering cost opinion for each alternative
5. Describe how each alternative could be implemented and financed
6. Evaluate project alternatives based on the evaluation criteria
7. Select the preferred project alternative

At such time that each activity reaches the project evaluation phase, the scope of work for project evaluation should include a process to articulate and value the benefits of interest to the stakeholders in establishing equitable cost allocations, considering whether a project has broad basin management benefits and the benefits to specific Parties. Examples of benefits include new yield, water supply reliability, and water quality improvements. The project benefits to analyze and value would be defined during the first step to develop criteria for selecting projects. In step five, the alternative evaluation would include a characterization of implementation benefits and costs (Watermaster expenses and other costs) and their allocation to participants under various levels of participation and cost allocation methods. The benefit and cost projections, together with the other engineering analyses, could then be used by the Parties to select a cost allocation method, prepare projections of costs to support planning of financial resources for implementation, and develop a project implementation agreement that will clearly establish the allocation of benefits and costs to each Party. With regard to the identification and valuation of benefits, the Parties could address this on a case-by-case (project-by-project) basis, or by developing and agreeing to a standard set of benefits to analyze and quantify for every project to achieve equitable cost allocations.

The steps to achieve an equitable allocation of benefits and costs should be addressed in the agreement that will be developed by the Parties to implement the 2020 OBMP Update. The 2020 OBMP implementation agreement could be designed to ensure that the desired extent of cost/benefit assessments are performed to support equitable cost allocations in the implementation of activity scopes of work, to anticipate and accommodate the development of project implementation agreements that define the project-specific cost/benefit allocation, and to periodically update cost projections for implementation of the 2020 OBMP Update activities and associated projects to support planning of financial resources.

Cooperative Efforts with Appropriate Entities to Implement Activities H, I, and J

The Parties that will participate in projects developed through the implementation of the 2020 OBMP Update activities would need to agree to an allocation of costs for the implementation of the projects and document the allocation in the project implementation agreements. Watermaster's role will be to assess certain costs associated with implementation. Watermaster will continue to assess the costs of ongoing OBMP implementation efforts that provide broad benefits to the Parties pursuant to existing agreements and would allocate costs of the implementation of new activities/projects based on the new implementation agreements developed for the 2020 OBMP Update.

Implementation Actions, Schedule, and Costs for Activities H, I, J

Other than the performance of tasks associated with the assessment of benefits and costs within each 2020OBMP Update activity, there are no separate implementation actions associated with this activity as the future implementation agreements will make such considerations. Depending on the types of benefits that need to be quantified and valued to define equitable cost allocations, the project evaluation costs estimated herein for Activities A and D could be higher. (Note that these are the only two activities that have budget-level cost-estimates for project evaluation).

The *2020 OBMP Update: Implementation Plan Report*, which is the next work product of the 2020 Update, will include an implementation plan and schedule for each of the 2020 OBMP Update activities selected for implementation by the stakeholders and a projection of associated Watermaster costs to support the planning of financial resources for implementation.

Table 1
Issues, Needs and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

Key: ● Need ● Want/Unspecified

*The letter in this column corresponds with the letter ID of the Activities listed in Table 3

Needs and Wants Categorized by Basin Management Issues	Pool Parties														Others						Addressed by Activities in Table 3*	Alignment with 2000 OBMP Goals
	Appropriative										Agricultural			Overlying Non-Ag								
	Pomona	Chino	Fontana	CVWD	SAWCO	MVWD	Chino Hills	Upland	JCSD	Ontario	Crops	Dairy	State of CA		IEUA	TVMWD	WMWD	Metropolitan	CBWCD	CDA		
Reductions in Chino Basin Safe Yield																						
Develop a storage management plan to optimize the use of unused storage space in the basin, avoid undesirable results, and encourage Storage and Recovery Programs	●	●		●	●			●	●	●	●		●		●		●				B, C	1, 2, 3
Design storage management and storage & recovery programs that maintain or enhance Safe Yield	●	●						●	●	●			●		●		●			●	B, C	1, 3
Maintain or enhance the Safe Yield of the basin without causing undesirable results	●	●		●	●			●	●	●	●				●		●			●	B, D	1, 3
Manage the basin Safe Yield for the long-term viability and reliability of groundwater supply	●	●						●	●	●	●			●			●	●		●	A, B, C	1, 3
Reassess the frequency of the Safe Yield recalculation	●				●												●				I	3
Continue to model and track Safe Yield, but utilize other management strategies to address a decline.																	●				B	1, 3
Develop recharge programs that maintain or enhance Safe Yield	●	●					●	●	●	●					●		●			●	A, B	1, 3
Develop more facilities to capture, store, and recharge water	●	●					●			●	●				●		●				A, B, D	1, 2
Enhance recharge in northeast MZ-3	●		●						●								●				A, C	1, 3
Maximize use of existing recharge facilities	●	●						●	●	●											A, C, F, G	3
Establish incentives to encourage recharge of high-quality imported water	●		●																		H, I	2, 3
Develop an OBMP Update that is consistent with the Physical Solution and allows access to the basin for users to meet their requirements	●	●				●		●													C, E	3
Engage with regional water management planning efforts in the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed that have the potential to impact Chino Basin operations or Safe Yield	●														●		●			●	I, D	3

Table 1
Issues, Needs and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

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Inability to Pump Groundwater with Existing Infrastructure																						
Pursue collaborative, regional partnerships to implement regional solutions to water management challenges	●			●	●			●							●	●	●	●	●	●	B, E, F, G, I	3
Ensure that sufficient, reliable water supplies will be available to meet current and future water demands	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●		A, B, D, G	1, 3
Develop conjunctive use agreements that provide certainty in the ability to perform during put and take years by clearly defining facilities/infrastructure and operating plans, and that leverage the lessons learned from obstacles encountered during the implementation of the current Dry Year Yield program	●						●	●	●						●		●	●			B, G, I	1, 2, 3
Develop management strategies that enable the Parties to produce or leverage their respective water rights that may be impacted by physical basin challenges like land subsidence or water quality	●						●	●							●		●				A, C, D, E, F, G, I	3
Design storage management and storage & recovery programs to raise funding to build infrastructure	●			●											●		●				B, D, I, J	3, 4
Develop process to support/facilitate project implementation	●																				F, H, J	4
Design subsidence management plans to allow flexibility in the location and volume of groundwater production in MZ-1 and MZ-2	●						●	●		●				●	●						A, C, G	3

Table 1
Issues, Needs and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

Key: ● Need ● Want/Unspecified

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	Pomona	Chino	Fontana	CVWD	SAWCO	MVWD	Chino Hills	Upland	JCSD	Ontario	Crops	Dairy	State of CA		IEUA	TVMWD	WMWD	Metropolitan	CBWCD	CDA		
Increased Cost of Groundwater Use																						
Seek supplemental financial resources to support the implementation of the OBMP Update	●	●		●			●	●	●	●					●	●	●		●		D, F, G, I, J	4
Develop regional partnerships to help reduce costs	●			●			●	●	●						●	●	●			●	F, G, I, J	4
Monetize agencies' unused water rights for equitable balance of basin assets			●																		G, H	4
Decrease Watermaster assessment costs	●				●			●													I, J	4
Support to develop a justification for increases in water rates and developer fees to invest in needed water infrastructure	●	●							●								●				F, G, H	
Develop an equitable distribution of costs/benefits of the OBMP	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●				●	●						H, J	4
Watermaster assessments for implementation of the OBMP should be allocated based on benefits received	●				●																H	4
Continue or enhance incentives to pump groundwater from the Chino Basin			●																		G, I	3, 4
Improve flexibility for Parties to execute water rights transfers														●							G, I	4

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Chino Basin Water Quality Degradation																						
Develop a water quality management plan to ensure ability to produce groundwater rights	●	●		●			●	●	●	●				●	●		●	●			E, F, G, J	2, 3
Develop regional infrastructure to address water quality contamination and treatment				●	●			●													A, B, C, E, F, G, I, J	2
Plan for and be prepared for new drinking water quality regulations that may result in an increase in groundwater treatment and costs	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●					●		●				E, F	2
Be more proactive and engaged in the process to develop new drinking water quality regulations								●													A, B, D, E, G, J	2
Recycled Water Quality Degradation																						
Maintain compliance with recycled water and dilution requirements pursuant to the Chino Basin groundwater recharge permit		●					●	●	●	●				●	●						A, B, D, E, G, J	2
Increased Cost of Basin Plan Compliance																						
Develop management strategy to ensure sufficient supplies to blend with recycled water and comply with Salt and Nutrient Management Plan	●	●									●				●		●				G, K	2
Perform the minimum amount of monitoring/reporting that is required for basin management and regulatory compliance	●			●			●	●													L	3, 4

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Reduced Recycled Water Availability and Increased Cost																						
Fully utilize IEUA recycled water resources		●		●			●	●		●					●						A, D, E, F, G	1
Maximize the use of recycled water for direct use or recharge	●	●		●			●	●	●	●					●						A, D, E, F, G	1
Evaluate the potential for direct potable reuse of recycled water	●								●						●						D, E, F	1
Develop alternative management strategies to comply with the recycled water discharge obligations to the Santa Ana River	●	●		●			●	●		●					●		●				D, E, F	1, 3
Utilize non-IEUA sources of recycled water that are not being put to beneficial use	●	●					●	●	●	●					●		●				D, E, F	1
Other																						
Coordinate timing of agreements, grants, etc. to ensure implementation of the OBMP Update	●							●	●	●					●	●	●				F, G, H, I, J	
Improve communication between the Parties	●			●				●						●	●		●				F, H, I	
Educate elected officials and decision makers on the need and urgency to address the water management challenges	●	●							●						●	●	●				F, G, H, I, J	
Consider a long-term planning horizon of up to 50 years	●								●	●					●						F, G, H, I, J	3

Table 1
Issues, Needs and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

Key: ● Need ● Want/Unspecified

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Reduced Imported Water Availability and Increased Cost																						
Ensure that there is a reliable local water supply to replace imported water during shut down of imported water delivery infrastructure for maintenance and longer-term emergency outages	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●					●	●	●	●			B, C, G	1, 3
Identify and utilize new sources of supplemental water	●	●		●			●	●	●	●					●	●	●				A, B	1, 3
Construct inter-basin and intra-basin connections for the benefit of regional water supply and conjunctive use	●	●		●			●	●	●			●			●	●	●	●			C, G	1, 3
Understand how imported water reliability from Metropolitan Water District will be affected with and without the California Water Fix	●							●	●						●	●	●				-	1, 3
Develop management strategies that ensure Parties will meet future Chino Basin Desalter Replenishment Obligation and have the money to fund it	●	●		●			●		●								●			●	H, I, J	3
Increase water-supply reliability at the lowest possible cost	●			●			●	●				●		●	●		●				A, B, D, J	3
Need a better understanding of the water management plans of the Parties to be able to better plan for imported water needs and to assure reliability of Metropolitan Water District water supply	●			●					●			●			●	●	●	●			A	3
Analyze water management scenarios that plan for unexpected challenges and emergencies	●							●	●	●					●	●	●				E, G	3
Ensure that sufficient supplemental water supplies will be available to meet future replenishment requirements							●		●	●		●			●					●	A	1, 3
Despite the best efforts of the Parties to decrease reliance on imported water, the cost of the total water supply continues to increase	●																				-	3
Use more recycled water for Replenishment Obligation	●			●			●		●								●				A, D, E, F	3
Continue to build collaborative programs between the Metropolitan Water District and Chino Basin	●						●	●	●						●		●	●			B, I	3

Table 2
Activities for Consideration in the 2020 OBMP Update

ID	Activity
A	Construct new facilities and improve existing facilities to increase the capacity to store and recharge storm and supplemental water, particularly in areas of the basin that will promote the long-term balance of recharge and discharge
B	Develop, implement, and optimize Storage-and-Recovery Programs to increase water-supply reliability, protect or enhance Safe Yield, and improve water quality.
C	Identify and implement regional conveyance and treatment projects/programs to enable all stakeholders to exercise their pumping rights and minimize land subsidence.
D	Maximize the reuse of recycled water produced by IEUA and others
E	Develop and implement a water-quality management plan to address current and future water-quality issues and protect beneficial uses
F	Develop strategic regulatory-compliance solutions to comply with new and evolving drinking water standards that achieve multiple benefits in managing water quality
G	Optimize the use of all sources of water supply by improving the ability to move water across the basin and amongst stakeholders, prioritizing the use of existing infrastructure.
H	Develop an equitable distribution of costs/benefits of the OBMP Update and include in the OBMP update agreements
I	Develop regional partnerships to implement the OBMP Update and reduce costs and include in OBMP Update agreement
J	Continue to identify and pursue low-interest loans and grants or other external funding sources to support the implementation of the OBMP Update
K	Develop management strategy within the Salt and Nutrient Management Plan to ensure ability to comply with dilution requirements for recycled water recharge
L	Perform the appropriate amount of monitoring and reporting required to fulfill basin management and regulatory compliance

Table 3
OBMP Update Goals, Impediments to the Goals, Activities to Remove the Impediments, Expected Outcomes of Activities, and Nexus to Addressing the Issues Needs and Wants of the Stakeholders

Impediments	Activities to Remove Impediments	Potential Outcomes of Activities	Issues, Needs and Wants, as Categorized by Basin Management Issues, that are Addressed by Activities							
			Reductions in Chino Basin Safe Yield	Inability to Pump Groundwater with Existing Infrastructure	Increased Cost of Groundwater Use	Chino Basin Water Quality Degradation	Recycled Water Quality Degradation	Increased Cost of Basin Plan Compliance	Reduced Recycled Water Availability and Increased Cost	Reduced Imported Water Availability and Increased Cost
Goal 1 - Enhance Basin Water Supplies										
1a • Not all of the stormwater runoff available to the Chino Basin is diverted and recharged; failure to divert and recharge stormwater is a permanently lost opportunity. • The existing methodology to select recharge projects for implementation is based on the cost of imported water. There are currently no known projects with a unit cost lower than the cost of imported water, hindering expansion of stormwater capture and recharge • Pumping capacity in some areas of the basin is limited due to low groundwater levels, land subsidence, and water quality	A Construct new facilities and improve existing facilities to increase the capacity to store and recharge storm and supplemental water, particularly in areas of the basin that will promote the long-term balance of recharge and discharge	• Increases recharge of high-quality stormwater that will: • protect/enhance the Safe Yield, • improve water quality, • reduce dependence on imported water, • increase pumping capacity in areas of low groundwater levels and areas of subsidence concern, and • provide new supply of blending water to support the recycled-water recharge program. • Provides additional supplemental-water recharge capacity for replenishment and implementation of Storage and Recovery Programs. • Provides additional surface water storage capacity. • Revised economic criteria for selecting recharge projects for implementation.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

Table 3
OBMP Update Goals, Impediments to the Goals, Activities to Remove the Impediments, Expected Outcomes of Activities, and Nexus to Addressing the Issues Needs and Wants of the Stakeholders

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Goal 1 - Enhance Basin Water Supplies										
1b • There is a surplus of recycled water potentially available to the Chino Basin Parties that is not being put to beneficial use. • Existing infrastructure limits the expansion or reuse and recharge of recycled water in the Chino Basin. • Existing requirements to discharge recycled water to the Santa Ana River limit the amount of IEUA recycled water available for reuse and recharge •The Department of Drinking Water and the Regional Board blending requirements for recycled water recharge could limit expanded recharge opportunities	D Maximize the reuse of recycled water produced by IEUA and others	• Results in a new, consistent volume of in-lieu and/or wet water recharge that will: • protect/enhance the Safe Yield, • reduce dependence on imported water, • improve water-supply reliability, especially during dry periods, and • increase pumping capacity in areas of low groundwater levels and areas of subsidence concern. • Identify additional sources of water to satisfy IEUA discharge requirements pursuant to the Santa Ana River Judgment.	✓	✓					✓	✓

Table 3
OBMP Update Goals, Impediments to the Goals, Activities to Remove the Impediments, Expected Outcomes of Activities, and Nexus to Addressing the Issues Needs and Wants of the Stakeholders

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Goal 2 - Protect and Enhance Water Quality										
2a • Areas of the basin are contaminated with VOCs, nitrate, perchlorate and other contaminants of emerging concern (CECs). • Water-quality regulations are evolving and becoming more restrictive, which limits the beneficial uses of groundwater. • Groundwater treatment may be necessary to meet beneficial uses, but can be expensive to build and operate. • The basin is hydrologically closed, which causes accumulation and concentration of salts, nutrients, and other contaminants. • Some stored water in the Chino Basin cannot be used due to water quality and insufficient treatment capacity • Recharge sources may contribute CECs to the groundwater basin	E Develop and implement a water-quality management plan to address current and future water-quality issues and protect beneficial uses	• Proactively addresses new and near-future drinking water regulations. • Enables the Parties to make informed decisions on infrastructure improvements for water-quality management and regulatory compliance. • Removes groundwater contaminants from the Chino Basin and thereby improves groundwater quality. • Enables the Parties to produce or leverage their water rights that may be constrained by water quality. • Ensures that groundwater is pumped and thereby protects/enhances the Safe Yield.	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
	F Develop strategic regulatory-compliance solutions to comply with new and evolving drinking water standards that achieve multiple benefits in managing water quality									
2b • Water-quality regulations are evolving and generally becoming more stringent, which could limit the reuse and recharge of recycled water.	K Develop management strategy within the Salt and Nutrient Management Plan to ensure ability to comply with dilution requirements for recycled water recharge	• Enables the continued and expanded recharge of recycled water, which will: • protect water quality, • improve water-supply reliability, especially during dry periods, and • protect/enhance the Safe Yield.	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓

Table 3
OBMP Update Goals, Impediments to the Goals, Activities to Remove the Impediments, Expected Outcomes of Activities, and Nexus to Addressing the Issues Needs and Wants of the Stakeholders

Impediments	Activities to Remove Impediments	Potential Outcomes of Activities	Issues, Needs and Wants, as Categorized by Basin Management Issues, that are Addressed by Activities							
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Goal 3 - Enhance Management of the Basin										
3a • Existing infrastructure (pumping and treatment capacity and conveyance) is insufficient to conduct puts and takes under proposed storage programs. • There is unused storage space in the Basin the use of which is constrained by the storage limits defined in existing CEQA documentation. • Watermaster's current storage management plan is not optimized to protect/enhance basin yield, improve water quality, avoid new land subsidence, ensure balance of recharge and discharge, maintain Hydraulic Control, etc. • Storage and recovery operations could be limited by contaminant plumes or other CECs in groundwater	B Develop, implement, and optimize Storage and Recovery Programs to increase water-supply reliability, protect or enhance Safe Yield, and improve water quality.	• Storage programs that protect/enhance basin yield, improve water quality, avoid new land subsidence, ensure balance of recharge and discharge, maintain Hydraulic Control, etc. • New regional infrastructure to optimize put and take operations • Leverages unused storage space in the Basin. • Reduces reliance on imported water, especially during dry periods. • Potentially provides outside funding sources to implement the OBMP Update. • Improves water quality through the recharge of high quality water.	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓

Table 3
OBMP Update Goals, Impediments to the Goals, Activities to Remove the Impediments, Expected Outcomes of Activities, and Nexus to Addressing the Issues Needs and Wants of the Stakeholders

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Goal 3 - Enhance Management of the Basin										
3b • Land subsidence in northwest MZ1 may limit the ability for Parties to pump their respective rights in this area. • Poor water quality and increasingly restricting water quality regulations limits the ability for some Parties to pump their respective rights. • Low groundwater levels impact pumping capacity	C Identify and implement regional conveyance and treatment projects/programs to enable all stakeholders to exercise their pumping rights and minimize land subsidence.	• Enables producers in MZ1 and MZ2 to obtain water through regional conveyance, which supports management of groundwater levels to reduce the potential for subsidence and ground fissuring. • Enables the Parties to increase production in areas currently constrained by poor water quality. • Removes groundwater contaminants from the Chino Basin and thereby improves water quality. • Protects/enhances the Safe Yield. • Maximizes the use of existing infrastructure, which will minimize costs. • Provides infrastructure that can also be used to implement Storage and Recovery Programs.	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
	G Optimize the use of all sources of water supply by improving the ability to move water across the basin and amongst stakeholders, prioritizing the use of existing infrastructure.									
3c • Watermaster needs information to comply with regulations and its obligations under its agreements and Court orders, yet financial resources to collect this information are limited.	L Perform the appropriate amount of monitoring and reporting required to fulfill basin management and regulatory compliance	• Ensures full compliance with regulatory requirements. • Ensures full support of basin management initiatives. • Enables Parties to monitor the performance of the OBMP Update. • Continual review and revision of requirements and monitoring program to ensure cost efficiency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 3
OBMP Update Goals, Impediments to the Goals, Activities to Remove the Impediments, Expected Outcomes of Activities, and Nexus to Addressing the Issues Needs and Wants of the Stakeholders

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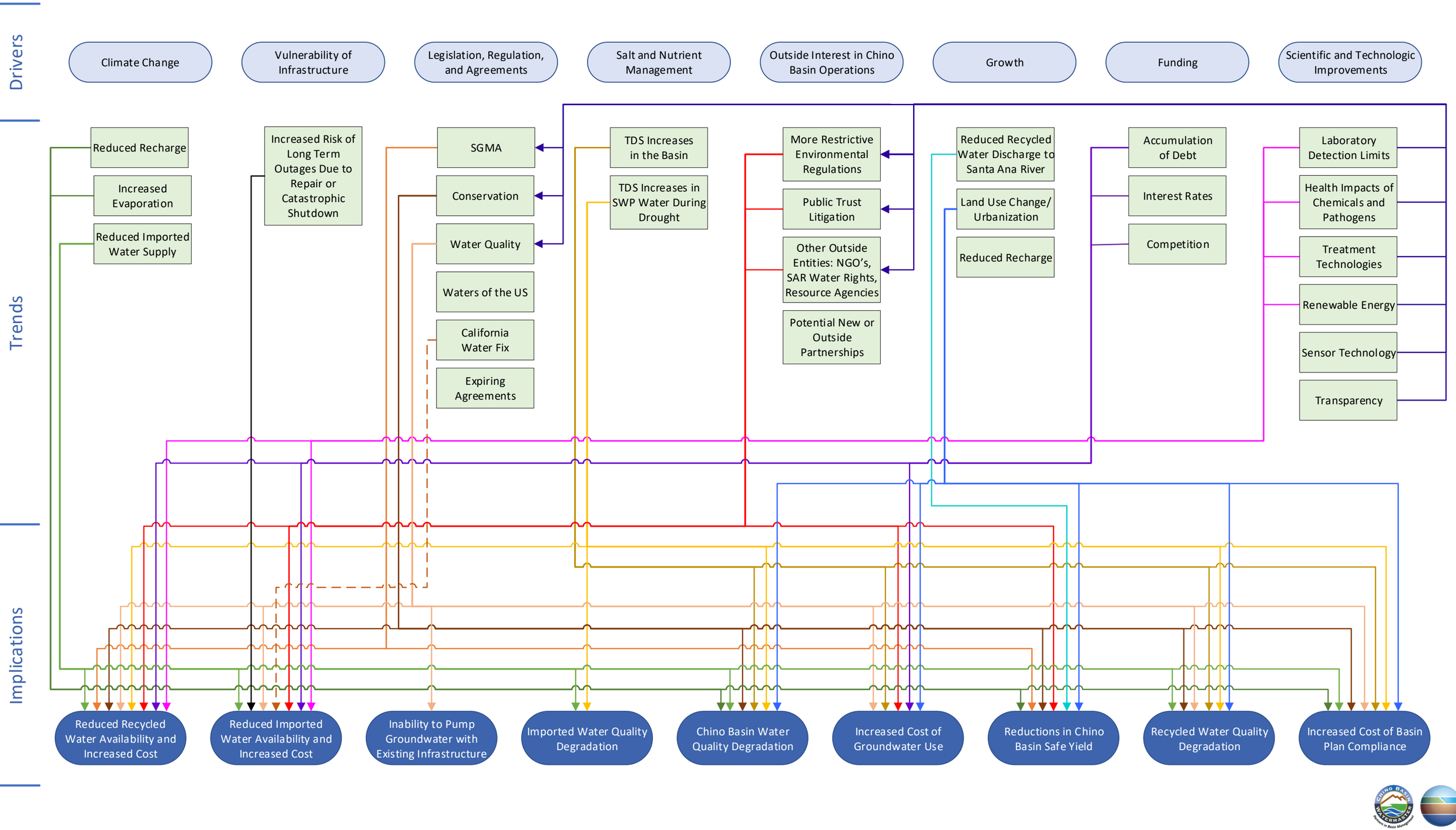
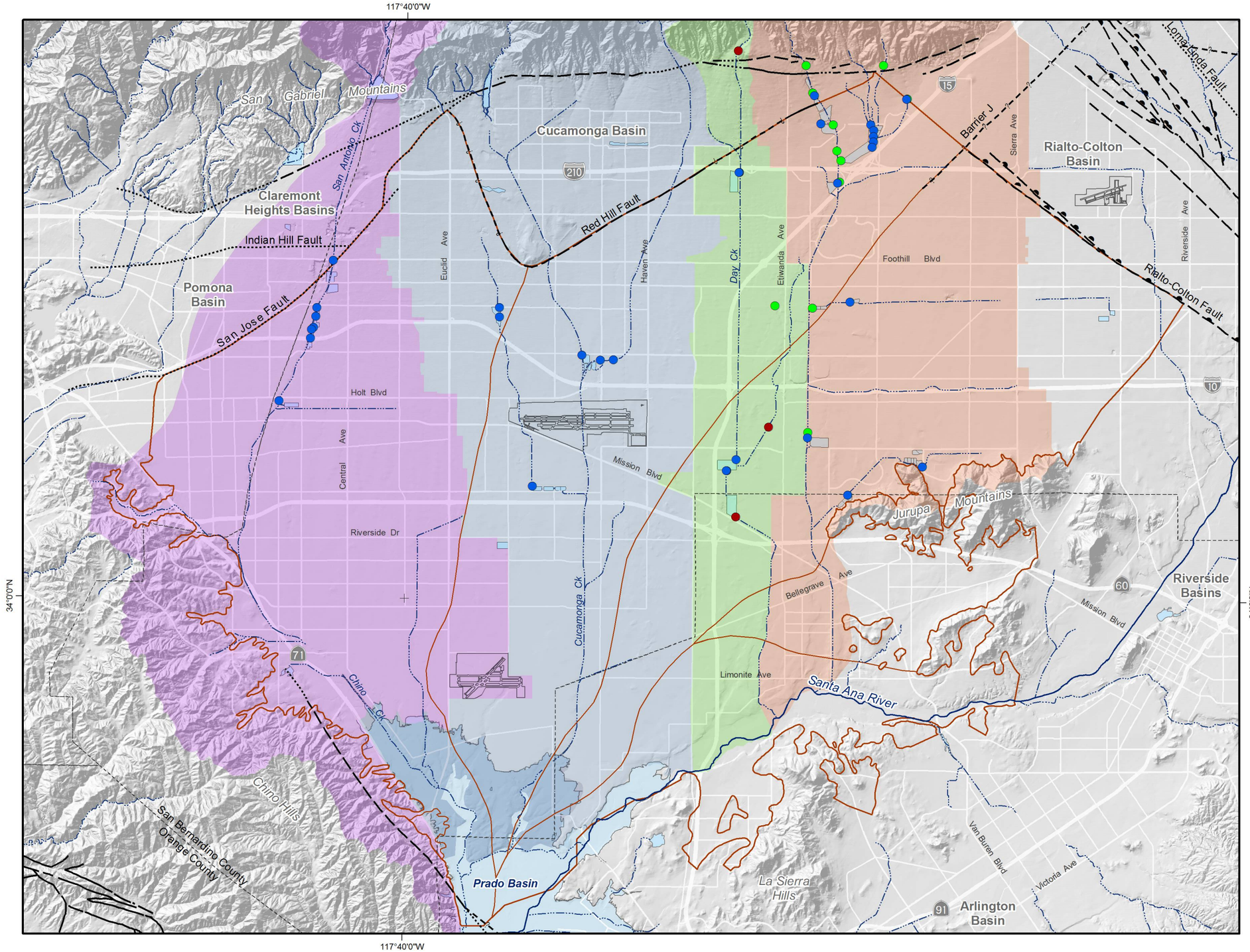
Goal 4 - Equitably Finance the OBMP										
4a • The distribution of benefits associated with the OBMP Update is not defined. • Funding needed for the OBMP implementation activities of the Watermaster is not projected beyond the current year budget, which limits Parties ability to plan required funding for the future. • There is currently no formal process to evaluate and adapt the OBMP implementation plan, schedule and cost.	H Develop an equitable distribution of costs/benefits of the OBMP Update and include in the OBMP update agreements	• Provides transparency as to the benefits of the OBMP Update activities • Identifies Watermaster roles and costs to the Parties • Formal process to revisit implementation plan and adjust priorities and schedule as necessary to address changed conditions • Periodic updates of cost projections for OBMP implementation needed to plan financial resources. • Improves readiness to apply for grants as they become available • Improves the likelihood that the OBMP will be implemented.			✓			✓	✓	✓
4b • Limited financial resources constraint the implementation of the OBMP. • Future reliability of grant funding is uncertain	I Develop regional partnerships to implement the OBMP Update and reduce costs and include in OBMP Update agreement	• Lowers the cost of OBMP implementation. • Improves the likelihood that the OBMP will be implemented.			✓			✓	✓	✓
	J Continue to identify and pursue low-interest loans and grants or other external funding sources to support the implementation of the OBMP Update				✓			✓	✓	✓

Figure 1 – Drivers and Trends and Their Implications
2020 OBMP Update





Points of Diversion
(Symbolized by Permit)

- 19895
- 20753
- 21225

Watersheds in Creek Systems in Chino Basin

- San Antonio/Chino Creek
- Cucamonga Creek
- Day Creek
- San Sevaine Creek
- Prado Basin Headlands

- OBMP Management Zones
- Streams & Flood Control Channels
- Flood Control & Conservation Basins

Faults

- Location Certain
- Location Approximate
- Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier
- Location Concealed
- Location Uncertain

Prepared by:

WEI
Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: CS
Date: 11/22/2019
File: Exhibit_A-1_PODs.mxd

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:
OBMP 2020 Update
Scoping Report

Chino Basin Watermaster
Partners in Basin Management

Watermaster Points of Diversion

Permits 19895, 20753, 21225

Exhibit A-1

117°40'0"W

34°0'0"N

San Gabriel Mountains
San Antonio Ck
Claremont Heights Basins
Indian Hill Fault
Pomona Basin
San Jose Fault
Cucamonga Basin
Red Hill Fault
Euclid Ave
Haven Ave
Day Ck
Etiwanda Ave
Barrier J
Sierra Ave
Rialto-Colton Basin
Rialto-Colton Fault
Riverside Ave
Foothill Blvd
Loma Linda Fault
Holt Blvd
Central Ave
Mission Blvd
Riverside Dr
Jurupa Mountains
Cucamonga Ck
Bellegrave Ave
Riverside Basins
Limonite Ave
Santa Ana River
Chino Ck
Chino Hills
San Bernardino County
Orange County
Prado Basin
La Sierra Hills
Van Buren Blvd
Victoria Ave
Arlington Basin

Watersheds in Creek Systems in Chino Basin

- San Antonio/Chino Creek
- Cucamonga Creek
- Day Creek
- San Sevaine Creek
- Prado Basin Headlands

Recharge Facilities in the Chino Basin and Associated Projects

- Projects in the 2002 Recharge Master Plan (2002 RMP)
- Projects in 2013 Amendment to the 2010 Recharge Master Plan Update (2013 RMPU)
- Projects in both 2002 RMP and 2013 RMPU
- Projects considered in 2013 RMPU and deferred to a future RMPU

1 2 3 4 5

OBMP Management Zones

Streams & Flood Control Channels

Faults

- Location Certain
- Location Approximate
- Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier
- Location Concealed
- Location Uncertain

Prepared by:

WEI
Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: CS
Date: 11/22/2019
File: Exhibit_A-2_RMPUprojects.mxd

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:
OBMP 2020 Update
Scoping Report

Chino Basin Watermaster
Partners in Basin Management

Recharge Improvements in the Chino Basin Since Implementation of the OBMP

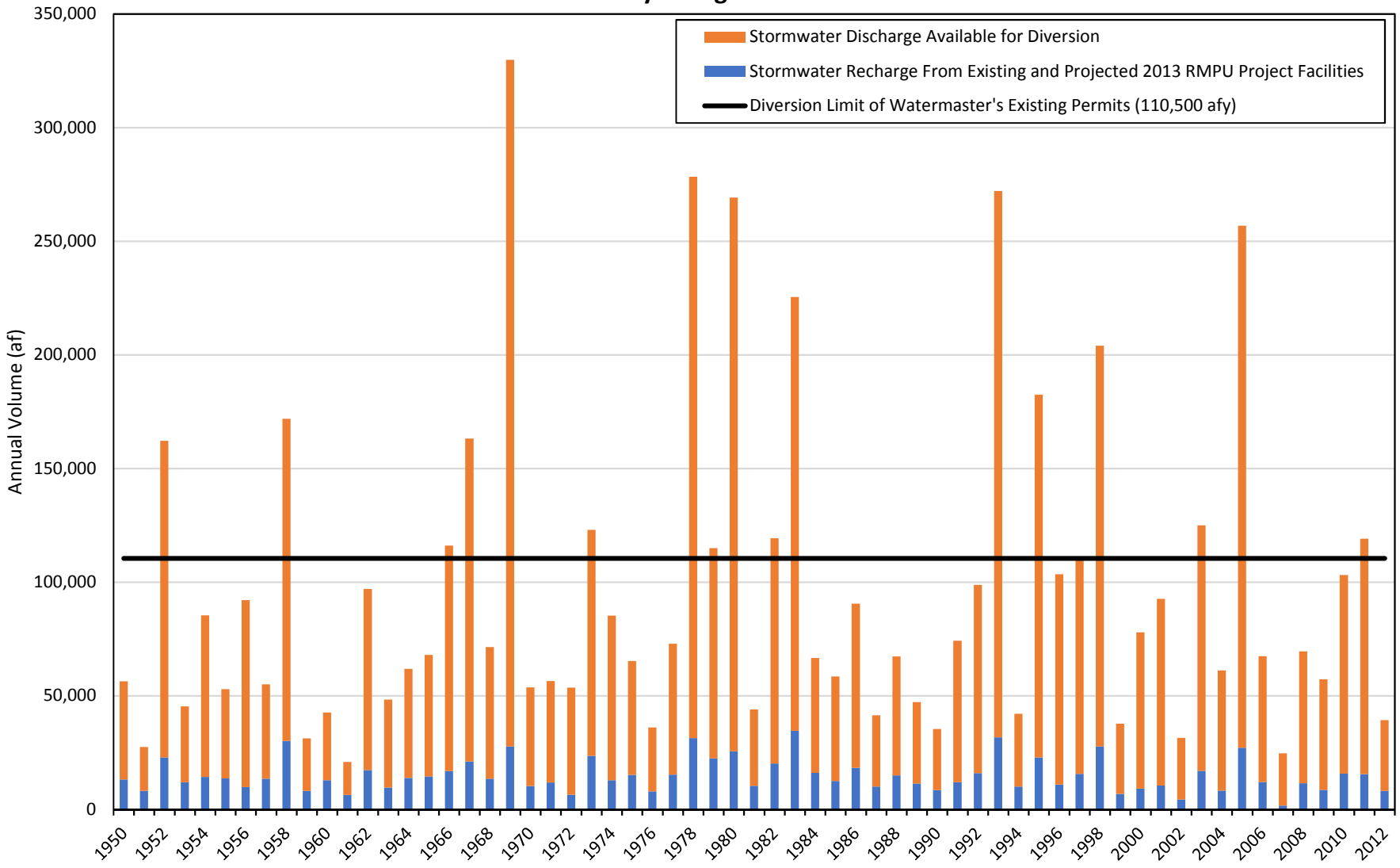
Exhibit A-2

Exhibit A-3
Average Stormwater Recharge and Supplemental Water Recharge Capacity Estimates

Recharge Facility	Average Stormwater Recharge FY 2004/05 through FY 2016/17 (afy)	Theoretical Maximum Supplemental Water Recharge Capacity (afy)	Theoretical Maximum Recharge Capacity (afy)
Brooks Street Basin	489	1,658	2,147
College Heights Basin - East	78	5,816	7,958
College Heights Basin - West		2,064	
Montclair Basin 1	953	409	5,617
Montclair Basin 2		2,940	
Montclair Basin 3		400	
Montclair Basin 4		915	
Eighth Street Basin	1,069	3,426	5,665
Seventh Street Basin		1,170	
Upland Basin	430	891	1,321
Subtotal Management Zone 1	*3,019*	*19,689*	*22,708*
Ely	1,120	4,501	5,621
Grove Basin	305	-	305
Etiwanda Debris Basin	212	2,908	3,120
Hickory Basin East	361	856	2,637
Hickory Basin West		1,420	
Lower Day Basin Cell 1	513	983	1,496
Lower Day Basin Cell 2			
Lower Day Basin Cell 3			
San Sevaine No. 1	816	114	6,025
San Sevaine No. 2		2,869	
San Sevaine No. 3		2,226	
Turner Basin No. 1	1,527	577	4,084
Turner Basin No. 2		227	
Turner Basin No. 3		418	
Turner Basin No. 4A		981	
Turner Basin No. 4B		164	
Turner Basin No. 4C		191	
Victoria Basin	309	2,279	2,588
Subtotal Management Zone 2	*5,163*	*20,713*	*25,876*
Banana Basin	258	1,790	2,048
Declez Basin Cell 1	582	1,235	3,409
Declez Basin Cell 2		823	
Declez Basin Cell 3		770	
IEUA RP3 Basin Cell 1	1,129	4,653	12,716
IEUA RP3 Basin Cell 3		3,266	
IEUA RP3 Basin Cell 4		3,669	
Subtotal Management Zone 3	*1,969*	*16,204*	*18,173*
Total	**10,151**	**56,606**	**66,757**

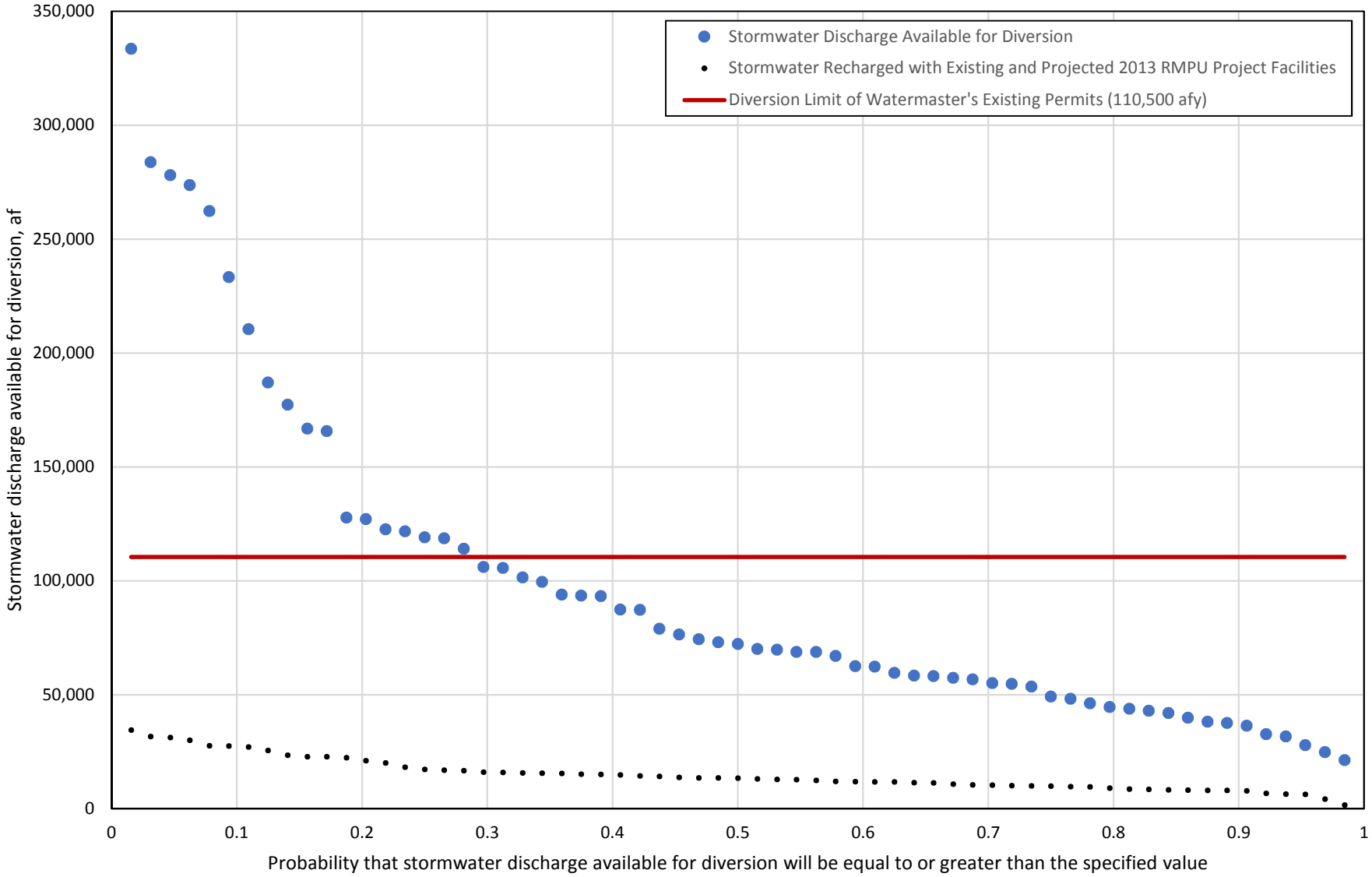
Source: 2018 Recharge Master Plan (WEI 2018)

Exhibit A-4
Model-Projected Estimates of Total Stormwater Discharge and Recharge in the Chino Basin for the Hydrologic Period of 1950 to 2012



Exhibit_A-4_A-5_Annual_Flow_Available--Figure_3-3
Created on 6/11/2019
Printed on 7/5/2019

Exhibit A-5
Exceedance Frequency Curve of Stormwater Discharge Available for Diversion in the Chino Basin for the Hydrologic Period of 1950-2012



Exhibit_A-4_A-5_Annual_Flow_Available--Figure_3-4
Created on 6/11/2019
Printed on 7/5/2019

Exhibit A-6

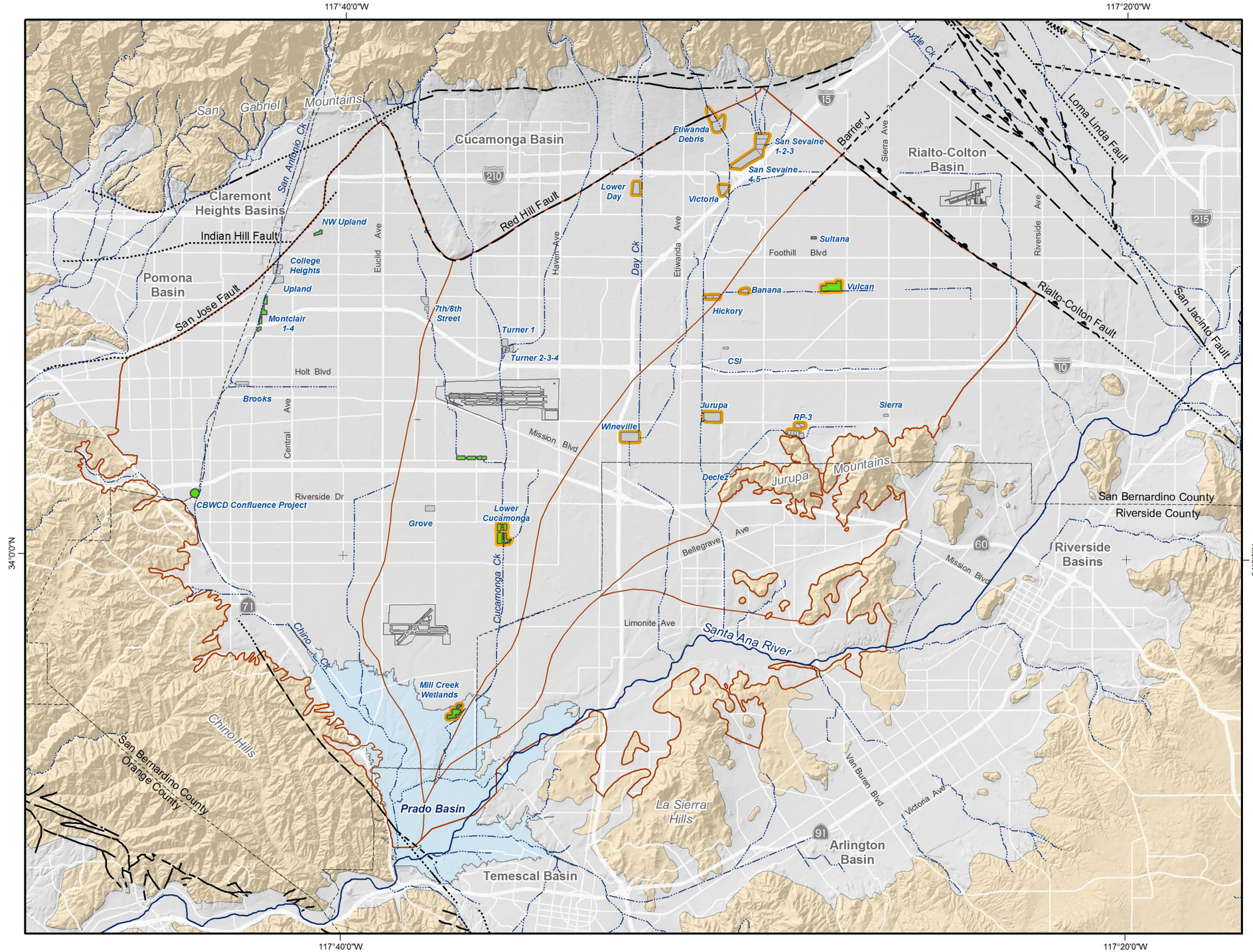
Projects Considered and Not Recommended Due to Cost in the 2013 RMPU and New Conceptual Recharge Projects Considered and Not Recommended in the 2018 RMPU[1]

PID[2]	Project	Source	New Stormwater Recharge (afy)	Projected Costs in 2023	
				2018 RMPU Estimated Unit Stormwater Recharge Cost ($/af)	2018 RMPU Estimated Capital Cost
1a	Montclair Basins - Transfer water between Montclair Basins and deepen MC 4	2013 RMPU	71	$5,980	$6,526,000
5	North West Upland Basin - Increase drainage area and basin enlargement	2013 RMPU	93	$4,620	$6,574,000
15	Ely Basin - Basin enlargement and increased drainage area	2013 RMPU	101	$1,990	$3,017,000
24	Vulcan Basin - Construct new inflow and outflow structures	2013 RMPU	857	$2,560	$33 million
26	Sultana Avenue - Deepen basin by 10 feet	2013 RMPU	7	$5,620	$601,000
n/a	Regional Recharge Distribution System	2013 RMPU	5,000	$2,810	$184 million
n/a	Vineyard Managed Aquifer Recharge	2018 RMPU	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	CBWCD Confluence Project[3]	2018 RMPU	n/a	n/a	n/a

[1] With the exception of the last two projects listed, projects in this table were included in the 2013 RMPU and were considered in the 2018 RMPU based on the following criteria: projected yield is greater than zero (excluding projects for which yield was not quantified); project was not already implemented; project was determined to be technically and institutionally feasible; project was not recommended for final implementation in the 2013 RMPU

[2] 2013 Project Identification (PID) number; n/a - No PID assigned.

[3] Per an email from Steve Sentes at CBWCD dated August 16, 2018, the potential new stormwater recharge for the Confluence Project is 2,940 afy at a cost of about $17 million (excluding land acquisition costs). The estimated unit stormwater recharge cost is $650/af. This information was not vetted through the CBWM Steering Committee process during the development of the 2018 RMPU.



Recharge Facilities in the Chino Basin and Associated Projects

Potential New Stormwater Recharge Projects That Were Evaluated in the 2018 RMPU and Not Recommended Due to Cost

Other Existing Stormwater Management Facilities

Stormwater Management Facility in the Regional Recharge Distribution System Project

OBMP Management Zones

Streams & Flood Control Channels

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Faults

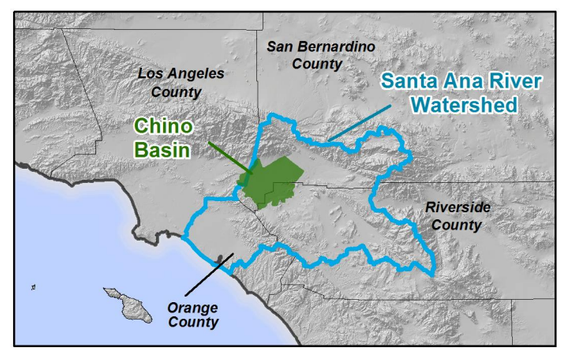
Location Certain

Location Approximate

Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier

Location Concealed

Location Uncertain



Prepared by:

WEI
Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: CS
Date: 11/22/2019
File: Exhibit_A-7_Potential new facilities.mxd

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
0 2 4 6 8 Km

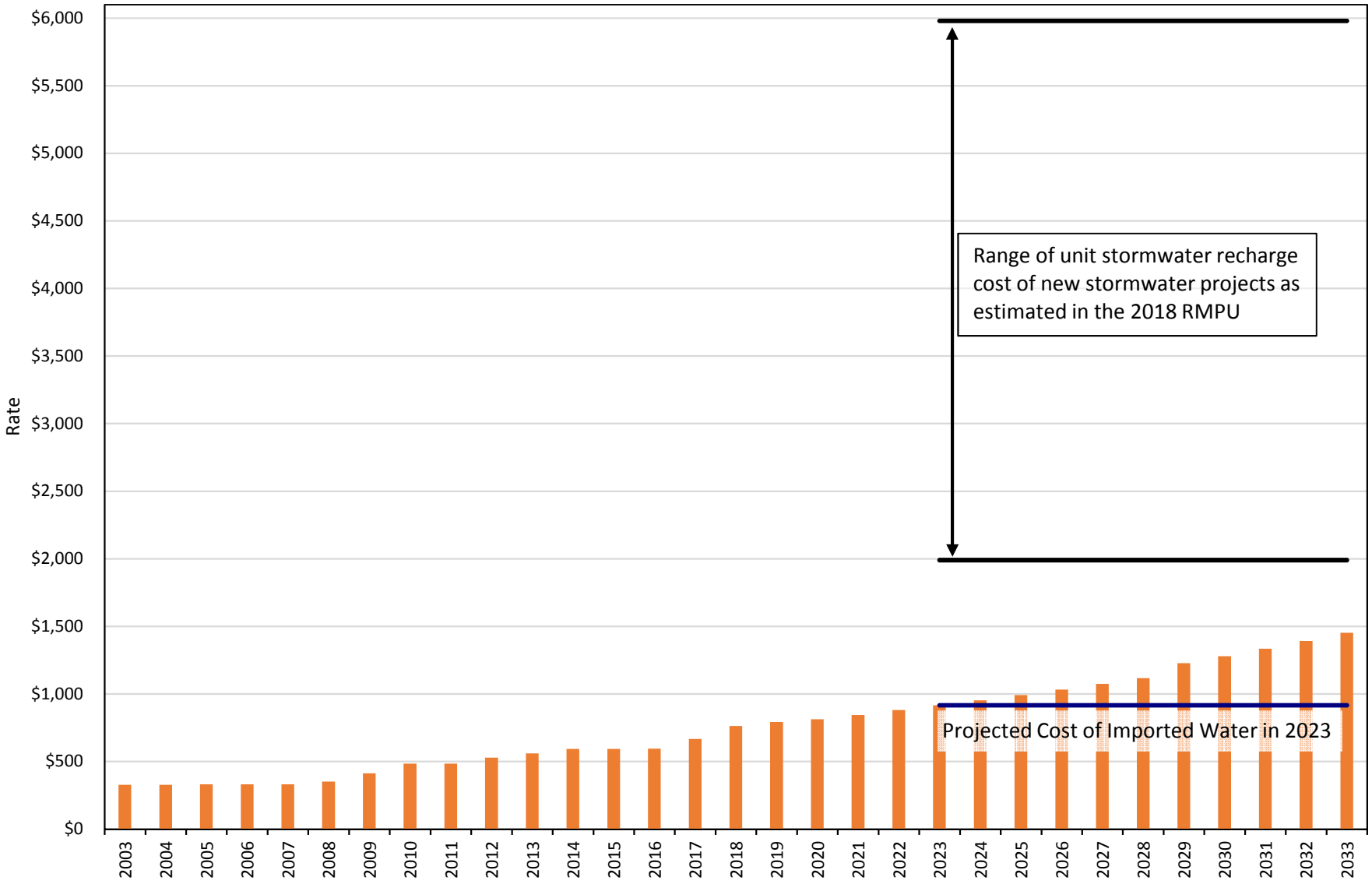
Prepared for:
OBMP 2020 Update
Scoping Report

Chino Basin Watermaster
Partners in Basin Management

Potential New Stormwater Recharge Projects Considered in the 2018 RMPU

Exhibit A-7

Exhbit A-8
Projected Imported Water Rates
Compared to Estimated Unit Cost of New Stormwater Recharge Projects



Exhibit_A-8_IW_Costs--Exhibit A-8
Created on 3/15/2019
Printed on 7/5/2019

Exhibit A-9
Cost-Estimate and Schedule to Implement Activity A

Task and Subtask Description	Engineering Cost	FY 2020/21				FY 2021/22				FY 2022/23				FY 2023/24 and beyond
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Task 1 Define objectives and refine scope of work · Define objectives of Activity A · Refine scope described in TM1 · Refine detailed cost and schedule	$45,000	$45,000												
Task 2 Develop planning, screening, and evaluation criteria · Develop criteria on how and where to conduct recharge · Develop criteria to evaluate project cost and benefit · Review and finalize criteria	$125,000		$125,000											
Task 3 Describe recharge enhancement opportunities · Identify potential stormwater recharge projects · Select projects for reconnaissance level recharge study	$80,000					$80,000								
Task 4 Develop reconnaissance-level engineering design and operating plan · Characterize potential recharge alternatives · Rank Alternatives · Prepare finance plan for soft-costs · Prepare report	$325,000						$220,000			$105,000				
Task 5 Plan, design, and construct selected recharge projects · Prepare preliminary design report and CEQA documentation · Prepare finance plan for project implementation · Obtain permits and agreements and prepare final design · Construct selected projects	$ TBD													$ TBD
Total Cost and Cost by FY	**$575,000**	**$170,000**				**$300,000**				**$105,000**				**$ TBD**

TBD -- To be determined

Exhibit B-1
Cost-Estimate and Schedule to Implement Activity B

Task and Subtask Description	Engineering Cost	FY 2020/21				FY 2021/22				FY 2022/23				FY 2023/24 and beyond
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Task 1 Convene the Storage and Recovery Program Committee, define objectives, and refine scope of work · Convene Storage and Recovery Program Committee · Define objectives and impediments for developing Storage and Recovery Programs · Define mutual benefits expected from Storage and Recovery Programs · Develop scope, schedule, and cost to prepare a *Storage and Recovery Program Master Plan*	$105,000	$105,000												
Task 2 Develop conceptual alternatives for Storage and Recovery Programs at various scales · Identify and characterize potential source waters · Identify potential storing partners and delivery methods · Identify and characterize institutional challenges · Develop planning criteria · Describe several conceptual Storage and Recovery Programs alternatives · Evaluate and select alternatives for Task 3	$ TBD					$ TBD								
Task 3 Describe and evaluate reconnaissance-level facility plans and costs for Storage and Recovery Program alternatives · Describe alternative facility plans, operations, and costs · Characterize basin response, potential MPI, benefits · Describe potential implementation barriers · Assess feasibility and rank alternatives	$ TBD									$ TBD				
Task 4 Prepare *Storage and Recovery Program Master Plan* · Describe results and recommendations of Tasks 1 through 3 · Achieve consensus on the recommendations · Prepare *Storage and Recovery Program Master Plan*	$ TBD												$ TBD	$ TBD
Total Cost and Cost by FY	**$105,000**	**$105,000**				**$ TBD**				**$ TBD**				**$ TBD**

TBD -- To be determined

117°40'0"W

117°20'0"W

34°0'0"N

San Gabriel Mountains

Cucamonga Basin

Claremont Heights Basins

Pomona Basin

Rialto-Colton Basin

Riverside Basins

Arlington Basin

La Sierra Hills

Jurupa Mountains

Puente Hills

Chino Hills

Prado Basin

Temescal Basin

San Antonio Ck

Cucamonga Ck

Day Ck

Lytle Ck

Santa Ana River

Chino Ck

Indian Hill Fault

Red Hill Fault

San Jose Fault

Barrier J

Loma Linda Fault

Rialto-Colton Fault

San Jacinto Fault

Euclid Ave

Haven Ave

Etiwanda Ave

Sierra Ave

Riverside Ave

Waterman Ave

Foothill Blvd

Holt Blvd

Central Ave

Mission Blvd

Riverside Dr

Bellegrave Ave

Limonite Ave

Van Buren Blvd

Victoria Ave

Pomona WRF

RP-1

RP-4

RP-5

CCWRF

WRCRWA

Corona WRF-1

Corona WRF-2

Colton

RIX

San Bernardino

Riverside

San Bernardino County

Orange County

Riverside County

15

10

60

71

91

210

215

Recycled Water Treatment Plant

Recycled Water Discharge Point

OBMP Management Zones

Streams & Flood Control Channels

Flood Control & Conservation Basins

Faults

Location Certain

Location Approximate

Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier

Location Concealed

Location Uncertain

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Prepared by:

WEI
Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: SO
Date: 11/22/2019
File: Exhibit D-1_RW Treatment Plants.mxd

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:

OBMP 2020 Update

Scoping Report

Recycled Water Treatment Plants and Discharge Points

Exhibit D-1

Exhibit D-2
IEUA Recycled Water Discharge to Santa Ana River FY 1977/78 to 2017/18

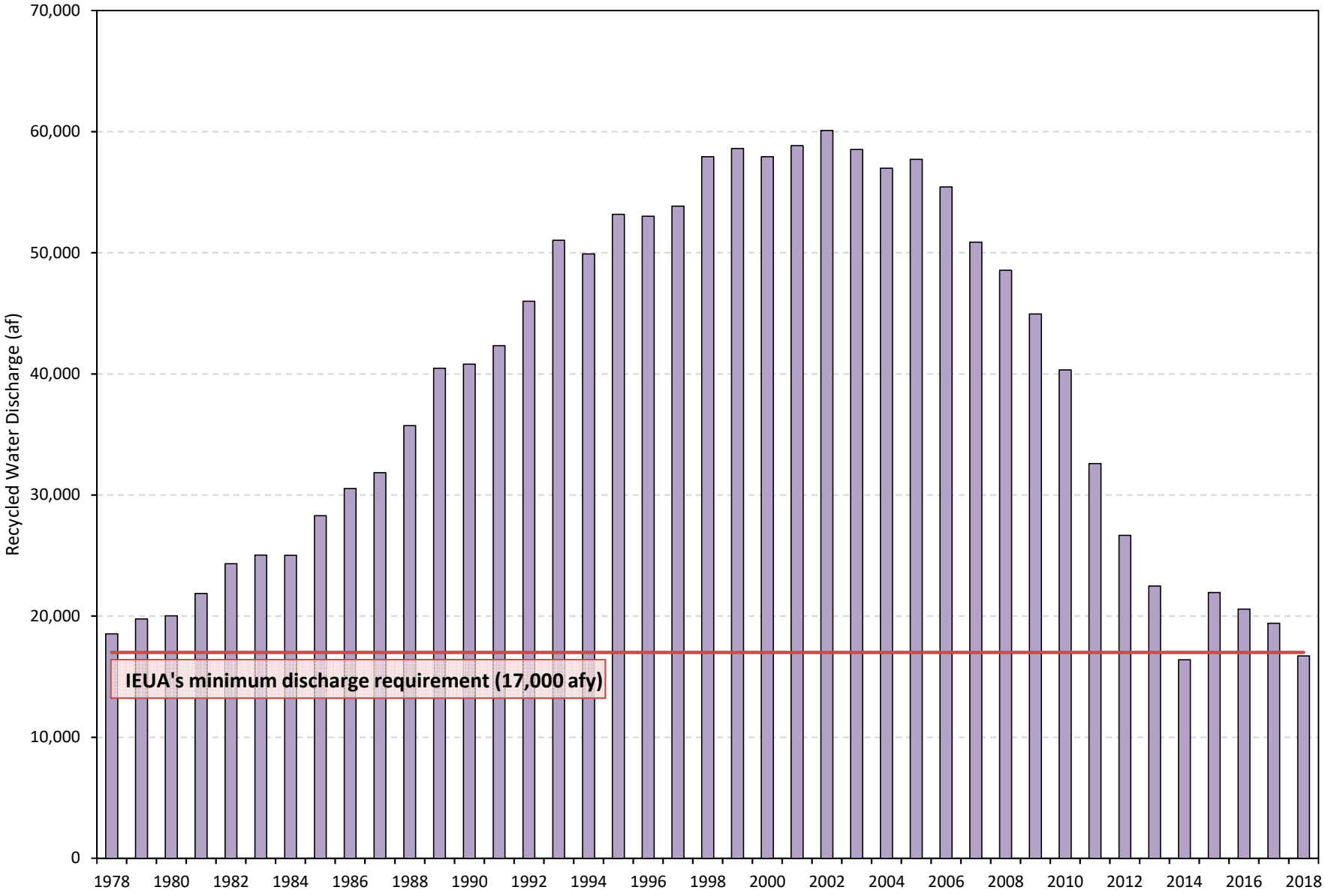
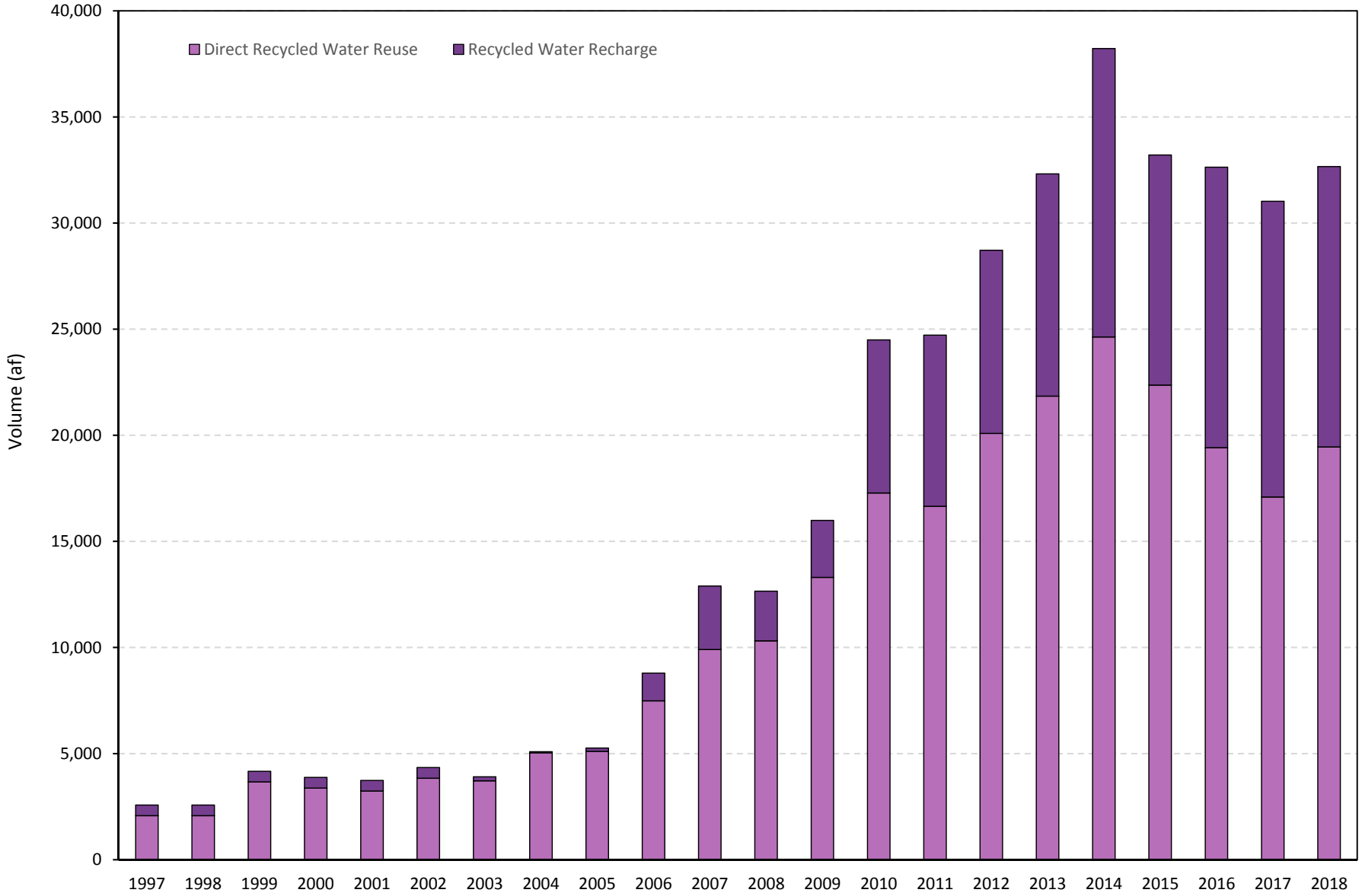


Exhibit D-3
Recycled Water Recharge and Direct Recycled Water Reuse FY 1996/97 to 2017/18



117°40'0"W

34°0'0"N

Pomona Basin

Cucamonga Basin

Rialto-Colton Basin

Prado Basin

Puente Hills

Chino Hills

La Sierra Hills

Jurupa Mountains

San Bernardino County

Orange County

Pomona WRF

CCWRF

WRCRWA

RP-1

RP-4

RP-5

Riverside

Santa Ana River

Chino Ck

San Antonio Ck

Day Ck

Haven Ave

Etiwanda Ave

Sierra Ave

Foothill Blvd

Euclid Ave

Central Ave

Holt Blvd

Mission Blvd

Riverside Dr

Bellegrave Ave

Limonite Ave

Van Buren Blvd

Victoria Ave

210

10

15

71

60

Recycled Water Deliveries for Direct Non-Potable Use Fiscal Year 2017/18 (af)

- < 10
- 10 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 250
- 250 - 500
- 500 - 1,000
- > 1,000

Recycled Water Pipelines (Symbolized by Status)

- Existing
- In Construction
- Treatment Plant

Recharge Basins

- Storm, Imported and Recycled Water
- Storm and Imported Water
- Stormwater
- Stormwater Facilities Not Managed Under the OBMP Recharge. Incidental Recharge Only

- Streams & Flood Control Channels
- Flood Control & Conservation Basins

Faults

- Location Certain
- Location Approximate
- Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier
- Location Concealed
- Location Uncertain

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

- Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

- Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Prepared by:

WEI
Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: CS
Date: 20170215
File: Exhibit D-4_RW Deliveries

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:
OBMP 2020 Update
Scoping Report

Chino Basin Watermaster
Partners in Basin Management

IEUA Recycled Water Delivery System for Direct Reuse

FY 2017/18

Exhibit D-4

Exhibit D-5
IEUA Projections of Recycled Water Production and Reuse through 2040

Recycled Water (af)		FY 2017/18 (Actual)	2020	2025	2030	2040
Production - High*	a	49,369	64,400	70,400	75,200	83,000
Production - Low*			54,400	61,000	67,700	74,700
Direct Reuse*	b	19,450	24,000	27,500	30,000	30,000
Recharge*	c	13,212	16,900	18,700	18,700	18,700
Surplus Supply Available for Reuse and/or Discharge - High	d = a - (b + c)	16,708	23,500	24,200	26,500	34,300
Surplus Supply Available for Reuse and/or Discharge - Low			13,500	14,800	19,000	26,000

* Source: Inland Empire Utilities Agency. *Sources of Water Supply for the Chino Basin Program* . Memo to Member Agencies. February 20, 2019.

Exhibit D-6

Actual and Projected[1] Annual Recycled Water Recharge

(afy)

Basin Permitted for Recycled Water Recharge	Theoretical Maximum Supplemental Water Recharge Capacity[2]		Actual FY 2017/18 Recharge	Projected Annual Recharge for FY 2019/20 to FY 2029/30
	Directly After Cleaning[3]	Average Between Maintenance Periods[4]		
Brooks Street Basin	2,825	1,658	1,268	2,000 [5]
Seventh and Eighth Street Basins	5,045	4,596	1,037	1,490
Subtotal Management Zone 1			*2,305*	*3,490*
Ely Basins	7,375	4,501	1,511	1,100
Hickory Basin	2,433	2,276	1,399	1,650
San Sevaine Basins 1-5	9,637	5,209	0	840
Turner Basins 1-4	3,674	2,557	1,526	1,110
Victoria Basin	2,436	2,279	793	1,530
Subtotal Management Zone 2			*5,228*	*6,230*
Banana Basin	1,913	1,790	2,131	1,050
Declez Basin	3,032	2,827	588	1,250
IEUA RP3 Ponds	12,389	11,587	2,960	4,400
Subtotal Management Zone 3			*5,679*	*6,700*
Total	**50,760**	**39,280**	**13,212**	**16,420**

n/a - not applicable

[1] Source - Andy Campbell, IEUA, June 2016

[2] Subject to Watermaster needs for recharge and replenishment

[3] Total recharge from the 10-month period directly after a cleaning.

[4] Average annual recharge over the span between maintenance. The average cleaning frequency of each recharge facility was provided by the IEUA. This estimate corresponds to continuous use between maintenance periods and is less than the recharge capacity that would occur if the recharge basins are used less frequently.

[5] The projected recharge at Brooks Basin is larger than the theoretical maximum average supplemental water recharge capacity between maintenance periods, but the capacity can increase up to 2,825 afy if the maintenance frequency is increased.

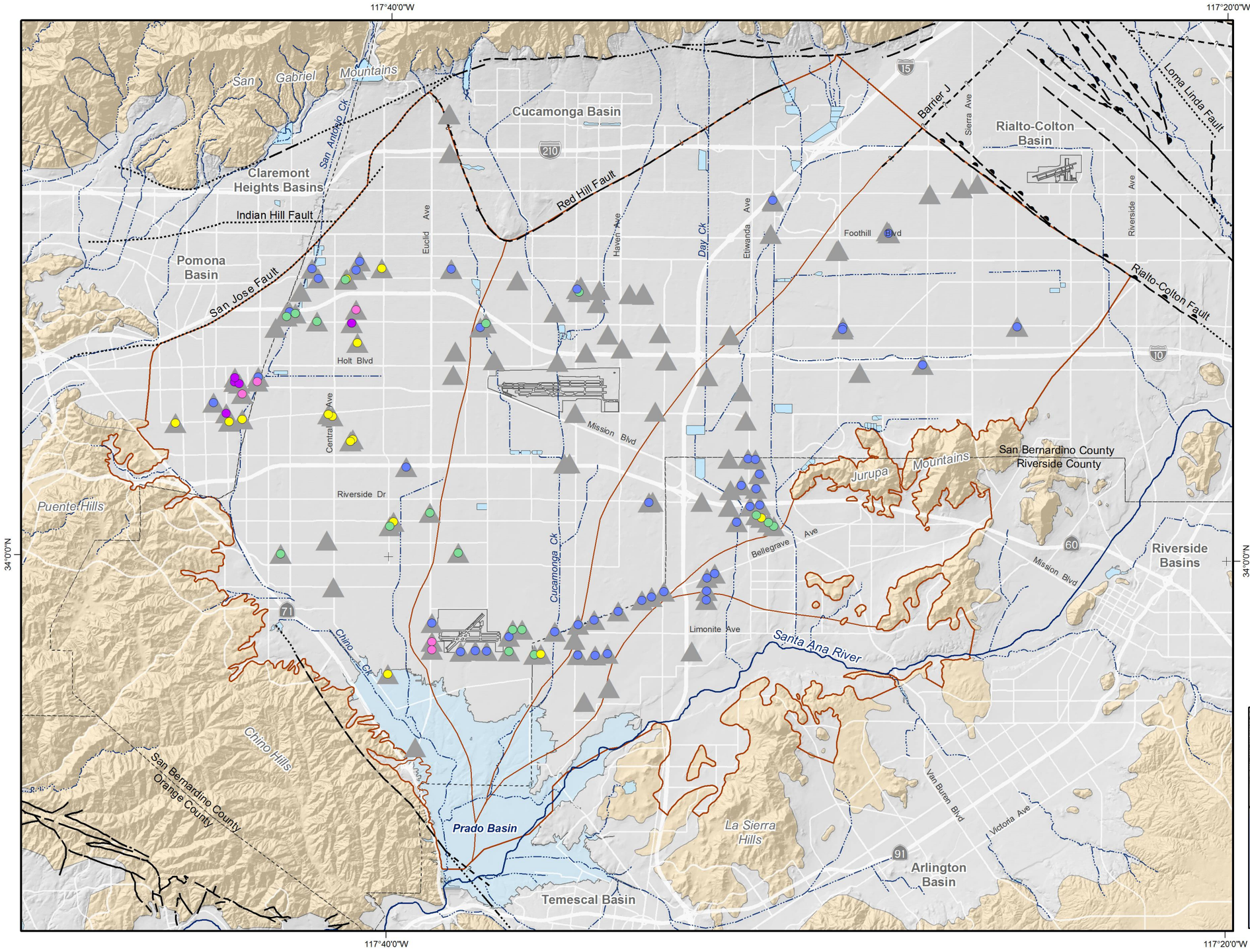
Exhibit D-7
Cost-Estimate and Schedule to Implement Activity D

Task and Subtask Description	Engineering Cost	FY 2020/21				FY 2021/22				FY 2022/23				FY 2023/24 and beyond
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Task 1 Convene Recycled Water Projects Committee, define objectives and refine scope of work · Convene Recycled Water Projects Committee · Define objectives of Activity D · Refine scope described in TM1 · Refine detailed cost and schedule	$50,000	$50,000												
Task 2 Characterize the availability of all recycled water supplies and demands · Review 2020 Urban Water Management Plans · Develop water supply and demand projections · Characterize timing and magnitude of recycled water available	$135,000		$135,000											
Task 3 Develop planning, screening, and evaluation criteria · Develop Watermaster criteria · Develop regulatory criteria · Develop criteria to evaluate project cost and benefit · Review and finalize criteria	$40,000				$40,000									
Task 4 Describe recycled water reuse project opportunities · Identify potential recycled water reuse projects · Select projects for reconnaissance level recharge study	$85,000					$85,000								
Task 5 Develop reconnaissance-level engineering design and operating plan · Characterize potential project alternatives · Rank alternatives · Prepare finance plan for soft-costs · Prepare report	$310,000						$130,000			$180,000				
Task 6 Plan, design, and construct selected recycled water projects · Prepare preliminary design report and CEQA documentation · Prepare finance plan for project implementation · Obtain permits and agreements and prepare final design · Construct selected projects	$ TBD													$ TBD
Total Cost and Cost by FY	**$620,000**	**$225,000**				**$215,000**				**$180,000**				**$ TBD**

TBD -- To be determined

Exhibit EF-1
Summary of Drinking Water Contaminants with Primary MCLs in Municipal Supply Wells
FY 2013/14 - 2017/18

Analyte	Primary CA MCL	Number of Active Municipal Supply Wells with Exceedance of MCL	Number of Municipal Supply Wells with Exceedance of MCL	Number of Total Wells in the Chino Basin with Exceedance of MCL
Nitrate-Nitrogen	10 mgl	71	80	555
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.005 µgl	33	36	111
Perchlorate	6 µgl	27	30	387
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	5 µgl	11	14	269
Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	6	7	14
Chromium	50 µgl	4	4	4
Arsenic	0.01 mgl	3	5	74
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.2 µgl	3	3	4
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	5 µgl	3	3	96
Trihalomethanes	10 µgl	2	3	2
Nitrite-Nitrogen	1 mgl	2	2	17
1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1-DCE)	5 µgl	1	1	13
Dichloromethane (Freon 30)	5 µgl	1	1	91
Uranium	20 pCi/L	1	1	1



Active Municipal Supply Well

Number of Contaminants that Exceed a MCL

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

OBMP Management Zones

Streams & Flood Control Channels

Flood Control & Conservation Basins

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Faults

- Location Certain
- Location Concealed
- Location Approximate
- Location Uncertain
- Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier

Prepared by:

WEI
Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: CS
Date: 11/22/2019
File: Exhibit_EF-2_Exceedance_Count.mxd

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:

OBMP 2020 Update

Scoping Report

Occurrence of Drinking Water Contaminants in Active Municipal Supply Wells in Chino Basin

2014-2018

Exhibit EF-2

117°40'0"W

117°20'0"W

34°0'0"N

San Gabriel Mountains

Cucamonga Basin

Claremont Heights Basins

Pomona Basin

Rialto-Colton Basin

Puente Hills

Chino Hills

Prado Basin

La Sierra Hills

Arlington Basin

Temescal Basin

Riverside Basins

San Bernardino County

Orange County

Riverside County

San Antonio Ck

Red Hill Fault

Indian Hill Fault

San Jose Fault

Rialto-Colton Fault

Loma Linda Fault

Barrier J

Euclid Ave

Haven Ave

Day Ck

Etiwanda Ave

Sierra Ave

Riverside Ave

Foothill Blvd

Holt Blvd

Central Ave

Mission Blvd

Riverside Dr

Bellegrave Ave

Limonite Ave

Van Buren Blvd

Victoria Ave

Chino Ck

Santa Ana River

Jurupa Mountains

15

210

10

60

71

91

Nitrate-N (mgl)

ND	10 - 20
< 5	20 - 40
5 - 10	> 40

California Primary MCL = 10 mgl

Active Municipal Supply Well

- Well with no contaminants that exceed the MCL
- Well with one contaminant that exceeds the MCL
- Well with two or more contaminants that exceed the MCL

OBMP Management Zones

Streams & Flood Control Channels

Flood Control & Conservation Basins

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Faults

Location Certain	Location Concealed
Location Approximate	Location Uncertain
Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier	

Prepared by:

WEI Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: CS
Date: 11/22/2019
File: Exhibit_EF-3_NO3_2014-2018.mxd

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:

OBMP 2020 Update

Scoping Report

Chino Basin Watermaster — Partners in Basin Management

Maximum Nitrate Concentration

2014-2018

Exhibit EF-3

117°40'0"W

117°20'0"W

34°0'0"N

San Gabriel Mountains

Cucamonga Basin

Claremont Heights Basins

Pomona Basin

Rialto-Colton Basin

Puente Hills

Chino Hills

Prado Basin

La Sierra Hills

Arlington Basin

Temescal Basin

Riverside Basins

Jurupa Mountains

San Bernardino County

Riverside County

Orange County

San Antonio Ck

Red Hill Fault

Indian Hill Fault

San Jose Fault

Barrier J

Loma Linda Fault

Rialto-Colton Fault

Day Ck

Cucamonga Ck

Chino Ck

Santa Ana River

Euclid Ave

Haven Ave

Etiwanda Ave

Sierra Ave

Riverside Ave

Foothill Blvd

Holt Blvd

Central Ave

Mission Blvd

Riverside Dr

Bellegrave Ave

Limonite Ave

Van Buren Blvd

Victoria Ave

210

15

10

60

71

91

1,2,3-TCP (µgl)

- ND
- < 0.0025
- 0.0025 - 0.005
- 0.005 - 0.01
- 0.01 - 0.02
- > 0.02

California Primary MCL = 0.005 µgl

Active Municipal Supply Well

- Well with no contaminants that exceed the MCL
- Well with one contaminant that exceeds the MCL
- Well with two or more contaminants that exceed the MCL

OBMP Management Zones

Streams & Flood Control Channels

Flood Control & Conservation Basins

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Faults

- Location Certain
- Location Approximate
- Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier
- Location Concealed
- Location Uncertain

Prepared by:

WEI Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: CS
Date: 11/22/2019
File: Exhibit_EF-4_1,2,3-TCP_2014-2018.mxd

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:

OBMP 2020 Update

Scoping Report

Maximum 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) Concentration

2014-2018

Exhibit EF-4

117°40'0"W

117°20'0"W

34°0'0"N

San Gabriel Mountains

Cucamonga Basin

Claremont Heights Basins

Pomona Basin

Rialto-Colton Basin

Riverside Basins

Prado Basin

Temescal Basin

Arlington Basin

La Sierra Hills

Chino Hills

Puente Hills

Jurupa Mountains

San Antonio Ck

Red Hill Fault

Indian Hill Fault

San Jose Fault

Barrier J

Loma Linda Fault

Rialto-Colton Fault

Euclid Ave

Haven Ave

Day Ck

Etiwanda Ave

Sierra Ave

Riverside Ave

Foothill Blvd

Holt Blvd

Central Ave

Mission Blvd

Riverside Dr

Bellegrave Ave

Limonite Ave

Cucamonga Ck

Chino Ck

Santa Ana River

Van Buren Blvd

Victoria Ave

San Bernardino County

Orange County

Riverside County

15

210

10

60

71

91

Perchlorate (µgl)

ND	6 - 12
< 3	12 - 24
3 - 6	> 24

California Primary MCL = 6 µgl

Active Municipal Supply Well

- Well with no contaminants that exceed the MCL
- Well with one contaminant that exceeds the MCL
- Well with two or more contaminants that exceed the MCL

OBMP Management Zones

Streams & Flood Control Channels

Flood Control & Conservation Basins

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

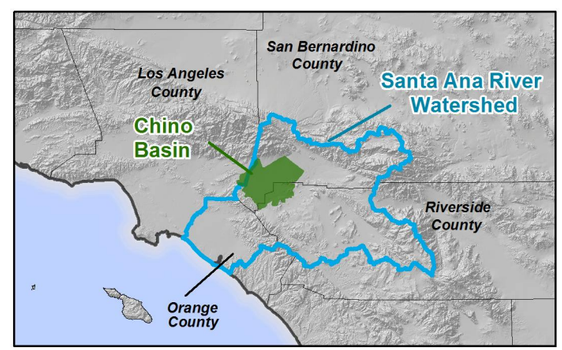
Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Faults

- Location Certain
- Location Approximate
- Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier
- Location Concealed
- Location Uncertain



Prepared by:

WEI Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: CS
Date: 11/22/2019
File: Exhibit_EF-5_CLO4_MCL_2014-2018.mxd

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:

OBMP 2020 Update

Scoping Report

Chino Basin Watermaster — Partners in Basin Management

Maximum Perchlorate Concentration

2014-2018

Exhibit EF-5

Exhibit EF-6
Summary of Drinking Water Contaminants with Notification Levels in Municipal Supply Wells
FY 2013/14 - 2017/18

Analyte	CA Drinking Water NL	Number of Active Municipal Supply Wells with Exceedance of NL	Number of Municipal Supply Wells with Exceedance of NL	Number of Total Wells in the Chino Basin with Exceedance of NL
1,4-Dioxane	1 µgl	2	2	133
Manganese	0.5 mgl	0	0	118
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	0.01 µgl	0	0	60
Vanadium	0.05 mgl	0	0	55
Naphthalene	0.017 mgl	0	0	48
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	0.33 mgl	0	0	26
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	0.33 mgl	0	0	19
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	0.12 mgl	0	0	11
n-Propylbenzene	0.26 mgl	0	0	11
HMX (Octogen)	0.35 mgl	0	0	11
Chlorate	0.8 mgl	0	0	4
Formaldehyde	0.1 mgl	0	0	3
N-Nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA)	0.01 µgl	0	0	3
Ethylene Glycol	14 mgl	0	0	1
n-Butylbenzene	0.26 mgl	0	0	1

117°40'0"W

117°20'0"W

34°0'0"N

Active Municipal Supply Well

Well exceeds NL of 1 µgl for 1,4-Dioxane

OBMP Management Zones

Streams & Flood Control Channels

Flood Control & Conservation Basins

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Faults

Location Certain

Location Concealed

Location Approximate

Location Uncertain

Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier

Contaminants that Exceed the NL in Active Municipal Supply Wells in Chino Basin

2014-2018

Exhibit EF-7

Prepared by:

WEI Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: CS
Date: 11/22/2019
File: Exhibit_EF-7_Exceedance_Count_NL.mxd

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:

OBMP 2020 Update

Scoping Report

Chino Basin Watermaster — Partners in Basin Management

117°40'0"W

117°20'0"W

34°0'0"N

San Gabriel Mountains

San Antonio Ck

Cucamonga Basin

Claremont Heights Basins

Indian Hill Fault

Red Hill Fault

Pomona Basin

San Jose Fault

Euclid Ave

Haven Ave

Day Ck

Etiwanda Ave

Barrier J

Sierra Ave

Rialto-Colton Basin

Loma Linda Fault

Riverside Ave

Foothill Blvd

Rialto-Colton Fault

Holt Blvd

Central Ave

Mission Blvd

Riverside Dr

Puente Hills

Jurupa Mountains

San Bernardino County

Riverside County

Bellegrave Ave

Riverside Basins

Cucamonga Ck

Limonite Ave

Santa Ana River

Chino Ck

Chino Hills

San Bernardino County

Orange County

Prado Basin

La Sierra Hills

Van Buren Blvd

Victoria Ave

Arlington Basin

Temescal Basin

15

210

10

60

71

91

Perchlorate (µgl)

- ND
- < 0.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 2
- 2 - 4
- > 4

California MCL = 6 µgl

California PHG = 1 µgl

Well Sampled for Perchlorate but the Method Detection Limit was Greater than the PHG of 1 µgl

Active Municipal Supply Well

OBMP Management Zones

Streams & Flood Control Channels

Flood Control & Conservation Basins

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Faults

- Location Certain
- Location Approximate
- Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier
- Location Concealed
- Location Uncertain

Prepared by:

WEI Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: CS

Date: 11/22/2019

File: Exhibit_EF-8_CLO4_PHG_2014-2018.mxd

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:

OBMP 2020 Update

Scoping Report

Maximum Perchlorate Concentration

2014-2018

Exhibit EF-8

117°40'0"W

117°20'0"W

34°0'0"N

San Gabriel Mountains

Cucamonga Basin

Claremont Heights Basins

Pomona Basin

Rialto-Colton Basin

Riverside Basins

Arlington Basin

Prado Basin

Temescal Basin

La Sierra Hills

Jurupa Mountains

Puente Hills

Chino Hills

San Antonio Ck

Red Hill Fault

Indian Hill Fault

San Jose Fault

Barrier J

Loma Linda Fault

Rialto-Colton Fault

Day Ck

Chino Ck

Cucamonga Ck

Santa Ana River

Euclid Ave

Haven Ave

Etiwanda Ave

Sierra Ave

Riverside Ave

Foothill Blvd

Holt Blvd

Central Ave

Mission Blvd

Riverside Dr

Limonite Ave

Bellegrave Ave

Van Buren Blvd

Victoria Ave

San Bernardino County

Riverside County

Orange County

15

210

10

60

71

91

Hexavalent Chromium (µgl)

- ND
- < 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 20
- 20 - 40
- > 40

A MCL for Hexavalent Chromium of 10 µgl was established in 2014, and later invalidated by the court in 2017

Active Municipal Supply Well

OBMP Management Zones

Streams & Flood Control Channels

Flood Control & Conservation Basins

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Faults

- Location Certain
- Location Approximate
- Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier
- Location Concealed
- Location Uncertain

Prepared by:

WEI Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: CS
Date: 11/22/2019
File: Exhibit_EF-9_HexCr_2014-2018.mxd

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:

OBMP 2020 Update

Scoping Report

Maximum Hexavalent Chromium

2014-2018

Exhibit EF-9

117°40'0"W

117°20'0"W

34°0'0"N

San Gabriel Mountains

San Antonio Ck

Claremont Heights Basins

Indian Hill Fault

Cucamonga Basin

Red Hill Fault

Barrier J

Sierra Ave

Rialto-Colton Basin

Loma Linda Fault

Pomona Basin

San Jose Fault

Euclid Ave

Haven Ave

Day Ck

Etiwanda Ave

Foothill Blvd

Riverside Ave

Rialto-Colton Fault

Holt Blvd

Central Ave

Mission Blvd

Riverside Dr

Puente Hills

San Bernardino County

Riverside County

Jurupa Mountains

Bellegrave Ave

Cucamonga Ck

Riverside Basins

Limonite Ave

Santa Ana River

Chino Ck

Chino Hills

San Bernardino County

Orange County

Prado Basin

La Sierra Hills

Van Buren Blvd

Victoria Ave

Arlington Basin

Temescal Basin

Occurance of PFOA and PFOS in Groundwater

- Well not Sampled for PFOA or PFOS
- Well Sampled for UCMR3 between 2013-2015 Using Detection Limits of 20 and 40 ngl, higher than the Current Notification Levels (NL) of 13 and 14 ngl

Occurence of PFOA and PFOS in Blending Sources for Recycled Water Recharge

- Source Non-Detect for PFOA and PFOS
- Source with Detected Concentration Below the NLs of 13 and 14 ngl
- Source exceeding the NLs of 13 and 14 ngl
- Active Municipal Supply Well

OBMP Management Zones

Streams & Flood Control Channels

Flood Control & Conservation Basins

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Faults

- Location Certain
- Location Approximate
- Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier
- Location Concealed
- Location Uncertain

Prepared by:

WEI Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: CS
Date: 11/22/2019
File: Exhibit_EF-10_PFAS_1998-2019.mxd

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:

OBMP 2020 Update

Scoping Report

PFOA and PFOS Concentrations

Through March 2019

Exhibit EF-10

Exhibit EF-11
Cost-Estimate and Schedule to Implement Activity EF

Task and Subtask Description	Engineering Cost	FY 2020/21				FY 2021/22				FY 2022/23				FY 2023/24 and beyond
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Task 1 Convene the Water Quality Committee, define objectives, and refine scope of work · Convene Water Quality Committee · Define objectives of Activity EF · Refine scope described in TM1 · Refine detailed cost and schedule	$65,000	$65,000												
Task 2 Develop and implement an initial emerging-contaminants monitoring plan · Determine contaminants of interest · Develop initial monitoring plan · Implement initial monitoring plan	$95,000			$50,000		$45,000								
Task 3 Perform a water quality assessment and prepare a scope to develop and implement a Groundwater Quality Management Plan · Describe current and future challenges and solutions · Develop recommendations for long-term monitoring and assessment · Prepare scope to develop and implement a groundwater quality management plan · Prepare final assessment	$135,000						$80,000				$55,000			
Task 4 Develop planning, screening, and evaluation criteria · Develop criteria to evaluate project cost and benefit · Review and finalize criteria	$ TBD												$ TBD	$ TBD
Task 5 Identify and describe potential projects for evaluation · Identify potential projects · Select projects for reconnaissance level study	$ TBD													$ TBD
Task 6 Conduct a reconnaissance-level study for the proposed projects · Characterize potential treatment projects · Evaluate Projects · Prepare finance plan for soft-costs · Prepare implementation plan	$ TBD													$ TBD
Task 7 Prepare the *Groundwater Quality Management Plan* · Prepare draft plan · Prepare final plan	$ TBD													$ TBD
Task 8 Plan, design, and build water quality management projects · Prepare preliminary design report and CEQA documentation · Prepare finance plan for project implementation · Obtain permits and agreements and prepare final design · Construct selected projects	$ TBD													$ TBD
Total Cost and Cost by FY	**$295,000**	**$115,000**				**$125,000**				**$55,000**				**$ TBD**

TBD -- To be determined

Exhibit CG-1
Aggregate Water Supply Plan for Watermaster Parties

Water Source	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Volume (af)						
Chino Basin Groundwater	147,238	145,904	153,804	157,716	168,987	176,652
Non-Chino Basin Groundwater	51,398	55,755	63,441	64,999	66,691	68,483
Local Surface Water	8,108	15,932	15,932	18,953	18,953	18,953
Imported Water from Metropolitan	53,784	86,524	93,738	100,196	102,166	109,492
Other Imported Water	8,861	9,484	10,095	10,975	11,000	11,000
Recycled Water for Direct Reuse	20,903	24,008	24,285	26,583	29,836	33,223
Total	290,292	337,607	361,295	379,422	397,633	417,803
Percentage						
Chino Basin Groundwater	51%	43%	43%	42%	42%	42%
Non-Chino Basin Groundwater	18%	17%	18%	17%	17%	16%
Local Surface Water	3%	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%
Imported Water from Metropolitan	19%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%
Other Imported Water	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Recycled Water for Direct Reuse	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Source: Storage Framework Investigation - WEI, 2018

117°40'0"W

34°0'0"N

San Gabriel Mountains

Cucamonga Basin

Claremont Heights Basins

Pomona Basin

San Antonio Ck

Indian Hill Fault

San Jose Fault

Red Hill Fault

Euclid Ave

Haven Ave

Day Ck

Etiwanda Ave

Foothill

C

BM B-403

Holt Blvd

Central Ave

Mission Blvd

Riverside Dr

Bellegrave Ave

Limonite Ave

Cucamonga Ck

Santa Ana River

Chino Ck

Chino Hills Fault

Puente Hills

71

210

Relative Change in Land Surface Altitude as Estimated by InSAR (March 2011 to March 2019)

+ 0.25 ft

0 ft

- 0.25 ft

▲ Location of InSAR with Time Series of Ground Surface Elevation

△ Location of Benchmark with Time Series of Ground Surface Elevation

Appropriative Pool Pumping Wells

- City of Chino
- City of Chino Hills
- City of Ontario
- City of Pomona
- City of Upland
- Cucamonga Valley Water District
- Fontana Water Company
- Jurupa Community Services District
- Monte Vista Water District
- Other Appropriators

Areas of Subsidence Concern

- Northwest MZ-1
- Central MZ-1
- Managed Area
- Northeast Area
- Southeast Area

OBMP Management Zones

Streams & Flood Control Channels

Flood Control & Conservation Basins

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

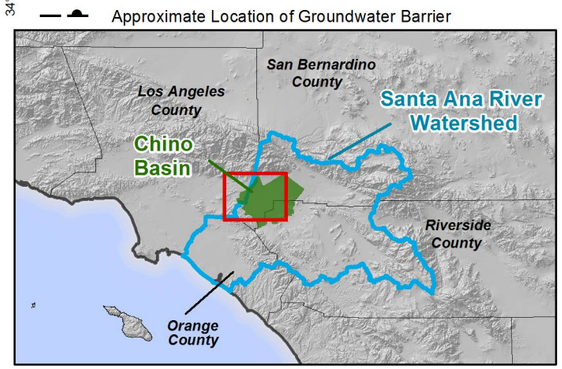
Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Faults

- Location Certain
- Location Approximate
- Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier
- Location Concealed
- Location Uncertain



Prepared by:

WEI Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: CS
Date: 8/20/2019
File: Exhibit_CG-2_Land_Subsidence.mxd

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:

OBMP 2020 Update

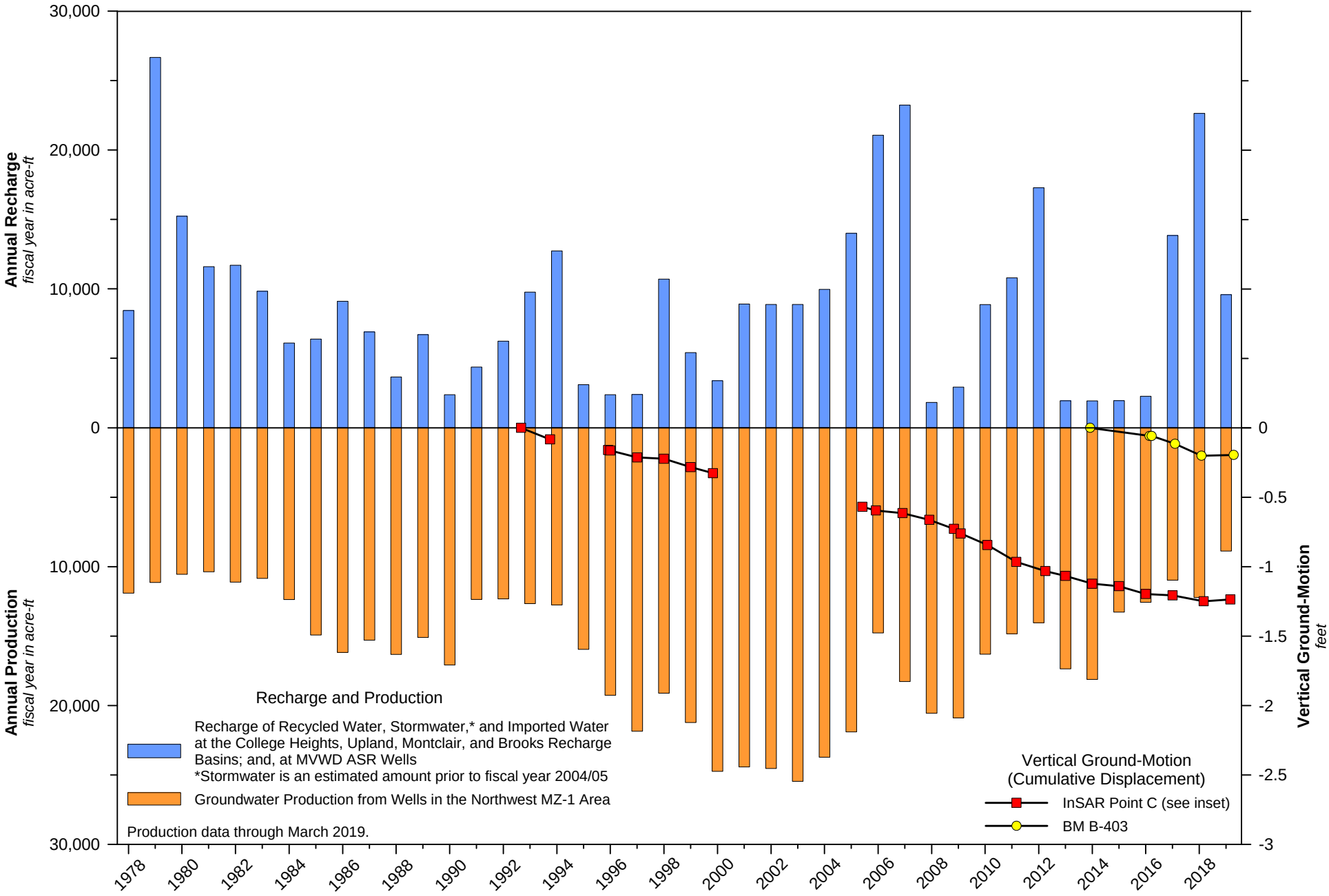
Scoping Report

Chino Basin Watermaster — Partners in Basin Management

Areas of Land Subsidence

2011-2019

Exhibit CG-2



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OBMP 2020 Update
Scoping Report

Pumping, Recharge and Land Subsidence in the Northwest MZ-1 Area

Exhibit CG-3

117°40'0"W

117°20'0"W

34°0'0"N

San Gabriel Mountains

San Antonio Ck

Cucamonga Basin

Claremont Heights Basins

Indian Hill Fault

Red Hill Fault

Barrier J

Sierra Ave

Rialto-Colton Basin

Loma Linda Fault

Rialto-Colton Fault

Riverside Ave

Foothill Blvd

Haven Ave

Euclid Ave

Day Ck

Etiwanda Ave

Pomona Basin

San Jose Fault

Holt Blvd

Central Ave

Mission Blvd

Riverside Dr

Puente Hills

San Bernardino County
Riverside County

Jurupa Mountains

Bellegrave Ave

Cucamonga Ck

Riverside Basins

Limonite Ave

Santa Ana River

Chino Ck

Chino Hills

San Bernardino County
Orange County

Prado Basin

La Sierra Hills

Van Buren Blvd

Victoria Ave

Arlington Basin

Temescal Basin

15 210 71 10 60 91

Projected Groundwater Level Minus Sustainability Metric (ft)

200 - 400	20 - 40
100 - 200	0 - 20
80 - 100	-20 - 0
60 - 80	-40 - -20
40 - 60	

Area below pumping sustainability metric

Appropriative Pool Pumping Wells

- City of Chino
- City of Chino Hills
- City of Ontario
- City of Pomona
- City of Upland
- Cucamonga Valley Water District
- Fontana Water Company
- Jurupa Community Services District
- Monte Vista Water District
- Other Appropriators

Chino Desalter Well

OBMP Management Zones

Streams & Flood Control Channels

Flood Control & Conservation Basins

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Faults

- Location Certain
- Location Approximate
- Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier
- Location Concealed
- Location Uncertain

Prepared by:

WEI
Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: CS
Date: 8/20/2019
File: Exhibit_CG-4_Prj_Difference_in_GWLs.mxd

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:
OBMP 2020 Update
Scoping Report

Projected Difference between Groundwater Levels and the Pumping Sustainability Metric

Scenario 1A - FY 2029/30

Exhibit CG-4

Exhibit CG-5
Cost-Estimate and Schedule to Implement Activity CG

Task and Subtask Description	Engineering Cost	FY 2020/21				FY 2021/22				FY 2022/23				FY 2023/24 and beyond
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Task 1 Convene the Water Supply Reliability Committee, define objectives, and refine scope of · Convene Water Supply Reliability Committee · Define objectives of Activity CG · Define reliability and other benefits expected from Activity CG · Refine scope described in TM1 · Refine detailed cost and schedule	$95,000	$95,000												
Task 2 Characterize water demands, water supply plans and existing/planned infrastructure and their · Characterize the water supplies and future water demands · Characterize exiting infrastructure to convey, treat, and distribute the supplies to meet the demands · Identify limitations to the existing infrastructure	$210,000				$70,000	$140,000								
Task 3 Develop planning, screening, and evaluation · Develop criteria to evaluate project cost and benefit · Review and finalize criteria	$ TBD							$ TBD						
Task 4 Describe water supply reliability opportunities · Identify potential projects · Select projects for reconnaissance level study	$ TBD								$ TBD					
Task 5 Develop reconnaissance-level engineering design and operating plan · Characterize potential water supply reliability projects · Evaluate Projects · Prepare finance plan for soft-costs · Prepare implementation plan	$ TBD									$ TBD				$ TBD
Task 6 Plan, design, and build water supply reliability alternatives · Prepare preliminary design report and CEQA documentation · Prepare finance plan for project implementation · Obtain permits and agreements and prepare final design · Construct selected projects	$ TBD													$ TBD
Total Cost and Cost by FY	**$305,000**	**$165,000**				**$140,000**				**$TBD**				**$ TBD**

TBD -- To be determined

Imported Water Recharge Volume (af)
Storm Water and Local Runoff Recharge Volume (af)
Recycled Water Recharge Volume (af)
Storm Water and Local Runoff TDS Concentration (mgl)
Imported Water TDS concentration (mgl)
Recycled Water TDS Concentration (mgl)
Five-year Running Average of the Monthly Volume-Weighted TDS Concentration of Recharged Waters (mgl)
Chino-North Maximum-Benefit TDS Objective (420 mgl)

Monthly Recharge Volume (af)

14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0

TDS Concentration (mgl)

700
650
600
550
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0

Jul-05 Jan-06 Jul-06 Jan-07 Jul-07 Jan-08 Jul-08 Jan-09 Jul-09 Jan-10 Jul-10 Jan-11 Jul-11 Jan-12 Jul-12 Jan-13 Jul-13 Jan-14 Jul-14 Jan-15 Jul-15 Jan-16 Jul-16 Jan-17 Jul-17 Jan-18 Jul-18 Jan-19

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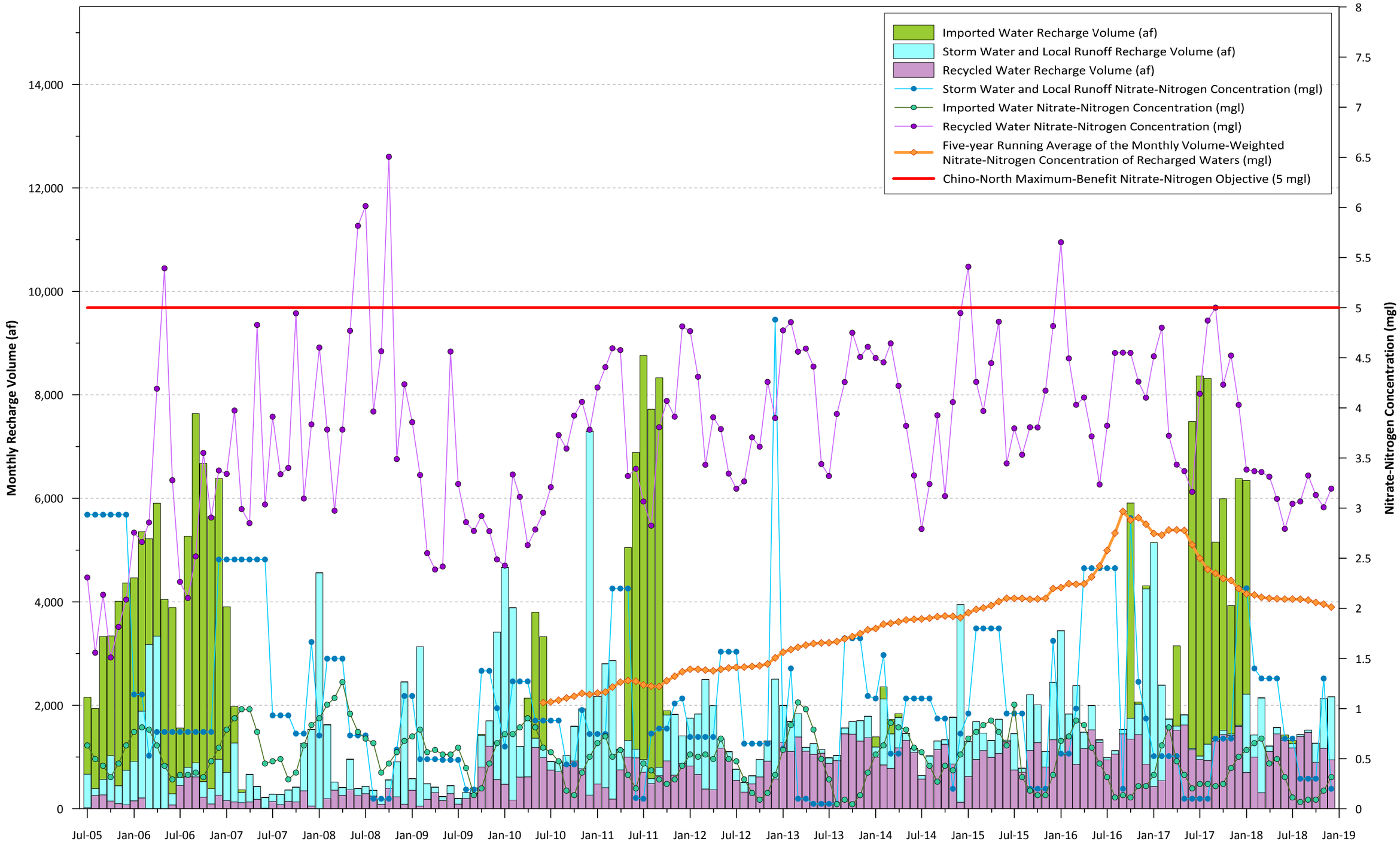
OBMP 2020 Update
Scoping Report

Volume and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Concentrations of Recharge Water Sources in the Chino Basin
2005-2018

Exhibit K-1



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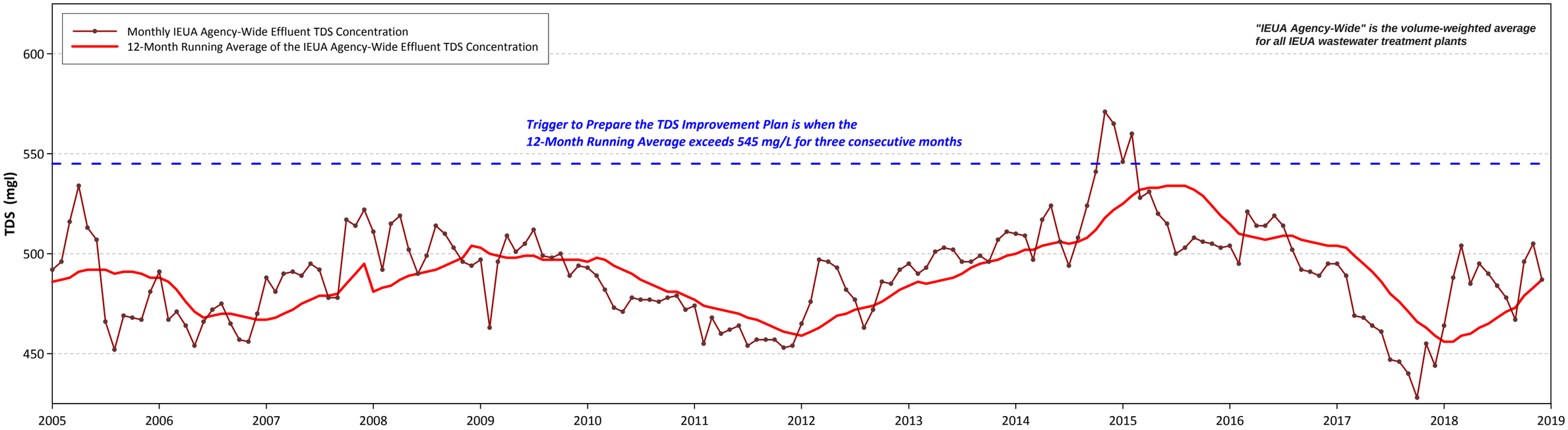
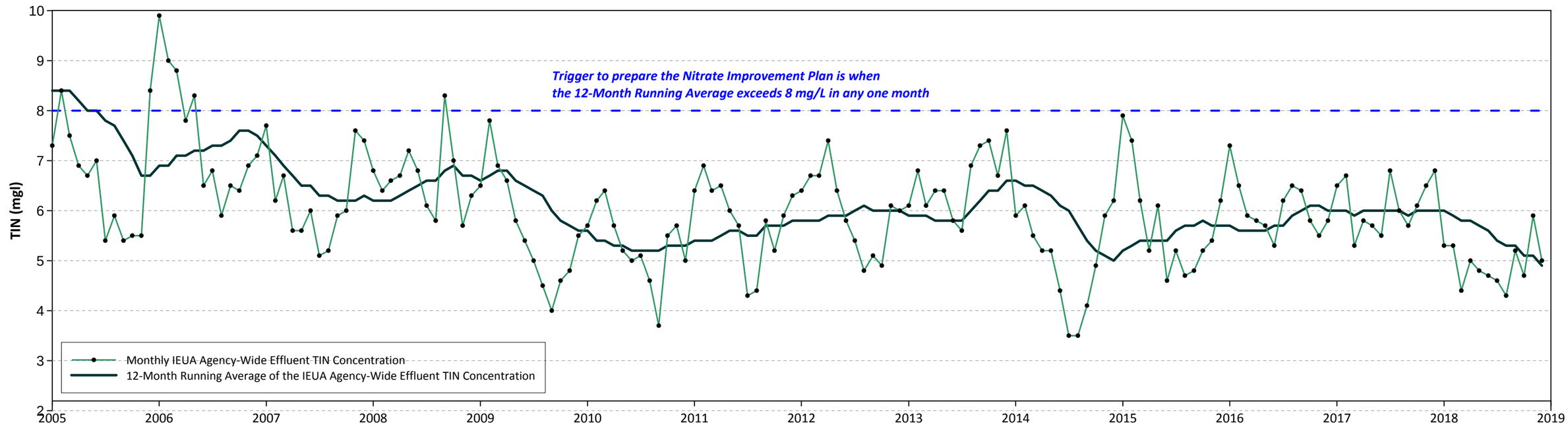
OBMP 2020 Update
Scoping Report

Volume and Nitrate-Nitrogen Concentrations of Recharge Water Sources in the Chino Basin
2005-2018

Exhibit K-2





WEI
Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Prepared for:
OBMP 2020 Update
Scoping Report

Monthly and 12-Month Running Average of the IEUA Agency-Wide Effluent Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN) Concentrations
2005-2018

Exhibit K-3

Exhibit K-4
Cost Estimate and Schedule to Implement Activity K

Task and Subtask Description	Engineering Cost	FY 2020/21				FY 2021/22				FY 2022/23				FY 2023/24 and beyond
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Task 1 Prepare projection to evaluate compliance with recycled water recharge dilution requirements. · Prepare projections · Evaluate projections for future wet and dry periods within 5 and 10 years · Determine the if there is a compliance challenge	$0	$0												
Task 2 Identify alternative compliance strategies · Identify potential compliance strategies · Select projects for reconnaissance level study	$ TBD					$ TBD								
Task 3 Evaluate alternative compliance strategies · Characterize alternative compliance startegies · Rank alternatives · Prepare finance plan for soft-costs · Prepare report	$ TBD								$ TBD	$ TBD				$ TBD
Task 4 Implement the alternative compliance strategy · Prepare preliminary design report and CEQA documentation · Prepare finance plan for project implementation · Obtain permits and agreements and prepare final design · Construct selected projects	$ TBD													$ TBD
Task 5 Periodically re-evaluate compliance with dilution requirements · Prepare projections of the dilution metric on a five-year frequency · Annually report current and future compliance with the dilution limit	$ TBD													$ TBD
Total Cost and Cost by FY	**$0**	**$0**				**$ TBD**				**$ TBD**				**$ TBD**

TBD -- To be determined

Exhibit L-1

Chino Basin Watermaster -- Monitoring and Reporting Requirements, Data Types, Analyses Performed, Report Contents, and Past Efforts to Reduce Scope/Cost

Purpose/Requirement/Schedule	Data Types									Analyses Performed	Report Content	Past Efforts to Reduce Scope and Cost
	GWP	GWL	GWQ	SW	GL	GEOL	BIO	WS/WU	PLAN			
Water Rights Compliance Monitoring. Pursuant to Term 20 of Watermaster's Water Rights Permit 21225 and an agreement with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), Watermaster must prepare an annual report of estimates of monthly changes in discharge in each tributary to the Santa Ana River that resulted from diversions of storm water and dry-weather flow for recharge in the Chino Basin. The annual report covers the 12-month period of July 1 through June 30, and is submitted to the DFW by October 1 of each year.				X						Watermaster Engineer prepares the report with review and input from Watermaster Counsel, which includes the following efforts: 1. Measured data and Watermaster's surface-water model are used to estimate the discharge in flood control channels that cross the Chino Basin and the diversions for recharge. 2. To compute the differences in discharge caused by the diversions for recharge, the discharge from the tributaries to the Santa Ana River is estimated with and without the Watermaster diversions.	A letter report is prepared, including text and exhibits, that describes the data, methods, and results of the analysis.	This report has become standardized and the scope has been reduced to the minimum required for compliance. The cost to complete this work has not increased over the last four years.
Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The SGMA requires that the Watermaster of an adjudicated basin identified in WC Section 10720.8(a) submit specific data, information, and annual reports for the previous water year to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by April 1. Pursuant to SGMA WC Section 10720.8(f), Watermaster is required to submit: (A) Groundwater elevation data unless otherwise submitted pursuant to WC Section 10932 (B) Annual aggregated data identifying groundwater extraction (C) Surface water supply used for or available for use for groundwater recharge or in-lieu use (D) Total water use (E) Change in groundwater storage (F) The annual report submitted to the court	X	X		X				X		Watermaster Engineer prepares a technical memorandum, which includes the following efforts: Item (A) is already submitted for the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) Program, so no further data is reported pursuant to SGMA. Items (B), (C), (D) and (F) are compiled from the appropriators, the IEUA, and Watermaster. Item (E) is completed using the Chino Basin groundwater model to simulate storage change over the past water year.	A technical memorandum explicitly documenting the information for required items (A) through (F). The memorandum is included in the agenda packets for review by the Watermaster Pools, Advisory Committee, and Board. The memorandum and its contents are then submitted to the DWR via its online Adjudicated Basin Annual Reporting System.	Watermaster provides the minimum information required by DWR
Biannual Evaluation of the Cumulative Effect of Transfers. Pursuant to the Peace Agreement, page 20, Section 5.1 (e) (iv); the OBMP Implementation Plan, page 21, paragraph 11 (d); and the Rules and Regulations, page 51, Section 9.3, Watermaster will evaluate for the potential for any Material Physical Injury that may result from the cumulative effects of transfers of water in storage or any water rights proposed in place of physical recharge of water to the Chino Basin. The purpose of this evaluation is to provide guidance to Watermaster for future recharge activities. Reporting on this evaluation is required biannually beginning on July 1, 2003.	X	X		X				X		Watermaster Engineer performs this evaluation: 1. If necessary, re-calibrate the Chino Basin groundwater-flow model for the prior two years. 2. Evaluate Watermaster assessment packages to determine which transfers resulted in an avoided wet-water replenishment and prepare a hypothetical historical model scenario that replaces transfers with wet-water replenishment. 3. Simulate the hypothetical historical model scenario with the groundwater-flow model over the period of the Peace Agreement (since 2000). 4. Compare the results of the new model simulation with the calibrated model results to characterize the cumulative effects of transfers since the Peace Agreement.	Watermaster's Engineer prepares one report that documents: (i) any model updates that were performed, (ii) the evaluation of the Balance of Recharge and Discharge, and (iii) the evaluation of the Cumulative Effects of Transfers. The evaluation of the Cumulative Effects of Transfers characterizes the differences in: water levels (especially in areas where low water levels and subsidence are a concern); storage; the achievement and maintenance of Hydraulic Control; Santa Ana River discharge at Prado Dam; and the developed yield of the Chino Basin.	
Biannual Evaluation of the Balance of Recharge and Discharge. Pursuant to Section 7 of the Rules and Regulations, page 35, 7.1 (b) (iii) and (iv) and the Peace Agreement, page 20, Section 5.1 (e) (iii), Watermaster will conduct an evaluation of the Hydrologic Balance of recharge and discharge in the Chino Basin. The purpose of this evaluation is to provide guidance to Watermaster for future recharge activities to promote the goal of equal access to groundwater in each area and sub-area of the Chino Basin. Reporting on this evaluation is required biannually beginning on July 1, 2003.									X	Watermaster Engineer performs this evaluation: 1. Use the same version of the groundwater-flow model that is used for the evaluate of the Cumulative Effect of Transfers. 2. Prepare an updated planning scenario that includes groundwater production projections to comport with the latest Urban Water Management Plans, the IEUA-TVMWD-WMWD planning projections, state mandated water conservation, and climate change projections. 3. Simulate the updated planning scenario with the groundwater-flow model over long-term future period. 4. Evaluate the model results with respect to changes in water levels, the areal balance of recharge and discharge and provide Watermaster with recommendations on the future locations and magnitudes of supplemental water recharge necessary to improve the balance of recharge and discharge.	Watermaster's Engineer prepares one report that documents: (i) any model updates that were performed, (ii) the evaluation of the Balance of Recharge and Discharge, and (iii) the evaluation of the Cumulative Effects of Transfers. The evaluation of the Balance of Recharge and Discharge characterizes long-term changes in water levels across the Chino Basin under the plans of the Parties and the Watermaster, and characterizes the balance of recharge and discharge.	Watermaster completed this work in 2003, 2005 and 2015 -- four reports were skipped. Watermaster evaluates the balance of recharge and discharge in other efforts that include 2007 Peace II engineering work, 2009 Production Optimization investigation, 2013 RMPU, Safe Yield reset, Storage Framework Investigation and the forthcoming 2020 Safe Yield reset.

Exhibit L-1

Chino Basin Watermaster -- Monitoring and Reporting Requirements, Data Types, Analyses Performed, Report Contents, and Past Efforts to Reduce Scope/Cost

Purpose/Requirement/Schedule	Data Types									Analyses Performed	Report Content	Past Efforts to Reduce Scope and Cost
	GWP	GWL	GWQ	SW	GL	GEOL	BIO	WS/WU	PLAN			
Annual Finding of Substantial Compliance with the Recharge Master Plan. Pursuant to Sections 7.3 and 8.1 of the Peace II Agreement, Watermaster must make an annual finding that it is in substantial compliance with a Court-approved Recharge Master Plan, particularly regarding the sufficiency of Replenishment capability to satisfy reasonable projections of future Desalter Replenishment Obligations following the completion of Basin Re-Operation and its associated forgiveness of Desalter Replenishment Obligations.				**X**					**X**	Watermaster Engineer performs this work: 1. Describe Watermaster's projections of future Replenishment Obligations based on the most recent production plans of the Parties. These production plans are typically extracted from Watermaster's most current groundwater modeling efforts. 2. Describe Watermaster's projections of future Replenishment capacity as documented in the Recharge Master Plan and/or current RMP implementation efforts. 3. Compare the projections of Replenishment Obligations vs. Replenishment capacity to assess compliance with the Recharge Master Plan.	A letter report is prepared to document the data, methods, and findings of the evaluation of substantial compliance with the Recharge Master Plan.	This report has become standardized, updated content derived from other Watermaster work resulting in reduced scope and reduced cost.
Annual Report of Compliance with SB 88 and SWRCB Regulations for Measurement and Reporting of Diverted Surface Water. Watermaster holds three diversion permits, issued by the SWRCB, that provide authorization to Watermaster to divert and recharge storm and dry-weather discharge. Watermaster reports annually on the amount of water diverted for recharged to the SWRCB pursuant to its permits and SWRCB regulations in Title 23, Chapter 2.7. SB 88 was signed into law by Governor Brown on June 24, 2015. Sections 15 through 18 of that law add new measurement and reporting requirements for a substantial number of diverters, including the Chino Basin Watermaster. Watermaster must demonstrate to the SWRCB its compliance with SB88. Reports are due annually by April 1, the reporting period is calendar year.				**X**						Watermaster Engineer performs this work: 1. Collect, compile, and summarize estimates of diversion and recharge volumes for the calendar year for each point of diversion for each permit. Much of these data and information are borrowed from the data collected and analyzed for Watermaster's *Water Rights Compliance Reporting* report. 2. Collect information from IEUA on the measurement scheme for each point of diversion (device, accuracy, methods of measurement and calculation, recording frequency). Evaluate each point of diversion for compliance with SB88. If any point of diversion is not in compliance with SB88, develop and document a plan to comply.	1. Prepare a progress report of the estimates of diversion and recharge volumes for the calendar year for each point of diversion, and submit the estimates to the SWRCB electronically on its website. 2. To comply with SB 88, Watermaster must annually report the following in addition to (1.) above: • Information on the device or method used to calculate the amount of water diverted. • Water diversion measurement, either direct diversion or diversion to storage, including the type of device(s) used, additional technology used, who installed the device(s), and any alternative method(s) used in measuring water diversion.	As to the progress report, this work has been reduced to filling out a form on SWRCB water rights portal. As to SB88 compliance, this is a new regulation and Watermaster staff has approached regulations in a way to minimize compliance cost.
Safe Yield Recalculation. Pursuant to the OBMP Implementation Plan and Section 6.5 of Watermaster's Rules and Regulations, Watermaster is required to recalculate and reset the Safe Yield of the Chino Basin in fiscal year 2010/11 and every ten years thereafter. The purpose of the recalculation and reset is to prevent Overdraft, and continue to operate the Chino Basin pursuant to the Physical Solution of the Judgment.	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**	Watermaster Engineer performs the analysis, and prepares the report. Pursuant to the Safe Yield Reset Technical Memorandum, the methodology to recalculate Safe Yield is: 1. Collect new hydrogeologic information collected since the last model calibration and all the historical hydrologic and water use data, revise conceptual and numerical models and recalibrate groundwater model. 2. Update existing and projected cultural conditions and determine if future projections will based on: (a) long-term historical record of precipitation falling or (b) precipitation projections based on Global System Models to estimate the long-term average net recharge to the Basin. 3. Update pumping projections and all recharge and discharge components that are input to the models. 4. With the information generated in [1] through [3] above, use the groundwater-flow model to project the net recharge for existing current and projected future cultural conditions. 5. Qualitatively evaluate whether the groundwater production at the net recharge rate estimated in [4] above will cause or threaten to cause "undesirable results" or "Material Physical Injury". If so, identify mitigation measures or an alternative Safe Yield to prevent "undesirable results" or "Material Physical Injury."	The report documents the data collected, the model re-calibration, and the analyses performed to calculate net recharge and Safe Yield.	Watermaster developed a task memorandum in 2015 entitled Methodology to Reset Safe Yield Using Long-Term Average Hydrology and Current and Projected Future Cultural Conditions that defines the methodology for the recently approved Safe Yield. This methodology was used to develop the scope and budget for the 2020 Safe Yield reset work and reduces the cost of the 2020 Safe Yield reset relative to the past effort.

Exhibit L-1

Chino Basin Watermaster -- Monitoring and Reporting Requirements, Data Types, Analyses Performed, Report Contents, and Past Efforts to Reduce Scope/Cost

Purpose/Requirement/Schedule	Data Types									Analyses Performed	Report Content	Past Efforts to Reduce Scope and Cost
	GWP	GWL	GWQ	SW	GL	GEOL	BIO	WS/WU	PLAN			
Recharge Master Plan Update (RMPU). The 2010 RMPU was prepared pursuant to requirements of the Peace II Agreement and the December 2007 Court Order that approved and directed Watermaster to implement the Peace II Agreement. The Court directed Watermaster to amend the 2010 RMPU to include updated information on water demands and future replenishment projections. Watermaster completed this amendment on time in September 2013. In approving the 2013 RMPU amendment, the Court directed Watermaster to prepare recharge master plan updates on a five-year cycle. Subsequently, the 2018 RMPU was completed in October 2018 and the next report due in 2023 and every five years thereafter.				X				X	The requirements of the work to be performed in the RMPU are defined in the Peace Agreements and the 2007 report of the Special Referee (see the introduction to the 2013 RMPU amendment) Watermaster Engineer conducts the assessment, which includes: 1. Collect data related to basin management including future groundwater pumping plans, stormwater management, planned supplemental water recharge, legislation and regulations that affect recharge and prepare an assessment of how the water management has changed since the last RMP. 2. Prepare an assessment of the future Replenishment Obligations. 3. Inventory all existing recharge facilities, update their performance information, estimate the supplemental water recharge capacity of each facility and assess: (a) the adequacy of existing recharge facilities to meet future Replenishment Obligations and recharge goals and (b) the adequacy of existing recharge facilities to enable Watermaster to balance recharge and discharge. 4. Develop and analyze new projects to mitigate deficits identified in 3 above and identify new stormwater projects to increase basin yield. 5. Develop and apply criteria to screen and prioritize the recharge projects identified in 4 above and make recommendations for their implementation. 6. Prepare implementation plan.	The report documents the RMPU requirements, the data collected and planning assumption, the existing recharge capabilities, the need for additional supplemental water recharge capacity, project alternatives, screening and prioritization of alternatives and recommendations on project implementation..	This report has become standardized and the scope has been reduced to the minimum required for compliance, resulting in reduced cost relative to the 2010 and 2013 reports.
State of the Basin Report. Pursuant to Section 2.21 of the Rules and Regulations and the November 15, 2001 Court Order, Watermaster prepares a State of the Basin report every two years to describe the status of individual OBMP related activities and document how the basin has physically responded during OBMP implementation (i.e. since September 2000). The report is typically finalized by June 30.	X	X	X	X	X			X		Watermaster Engineer prepares this report. Most of the data and information utilized to prepare the report are acquired from other Watermaster monitoring and reporting efforts. Text, tables, charts, and maps are prepared to characterize: hydrology, production, recharge (replenishment and other recharge), groundwater levels and quality, point-source groundwater contamination, land subsidence, Hydraulic Control, desalter planning and engineering, and production meter installation.	The report includes annotated maps, charts, and tables that characterize the physical state of the basin and how it has changed since 2000. The report is published as a tabloid-sized map atlas and a PDF file for online viewing.	This report has evolved over time from a complex engineering report to simpler, graphically-intense and more readable report. In this process the scope and cost to produce the report was reduced.
California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program (CASGEM). Pursuant to Water Code section 10920, Watermaster must measure and report groundwater-elevation data from a subset of wells to the Department of Water Resources' CASGEM website twice per year (January 1 and July 1) for the Chino (8-2.01) and Cucamonga (8-2.02) Groundwater Subbasins of the Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin (8-2).		X								Watermaster Engineer reviews time-series charts of groundwater elevations from a defined set of 37 wells in the Chino Basin and nine (9) wells in the Cucamonga Basin, and selects and compiles monthly measurements for a six-month period (summer/fall and winter/spring) that are representative of non-pumping water levels. This effort is performed in HydroDaVE Explorer. The selected data is exported from HydroDaVE in a file format for seamless upload to the CASGEM website.	The selected groundwater elevations for summer/fall and winter/spring are uploaded to the CASGEM website twice per year.	Watermaster staff reports the required groundwater-elevation data directly from its database to minimize effort and cost.

Exhibit L-1

Chino Basin Watermaster -- Monitoring and Reporting Requirements, Data Types, Analyses Performed, Report Contents, and Past Efforts to Reduce Scope/Cost

Purpose/Requirement/Schedule	Data Types									Analyses Performed	Report Content	Past Efforts to Reduce Scope and Cost
	GWP	GWL	GWQ	SW	GL	GEOL	BIO	WS/WU	PLAN			
Chino Basin Maximum Benefit Annual Report. This annual report is required by the Regional Board pursuant to Chapter 5 of the Basin Plan and Order No R8-2012-0026. There are a total of nine (9) maximum benefit commitments required of the Watermaster and IEUA in exchange for obtaining elevated TDS and nitrate objectives for the Chino-North Groundwater Management Zone. The Maximum Benefit commitments are: 1. The implementation of a surface-water monitoring program. 2. The implementation of a groundwater monitoring program. 3. The expansion of the Chino-I Desalter to 10 million gallons per day (mgd) and the construction of the Chino-II Desalter with a design capacity of 10 mgd. 4. The additional expansion of desalter capacity (20 mgd) pursuant to the OBMP and the Peace Agreement. 5. The completion of the recharge facilities included in the Chino Basin Facilities Improvement Program. 6. The management of recycled water quality to ensure that the agency-wide, 12-month running average wastewater effluent quality does not exceed 550 mg/L and 8 mg/L for TDS and total inorganic nitrogen (TIN), respectively. 7. The management of basin-wide, volume-weighted TDS and nitrogen concentrations in artificial recharge to less than or equal to the maximum-benefit objectives. 8. The achievement and maintenance of the "Hydraulic Control" of groundwater outflow from the Chino Basin to protect Santa Ana River water quality. 9. The determination of ambient TDS and nitrogen concentrations of Chino Basin groundwater every three years. The purpose of the annual report is to describe and document compliance with the Maximum Benefit commitments. The report is due by April 15th, and the reporting period is the calendar year.	X	X	X	X					X	Watermaster Engineer prepares the report, including the following efforts: 1. Collect, check, and upload groundwater-level, groundwater-quality, and surface water-quality data to Watermaster databases. These data are used in the analyses required to demonstrate Hydraulic Control and compute ambient water quality. 2. Review and summarize CDA progress reports on completion of the desalter well fields to achieve 40,000 afy of groundwater-production. 3. Calculate: (i) the 12-month running average of IEUA's effluent TDS concentration to determine whether it has exceeded 545 mg/L for 3 consecutive months, and (ii) the 12-month running average of IEUA's effluent TIN concentration to determine whether it has exceeded 8 mg/L in any one month. 4. Calculate: the 5-year running volume-weighted concentration of TDS and nitrate in recharged recycled water, supplemental water, and new storm water, and determine if the average is less than the TDS and nitrate Maximum Benefit objectives of the Chino-North GMZ. 5. Use groundwater-elevation contours prepared in the State of the Basin Report (every 2 years) to show the extent of Hydraulic Control. 6. Use Watermaster's groundwater-flow model (updated and recalibrated every five years) to determine if the volume of groundwater flowing past the desalter well field is *de minimis* (<1,000 afy). 7. Report on the status of the Recomputation of ambient groundwater quality for the Chino Basin groundwater management zones, which is performed once every three years (for TDS and nitrate-nitrogen). 8. Utilize data from the Santa Ana River Watermaster's Annual Reports to characterize the influence of rising groundwater from the Chino Basin on the flow and quality of the Santa Ana River.	Text and exhibits that describe the status of compliance with the Maximum Benefit commitments. The data collected each calendar year are submitted to the Regional Board as an attachment to the report.	In 2012 Watermaster staff took the lead to substantially reduce the monitoring and reporting effort required under Maximum Benefit. In particular, the surface-water monitoring and quarterly reporting components of the program were virtually eliminated and the scope of annual reporting was reduced to eliminate redundancies. These efforts resulted in an estimated $250,000 per year in cost savings (2012$).
Annual Report of the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Committee. The monitoring and mitigation requirements of the Peace II CEQA SEIR (Biological Resources/Land Use & Planning—Section 4.4-3) call for the IEUA, Watermaster, and the Orange County Water District to form the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Committee (PBHSC) to ensure that the Peace II Agreement actions will not significantly or adversely impact the Prado Basin riparian habitat. One of the responsibilities of the PBHSC is to prepare annual reports by June 30 of each year.	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	Watermaster Engineer prepares the annual report, which includes the following efforts: 1. Preparation of maps and data graphics that characterize the extent and quality of the riparian habitat in Prado Basin. 2. Preparation of maps and data graphics that characterize the trends in groundwater levels, climate and weather, surface water, and other factors that can affect the riparian habitat. This information is compared to the changes in the extent and quality of the riparian habitat to identity cause-and-effect relationships. 3. Groundwater-level change maps from existing results of Watermaster's groundwater-flow modeling are used to identify prospective areas of concern for the riparian habitat.	Summary of activities conducted for the PBHSC. Documentation of measured loss or prospective loss of riparian habitat (if any) with attribution of cause. Recommendations for ongoing monitoring and a scope of work and budget for the following fiscal year. Recommended adaptive management actions, if any, required to mitigate any measured loss or prospective loss of riparian habitat that is attributable to the Peace II activities.	After the completion of the first report in 2016, Watermaster identified efficiencies in monitoring and reporting, reducing the cost by almost 50 percent.

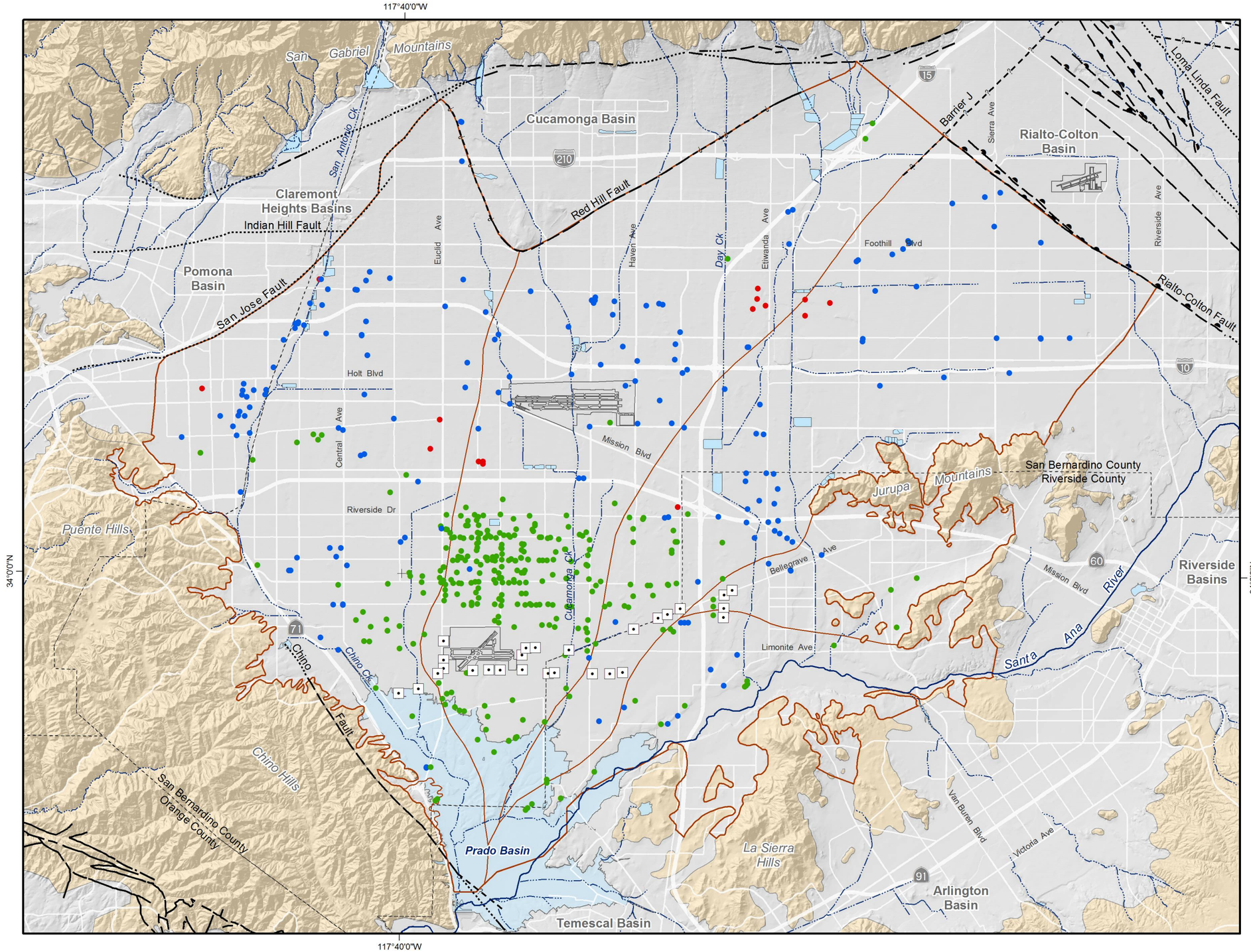
Exhibit L-1

Chino Basin Watermaster -- Monitoring and Reporting Requirements, Data Types, Analyses Performed, Report Contents, and Past Efforts to Reduce Scope/Cost

Purpose/Requirement/Schedule	Data Types									Analyses Performed	Report Content	Past Efforts to Reduce Scope and Cost
	GWP	GWL	GWQ	SW	GL	GEOL	BIO	WS/WU	PLAN			
Water Recycling Requirements for the Chino Basin Recycled Water Groundwater Recharge Program. IEUA and Watermaster have a permit from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Order R8-2007-0039, amended as R8-2009-0057) for recycled water recharge at 13 sites in the Chino Basin (Phase I and Phase II). The permit requires implementation of a monitoring and reporting program, and the submittal of the following reports: Quarterly and Annual Groundwater Recharge (GWR) Monitoring Reports, five-year Engineering Reports, and Basin Start-up Period Reports.	X	X	X	X						IEUA staff performs the analyses and prepares the reports. The analyses include the following efforts: Collect recycled water, diluent water, and groundwater data and compare to regulatory limits and specifications in the permit; report on recharge operations and any non-compliance events due to water quality, including records of any operational problems, plant upset and equipment breakdowns or malfunctions, and any diversions of off specification recycled water and the locations of final disposal; report of corrective or preventive action(s) taken; certification that no groundwater has been pumped for domestic water supply use from the buffer zone that extends 500 feet and 6-months underground travel time from the recharge basin(s) where recycled water is applied; mass balance calculations to ensure bleeding is occurring in the aquifer; and estimates of approximate travel times of recharged recycled water in the aquifer at each basin. Watermaster, as the co-permittee, has its Engineer provide technical support and review and comment on all reports before they are submitted to the permitting agencies.	Quarterly GWR Monitoring Reports: Summaries of the data in tabular form to demonstrate compliance with permit limits and specifications. Summary of recharge operations and any operational problems and preventive and/or corrective actions taken. Annual GWR Reports: Summaries of recycled water and groundwater monitoring efforts for the year. Demonstration of recycled water recharge and diluent water in-aquifer blending by 120-month mass-balance calculations presented in Recycled Water Contribution (RWC) Management Plans and analysis of monitoring well water quality data. Estimates of approximate travel times of recharged recycled water in the aquifer. Five-year Engineering Reports: Address all project changes over the last five years. Basin Start-up Period Reports: Determination of percolation rates, soil aquifer treatment efficiency, lysimeter monitoring program, and initial maximum average RWC limits.	This report has become standardized and the scope has been reduced to the minimum require for compliance, resulting in reduced cost.
Annual Report of the Ground-Level Monitoring Committee. The MZ-1 Subsidence Management Plan (MZ-1 Plan) was developed by the MZ-1 Technical Committee (now named the Ground-Level Monitoring Committee) and approved by Watermaster in October 2007. In November 2007, the Court approved the MZ-1 Plan and ordered its implementation. The MZ-1 Plan was updated in 2015 and is now called the Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan (SMP). Pursuant to the SMP, Watermaster prepares an annual report that includes the results of ongoing monitoring efforts, interpretations of the data, and recommended adjustment to the SMP, if any.	X	X		X	X	X			X	Watermaster Engineer prepares the annual report, which includes the following efforts: Preparation and interpretation of maps and graphics of data generated from the Ground-Level Monitoring Program including: the basin stresses of groundwater pumping and recharge, and the basin responses of changes in groundwater levels, aquifer-system deformation, and ground motion.	Background information on the program. Summary of activities conducted for the Ground-Level Monitoring Program. Analysis and interpretation of data. Conclusions and recommendations for ongoing monitoring and a scope of work and budget for the following fiscal year. Recommended updates to the SMP, if any.	The GLMC meets annually to review data and develop an appropriate scope of work for the monitoring program for the subsequent year. The monitoring program has continually evolved to identify and implement efficiencies, address the concerns of the GLMC, and meet the requirements of the SMP.
OBMP Semi-Annual Status Reports. Pursuant to the July 13, 2000 Court Order that approves Watermaster's adoption of the Peace Agreement and the OBMP Implementation Plan, Watermaster is required to prepare semi-annual status reports to the Court on OBMP implementation. The purpose of the report is to provide the Court with updates on progress in implementing the OBMP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Watermaster staff, with the assistance of Watermaster Engineer and Counsel, prepare text descriptions of activities that were conducted to implement the OBMP for the prior six months.	Descriptions of activities that implement the OBMP program elements for the prior six months.	This report has become standardized and the scope has been reduced to the minimum required for compliance, resulting in reduced cost.
Semi-Annual Reports to the Watermaster Pools, Advisory Committee, and Board meetings. The Parties have requested semi-annual reports that summarize the status of: (i) the groundwater contaminant plumes in the Chino Basin and (ii) the activities of the Ground-Level Monitoring Committee.	X	X	X		X					Watermaster Engineer prepares text descriptions of activities performed during the previous quarter.	A text description of status of each of the known plumes within the Chino Basin and the activities of the Ground-Level Monitoring Committee.	This report has become standardized and the scope has been reduced to the minimum required for compliance, resulting in reduced cost.

Key for Data Types:

GWP -- Groundwater-production monitoring
GWL -- Groundwater-level monitoring
GWQ -- Groundwater-quality monitoring
SW -- Surface-water and climate monitoring
GL -- Ground-level (subsidence) monitoring
GEOL -- Well construction, abandonment, and destruction monitoring
BIO -- Biological monitoring
WS/WU -- Water-supply and water use monitoring
PLAN -- Planning information



Groundwater Production Wells by Pool

- Agricultural Pool (Pool 1 - 276 Wells)
- Overlying Non-Agricultural Pool (Pool 2 - 13 Wells)
- Appropriative Pool (Pool 3 - 143 Wells)
- Chino Basin Desalter Authority (25 Wells)

OBMP Management Zones

Streams & Flood Control Channels

Flood Control & Conservation Basins

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Faults

- Location Certain
- Location Approximate
- Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier
- Location Concealed
- Location Uncertain

Prepared by:

WEI
Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: SO
Date: 11/21/2019
File: Exhibit_L2_Groundwater Prod_.mxd

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:
OBMP 2020 Update
Scoping Report

Chino Basin Watermaster
Partners in Basin Management

Groundwater-Production Monitoring

Fiscal Year 2017/18

Exhibit L-2

117°40'0"W

34°0'0"N

San Gabriel Mountains

Cucamonga Basin

Claremont Heights Basins

Pomona Basin

Rialto-Colton Basin

Riverside Basins

Arlington Basin

La Sierra Hills

Prado Basin

Temescal Basin

Chino Hills

Puente Hills

Jurupa Mountains

San Bernardino County

Riverside County

Orange County

San Antonio Ck

Chino Ck

Cucamonga Ck

Day Ck

Santa Ana River

Red Hill Fault

Indian Hill Fault

San Jose Fault

Rialto-Colton Fault

Loma Linda Fault

Barrier J

Chino Fault

Euclid Ave

Haven Ave

Etiwanda Ave

Sierra Ave

Riverside Ave

Foothill Blvd

Holt Blvd

Central Ave

Mission Blvd

Riverside Dr

Bellegrave Ave

Limonite Ave

Van Buren Blvd

Victoria Ave

210

15

10

60

71

91

Groundwater-Level Monitoring Program
Wells symbolized by Measurement Frequency

- Measurement by CBWM Staff - Monthly (69 wells)
- Measurement by Transducer - Every 15 Minutes (177 wells)
- Measurement by Owner at Various Frequencies (1,077 wells)

OBMP Management Zones

Streams & Flood Control Channels

Flood Control & Conservation Basins

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Faults

Location Certain
Location Approximate
Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier
Location Concealed
Location Uncertain

Prepared by:

WEI
Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: SO
Date: 11/21/2019
File: Exhibit_L3_GWL.mxd

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:
OBMP 2020 Update
Scoping Report

Chino Basin Watermaster
Partners in Basin Management

Groundwater-Level Monitoring

Well Location and Measurement Frequency
Fiscal Year 2017/18

Exhibit L-3

117°40'0"W

34°0'0"N

Wells with Groundwater-Quality Data
(June 2013 to June 2018)

- Monitoring Wells (986 wells)
- Municipal Production Wells (248 wells)
- Private Production Wells (123 wells)
- Chino Basin Desalter Wells

OBMP Management Zones

Streams & Flood Control Channels

Flood Control & Conservation Basins

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Faults

- Location Certain
- Location Approximate
- Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier
- Location Concealed
- Location Uncertain

Prepared by:

WEI
Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: SO
Date: 8/22/2019
File: Exhibit_L4_GWQ.mxd

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:
OBMP 2020 Update
Scoping Report

Chino Basin Watermaster
Partners in Basin Management

Groundwater-Quality Monitoring

July 2013 to June 2018

Exhibit L-4

117°40'0"W

117°20'0"W

34°0'0"N

San Gabriel Mountains

Cucamonga Basin

Claremont

Claremont Heights Basins

OC-59

Pudding Stone

Pomona Basin

Pomona

Holt Blvd

Foothill Blvd

Rialto-Colton Basin

Lytle Ck

Sierra Ave

Riverside Ave

Euclid Ave

Haven Ave

Day Ck

Etiwanda Ave

San Antonio Ck

Central Ave

San Sevaine Ck

Mission Blvd

Riverside Dr

Rialto

RIX

IEUA RP-1 Cucamonga

San Antonio Creek at Riverside Dr

Chino Creek at Schaefer Avenue

Puente Hills

Jurupa Mountains

Bellegrave Ave

San Bernardino County

Riverside County

Riverside Basins

Cucamonga Ck

Cucamonga Ck Mira Loma

IEUA Carbon Canyon

Chino Ck

IEUA RP-5

Limonite Ave

Santa Ana River

City of Riverside

SAR at Etiwanda

SAR at MWD Xing

U.C. Riverside

Chino Creek@ RP2

IEUA RP-1 Prado

Chino Creek@ Euclid

San Bernardino County

Orange County

Chino Hills

Mill Ck

WRCRWA

SAR at River Road

La Sierra Hills

Van Buren Blvd

Victoria Ave

Temescal Ck

Temescal Creek at Main St

City of Corona Plant 1B

Prado Dam

SAR below Prado Dam

Arlington Basin

Temescal Basin

El Sobrante de San Jacinto

Surface-Water Monitoring Program

- POTW Discharge Outfall
- USGS Stream Gage Station
- Maximum-Benefit Monitoring Program Site
- PBHSP Site

Climate Monitoring Program

- CIMIS Stations (Temperature and Evaporation)
- Chino Basin - Area to Extract Grided Data from PRISM and NEXRAD Data Sets (Precipitation)

- Concrete-Lined Channels
- Unlined Rivers and Streams
- Flood Control & Conservation Basins
- Chino Basin Desalter Authority Well

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

- Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

- Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Faults

- Location Certain
- Location Approximate
- Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier
- Location Concealed
- Location Uncertain

Prepared by:

WEI Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: SO
Date: 8/22/2019
File: Exhibit_L5_SW and Climate Mon

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:

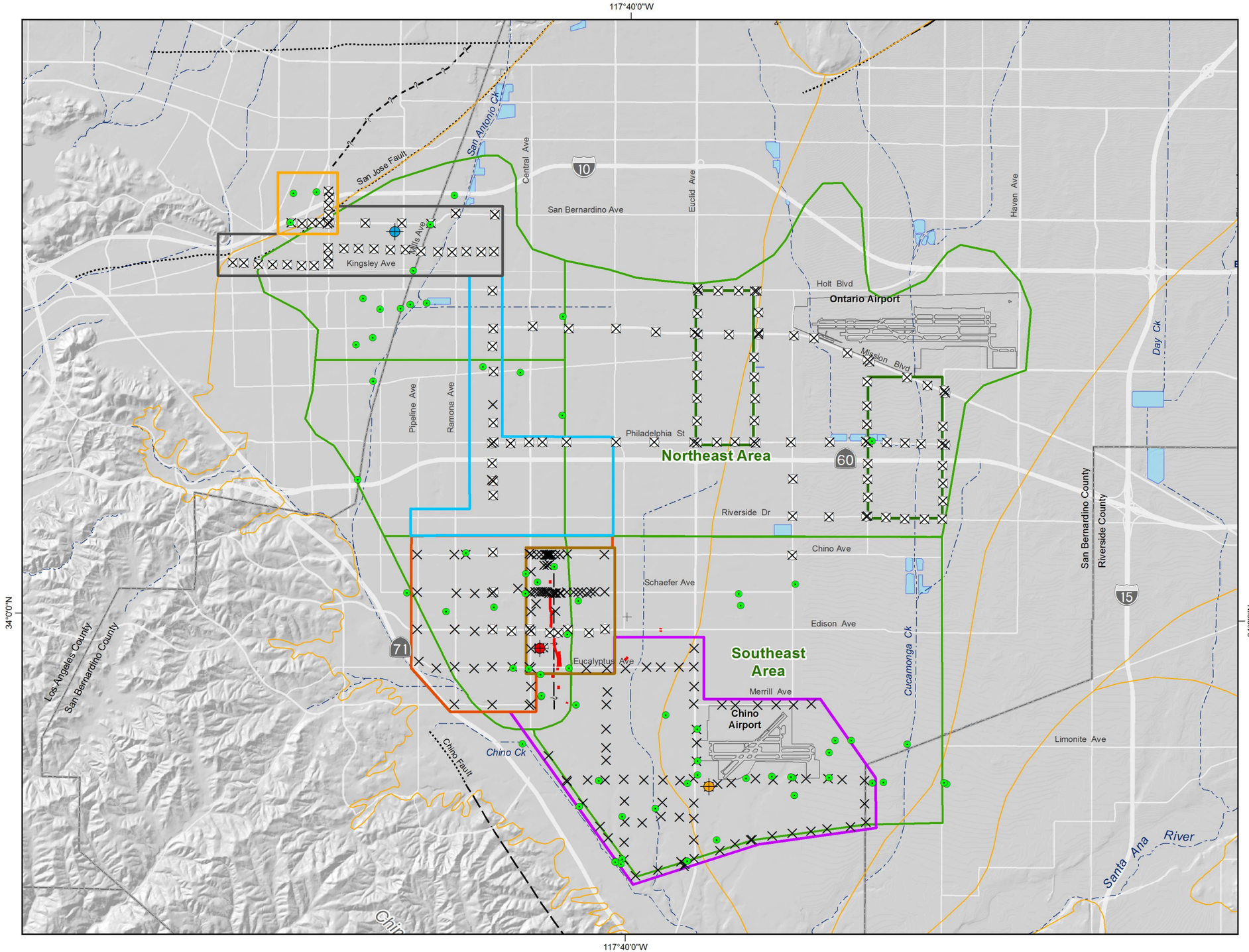
OBMP 2020 Update

Scoping Report

Chino Basin Watermaster – Partners in Basin Management

Surface-Water and Climate Monitoring

Exhibit L-5



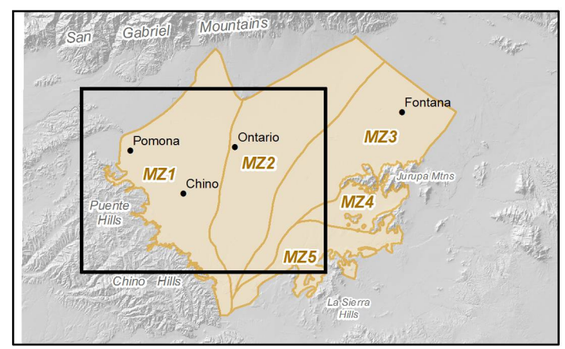
Ground-Level Monitoring Network Facilities

- Ayala Park Extensometer
- Chino Creek Extensometer
- Pomona Extensometer
- Well Equipped with Pressure Transducer (2018/19)
- Ground-Level Survey Benchmark
- Ground-Level Survey Benchmark (Measured in April 15, 2019)

Ground-Level Survey Areas

- Managed Area
- Fissure Zone Area
- Central Area
- Northwest Area
- San Jose Fault Zone Area
- Northeast Area
- Southeast Area

- Areas of Subsidence Concern
- Flood Control and Conservation Basins
- Fault (solid where accurately located; dashed where approximately located or inferred; dotted where concealed)
- Ground Fissures
- Approximate Location of the Riley Barrier



Prepared by:

WEI
Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: NWS
Date: 8/22/2019
File: Exhibit_L6_Ground-Level Mon..mxd

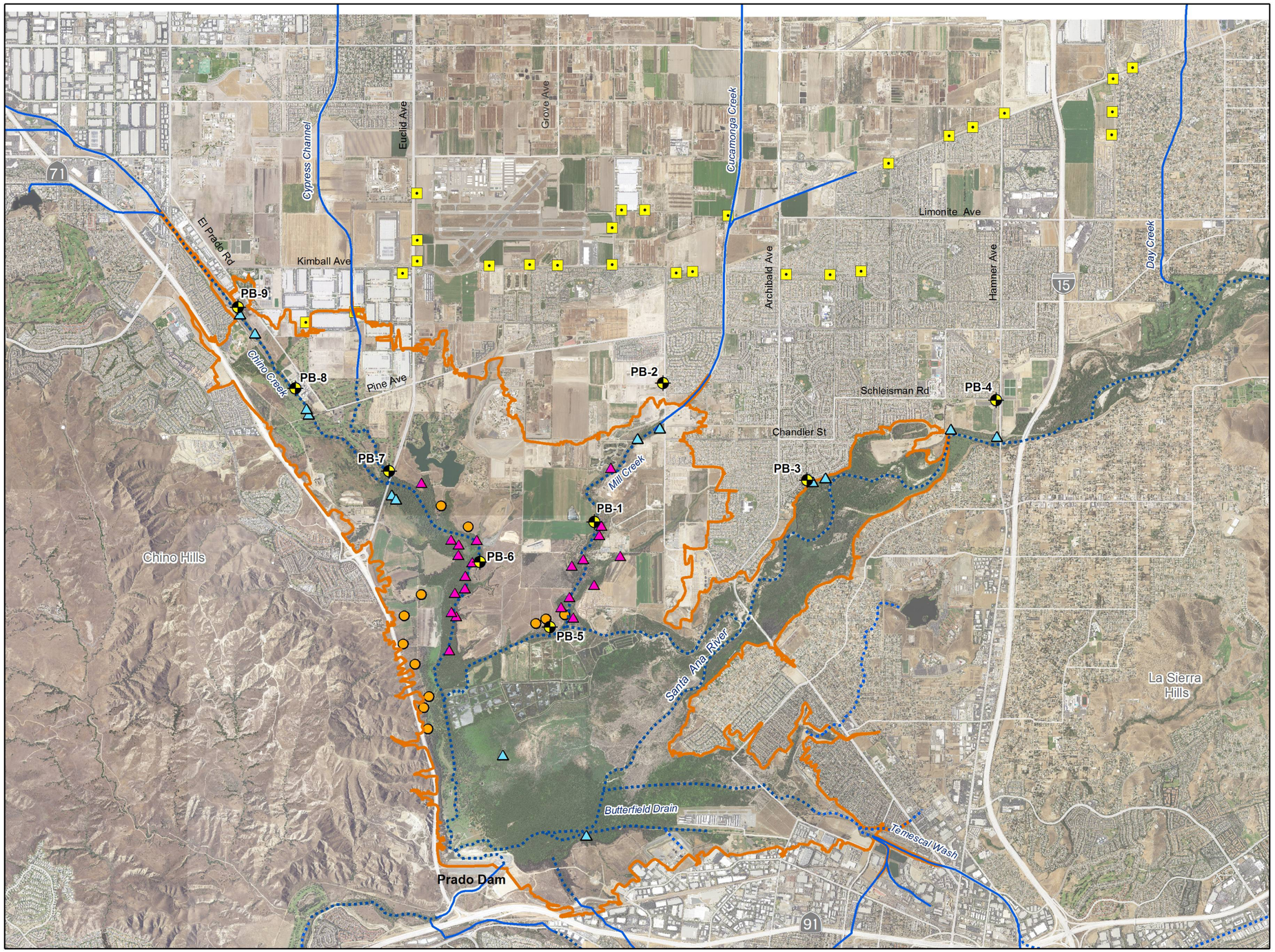
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
0 2 4 6 8 Km

Prepared for:
OBMP 2020 Update
Scoping Report

Chino Basin Watermaster
Partners in Basin Management

Ground-Level Monitoring Network
Western Chino Basin

Exhibit L-6



Riparian Habitat Monitoring Program

Site-Specific Monitoring

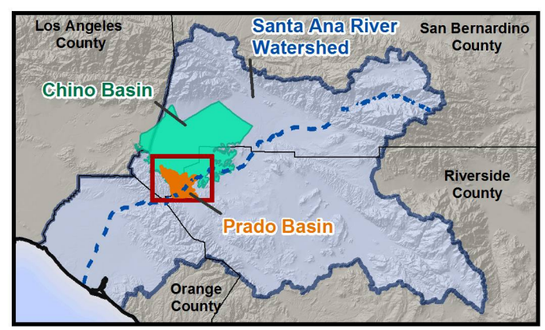
- USBR Vegetation Surveys 2007, 2013, and 2016
- USBR Vegetation Surveys 2016
- OCWD Photo Stations (2010 - 2016)

Regional Monitoring

Prado Basin Management Zone (Prado Basin) - Area of Interest for Analysis of NDVI and Air Photos.

- Chino Basin Desalter Authority Well
- PBHSP Monitoring Well
- Concrete-Lined Channels
- Unlined Rivers and Streams

Aerial Photo: USDA, 2016. Mosaic of photos from June 2, 2016 to June14, 2016



Prepared by:

WEI
Wildermuth Environmental, Inc.

Author: SO
Date: 8/22/2019
File: Exhibit_L7_Bio. Monitoring

0 1 2 Miles

0 1 2 3 Km

Prepared for:

OBMP 2020 Update

Scoping Report

Chino Basin Watermaster
Partners in Basin Management

Biological Monitoring

Exhibit L-7

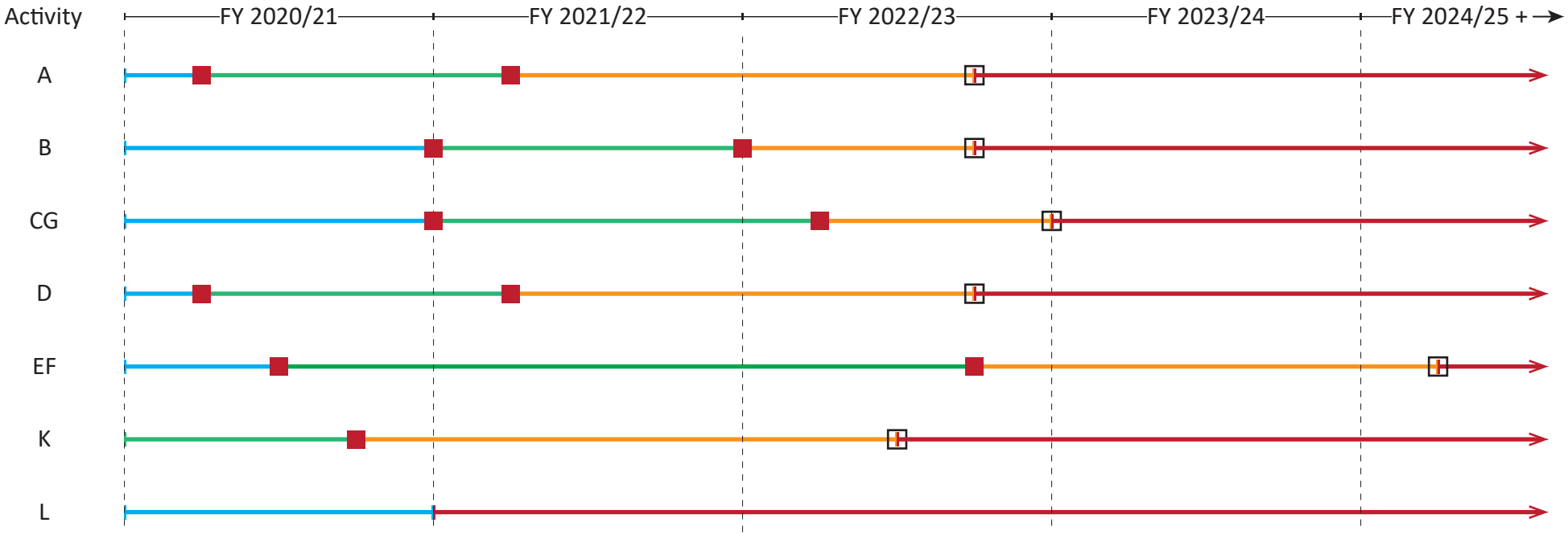
Exhibit L-8

Cost Estimate and Schedule to Implement Activity L

Task and Subtask Description	Engineering Cost	FY 2020/21				FY 2021/22				FY 2022/23				FY 2023/24 and beyond
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Task 1 Convene Monitoring and Reporting Committee and prepare the Monitoring and Reporting Work Plan · Convene Monitoring and Reporting Committee · Conduct (5) meetings to prepare Work Plan and develop recommended revisions · Prepare Monitoring and Reporting Work Plan · Prepare memorandum: Recommended Revisions to Watermaster's Non-Discretionary Monitoring and Reporting Programs	$125,000	$60,000				$65,000								
Task 2 Implement Recommended Revisions to Watermaster's Non-Discretionary Monitoring and Reporting Programs	$ TBD									$ TBD				$ TBD
Task 3 Annual review of scope of work and cost to implement the Monitoring and Reporting Work Plan in the Subsequent Fiscal Year	$ TBD									$ TBD				$ TBD
Total Cost and Cost by FY	**$125,000**	**$60,000**				**$65,000**				**$ TBD**				**$ TBD**

TBD -- To be determined

Exhibit HIJ-1
Process and Schedule to Implement the OBMP Update Activities



Key

- Scoping effort
- Evaluation of need for projects
- Project Evaluation
- Implementation
- ■ Go-no-go decision points to proceed with activity
- □ Go-no-go decision to select projects for implementation

Appendix A

A1. 2020 OBMP Update -- Listening Session #1 Memorandum

A2. 2020 OBMP Update -- Listening Session #2 Memorandum

A2. 2020 OBMP Update -- Listening Session #3 Memorandum

To: Chino Basin Watermaster Stakeholders
From: Watermaster 2020 OBMP Update Team
Subject: 2020 OBMP Update -- Listening Session #1 Memorandum
Date: February 5, 2019

The objectives of this memorandum are to summarize the information provided by the stakeholders during Listening Session #1 and provide information that will assist the stakeholders in reviewing the work products of Listening Session #1 and preparing for Listening Session #2.

Background

During 1998-2000, the Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) conducted a process to develop the Chino Basin Optimum Basin Management Program (OBMP). The OBMP was developed in a collaborative public process that identified the needs and wants of all stakeholders; described the physical state of the groundwater basin; developed a set of management goals; identified impediments to those goals; described a series of actions that could be taken to remove those impediments and achieve the management goals; developed and executed agreements to implement the OBMP; and certified a programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) pursuant to CEQA.

By 2019, many of the projects and management programs envisioned in the 2000 OBMP have been implemented, while some have not. The understanding of the hydrology and hydrogeology of the Chino Basin has improved since 2000, and new water-management issues have been identified that necessitate that the plan be adapted to protect the collective interests of the Chino Basin parties and their water supply reliability. For these reasons, the Watermaster parties are updating the 2000 OBMP (2020 OBMP Update) to set the framework for the next 20 to 30 years of basin-management activities.

The 2020 OBMP Update will be conducted using a collaborative process like that employed for the development of the 2000 OBMP. A description of the development of the 2000 OBMP and the rationale for and process to prepare the 2020 OBMP Update is included in a white paper prepared for the Chino Basin stakeholders: *White Paper – 2020 Update to Chino Basin Optimum Basin Management Program* (OBMP White Paper). The OBMP White Paper, and all documents relevant to the 2020 OBMP Update, are available on the Watermaster's ftp site.[1]

A series of eight public listening sessions are being held by the Watermaster throughout 2019 to support the 2020 OBMP Update. The purpose of the listening sessions is to obtain information and feedback from the parties and other Chino Basin stakeholders to define the collective goals of the parties, the impediments to achieving the goals, the management actions required to remove the impediments, and an implementation plan for the management actions. Watermaster staff will provide key information prior to and during each listening session to help the parties and other stakeholders provide their input on each topic discussed. The objective is for the ideas and opinions of every stakeholder to be heard. Participation in the listening sessions is critical to the development of the 2020 OBMP Update. Watermaster held Listening Session #1 on January 15, 2019.

Summary of Listening Session #1

Listening Session #1 was a four-hour workshop broken down into three main agenda topics:

[1] https://cbwm.syncedtool.com/shares/folder/9abb162877b999/?folder_id=670

- History of the 2000 OBMP
- Rationale for the 2020 OBMP Update – Drivers, Trends, and Implications (Breakout Session)
- Rationale for the 2020 OBMP Update – Issues, Needs, and Wants (Group Participation Session)

Prior to Listening Session #1 the following materials were distributed:

- Meeting agenda
- The OBMP White Paper
- An explanation of the assignment to prepare for Listening Session #1

These materials and a copy of the presentation given during Listening Session #1 are available on the Watermaster's ftp site.

History of the 2000 OBMP

The history of the 2000 OBMP and its implementation was provided by Watermaster staff and its legal, engineering, and environmental consultants. The presentation provided detail on why the OBMP was created; the process to develop it and the associated implementation agreements and environmental review documents; the OBMP Program Elements; and the progress and accomplishments in implementing each of the OBMP Program Elements, including a discussion on what was not accomplished.

Rationale for the 2020 OBMP Update – Drivers, Trends, and Implications

As described in the OBMP White Paper, the strategic drivers and trends that shaped the OBMP in the late 1990s have since changed. Exhibit 1 in the OBMP White Paper was a first attempt to summarize the current drivers and trends shaping water management, and their basin management implications for the Chino Basin parties. "Drivers" are external forces that cause changes in the Chino Basin water space. Grouped under each driver are expected trends that emanate from that driver. The relationship of the drivers/trends to the management implications are shown by arcs that connect trends to implications.

A breakout session was held to obtain input on the proposed drivers, trends and implications in Exhibit 1. The listening session attendees were divided into four groups to discuss changes and additions to the drivers, trends and implications. Each group documented its discussion and one member of each group reported out a summary of the group discussion to all attendees. The input provided by each breakout group was used to revise Exhibit 1 (attached to this memorandum). The following are the revised implications for Basin management that form a rationale for the 2020 OBMP Update:

- Reduced recycled water availability and increased cost
- Reduced imported water availability and increased cost
- Inability to pump groundwater with existing infrastructure
- Imported water quality degradation
- Chino Basin water quality degradation
- Increased cost of groundwater use
- Reductions in Chino Basin Safe Yield
- Recycled water quality degradation
- Increased cost of Basin Plan compliance

The final version of Exhibit 1 will be included as a final deliverable of the 2020 OBMP Update. Additional comments on Exhibit 1 can be submitted in writing to Edgar Tellez-Foster (etellezfoster@cbwm.org).

Rationale for the 2020 OBMP Update – Issues, Needs, and Wants

As described in the OBMP White Paper, the issues, needs and wants of the parties will form the basis of the management goals of the 2020 OBMP Update and inform the identification of impediments to the

goals and action items to remove the impediments. A full group participation session was led by Watermaster staff to obtain feedback from the listening session attendees on their individual issues, needs and wants related to basin management. The listening session attendees articulated the issues, needs, and wants of their associated party in writing and then verbally shared with the full group. The feedback provided by the attendees was transcribed by Watermaster staff and then the needs and wants were organized into similar classes of issues. The classes of issues identified were effectively the same as the implications for basin management defined in Exhibit 1. Table 1 is a summary of the needs and wants of the parties, organized by the basin management issues. Attribution by party was assigned to each need and want.

Next Steps

The next steps in the process to develop the 2020 OBMP Update are:

1. Finalize the descriptions of issues, needs, and wants for basin management in Table 1.
2. Describe the goals for the 2020 OBMP Update, and impediments to achieving the goals.

OBMP Goals and Impediments

For the 2000 OBMP, the Chino Basin stakeholders established four management goals for the OBMP that addressed the issues, needs, and wants of the parties:

> ***Enhance Basin Water Supplies***. The intent of the goal was to increase the volumes and variety of available water supplies. This goal applied not only to local groundwater, but also to all sources of water available to the parties (*e.g.,* recycled, imported).
>
> ***Protect and Enhance Water Quality***. The intent of the goal was to ensure the protection of the long-term beneficial uses of the groundwater basin.
>
> ***Enhance Management of the Basin***. The intent of the goal was to encourage stable, creative, sustainable and fair water resources management for broad mutual benefit to all stakeholders and avoidance of undesirable results.
>
> ***Equitably Finance the OBMP***. The intent of the goal was to identify and use efficient and equitable methods to fund OBMP implementation.

While these general goals are as valid today as they were in 2000, it was apparent from the discussions of issues, needs, and wants at Listening Session #1 that the impediments to achieving the goals have changed and that the stakeholders have more focused goals for basin management. The focus of the next two listening sessions will be to identify the issues/needs/wants that are common to most stakeholders and to define focused goal statements and the impediments to achieving the goals. Listed below are four example goals, based on common issues/needs/wants, for the 2020 OBMP Update. Below each goal are some examples of the impediments to achieving the goals, and actions to remove the impediments. The impediments listed are not exhaustive.

Goal #1: Be able to rely on local supplies to meet potable demands for a [6, 12, 18, 24-month] period in the event of a [short-term, long-term] outage of imported water supply.

> **Impediments to achieving the goal**:
>
> - The current capacity to rely on groundwater during these periods is constrained by insufficient pumping capacity, insufficient conveyance, poor quality, and subsidence.
> - Exercising storage in the Chino Basin as a way of enhancing local water-supply reliability can cause undesirable results such as subsidence and loss of yield.

Actions to remove impediments and achieve the goal:

- Develop a Storage Management Plan (SMP) to define how to utilize storage without causing undesirable results.
- Build the production, conveyance and treatment facilities necessary to meet demands and operate in accordance with the SMP.

Goal #2: Avoid shutdown of groundwater production facilities due to existing or potential new water-quality regulations.

Impediment to achieving the goal: Insufficient treatment and brine disposal capacity.

Action to remove impediment and achieve the goal: Build conveyance and regional treatment facilities (with ability to expand, if necessary) to treat current and potential future contaminants of concern.

Goal #3: Optimize the use of unused storage space in the Basin by implementing storage and recovery programs.

Impediment to achieving the goal: Exercising storage in the Chino Basin can cause undesirable results such as subsidence and loss of yield.

Action to remove impediment and achieve the goal: Develop a Storage Management Plan (SMP) to define how to utilize storage without causing undesirable results.

Goal #4: Fund [X%] of the implementation of the OBMP Update with supplemental resources, such as grants, low-interest loans, or outside funding partners.

Impediment to achieving the goal: Competition for future grant funding will be fierce; success in obtaining grant funding is uncertain.

Recommended Preparation for Listening Session #2

1. Review the Issues, Needs, and Wants matrix in Table 1. Ensure that the feedback you reported at Listening Session #1 was accurately captured. Come to Listening Session #2 prepared to provide your feedback and add your party's attribution to the needs or wants identified by others, if you deem appropriate. The intent is to finalize Table 1 and use it to identify the specific concerns shared by most stakeholders. These common concerns will serve as that starting point for defining goals for the 2020 OBMP Update.
2. Based on your review of this memo and Table 1, come prepared to suggest and formulate goals for the 2020 OBMP Update and the impediments to achieving those goals.

Table 1
Issues, Needs and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

Key: ● Need ● Want **x** Unspecified

Needs and Wants Categorized by Basin Management Issues	Pool Parties														Others				
	Appropriative										Agricultural			Overlying Non-Ag					
	Pomona	Chino	Fontana	CVWD	SAWCO	MVWD	Chino Hills	Upland	JCSD	Ontario	Crops	Dairy	State of CA		IEUA	TVMWD	WMWD	Metropolitan	CBWCD
Reductions in Chino Basin Safe Yield																			
Manage the basin safe yield for the long-term viability and reliability of groundwater supply											●							x	
Develop an OBMP Update that is consistent with the Physical Solution and enables the Parties to leverage their respective water rights						x													
Maintain or enhance the safe yield of the basin without causing undesirable results				●	●					●	x				x				
Reassess the frequency of the safe yield recalculation					x												x		
Develop recharge programs that maintain or enhance safe yield																	x		
Design storage management and storage & recovery programs that maintain or enhance safe yield													●		●				
Engage with regional water management planning efforts in the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed that have the potential to impact Chino Basin operations or safe yield	x																x		
Develop more facilities to capture, store, and recharge stormwater	●	●									●								
Enhance recharge in northeast MZ-3			●																
Maximize use of existing recharge facilities	●																		
Establish incentives to encourage recharge of high-quality imported water			●																
Develop a storage management plan to optimize the use of unused storage space in the basin, avoid undesirable results, and encourage storage and recovery programs		●		●	●						●		●		x		●		

Table 1
Issues, Needs and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

Key: ● Need ● Want **x** Unspecified

Needs and Wants Categorized by Basin Management Issues	Pool Parties														Others				
	Appropriative										Agricultural			Overlying Non-Ag					
	Pomona	Chino	Fontana	CVWD	SAWCO	MVWD	Chino Hills	Upland	JCSD	Ontario	Crops	Dairy	State of CA		IEUA	TVMWD	WMWD	Metropolitan	CBWCD
Inability to Pump Groundwater with Existing Infrastructure																			
Design subsidence management plans to allow flexibility in the location and volume of groundwater production in MZ-1 and MZ-2	x					x	x			●					x				
Develop management strategies that enable the parties to produce or leverage their respective water rights that may be impacted by physical basin challenges like land subsidence or water quality						x	x												
Ensure that sufficient, reliable water supplies will be available to meet current and future water demands			●	●				●		x	x							●	●
Design storage management and storage & recovery programs to raise funding to build infrastructure															●				
Develop conjunctive use agreements that provide certainty in the ability to perform during put and take years by clearly defining facilities/infrastructure and operating plans, and that leverage the lessons learned from obstacles encountered during the implementation of the current Dry Year Yield program.	x																	x	
Develop process to support/facilitate project implementation																●			
Pursue collaborative, regional partnerships to implement regional solutions to water management challenges					●												●	●	●

Table 1
Issues, Needs and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

Key: ● Need ● Want **x** Unspecified

Needs and Wants Categorized by Basin Management Issues	Pool Parties														Others				
	Appropriative										Agricultural			Overlying Non-Ag					
	Pomona	Chino	Fontana	CVWD	SAWCO	MVWD	Chino Hills	Upland	JCSD	Ontario	Crops	Dairy	State of CA		IEUA	TVMWD	WMWD	Metropolitan	CBWCD
Increased Cost of Groundwater Use																			
Develop an equitable distribution of costs/benefits of the OBMP						x									x				
Watermaster assessments for implementation of the OBMP should be allocated based on benefits received					x														
Decrease Watermaster assessment costs	●				●														
Seek supplemental financial resources to support the implementation of the OBMP Update		●		●					●						x	●			●
Monetize agencies unused water rights for equitable balance of basin assets			●																
Support to develop a justification for increases in water rates and developer fees to invest in needed water infrastructure	●	x															x		
Develop regional partnerships to help reduce costs															●				
Continue or enhance incentives to pump groundwater from the Chino Basin			●																
Chino Basin Water Quality Degradation																			
Develop a water quality management plan to ensure ability to produce groundwater rights				x											x			x	
Address existing and new drinking water quality regulations that may result in an increase in groundwater treatment and costs	x	x	●					x									x		
Develop regional infrastructure to address water quality contamination and treatment					●														
Recycled Water Quality Degradation																			
Maintain compliance with recycled water and dilution requirements pursuant to the Chino Basin groundwater recharge permit															●				

Table 1
Issues, Needs and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

Key: ● Need ● Want **x** Unspecified

Needs and Wants Categorized by Basin Management Issues	Pool Parties														Others				
	Appropriative										Agricultural								
	Pomona	Chino	Fontana	CVWD	SAWCO	MVWD	Chino Hills	Upland	JCSD	Ontario	Crops	Dairy	State of CA	Overlying Non-Ag	IEUA	TVMWD	WMWD	Metropolitan	CBWCD
Increased Cost of Basin Plan Compliance																			
Perform the minimum amount of monitoring/reporting that is required for basin management and regulatory compliance							●												
Develop management strategy to ensure sufficient supplies to blend with recycled water and comply with Salt and Nutrient Management Plan											●								
Reduced Recycled Water Availability and Increased Cost																			
Maximize the use of recycled water for direct use or recharge	●			●					●						●				
Utilize non-IEUA sources of recycled water that are not being put to beneficial use	●								●										
Develop alternative management strategies to comply with the recycled water discharge obligations to the Santa Ana River															x		●		
Evaluate the potential for direct potable reuse of recycled water															●				
Fully utilize IEUA recycled water resources								●		●									
Reduced Imported Water Availability and Increased Cost																			
Increase water-supply reliability at the lowest possible cost								●											
Despite the best efforts of the Parties to decrease reliance on imported water, the cost of the total water supply continues to increase	x																		
Continue to build collaborative programs between the Metropolitan Water District and Chino Basin																		x	
Identify and utilize new sources of supplemental water															●				
Ensure that sufficient supplemental water supplies will be available to meet future replenishment requirements							x												

Table 1
Issues, Needs and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

Key: ● Need ● Want **x** Unspecified

Needs and Wants Categorized by Basin Management Issues	Pool Parties														Others				
	Appropriative										Agricultural			Overlying Non-Ag					
	Pomona	Chino	Fontana	CVWD	SAWCO	MVWD	Chino Hills	Upland	JCSD	Ontario	Crops	Dairy	State of CA		IEUA	TVMWD	WMWD	Metropolitan	CBWCD
Reduced Imported Water Availability and Increased Cost																			
Understand how imported water reliability from Metropolitan Water District will be affected with and without the California Water Fix															x				
Need a better understanding of the water management plans of the Parties to be able to better plan for imported water needs and to assure reliability of Metropolitan Water District water supply																		●	
Construct inter-basin and intra-basin connections for the benefit of regional water supply and conjunctive use		●		●				●							●		●	●	
Ensure that there is a reliable local water supply to replace imported water during shut down of imported water delivery infrastructure for maintenance and longer-term emergency outages	●		x	●			x	●	x						x			●	
Analyze water management scenarios that plan for unexpected challenges and emergencies															x				
Use more recycled water for replenishment obligation				●															
Develop management strategies that ensure parties will meet future desalter replenishment obligation and have the money to fund it				●													x		
Other																			
Improve communication between the parties	●																		
Coordinate timing of agreements, grants, etc. to ensure implementation of the OBMP Update															x				
Consider a long-term planning horizon of up to 50 years															●				
Educate elected officials and decision makers on the need and urgency to address the water management challenges		●																	

Exhibit 1 – Drivers and Trends and Their Implications
2020 OBMP Update

Drivers

- Climate Change
- Vulnerability of Infrastructure
- Legislation, Regulation, and Agreements
- Salt and Nutrient Management
- Outside Interest in Chino Basin Operations
- Growth
- Funding
- Scientific and Technologic Improvements

Trends

- Reduced Recharge
- Increased Evaporation
- Reduced Imported Water Supply
- Increased Risk of Long Term Outages Due to Repair or Catastrophic Shutdown
- SGMA
- Conservation
- Water Quality
- Waters of the US
- California Water Fix
- Expiring Agreements
- TDS Increases in the Basin
- TDS Increases in SWP Water During Drought
- More Restrictive Environmental Regulations
- Public Trust Litigation
- Other Outside Entities: NGO's, SAR Water Rights, Resource Agencies
- Potential New or Outside Partnerships
- Reduced Recycled Water Discharge to Santa Ana River
- Land Use Change/ Urbanization
- Reduced Recharge
- Accumulation of Debt
- Interest Rates
- Competition
- Laboratory Detection Limits
- Health Impacts of Chemicals and Pathogens
- Treatment Technologies
- Renewable Energy
- Sensor Technology
- Transparency

Implications

- Reduced Recycled Water Availability and Increased Cost
- Reduced Imported Water Availability and Increased Cost
- Inability to Pump Groundwater with Existing Infrastructure
- Imported Water Quality Degradation
- Chino Basin Water Quality Degradation
- Increased Cost of Groundwater Use
- Reductions in Chino Basin Safe Yield
- Recycled Water Quality Degradation
- Increased Cost of Basin Plan Compliance

To: Chino Basin Watermaster Stakeholders
From: Watermaster 2020 OBMP Update Team
Subject: 2020 OBMP Update -- Listening Session #2 Memorandum
Date: March 14, 2019

The objectives of this memorandum are to summarize the information provided by the stakeholders during Listening Session #2 and provide information that will assist the stakeholders in reviewing the work products of Listening Session #2 and preparing for Listening Session #3.

Background

During 1998-2000, the Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) conducted a process to develop the Chino Basin Optimum Basin Management Program (OBMP). The OBMP was developed in a collaborative public process that identified the needs and wants of all stakeholders; described the physical state of the groundwater basin; developed a set of management goals; identified impediments to those goals; described a series of actions that could be taken to remove those impediments and achieve the management goals; developed and executed agreements to implement the OBMP; and certified a programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) pursuant to CEQA.

By 2019, many of the projects and management programs envisioned in the 2000 OBMP have been implemented, while some have not. The understanding of the hydrology and hydrogeology of the Chino Basin has improved since 2000, and new water-management issues have been identified that necessitate that the OBMP be updated to protect the collective interests of the Chino Basin stakeholders and their water supply reliability. For these reasons, the Watermaster parties are updating the 2000 OBMP (2020 OBMP Update) to set the framework for the next 20 to 30 years of basin-management activities.

The 2020 OBMP Update is being conducted using a collaborative process like that employed for the development of the 2000 OBMP. A description of the development of the 2000 OBMP and the rationale for and process to prepare the 2020 OBMP Update is included in a white paper prepared for the Chino Basin stakeholders: *White Paper – 2020 Update to Chino Basin Optimum Basin Management Program* (OBMP White Paper). The OBMP White Paper, and all documents relevant to the 2020 OBMP Update, are available on the Watermaster's ftp site.[1]

A series of public listening sessions are being held by the Watermaster throughout 2019 to support the 2020 OBMP Update. The purpose of the listening sessions is to obtain information, ideas, and feedback from the Chino Basin stakeholders to define their collective goals, the impediments to achieving the goals, the management actions required to remove the impediments, and an implementation plan for the management actions. Watermaster staff is providing key information prior to and during each listening session to enable the stakeholders to provide their input on each topic discussed. The objective is for the ideas and opinions of every stakeholder to be heard. Participation in the listening sessions is critical to the development of the 2020 OBMP Update.

Watermaster held Listening Session #2 on February 12, 2019. Prior to Listening Session #2, the *Listening Session #1 Memorandum* was distributed which summarized: the feedback received during Listening Session #1, how the feedback will be used for 2020 OBMP Update, and the recommended preparation for Listening Session #2.

[1] https://cbwm.syncedtool.com/shares/folder/9abb162877b999/?folder_id=670

Summary of Listening Session #2

Listening Session #2 was a three-hour workshop broken down into two main agenda topics:

- Update and refinement of the issues, needs, and wants of the Chino Basin stakeholders (individual breakout activity)
- Development of draft goals for the 2020 OBMP Update (group breakout session)

Update and refinement of the Issues, Needs, and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

As described in the OBMP White Paper, the issues, needs and wants of the stakeholders form the basis of the management goals of the 2020 OBMP Update and inform the identification of impediments to the goals and action items to remove the impediments. The issues, needs and wants were first discussed in Listening Session #1: the listening session attendees articulated the issues, needs, and wants of their associated party in writing and then verbally shared with the full group. Following Listening Session #1, the 167 individual issues, needs and wants provided by the attendees were transcribed by Watermaster staff and then combined into a list of 55 unique needs and wants. The needs and wants were then reviewed and categorized into nine classes of basin management issues:

- Reductions in Chino Basin Safe Yield
- Inability to pump groundwater with existing infrastructure
- Increased cost of groundwater use
- Chino Basin water quality degradation
- Recycled water quality degradation
- Increased cost of Basin Plan compliance
- Reduced recycled water availability and increased cost
- Reduced imported water availability and increased cost
- Other

A draft matrix was then developed to show attribution of the needs and wants by party/stakeholder. This matrix was circulated for review, editing, and comment as part of the *Listening Session #1 Memorandum*.

The OBMP Update Team gave a presentation to explain the process to develop the draft matrix and explained that the next step is to identify the needs and wants that are common to most stakeholders. These common needs and wants will serve as the starting point for defining goals for the 2020 OBMP Update. Following the presentation, the participants at Listening Session #2 were asked to circulate the room to review poster-sized versions of the matrix to: (1) confirm that attribution for their party's needs and wants were appropriately assigned, (2) revise the needs and want statements as needed to accurately describe their needs and wants, and (3) add their party's attribution to the needs and wants identified by others. Members participating by phone were asked to email their comments and input.

Table 1 (attached) is the revised matrix of the issues, needs and wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders, inclusive of all feedback provided by stakeholders prior to, during, and following Listening Session #2. Additional edits to the matrix can be submitted via email to Edgar Tellez-Foster (etellezfoster@cbwm.org).

Discussion of Goals for the 2020 OBMP Update

The OBMP Update Team provided an overview of the goals of the 2000 OBMP, which were:

1. ***Enhance Basin Water Supplies***
2. ***Protect and Enhance Water Quality***
3. ***Enhance Management of the Basin***

4. ***Equitably Finance the OBMP***

These goals were based on the then-current issues, needs and wants of the Chino Basin stakeholders and included associated activities that would be needed to achieve the goals. Using a similar transparent process as is being employed now for the 2020 OMPU Update, the stakeholders defined the impediments to the goals and activities and the specific actions required to remove the impediments and achieve the goals. The actions were formed into the 2000 OBMP implementation plan.

During Listening Session #2, a group breakout session was held to obtain input on defining goals for the 2020 OBMP Update based on the issues, needs, and wants of the stakeholders. The meeting attendees were divided into six groups. Each group was assigned to one or multiple of the nine "basin management issues" and their associated needs and wants. Each group was asked to:

1. Identify the needs and wants that are common to most stakeholders.
2. Define one or more goals or activities for the 2020 OBMP Update to address the most common needs and wants.

Following the group breakout session, one member from each group reported on the group's discussions and ideas for goals and activities. Table 2 (attached) lists the stakeholder input presented by the breakout groups for goals and activities, categorized by basin management issues.

Proposed Goals for the 2020 OBMP Update

The feedback and input provided by the stakeholders during Listening Session #2 was used by The OBMP Update Team to develop proposed goals and their associated activities for the 2020 OBMP Update for review and discussion at Listening Session #3. The process followed to develop the proposed goals and activities included:

- An assessment of alignment of the stakeholder input in Tables 1 and 2 with the goals of the 2000 OBMP.
- An assessment of alignment of the basin management goals and activities in Table 2 with the needs and wants in Table 1.

The stakeholder input shown in Tables 1 and 2 indicates that the 2000 OBMP goals are still relevant today. To illustrate, Tables 1 and 2 each contain a column entitled "Alignment with 2000 OBMP Goal(s)." In both tables, the column indicates which of the four goals from the 2000 OBMP is in alignment with each line item of input provided, if applicable. Every need and want listed in Table 1 can be addressed through activities that are consistent with the 2000 OBMP goals. And, every activity described in Table 2 is in alignment with one or more of the 2000 OBMP goals. For this reason, we recommend that the goals for the 2020 OBMP Update are the same as the goals for the 2000 OBMP. While we propose that the goals for the 2020 OBMP Update are unchanged, the activities and implementation plan defined in 2000 need to be refined for the 2020 OBMP Update.

Our assessment of the stakeholder input for basin management goals and activities in Table 2 indicates that most of the issues, needs and wants described in Table 1 would be addressed by the activities. To illustrate, a column entitled "Addressed by Activities in Table 2" was added to Table 1. This column indicates which of the 17 activities listed in Table 2 have the potential to address each need and want. There are seven needs and wants in Table 1 that may not be addressed by the activities in Table 2 – additional activities may need to be considered to address these needs.

Based on our assessment, we propose the following set of goals and associated activities for the 2020 OBMP Update. For each goal, the following information is described: a statement of intent (relevant to

2000 and 2020), what has been accomplished to achieve the goal during the last 19 years of OBMP implementation, and a list of the proposed new or modified activities for to achieve the goals. The list of activities is based on the input in Table 2 (the number in parentheses following the activity description matches with the identification number shown in the first column the stakeholder input in Table 2).

Goal No. 1 - Enhance Basin Water Supplies. The intent of this goal is to increase available water supplies for all the stakeholders that rely on the Chino Basin and to improve supply reliability. This goal applies to Chino Basin groundwater, to other sources of water available to the OBMP stakeholders, and to the optimized use of Chino Basin storage to regulate the variability of the available water supplies and improve supply reliability.

Since the implementation of the 2000 OBMP, Watermaster and the OBMP stakeholders have completed or are currently implementing the following activities that enhance basin water supplies:

- constructed recharge projects to offset the stormwater recharge lost due to channel lining, increase Safe Yield, and ensure that there will be enough supplemental water recharge capacity to satisfy replenishment obligations;
- expanded the recharge and direct reuse of recycled water;
- constructed the Chino Basin desalters to recover contaminated groundwater in the southern part of the basin and to maintain the Safe Yield that would have otherwise been reduced due to the land use transition from agricultural to urban uses;
- recalculated the Safe Yield for the period 2011 through 2020; and
- started the process to recalculate the Safe Yield for 2021 through 2030.

The proposed new or modified activities to enhance basin water supplies to address the issues, needs and wants identified by the stakeholders in Listening Sessions 1 and 2 are based on the input in Table 2 and include:

- Construct new recharge facilities to increase the capacity for stormwater and recycled water recharge and provide recharge capacity in areas of the basin necessary to ensure long-term balance of recharge and discharge (1, 4 and 9).
- Develop and implement storage-and-recovery programs to increase water supply reliability, increase Safe Yield, and improve water quality (1, 2 and 3).
- Develop and implement regional conveyance and treatment programs to enable all stakeholders to exercise their pumping rights and minimize land subsidence (7, 12 and 13).
- Maximize the reuse of recycled water produced by IEUA and others (10 and 11).

Goal No. 2 - Protect and Enhance Water Quality. The intent of this goal is to ensure the protection of the long-term beneficial uses of Chino Basin groundwater.

Since the implementation of the 2000 OBMP, Watermaster and the OBMP stakeholders have completed or are currently implementing the following activities to protect and enhance water quality:

- initiated a comprehensive basin-wide water-quality monitoring program;
- collaborated with the Regional Board in its efforts to facilitate the cleanup of groundwater contamination in the basin;
- developed an innovative salt and nutrient management plan to enable the use of recycled water that reduced treatment requirements without adversely impacting beneficial uses;
- constructed and operated the Chino Basin desalters to recover high-TDS and high-nitrate groundwater in the southern part of the basin and put it to beneficial use;

- identified opportunities to use the Chino Basin desalters to assist in the remediation of the Chino Airport and South Archibald plumes; and
- constructed new recharge facilities to enhance the recharge of high-quality storm and imported waters.

The proposed new or modified activities to protect and enhance water quality to address the issues, needs and wants identified by the stakeholders in Listening Sessions 1 and 2 are based on the input in Table 2 and include:

- Develop a water-quality management plan to address current and future water-quality issues and ensure the protection of beneficial uses, now and into the future (5).
- Develop strategic regulatory-compliance solutions that achieve multiple benefits in managing water quality (6).

Goal No. 3 - Enhance Management of the Basin. The intent of this goal is to encourage stable, creative, sustainable and fair water-resources management for broad mutual benefit to all stakeholders and avoid undesirable results.

Since the implementation of the 2000 OBMP, Watermaster and the OBMP stakeholders have completed or are currently implementing the following activities to enhance management of the basin:

- initiated a comprehensive basin-wide monitoring program for groundwater levels, recharge and land subsidence;
- developed a subsidence management plan to minimize or abate the occurrence of land subsidence and ground fissuring;
- implemented the OBMP storage management plan and more recently initiated the process to update it;
- developed methods to estimate storage losses;
- entered into the Dry-Year Yield program with Metropolitan; and
- became eligible for a $207 million grant to develop and implement a storage and recovery program.

The proposed new or modified activities to enhance management of the basin to address the issues, needs and wants identified by the stakeholders in Listening Sessions 1 and 2 are based on the input in Table 2 and include:

- Develop and implement storage-and-recovery programs that increase Safe Yield, improve water quality, and provide increased water supply reliability (1, 2, 3).
- Optimize the use of all sources of water supply by developing the ability to move water across the basin and between stakeholders (8 and 12).

Goal No. 4 - Equitably Finance the OBMP. The intent of this goal is to identify and use efficient and equitable methods to fund OBMP implementation.

Since 2000, Watermaster and the OBMP stakeholders have completed or are currently implementing the following activities to equitably finance the OBMP:

- completed the Peace Agreement, Peace II Agreement, and other agreements to provide incentives and funding plans to construct and operate the Chino Basin desalters and recharge improvements;

- entered into an agreement with Metropolitan for a Dry-Year Yield Program to store imported water and provided funding for the construction of new wells and wellhead treatment to produce degraded water when Metropolitan made a call for the water in storage; and
- obtained low-interest loans and grants to construct groundwater treatment, recycled water treatment, conveyance, and recharge facilities to enable the cost-efficient implementation of the OBMP.

The proposed new or modified activities to equitably finance the OBMP to address the issues, needs and wants identified by the stakeholders in Listening Sessions 1 and 2 are based on the input in Table 2 and include:

- Develop an equitable distribution of costs/benefits of the OBMP Update and include in the OBMP update agreements (14).
- Develop regional partnerships to implement the OBMP Update and reduce costs and include in OBMP Update agreement (16).
- Continue to identify and pursue low-interest loans and grants to support the implementation of the OBMP Update. An example of such an effort is the Chino Basin Project (15).

Next Steps

The next steps in the process to develop the 2020 OBMP Update are:

1. Obtain feedback on the proposal that the goals of the 2020 OBMP Update are the same goals defined in the 2000 OBMP but that continued progress toward these goals requires consideration of new or modified activities in an updated OBMP implementation plan.
2. For each goal, obtain feedback on the proposed list of activities for consideration in the development of the 2020 OBMP Update implementation plan.
3. Identify and describe the impediments to implementing the activities and achieving the goals.
4. Develop an initial set of actions to remove the impediments, including reconnaissance-level cost estimates, for consideration by the stakeholders.

Recommended Preparation for Listening Session #3

1. Review Table 1 and confirm that the feedback you provided at Listening Session #2 was accurately captured in the issues, needs and wants matrix. Please send any edits to Edgar Tellez-Foster (etellezfoster@cbwm.org).
2. Review the assessments of the nexus of the 2000 OBMP Goals with the needs and wants and activities in Tables 1 and 2; and the nexus of the activities in Table 2 to the needs and wants in Table 1. Be prepared to provide feedback (e.g. do the activities in Table 2 address all of the needs and wants? Are there any activities that could be added to the activities in Table 2?).
3. Review the proposed goal statements and associated new/modified activities for the 2020 OBMP Update. Be prepared to provide your feedback on these goals and activities. The intent is to (i) finalize the goals and (ii) have a complete list of potential new or modified activities for consideration as part the 2020 OBMP Update implementation plan.
4. Be prepared to identify impediments to implementing the goals and their associated activities.

Table 1

Issues, Needs and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

Key: ● Need ● Want/Unspecified

*The number in this column matches with the identification number of the stakeholder input in Table 2 (first column)

Needs and Wants Categorized by Basin Management Issues	Pool Parties														Others						Addressed by Activities in Table 2*	Alignment with 2000 OBMP Goals
	Appropriative										Agricultural			Overlying Non-Ag								
	Pomona	Chino	Fontana	CVWD	SAWCO	MVWD	Chino Hills	Upland	JCSD	Ontario	Crops	Dairy	State of CA		IEUA	TVMWD	WMWD	Metropolitan	CBWCD	CDA		
Reductions in Chino Basin Safe Yield																						
Develop a storage management plan to optimize the use of unused storage space in the basin, avoid undesirable results, and encourage storage and recovery programs	●	●		●	●			●	●	●	●		●		●		●				1, 2	1, 2, 3
Design storage management and storage & recovery programs that maintain or enhance safe yield	●	●						●	●	●			●		●		●			●	2, 3	1, 3
Maintain or enhance the safe yield of the basin without causing undesirable results	●	●		●	●			●	●	●	●				●		●			●	2, 3	1, 3
Manage the basin safe yield for the long-term viability and reliability of groundwater supply	●	●						●	●	●	●			●			●	●		●	2, 3	1, 3
Reassess the frequency of the safe yield recalculation	●				●												●				2, 3	3
Continue to model and track safe yield, but utilize other management strategies to address a decline.																	●				2, 3	1, 3
Develop recharge programs that maintain or enhance safe yield	●	●					●	●	●	●					●		●			●	3, 4, 9	1, 3
Develop more facilities to capture, store, and recharge water	●	●					●			●	●				●		●				4, 9	1, 2
Enhance recharge in northeast MZ-3	●		●						●								●				4, 9	1, 3
Maximize use of existing recharge facilities	●	●							●	●											4, 9	3
Establish incentives to encourage recharge of high-quality imported water	●		●																		1, 4, 9	2, 3
Develop an OBMP Update that is consistent with the Physical Solution and allows access to the basin for users to meet their requirements	●	●				●		●														3
Engage with regional water management planning efforts in the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed that have the potential to impact Chino Basin operations or safe yield	●														●		●			●		3

Table 1
Issues, Needs and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

Key: ● Need ● Want/Unspecified

*The number in this column matches with the identification number of the stakeholder input in Table 2 (first column)

Needs and Wants Categorized by Basin Management Issues	Pool Parties														Others						Addressed by Activities in Table 2*	Alignment with 2000 OBMP Goals
	Appropriative										Agricultural			Overlying Non-Ag								
	Pomona	Chino	Fontana	CVWD	SAWCO	MVWD	Chino Hills	Upland	JCSD	Ontario	Crops	Dairy	State of CA		IEUA	TVMWD	WMWD	Metropolitan	CBWCD	CDA		
Inability to Pump Groundwater with Existing Infrastructure																						
Pursue collaborative, regional partnerships to implement regional solutions to water management challenges	●			●	●			●							●	●	●	●	●	●	6, 7,12 13,16	3
Ensure that sufficient, reliable water supplies will be available to meet current and future water demands	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●		7, 9, 12, 13	1, 3
Develop conjunctive use agreements that provide certainty in the ability to perform during put and take years by clearly defining facilities/infrastructure and operating plans, and that leverage the lessons learned from obstacles encountered during the implementation of the current Dry Year Yield program	●						●		●						●		●	●			1, 2	1, 2, 3
Develop management strategies that enable the parties to produce or leverage their respective water rights that may be impacted by physical basin challenges like land subsidence or water quality	●						●	●							●		●				1, 2, 8, 13	3
Design storage management and storage & recovery programs to raise funding to build infrastructure	●			●											●		●				1, 15	3, 4
Develop process to support/facilitate project implementation	●																					4
Design subsidence management plans to allow flexibility in the location and volume of groundwater production in MZ-1 and MZ-2	●						●	●		●				●	●							3

Table 1

Issues, Needs and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

Key: ● Need ● Want/Unspecified

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Increased Cost of Groundwater Use																						
Seek supplemental financial resources to support the implementation of the OBMP Update	●	●		●			●	●	●	●					●	●	●		●		15, 16	4
Develop regional partnerships to help reduce costs	●			●			●		●						●	●	●			●	15, 16	4
Monetize agencies' unused water rights for equitable balance of basin assets			●																		15, 16	4
Decrease Watermaster assessment costs	●				●			●													15, 16	4
Support to develop a justification for increases in water rates and developer fees to invest in needed water infrastructure	●	●							●								●				14, 15	
Develop an equitable distribution of costs/benefits of the OBMP	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●				●	●						14	4
Watermaster assessments for implementation of the OBMP should be allocated based on benefits received	●				●																14	4
Continue or enhance incentives to pump groundwater from the Chino Basin			●																		1, 2, 12	3, 4
Improve flexibility for parties to execute water rights transfers														●								4

Table 1

Issues, Needs and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

Key: ● Need ● Want/Unspecified

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Chino Basin Water Quality Degradation																						
Develop a water quality management plan to ensure ability to produce groundwater rights	●	●		●			●	●	●	●				●	●		●	●			5, 6	2, 3
Develop regional infrastructure to address water quality contamination and treatment				●	●			●													5, 6	2
Plan for and be prepared for new drinking water quality regulations that may result in an increase in groundwater treatment and costs	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●					●		●				5, 6	2
Be more proactive and engaged in the process to develop new drinking water quality regulations								●													5, 6	2
Recycled Water Quality Degradation																						
Maintain compliance with recycled water and dilution requirements pursuant to the Chino Basin groundwater recharge permit		●					●		●	●				●	●						1, 6, 9	2
Increased Cost of Basin Plan Compliance																						
Develop management strategy to ensure sufficient supplies to blend with recycled water and comply with Salt and Nutrient Management Plan	●	●									●				●		●				1, 6, 9	2
Perform the minimum amount of monitoring/reporting that is required for basin management and regulatory compliance	●			●			●	●														3, 4

Table 1
Issues, Needs and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

Key: ● Need ● Want/Unspecified

*The number in this column matches with the identification number of the stakeholder input in Table 2 (first column)

Needs and Wants Categorized by Basin Management Issues	Pool Parties														Others						Addressed by Activities in Table 2*	Alignment with 2000 OBMP Goals
	Appropriative										Agricultural			Overlying Non-Ag								
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Reduced Recycled Water Availability and Increased Cost																						
Fully utilize IEUA recycled water resources		●		●			●	●		●					●						10	1
Maximize the use of recycled water for direct use or recharge	●	●		●			●	●	●	●					●						10, 11	1
Evaluate the potential for direct potable reuse of recycled water	●								●						●						10, 11	1
Develop alternative management strategies to comply with the recycled water discharge obligations to the Santa Ana River	●	●		●			●	●		●					●		●				10, 11	1, 3
Utilize non-IEUA sources of recycled water that are not being put to beneficial use	●	●					●	●	●	●					●		●				11	1
Other																						
Coordinate timing of agreements, grants, etc. to ensure implementation of the OBMP Update	●							●	●	●					●	●	●				17	
Improve communication between the parties	●			●										●	●		●				17	
Educate elected officials and decision makers on the need and urgency to address the water management challenges	●	●							●						●	●	●				17	
Consider a long-term planning horizon of up to 50 years	●								●	●					●							3

Table 1
Issues, Needs and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

Key: ● Need ● Want/Unspecified

*The number in this column matches with the identification number of the stakeholder input in Table 2 (first column)

Needs and Wants Categorized by Basin Management Issues	Pool Parties														Others						Addressed by Activities in Table 2*	Alignment with 2000 OBMP Goals
	Appropriative										Agricultural			Overlying Non-Ag								
	Pomona	Chino	Fontana	CVWD	SAWCO	MVWD	Chino Hills	Upland	JCSD	Ontario	Crops	Dairy	State of CA		IEUA	TVMWD	WMWD	Metropolitan	CBWCD	CDA		
Reduced Imported Water Availability and Increased Cost																						
Ensure that there is a reliable local water supply to replace imported water during shut down of imported water delivery infrastructure for maintenance and longer-term emergency outages	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●					●	●	●	●			7, 12, 13	1, 3
Identify and utilize new sources of supplemental water	●	●		●			●	●	●	●					●	●	●				7, 8, 11, 13	1, 3
Construct inter-basin and intra-basin connections for the benefit of regional water supply and conjunctive use	●	●		●			●	●	●			●			●	●	●	●			7, 8	1, 3
Understand how imported water reliability from Metropolitan Water District will be affected with and without the California Water Fix	●								●						●	●	●				8, 13, 16	1, 3
Develop management strategies that ensure parties will meet future desalter replenishment obligation and have the money to fund it	●	●		●			●		●								●			●	8, 13, 14	3
Increase water-supply reliability at the lowest possible cost	●			●			●	●				●		●	●		●				8, 9, 13, 14	3
Need a better understanding of the water management plans of the Parties to be able to better plan for imported water needs and to assure reliability of Metropolitan Water District water supply	●			●					●			●			●	●	●	●			8, 9, 13	3
Analyze water management scenarios that plan for unexpected challenges and emergencies	●								●	●					●	●	●				8, 9, 13	3
Ensure that sufficient supplemental water supplies will be available to meet future replenishment requirements							●		●	●		●		?	●					●	7, 8, 9, 13	1, 3
Despite the best efforts of the Parties to decrease reliance on imported water, the cost of the total water supply continues to increase	●																				7, 8, 9, 15, 16	3
Use more recycled water for replenishment obligation	●			●			●		●								●				10,11	3
Continue to build collaborative programs between the Metropolitan Water District and Chino Basin	●						●	●	●						●		●	●			13, 16	3

Table 2
Stakeholder Input on Goals and Activities for the 2020 OBMP Update

	Stakeholder Input by Basin Management Issue	Alignment with 2000 OBMP Goal(s)*
Reductions in Chino Basin Safe Yield		
1	Design storage and recovery programs that augment safe yield, improve water quality and enhance recharge	1, 2, 3
2	Optimize management of groundwater storage to enhance/protect safe yield	1, 3
3	Increase safe yield [by 10,000 af by 2030]	1
4	Capture and store all permitted water [by 2040]	1, 2
Chino Basin Water Quality Degradation		
5	Develop a water quality management plan [to address current and future water quality issues] to ensure ability to produce high-quality groundwater [by 2022]. (high quality = readily useable)	2
6	Develop strategic compliance solutions that achieve multiple benefits in managing water quality (OBMP Update, Built in)	2, 3
Reduced Imported Water Availability and Cost		
7	Increase wet-water supplies to meet parties' demands without the need of imported water from Metropolitan	1, 3
8	Optimize [efficient] use of all water supplies sources, with ability to move water across basins/amongst stakeholders	1, 3
9	Enhance ability to capture and store water when it is available [enough to satisfy imported water demands for 3 years (100 - 200k af)]	1, 2
Reduced Recycled Water Availability and Increased Cost		
10	Put 100% of IEUA recycled water to beneficial use in the Chino Basin [x% by 2025; x% by 2030]	1
11	Utilize available non-IEUA sources of recycled water for beneficial use in the Chino Basin [8,000 afy by 2025]	1
Inability to Pump Groundwater with Existing Infrastructure		
12	Leverage existing local infrastructure for the benefit of the region	3
13	Ensure sufficient, reliable water supplies (local, regional, imported) to meet future water demands, without MPI	1, 3
Increased Cost of Groundwater Use		
14	Develop an equitable distribution of costs/benefits of the OBMP and include in the OBMP Update agreements	4
15	Develop a plan to obtain supplemental financial resources to support the implementation of the OBMP Update	4
16	Develop regional partnerships to implement the OBMP Update and reduce costs -- (The "O" in OBMP); include in the OBMP update agreement	3, 4
Other		
17	Approve OBMP update with full support from all stakeholders and elected officials by June 2020	

*The 2000 OBMP Goals are:
(1) - Enhance basin water supplies
(2) - Protect and enhance water quality
(3) - Enhance management of the basin
(4) - Equitably finance the OBMP

To: Chino Basin Watermaster Stakeholders
From: Watermaster 2020 OBMP Update Team
Subject: 2020 OBMP Update -- Listening Session #3 Memorandum
Date: May 9, 2019

The objectives of this memorandum are to summarize the information provided by the stakeholders during Listening Session #3 and provide information that will assist the stakeholders in reviewing the work products of Listening Session #3 and preparing for Listening Session #4.

Background

During 1998-2000, the Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) conducted a process to develop the Chino Basin Optimum Basin Management Program (OBMP). The OBMP was developed in a collaborative public process that identified the needs and wants of all stakeholders; described the physical state of the groundwater basin; developed a set of management goals; identified impediments to those goals; described a series of actions that could be taken to remove those impediments and achieve the management goals; developed and executed agreements to implement the OBMP; and certified a programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) pursuant to CEQA.

By 2019, many of the projects and management programs envisioned in the 2000 OBMP have been implemented, while some have not. The understanding of the hydrology and hydrogeology of the Chino Basin has improved since 2000, and new water-management issues have been identified that necessitate that the OBMP be updated to protect the collective interests of the Chino Basin stakeholders and their water supply reliability. For these reasons, the Watermaster parties are updating the 2000 OBMP (2020 OBMP Update) to set the framework for the next 20 to 30 years of basin-management activities.

The 2020 OBMP Update is being conducted using a collaborative process like that employed for the development of the 2000 OBMP. A description of the development of the 2000 OBMP and the rationale for and process to prepare the 2020 OBMP Update is included in a white paper prepared for the Chino Basin stakeholders: *White Paper – 2020 Update to Chino Basin Optimum Basin Management Program* (OBMP White Paper). The OBMP White Paper, and all documents relevant to the 2020 OBMP Update, are available on the Watermaster's ftp site.[1]

A series of public listening sessions are being held by the Watermaster throughout 2019 to support the 2020 OBMP Update. The purpose of the listening sessions is to obtain information, ideas, and feedback from the Chino Basin stakeholders to define their collective goals, the impediments to achieving the goals, the management actions required to remove the impediments, and an implementation plan for the management actions. Watermaster staff is providing key information prior to and during each listening session to enable the stakeholders to provide their input on each topic discussed. The objective is for the ideas and opinions of every stakeholder to be heard. Participation in the listening sessions is critical to the development of the 2020 OBMP Update.

Watermaster held Listening Session #3 on March 21, 2019. Prior to Listening Session #3, the *Listening Session #2 Memorandum* was distributed which summarized: the feedback received during Listening Session #2, how the feedback will be used for 2020 OBMP Update, and the recommended preparation for Listening Session #3. The PowerPoint presentation given at the meeting is available on the Watermaster's ftp site. [1]

[1] https://cbwm.syncedtool.com/shares/folder/9abb162877b999/?folder_id=670

Summary of Listening Session #3

Listening Session #3 was a three-hour workshop broken down into two main agenda topics:

- Discussion and feedback on the observation that the 2020 OBMP Update goals are the same as the 2000 OBMP goals
- Update and refinement of the types of activities that will be considered for inclusion in the 2020 OBMP Update

2020 OBMP goals

As discussed in the *Listening Session #2 Memorandum*, the stakeholder input provided in Listening Sessions #1 and #2 indicated that the goals defined in the 2000 OBMP are still relevant today. Based on the assessment of stakeholder input, the 2020 OBMP Update Team proposed maintaining the 2000 OBMP goals in the 2020 OBMP Update and drafted a statement of intent for each goal. During Listening Session #3, the 2020 OBMP Update Team gave a presentation to explain how the stakeholder input was used to conclude the goals remain the same and explained that the next step was to obtain feedback on these recommended goals and intents. The goals and intents presented during Listening Session #3 were:

> ***Goal No. 1 - Enhance Basin Water Supplies.*** The intent of this goal is to increase available water supplies for all the stakeholders that rely on the Chino Basin and to improve supply reliability.
>
> This goal applies to Chino Basin groundwater, to other sources of water available to the OBMP stakeholders, and to the optimized use of Chino Basin storage to regulate the variability of the available water supplies and improve supply reliability.
>
> ***Goal No. 2 - Protect and Enhance Water Quality.*** The intent of this goal is to ensure the protection of the long-term beneficial uses of Chino Basin groundwater.
>
> ***Goal No. 3 - Enhance Management of the Basin.*** The intent of this goal is to encourage stable, creative, sustainable and fair water resources management for broad mutual benefit to all stakeholders and avoidance of undesirable results.
>
> ***Goal No. 4 - Equitably Finance the OBMP***. The intent of this goal is to identify and use efficient and equitable methods to fund OBMP implementation.

Following the presentation, the participants at Listening Session #3 participated in a live web-supported survey on the goals and their intents. There was a total of five questions on the survey. For each of the four goals, the participants were presented the following question and multiple-choice answers:

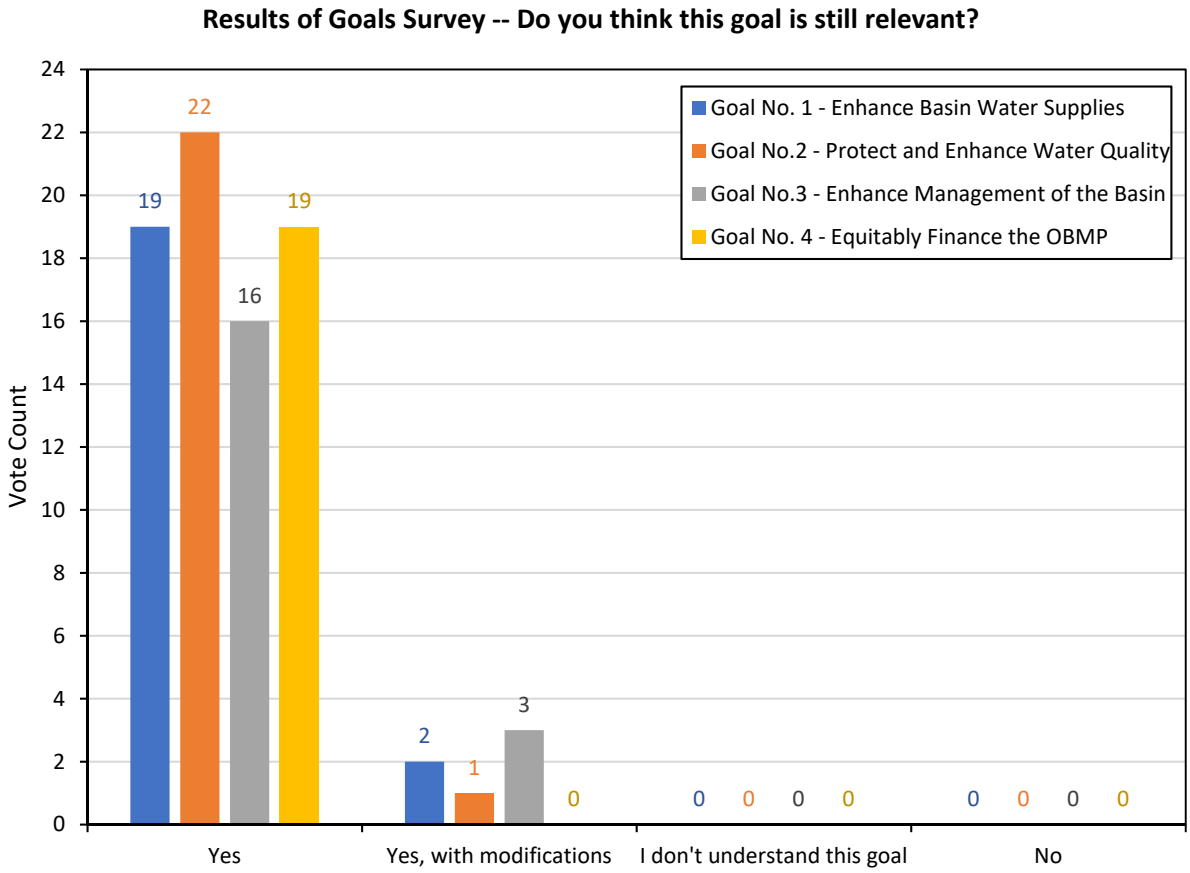
> Do you think this goal is still relevant?
>
> A) Yes B) Yes, with modifications C) No D) I don't understand this activity

The fifth survey question asked:

> Are there more goals that should be added?
>
> A) Yes B) No

Survey Results

The results of the survey for the first four questions are shown in the bar chart below.



As shown in the chart, all survey respondents indicated that the goals are still relevant today, and some respondents thought that Goals No. 1, 2 and 3 were still relevant but should be modified. The latter respondents were asked to explain their suggested modifications, resulting in a group discussion on the goal, the intent statement, and the respondents' concern. A summary of the discussion for each goal is summarized below:

Goal No. 1 - Enhance Basin Water Supplies. The meeting participants that spoke about potential modifications to Goal No. 1 voiced the following suggestions/concerns/questions:

- The goal could be construed as Watermaster attempting to manage water supplies outside Chino Basin groundwater, and therefore acting outside its purview.

Following explanation by two participants as to the consistency of the Watermaster's role in enhancing water supplies in the context of the Judgment and the 2000 OBMP, Watermaster legal counsel explained that Watermaster is responsible for ensuring that (1) the parties are able to meet their demands using Chino Basin groundwater and (2) sufficient water is available for replenishment if these demands result in overproduction; therefore, it is within Watermaster's purview to enhance water supplies outside Chino Basin groundwater. Another participant indicated that the implementation agreement will identify roles and responsibilities for implementing the OBMP activities and that through this agreement it could/will be made clear that Watermaster is not taking on a role that is beyond its purview.

- Should storage be listed as source of supply in the intent goal? It seems management of storage is a function of Goal No. 3.

There was no discussion about this question. Upon reflection and review of the 2000 OBMP, the OBMP Update Team agreed that storage was best highlighted as part of Goal No. 3 for consistency with the 2000 OBMP.

Goal No. 2 - Protect and Enhance Water Quality. The meeting participants who spoke about potential modifications to Goal No. 2 voiced the following suggestions/concerns/questions:

- Should the word "enhance" be added to the intent statement?

During the discussion, participants who spoke indicated that "enhance" was already explicitly used in the goal statement and it did not need to be added to the intent.

Goal No. 3 - Enhance Management of the Basin. The meeting participants who spoke about potential modifications to Goal No. 3 voiced the following suggestions/concerns/questions:

- The descriptors used in the intent statement, such as "fair" and "broad mutual benefit" were unclear and unnecessary.

During the discussion, the participants who spoke suggested: that words with imprecise meaning should not be used; that keeping the goals broader in scope by removing these qualifiers is the best approach; and that the specificity of "benefits" will be addressed in the activities or implementation plans.

Goal No. 4 - Equitably Finance the OBMP. The meeting participants who spoke about potential modifications to Goal No. 4 voiced the following suggestions/concerns/questions:

- Are the terms "efficient" and "equitable" in the intent statement at odds with each other? What is the definition of efficient?

The OBMP Update Team explained that an example of "efficient" method to fund OBMP implementation is partnering with IEUA to obtain grant funding to implement projects, and that this was done successfully in implementing the 2000 OBMP.

Consideration of Additional OBMP Goals. For the survey question regarding addition of new goals for the 2020 OBMP Update, two out of 19 survey respondents voted "Yes." The meeting participants who spoke offered the following input:

- Should we consider integrating the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) regulations with the 2020 OBMP Update goals?

  During the discussion, the participants who spoke suggested that Goal No. 3 is encompassing of the SGMA regulations, but that it may be helpful to include language about "maintaining local control" of the groundwater basin in the intent of Goal No. 3.

- Should there be a goal related to regional collaboration?

  During the discussion, the participants who spoke pointed out that regional collaboration is implied within Goals No. 1 and No. 3, so a separate goal is not needed.

- Participants also provided additional thoughts that should be considered by the stakeholders in the development of the 2020 OBMP Update, but not explicitly written as goals or intents of goals:

- The OBMP Update activities should ensure Watermaster's engagement on issues related to the Santa Ana River, which is a significant source of supply to the Basin.
- The participants should strive for collaboration and openness to avoid conflict.

Recommended 2020 OBMP Update goals

Based on the feedback from the goals survey during Listening Session #3, the recommended 2020 OBMP Update goals and intents are:

Goal No. 1 - Enhance Basin Water Supplies. The intent of this goal is to increase the water supplies available for Chino Basin parties and improve water supply reliability. This goal applies to Chino Basin groundwater and all other sources of water available for beneficial use.

Goal No.2 - Protect and Enhance Water Quality. The intent of this goal is to ensure the protection of the long-term beneficial uses of Chino Basin groundwater.

Goal No.3 - Enhance Management of the Basin. The intent of this goal is to encourage sustainable management of the Chino Basin to avoid material physical injury, promote local control, and improve water-supply reliability for the benefit of all Chino Basin parties.

Goal No. 4 - Equitably Finance the OBMP. The intent of this goal is to identify and use efficient and equitable methods to fund OBMP implementation.

2020 OBMP Update activities

During Listening Session #3, the meeting attendees participated in a breakout activity to review and provide feedback on the list of 10 new and revised activities for potential inclusion in the 2020 OBMP Update. The activities are shown in Table 2b, attached. These activities are based on the input provided by breakout groups during Listening Session #2, as documented in the Listening Session #2 memo. The Listening Session #3 participants were divided into six groups and each group was asked to:

1. Review a subset of the 10 activities (A through J) and suggest modifications to better address the needs and wants of the Chino Basin stakeholders, if necessary.
2. Review a subset of the issues, needs and wants (INWs) of the Chino Basin stakeholders to assess which of the ten activities address each need and want, and if any are not addressed by the activities, to suggest additional activities for consideration in the 2020 OBMP Update.

Table 1 shows the participants' assessment of which activities address each INW. Two new activities were defined by one of the breakout groups:

K. Develop a management strategy within the Salt and Nutrient Management Plan to ensure ability to comply with dilution requirements for recycled water recharge.

L. Perform the appropriate amount of monitoring and reporting required for basin management and regulatory compliance.

The 2020 OBMP Update Team compiled the feedback from the breakout session and revised the list of activities for consideration in the 2020 OBMP Update. The revised list of activities was distributed to the Chino Basin stakeholders in the form of a survey to obtain additional feedback. The results of the survey and the complete list of activities is described below.

Follow-up survey on 2020 OBMP activities

The objective of this survey was to obtain feedback on the revised list of activities for consideration in the 2020 OBMP Update. For each activity, the survey asked:

(1) Do you think this activity should be considered for inclusion in the 2020 OBMP Update?

A) Yes B) Yes, with modifications C) No D) I don't understand this activity

(2) If you answered C or D, please explain

Based on the feedback from the survey as of May 3, 2019, six out of six survey respondents answered "A) Yes" for all activities except Activity F: *Develop strategic regulatory-compliance solutions that achieve multiple benefits in managing water quality.*

For Activity F, five out of six survey respondents thought that it should be included in the 2020 OBMP Update, and one participant responded that they did not understand the meaning of "strategic regulatory compliance solution." Based on the input provided by the parties, the 2020 OBMP Update Team's understanding of the scope of Activity F is to develop solutions to comply with evolving and more stringent drinking-water standards. Specifically, that the 2020 OBMP Update should explore regional, collaborative solutions that have the potential to address multiple water-quality and water-supply issues.

Based on the feedback from the survey as of May 3, 2019, the recommended list of activities is:

A. Construct new facilities and improve existing facilities to increase the capacity to store and recharge surface water, particularly in areas of the basin that will promote the long-term balance of recharge and discharge

B. Develop, implement, and optimize storage-and-recovery programs to increase water-supply reliability, protect or enhance Safe Yield, and improve water quality

C. Identify and implement regional conveyance and treatment projects/programs to enable all stakeholders to exercise their pumping rights and minimize land subsidence

D. Maximize the reuse of recycled water produced by IEUA and others

E. Develop and implement a water-quality management plan to address current and future water-quality issues and protect beneficial uses

F. Develop strategic regulatory-compliance solutions that achieve multiple benefits in managing water quality

G. Optimize the use of all sources of water supply by improving the ability to move water across the basin and among stakeholders, prioritizing the use of existing infrastructure

H. Develop an equitable distribution of costs/benefits of the OBMP Update and include in the OBMP update agreements

I. Develop regional partnerships to implement the OBMP Update and reduce costs and include in OBMP Update agreement

J. Continue to identify and pursue low-interest loans and grants or other external funding sources to support the implementation of the OBMP Update. An example of such an effort is the Chino Basin Project

K. Develop a management strategy within the Salt and Nutrient Management Plan to ensure ability to comply with dilution requirements for recycled water recharge

L. Perform the appropriate amount of monitoring and reporting required for basin management and regulatory compliance

Nexus between the 2020 OBMP Update goals, their impediments, and the activities recommended for consideration

Thus far through the Listening Session process, the following has been completed:

- Defined the drivers, trends and implications for Basin management that identify the need for the 2020 OBMP Update (see attached Exhibit 1).
- Defined the needs and wants of the Chino Basin stakeholders, categorized by the Basin management issues derived from the drivers and trends analysis (see attached Table 1).
- Defined the goals of the 2020 OBMP Update, which are the same as the goals of the 2000 OBMP (refer to discussion above in this memo).
- Defined a set of activities for consideration in the 2020 OBMP Update that address the common needs and wants of the Chino Basin stakeholders (refer to discussion above in this memo).

There are physical, institutional, and financial impediments to achieving the goals of the 2020 OBMP. The issues, needs, and wants of the stakeholders shown in Table 1 explicitly recognize these impediments to achieving the goals and the stakeholders have identified the activities that could remove these impediments to achieve the goals.

Based on the feedback obtained from Listening Sessions #1 through #3, the 2020 OBMP Update Team drafted an exhibit to show the nexus of all this information. Table 3 lists the goals, the impediments to achieving these goals, the activities to remove the impediments, and the expected outcome or the implications of implementing those activities. Table 3 also shows the nexus of each activity to the Basin management issues defined in Exhibit 1. The statements of impediments and expected outcomes of the activities were developed by the 2020 OBMP Update Team and are based on the feedback obtained from stakeholders over the last three listening sessions.

Next Steps

The next step in the process to develop the 2020 OBMP Update is to (1) define the action plans required to perform the activities and (2) prepare reconnaissance-level engineering cost estimates of the action plans. This information will be documented in a technical memorandum (OBMP Update Technical Memorandum #1 [OBMP TM1]). OBMP TM1 will be circulated for review and subsequently refined and formulated into a recommended implementation plan (OBMP TM2) over a series of listening sessions with the stakeholders. The draft outline of OBMP TM1 and TM2 is attached herein.

Recommended Preparation for Listening Session #4

1. Review Table 3 and be prepared to provide feedback, specifically to suggest any changes or additions to the articulation of the impediments and expected outcomes of the 2020 OBMP Update activities. There will be a breakout session during Listening Session #4 to document all the feedback. The intent is to ensure that the feedback from the stakeholders over the last three Listening Sessions has been captured and is complete enough to prepare OBMP TM1.
2. Review the draft outline of OBMP TM1/TM2. The 2020 OBMP Update Team will provide an overview of the outline at Listening Session #4 and will provide an example of how the activities will be characterized in OBMP TM1.

Table 1
Issues, Needs and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

Key: ● Need ● Want/Unspecified

*The letter in this column corresponds with the letter ID of the Activities listed in Table 3

Needs and Wants Categorized by Basin Management Issues	Pool Parties														Others						Addressed by Activities in Table 3*	Alignment with 2000 OBMP Goals
	Appropriative										Agricultural			Overlying Non-Ag								
	Pomona	Chino	Fontana	CVWD	SAWCO	MVWD	Chino Hills	Upland	JCSD	Ontario	Crops	Dairy	State of CA		IEUA	TVMWD	WMWD	Metropolitan	CBWCD	CDA		
Reductions in Chino Basin Safe Yield																						
Develop a storage management plan to optimize the use of unused storage space in the basin, avoid undesirable results, and encourage storage and recovery programs	●	●		●	●			●	●	●	●		●		●		●				B, C	1, 2, 3
Design storage management and storage & recovery programs that maintain or enhance safe yield	●	●						●	●	●			●		●		●			●	B, C	1, 3
Maintain or enhance the safe yield of the basin without causing undesirable results	●	●		●	●			●	●	●	●				●		●			●	B, D	1, 3
Manage the basin safe yield for the long-term viability and reliability of groundwater supply	●	●						●	●	●	●			●			●	●		●	A, B, C	1, 3
Reassess the frequency of the safe yield recalculation	●				●												●				I	3
Continue to model and track safe yield, but utilize other management strategies to address a decline.																	●				B	1, 3
Develop recharge programs that maintain or enhance safe yield	●	●					●	●	●	●					●		●			●	A, B	1, 3
Develop more facilities to capture, store, and recharge water	●	●					●			●	●				●		●				A, B, D	1, 2
Enhance recharge in northeast MZ-3	●		●						●								●				A, C	1, 3
Maximize use of existing recharge facilities	●	●						●	●	●											A, C, F, G	3
Establish incentives to encourage recharge of high-quality imported water	●		●																		H, I	2, 3
Develop an OBMP Update that is consistent with the Physical Solution and allows access to the basin for users to meet their requirements	●	●				●		●													C, E	3
Engage with regional water management planning efforts in the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed that have the potential to impact Chino Basin operations or safe yield	●														●		●			●	I, D	3

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Inability to Pump Groundwater with Existing Infrastructure																						
Pursue collaborative, regional partnerships to implement regional solutions to water management challenges	●			●	●			●							●	●	●	●	●	●	B, E, F, G, I	3
Ensure that sufficient, reliable water supplies will be available to meet current and future water demands	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●		A, B, D, G	1, 3
Develop conjunctive use agreements that provide certainty in the ability to perform during put and take years by clearly defining facilities/infrastructure and operating plans, and that leverage the lessons learned from obstacles encountered during the implementation of the current Dry Year Yield program	●						●	●	●						●		●	●			B, G, I	1, 2, 3
Develop management strategies that enable the parties to produce or leverage their respective water rights that may be impacted by physical basin challenges like land subsidence or water quality	●						●	●							●		●				A, C, D, E, F, G, I	3
Design storage management and storage & recovery programs to raise funding to build infrastructure	●			●											●		●				B, D, I, J	3, 4
Develop process to support/facilitate project implementation	●																				F, H, J	4
Design subsidence management plans to allow flexibility in the location and volume of groundwater production in MZ-1 and MZ-2	●						●	●		●				●	●						A, C, G	3

Table 1
Issues, Needs and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

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Increased Cost of Groundwater Use																						
Seek supplemental financial resources to support the implementation of the OBMP Update	●	●		●			●	●	●	●					●	●	●		●		D, F, G, I, J	4
Develop regional partnerships to help reduce costs	●			●			●	●	●						●	●	●			●	F, G, I, J	4
Monetize agencies' unused water rights for equitable balance of basin assets			●																		G, H	4
Decrease Watermaster assessment costs	●				●			●													I, J	4
Support to develop a justification for increases in water rates and developer fees to invest in needed water infrastructure	●	●							●								●				F, G, H	
Develop an equitable distribution of costs/benefits of the OBMP	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●				●	●						H, J	4
Watermaster assessments for implementation of the OBMP should be allocated based on benefits received	●				●																H	4
Continue or enhance incentives to pump groundwater from the Chino Basin			●																		G, I	3, 4
Improve flexibility for parties to execute water rights transfers														●							G, I	4

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Chino Basin Water Quality Degradation																						
Develop a water quality management plan to ensure ability to produce groundwater rights	●	●		●			●	●	●	●				●	●		●	●			E, F, G, J	2, 3
Develop regional infrastructure to address water quality contamination and treatment				●	●			●													A, B, C, E, F, G, I, J	2
Plan for and be prepared for new drinking water quality regulations that may result in an increase in groundwater treatment and costs	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●					●		●				E, F	2
Be more proactive and engaged in the process to develop new drinking water quality regulations								●													A, B, D, E, G, J	2
Recycled Water Quality Degradation																						
Maintain compliance with recycled water and dilution requirements pursuant to the Chino Basin groundwater recharge permit		●					●	●	●	●				●	●						A, B, D, E, G, J	2
Increased Cost of Basin Plan Compliance																						
Develop management strategy to ensure sufficient supplies to blend with recycled water and comply with Salt and Nutrient Management Plan	●	●									●				●		●				G, K	2
Perform the minimum amount of monitoring/reporting that is required for basin management and regulatory compliance	●			●			●	●													L	3, 4

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Reduced Recycled Water Availability and Increased Cost																						
Fully utilize IEUA recycled water resources		●		●			●	●		●					●						A, D, E, F, G	1
Maximize the use of recycled water for direct use or recharge	●	●		●			●	●	●	●					●						A, D, E, F, G	1
Evaluate the potential for direct potable reuse of recycled water	●								●						●						D, E, F	1
Develop alternative management strategies to comply with the recycled water discharge obligations to the Santa Ana River	●	●		●			●	●		●					●		●				D, E, F	1, 3
Utilize non-IEUA sources of recycled water that are not being put to beneficial use	●	●					●	●	●	●					●		●				D, E, F	1
Other																						
Coordinate timing of agreements, grants, etc. to ensure implementation of the OBMP Update	●							●	●	●					●	●	●				F, G, H, I, J	
Improve communication between the parties	●			●				●						●	●		●				F, H, I	
Educate elected officials and decision makers on the need and urgency to address the water management challenges	●	●							●						●	●	●				F, G, H, I, J	
Consider a long-term planning horizon of up to 50 years	●								●	●					●						F, G, H, I, J	3

Table 1
Issues, Needs and Wants of the Chino Basin Stakeholders

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Reduced Imported Water Availability and Increased Cost																						
Ensure that there is a reliable local water supply to replace imported water during shut down of imported water delivery infrastructure for maintenance and longer-term emergency outages	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●					●	●	●	●			B, C, G	1, 3
Identify and utilize new sources of supplemental water	●	●		●			●	●	●	●					●	●	●				A, B	1, 3
Construct inter-basin and intra-basin connections for the benefit of regional water supply and conjunctive use	●	●		●			●	●	●			●			●	●	●	●			C, G	1, 3
Understand how imported water reliability from Metropolitan Water District will be affected with and without the California Water Fix	●							●	●						●	●	●				-	1, 3
Develop management strategies that ensure parties will meet future desalter replenishment obligation and have the money to fund it	●	●		●			●		●								●			●	H, I, J	3
Increase water-supply reliability at the lowest possible cost	●			●			●	●				●		●	●		●				A, B, D, J	3
Need a better understanding of the water management plans of the Parties to be able to better plan for imported water needs and to assure reliability of Metropolitan Water District water supply	●			●					●			●			●	●	●	●			A	3
Analyze water management scenarios that plan for unexpected challenges and emergencies	●							●	●	●					●	●	●				E, G	3
Ensure that sufficient supplemental water supplies will be available to meet future replenishment requirements							●		●	●		●		?	●					●	A	1, 3
Despite the best efforts of the Parties to decrease reliance on imported water, the cost of the total water supply continues to increase	●																				-	3
Use more recycled water for replenishment obligation	●			●			●		●								●				A, D, E, F	3
Continue to build collaborative programs between the Metropolitan Water District and Chino Basin	●						●	●	●						●		●	●			B, I	3

Table 2b
Draft Activities for Consideration in the 2020 OBMP Update,
Derived from the Activities Defined by Stakeholders in Listening Session #2**

ID	Activity
A	Construct new recharge facilities to increase the capacity for stormwater and recycled water recharge and provide recharge capacity in areas of the basin necessary to ensure long-term balance of recharge and discharge.
B	Develop and implement storage-and-recovery programs to increase water supply reliability, increase Safe Yield, and improve water quality.
C	Develop and implement regional conveyance and treatment programs to enable all stakeholders to exercise their pumping rights and minimize land subsidence.
D	Maximize the reuse of recycled water produced by IEUA and others.
E	Develop a water-quality management plan to address current and future water-quality issues and ensure the protection of beneficial uses, now and into the future.
F	Develop strategic regulatory-compliance solutions that achieve multiple benefits in managing water quality.
G	Optimize the use of all sources of water supply by developing the ability to move water across the basin and between stakeholders.
H	Develop an equitable distribution of costs/benefits of the OBMP Update and include in the OBMP update agreements.
I	Develop regional partnerships to implement the OBMP Update and reduce costs and include in OBMP Update agreement.
J	Continue to identify and pursue low-interest loans and grants to support the implementation of the OBMP Update. An example of such an effort is the Chino Basin Project.

***Note: See Table 2 of Listening Session #2 Memo*

Table 3
OBMP Update Goals, Impediments to the Goals, Activities to Remove the Impediments, Expected Outcomes of Activities, and Nexus to Addressing the Issues Needs and Wants of the Stakeholders

Impediments	Activities to Remove Impediments	Potential Outcomes of Activities	Issues, Needs and Wants, as Categorized by Basin Management Issues, that are Addressed by Activities							
			Reductions in Chino Basin Safe Yield	Inability to Pump Groundwater with Existing Infrastructure	Increased Cost of Groundwater Use	Chino Basin Water Quality Degradation	Recycled Water Quality Degradation	Increased Cost of Basin Plan Compliance	Reduced Recycled Water Availability and Increased Cost	Reduced Imported Water Availability and Increased Cost
Goal 1 - Enhance Basin Water Supplies										
1a • Not all of the stormwater runoff available to the Chino Basin is diverted and recharged. Failure to divert and recharge stormwater is a permanently lost opportunity. • The existing methodology to select recharge projects for implementation is based on the cost of imported water. There are currently no known projects with a unit cost lower than the cost of imported water, hindering expansion of stormwater capture and recharge • Pumping capacity in some areas of the basin is limited due to low groundwater levels and land subsidence.	A Construct new facilities and improve existing facilities to increase the capacity to store and recharge surface water, particularly in areas of the basin that will promote the long-term balance of recharge and discharge	• Increases recharge of high-quality stormwater that will: • protect/enhance the Safe Yield, • improve water quality, • reduce dependence on imported water, • increase pumping capacity in areas of low groundwater levels and areas of subsidence concern, and • provide new supply of blending water to support the recycled-water recharge program. • Provides additional supplemental-water recharge capacity for replenishment and implementation of storage and recovery programs. • Provides additional surface water storage capacity.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
1b • There is a surplus of recycled water available to the Chino Basin parties that is not being put to beneficial use, which is a loss of a low-cost, local water supply. • Existing infrastructure limits the reuse and recharge of recycled water in the Chino Basin. • Existing requirements to discharge recycled water to the Santa Ana River limit the amount of water available for reuse and recharge	D Maximize the reuse of recycled water produced by IEUA and others	• Results in a new, consistent volume of in-lieu and/or wet water recharge that will: • protect/enhance the Safe Yield, • reduce dependence on imported water, • improve water-supply reliability, especially during dry periods, and • increase pumping capacity in areas of low groundwater levels and areas of subsidence concern.	✓	✓					✓	✓

Table 3
OBMP Update Goals, Impediments to the Goals, Activities to Remove the Impediments, Expected Outcomes of Activities, and Nexus to Addressing the Issues Needs and Wants of the Stakeholders

Impediments	Activities to Remove Impediments	Potential Outcomes of Activities	Issues, Needs and Wants, as Categorized by Basin Management Issues, that are Addressed by Activities							
			Reductions in Chino Basin Safe Yield	Inability to Pump Groundwater with Existing Infrastructure	Increased Cost of Groundwater Use	Chino Basin Water Quality Degradation	Recycled Water Quality Degradation	Increased Cost of Basin Plan Compliance	Reduced Recycled Water Availability and Increased Cost	Reduced Imported Water Availability and Increased Cost
Goal 2 - Protect and Enhance Water Quality										
2a • Areas of the basin are contaminated with VOCs and constituents of emerging constituents (CECs). • Water-quality regulations are evolving and becoming more restrictive, which limits the beneficial uses of groundwater. • Groundwater treatment may be necessary to meet beneficial uses, but can be expensive to build and operate. • The basin is hydrologically closed, which causes accumulation and concentration of salts, nutrients, and other contaminants. • Some stored water in the Chino Basin cannot be used due to water quality and insufficient treatment capacity	E Develop and implement a water-quality management plan to address current and future water-quality issues and protect beneficial uses	• Proactively addresses new and near-future regulations. • Enables the parties to make informed decisions on infrastructure improvements for water-quality management. • Removes groundwater contaminants from the Chino Basin and thereby improves groundwater quality. • Enables the parties to produce or leverage their water rights that may be constrained by water quality. • Ensures that groundwater is pumped and thereby protects/enhances the Safe Yield.	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
	F Develop strategic regulatory-compliance solutions that achieve multiple benefits in managing water quality									
2b • Water-quality regulations are evolving and generally becoming more stringent, which could limit the reuse and recharge of recycled water.	K Develop management strategy within the Salt and Nutrient Management Plan to ensure ability to comply with dilution requirements for recycled water recharge	• Enables the continued and expanded recharge of recycled water, which will: • protect water quality, • improve water-supply reliability, especially during dry periods, and • protect/enhance the Safe Yield.	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓

Table 3
OBMP Update Goals, Impediments to the Goals, Activities to Remove the Impediments, Expected Outcomes of Activities, and Nexus to Addressing the Issues Needs and Wants of the Stakeholders

Impediments	Activities to Remove Impediments	Potential Outcomes of Activities	Issues, Needs and Wants, as Categorized by Basin Management Issues, that are Addressed by Activities							
			Reductions in Chino Basin Safe Yield	Inability to Pump Groundwater with Existing Infrastructure	Increased Cost of Groundwater Use	Chino Basin Water Quality Degradation	Recycled Water Quality Degradation	Increased Cost of Basin Plan Compliance	Reduced Recycled Water Availability and Increased Cost	Reduced Imported Water Availability and Increased Cost
Goal 3 - Enhance Management of the Basin										
3a • Existing infrastructure (pumping and treatment capacity and conveyance) is insufficient to conduct puts and takes under proposed storage programs. • There is unused storage space in the Basin the use of which is constrained by the storage limits defined in existing CEQA documentation. • Watermaster's current storage management plan is not optimized to protect/enhance basin yield, improve water quality, avoid new land subsidence, ensure balance of recharge and discharge, maintain hydraulic control, etc.	B Develop, implement, and optimize storage-and-recovery programs to increase water-supply reliability, protect or enhance Safe Yield, and improve water quality.	• Storage programs that protect/enhance basin yield, improve water quality, avoid new land subsidence, ensure balance of recharge and discharge, maintain hydraulic control, etc. • Leverages unused storage space in the Basin. • Reduces reliance on imported water, especially during dry periods. • Potentially provides outside funding sources to implement the OBMP Update. • Improves water quality through the recharge of high quality water.	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓

Table 3
OBMP Update Goals, Impediments to the Goals, Activities to Remove the Impediments, Expected Outcomes of Activities, and Nexus to Addressing the Issues Needs and Wants of the Stakeholders

Impediments	Activities to Remove Impediments	Potential Outcomes of Activities	Issues, Needs and Wants, as Categorized by Basin Management Issues, that are Addressed by Activities							
			Reductions in Chino Basin Safe Yield	Inability to Pump Groundwater with Existing Infrastructure	Increased Cost of Groundwater Use	Chino Basin Water Quality Degradation	Recycled Water Quality Degradation	Increased Cost of Basin Plan Compliance	Reduced Recycled Water Availability and Increased Cost	Reduced Imported Water Availability and Increased Cost
3b • Land subsidence in northwest MZ1 may limit the ability for parties to pump their respective rights in this area. • Poor water quality and increasingly restricting water quality regulations limits the ability for some parties to pump their respective rights.	C Identify and implement regional conveyance and treatment projects/programs to enable all stakeholders to exercise their pumping rights and minimize land subsidence.	• Enables producers in MZ1 to obtain water through regional conveyance, which supports management of groundwater levels to reduce the potential for subsidence and ground fissuring. • Enables the parties to increase production in areas currently constrained by poor water quality. • Removes groundwater contaminants from the Chino Basin and thereby improves water quality. • Protects/enhances the Safe Yield. • Maximizes the use of existing infrastructure, which will minimize costs. • Provides infrastructure that can also be used to implement storage and recovery programs.	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
	G Optimize the use of all sources of water supply by improving the ability to move water across the basin and amongst stakeholders, prioritizing the use of existing infrastructure.									
3d • Watermaster needs information to comply with regulations and its obligations under its agreements and Court orders, yet financial resources to collect this information are limited.	L Perform the appropriate amount of monitoring and reporting required for basin management and regulatory compliance	• Ensures full compliance with regulatory requirements. • Ensures full support of basin management initiatives. • Enables parties to monitor the performance of the OBMP Update.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 3
OBMP Update Goals, Impediments to the Goals, Activities to Remove the Impediments, Expected Outcomes of Activities, and Nexus to Addressing the Issues Needs and Wants of the Stakeholders

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Goal 4 - Equitably Finance the OBMP										
4a • The distribution of benefits associated with the OBMP Update is not defined. • Funding needed for the OBMP implementation activities of the Watermaster is not projected beyond the current year budget, which limits parties ability to plan required funding for the future. • There is currently no formal process to evaluate and adapt the OBMP implementation plan, schedule and cost.	H Develop an equitable distribution of costs/benefits of the OBMP Update and include in the OBMP update agreements.	• Provides transparency as to the benefits of the OBMP Update activities. • Provides information needed to plan financial resources. • Improves the likelihood that the OBMP will be implemented.			✓					
4b • Limited financial resources constraint the implementation of the OBMP.	I Develop regional partnerships to implement the OBMP Update and reduce costs and include in OBMP Update agreement	• Lowers the cost of OBMP implementation. • Improves the likelihood that the OBMP will be implemented.			✓					
	J Continue to identify and pursue low-interest loans and grants or other external funding sources to support the implementation of the OBMP Update. An example of such an effort is the Chino Basin Project.				✓					

Appendix B

Response to Comments

Scoping Report Comments[1]

City of Chino – Comments on Scoping Report Part 1 Provided by Dave Crosley

1. ***Page 12, last paragraph, 1st sentence ends with a reference to footnote "3" which seems misplaced.***

   The reference to footnote 3 has been removed.

2. ***Page 31, Activity D. The described scope pertaining to Activity D could be reshaped to reflect a reduced level of effort by Watermaster.***

   The objectives of Activity D are to maximize recycled water reuse. As described in the Scoping Report, the IEUA would be the appropriate entity to lead the implementation of Activity D on behalf of all parties in the IEUA, TVMWD, and WMWD service areas. The draft report suggested that part of Watermaster's role would be to convene and lead a committee that could guide the process, however such a role is not required to implement the activity. Watermaster's role could be to team with the IEUA or other coordinating agency in the implementation of Activity D to ensuring its implementation is consistent with the Judgment, the Peace Agreements and other agreements, the maximum benefit SNMP, and the Watermaster Rules and Regulations. Specifically, Watermaster should ensure that the process to maximize recycled water is integrated with the goals of the OBMP and that the process includes projects to maximize the use of recycled water for replenishment purposes (Judgment ¶ 49(a)). Accordingly, the text has been modified to reflect this revised role. Note that this is consistent with the 2000 OBMP Implementation Plan for Program Element 5 - *Develop and Implement Regional Supplemental Water Program* in the 2000 OBMP, for which IEUA was the agency responsible for implementation of expanded recycled water reuse. The revised text can be found on page 36 of the final report.

3. ***Page 25, last paragraph, 3rd sentence states "[T]he recent decline in the direct use of recycled water is a result of reduced water use due to drought and state-mandated water conservation programs that required significant reductions in water use." What data supports this statement? The last sentence of the preceding paragraph describes conservation-related causation of reduced recycled water availability, but just because there is a reduced supply it does not necessarily follow that conservation caused less recycled water demand. We suggest clarification.***

   The text has been updated per discussions with the IEUA. Per the IEUA, the recent decline is due to the mindful reduction in use by the City of Chino to accommodate changes in IEUA policy related to the use of recycled water base entitlements and conversions of land from agricultural to urban uses. The new text appears on page 31, fourth full paragraph, third sentence.

4. ***Page 26, 2nd paragraph, 1st sentence states "…the IEUA is maximizing the reuse of recycled water given the constraint of meeting its obligations to discharge a minimum of 17,000 AFY to***

[1] Comments and questions about the OBMP process were addressed in a separate document that is available on Watermaster's website at: http://www.cbwm.org/docs/OBMP%20Update/20191017%20Watermaster%20Responses%20to%20comments%20on%20Process.pdf.

comply with the Santa Ana River Judgment and associated agreements with WMWD." This statement is misleading, as the IEUA discharge of recycled water to the river has generally exceeded the minimum 17,000 AFY flow requirement instead of directing excess supplies of recycled water to satisfy significant potential direct reuse demands throughout the IEUA service area. The 4th paragraph appearing on page 27 describes some of the circumstances that contribute to the challenge of maximizing reuse.

The text of this paragraph has been updated to more clearly articulate the challenge that the availability of recycled water poses for IEUA in meeting its obligations of the Santa Ana River Judgment, specifically that the increasing demand for recycled water for reuse will constrain the IEUA's ability to continue to use recycled water to meet its discharge obligations. The revised text is on page 34, first full paragraph of the final Scoping Report.

5. ***Page 28, 3rd full paragraph under the subheading Santa Ana River Judgment states "… discharge requirements of the Judgment preclude the IEUA from reusing 100 percent of its recycled water supply." This is an oversimplified and misleading characterization of the Judgment requirement. The subject Judgment (OC Judgment) describes an obligation of entities located upstream of Prado to provide for a minimum flow of water to downstream of Prado. IEUA and WMWD, as upstream entities, have a joint obligation. IEUA has utilized unclaimed recycled water produced via the treatment of wastewater generated within the service areas of its members in order to satisfy its share of the joint IEUA/WMWD obligation. However, the minimum flow need not necessarily be supplied from recycled water generated from wastewater treatment, and the agencies within whose jurisdictions the wastewater is generated possess a contractual entitlement to the recycled water. If those agencies claim their entitlement then IEUA, as a regional (Chino Basin) water supply agency (not a wastewater treatment service provider), still has a joint (along with WMWD) obligation to provide a minimum flow downstream of Prado. The OC Judgment does not preclude the recycled water entitlement holders from using 100 percent of the recycled water.***

   The text of this paragraph has been updated to eliminate the statement that "… discharge requirements of the Judgment preclude the IEUA from reusing 100 percent of its recycled water supply." It was also modified to more clearly articulate the challenge that the availability of recycled water poses for IEUA in meetings its obligations of the Santa Ana River Judgment. The revised text is on page 34, first full paragraph of the final Scoping Report.

6. ***Page 30, Task 7 paragraph, 2nd sentence which states "ensure that Watermaster is maximizing the reuse of recycled water…" should probably be refined to indicate that Watermaster is enabling/accommodating/facilitating the reuse of recycled water.***

   The text has been updated to reflect a reduction of Watermaster's role, as discussed in the response to comment number 2 above.

City of Ontario – Comments Provided by Katie Gienger

7. ***Activity B – Storage and Recovery Programs. The tasks of this activity are a duplication of efforts already underway by the Chino Basin Water Bank (CBWB). It is unclear what Watermaster will do above and beyond the activities already performed by the CBWB. The focus of this activity in***

the OBMP should be Watermaster's role in administering the Judgment, such as evaluating proposed Storage & Recovery programs for MPI.

The purpose of the Scoping Report is to provide the parties with an understanding of the work that would need to be performed to accomplish the desired outcomes of each of the 2020 OBMP Update activities. To the extent that the scopes of work described herein are already being partly or completely performed by Watermaster or others, the Scoping Report acknowledges such. The next steps in the process to prepare the 2020 OBMP Update will focus on the review and revision of the activities scoped herein and the integration of the ongoing activities with the existing OBMP. The recommended 2020 OBMP Implementation Plan, inclusive of ongoing and new activities will be documented in a subsequent report, *2020 Optimum Basin Management Program Update Report*, and will form the foundation for the parties to develop a final implementation plan and agreements to implement the OBMP Update. This purpose has been clarified in the report introduction on page 6, last paragraph.

Activity B is designed to obtain agreement on the specific objectives and desired benefits for Storage and Recovery (S&R) Programs, to identify "optimized" S&R programs that achieve the benefits while causing no material physical injury, and to help guide the development of future applications for S&R Programs. These outcomes are required for Watermaster to implement the Physical Solution of the Judgment and will support Watermaster approval of S&R applications. As such, Activity B is deemed necessary by Watermaster.

The second paragraph of the introduction to the Activity B scope of work (Page 27) acknowledges that prior work has been performed to describe and/or evaluate S&R programs for the Storage Framework Investigation, the Chino Basin Water Bank, and the Chino Basin Program. At such time that Activity B will be performed, the scope of work to will be updated to leverage this work.

8. ***Activity D – Maximize Reuse of Recycled Water. The tasks of this activity are a duplication of the IEUA recycled water efforts as described in our first general comment. It is unclear what Watermaster will do above and beyond the activities already performed by IEUA. For this reason, we recommend the parties discuss the best approach in scoping this activity to avoid a duplication of effort.***

As to the first part of our comment on duplication, the introduction of Activity D scope of work acknowledges that the IEUA is performing a significant amount of work to evaluate opportunities to acquire surplus recycled water supplies for recharge as part of the CBP, and recommends that this work be leveraged to simplify the scope of Activity D. The description of IEUA's work has been expanded to reflect its various other efforts to analyze recycled water supply and demands.

In the Scoping Report, the scope of work and costs to implement each OBMP Update activity were designed to achieve the desired outcomes defined by the stakeholders assuming that the activities could be implemented independently and that the planning efforts of others are not leveraged. The purpose of this assumption in the Scoping Report is to describe in detail the precise work required to achieve the outcomes. Additionally, the scopes of work and costs described in the Scoping Work leverage existing work being performed by Watermaster, but not by others. These assumptions are described on pages 14 and 15 of the Scoping Report under "Assumptions Applied in Defining the Scope of Work, Schedule, and Cost of the OBMP activities." There will be

opportunities to leverage work done by other agencies to avoid duplication of effort and to reduce the costs.

As to the second part of your comment on Watermaster's role, please see the response to Comment 2 above. Additionally, it is important to note that not all aspects of the OBMP require direct involvement by the Watermaster. For example, in the 2000 OBMP Implementation Plan, there are several implementation actions in Program Elements 3 and 5 that were the responsibility of the Chino Desalter Authority or the IEUA.

9. ***Activity D – Maximize Reuse of Recycled Water, Page 28 – Santa Ana River Judgment – The TM states "The discharge requirements of the Judgment preclude the IEUA from reusing 100 percent of its recycled water supply." This statement is not accurate and should be revised to reflect that the SAR obligation is not required to be met with recycled water. The Santa Ana River Judgment states on page 9 "(1) At Prado. Base Flow shall: (i) include any water caused to be delivered by CBMWD or WMWD directly to OCWD, pursuant to its direction and control and not measured at the gages at Prado;" The Judgment anticipated using recycled water, but also allows for supplemental water to meet the SAR obligation, which was undertaken by Chino Basin Municipal Water District (now IEUA) on behalf of the Chino Basin producers***

   Please refer to the responses to Comments 4 and 5 above.

10. ***Activity EF – Each water purveyor tracks and monitors current and emerging constituents on its own behalf, including engaging in formal and informal discussions with other water purveyors facing similar challenges. Watermaster has historically provided an arena for data sharing and compilation as well as ideas on best practices which has been a valuable resource. Agencies are already required to perform the necessary monitoring for compliance of water systems permits; therefore a Groundwater Quality Management Plan (and the proposed monitoring program) may be a redundant effort. It is not clear what regulatory compliance Watermaster is subject to aside from its involvement in the Salt & Nutrient Management Plan related to hydraulic control.***

    The Judgment provides Watermaster the discretion to develop an OBMP, including both water quantity and water quality considerations. A groundwater quality management plan like the one scoped in the Scoping Report provides the parties with the comprehensive data and information, including best practices for monitoring, that are needed to understand and manage the future water quality challenges that could impact the parties' ability to fully utilize their pumping rights.

    Currently, water purveyors are not required by the State to perform monitoring of contaminants with State notification levels or other emerging contaminants of concern; the monitoring of these contaminants is voluntary until there is an established drinking water regulation or a mandated monitoring order. In the past monitoring of emerging contaminants in the Chino Basin was not prevalent, and often did not use the laboratory method detection limits low enough to understand the occurrence in relation to State notification levels, and the occurrence was not characterized well enough to prepare for compliance with potential drinking water regulations. As described in the Scoping Report, a recent example of this is 1,2,3-trichloropropane, which became regulated in late 2017. A groundwater quality management plan and associated monitoring program would not be a redundant effort as it will include strategies to investigate and analyze emerging contaminates in the Basin in a comprehensive and consistent way and that

would leverage all existing groundwater monitoring performed by Watermaster and others. A groundwater quality management plan will ensure there is consistent and adequate monitoring of emerging contaminants as they are being identified to plan for potential water quality regulations, and if needed identify the most efficient means to address regional water-quality challenges.

As to concerns of duplication, please also refer to responses to Comments 7 and 8 above.

Inland Empire Utilities Agency – Comments on Scoping Report Part 1 Provided by Sylvie Lee and Joshua Aguilar

11. ***Page 1, regarding the title of Activity D, suggested edit to add direct use in the title, or does it not take into account direct use of recycled water?***

    The maximization of recycled water reuse in Activity D is meant to encompass all forms of recycled water reuse including: direct non-potable reuse (landscape irrigation or industrial uses), groundwater recharge or injection (indirect potable reuse), and direct potable reuse. See page 30 for description of Activity D's objective.

12. ***Page 2, regarding the title of Activity HIJ, should it reference subsequent implementation plan instead of the OBMP Update?***

    The term OBMP Update is not exclusive of the implementation plan or the agreements to implement it.

13. ***Page 14, in the summary of Activity A, third bullet. Can we say something to the effect of minimizing losses or is that covered under pumping sustainability?***

    The text of the bullet was expanded to include reference to the need to maintain hydraulic control. The revised text is on page 20, third bullet of the final Scoping Report.

14. ***Page 19, fourth bullet. External funding should be listed [as something that the Storage and Recovery Program Master Plan will enable the parties to do] as this has been very successful for the region in reducing the cost of successful programs (GWR, Desalter, RW, etc.).***

    Concur. As, described under the "Summary" section for Activity B, the Storage and Recovery Master Plan can provide support in the application for external funding (grants and low-interest loans). The term "external funding" has been added to the list of things that can offset Watermaster assessments and reduce OBMP assessments. The revised text is on page 24, first bullet of the final Scoping Report.

15. ***Page 21, first paragraph. Is this [Storage and Recovery Program Master Plan] a new one that needs to be created or is it the Storage Management Plan? What is the purpose and shelf life in addition to the SMP?***

    The 2020 Storage Management Plan is a set of rules by which to manage all storage in the Chino Basin, including the parties' local storage accounts and S&R Programs—it does not define how S&R programs should be designed to achieve the benefits desired by the parties. Activity B is designed to obtain agreement on the specific objectives and desired benefits for S&R Programs, to identify "optimized" S&R programs that achieve the benefits, to help guide the development

of future applications for S&R Programs, and to help apply for grants and low-interest loans to implement S&R Programs. This work will be documented as the Storage and Recovery Master Plan, which may need to be updated to be consistent with periodic updates to the Storage Management Plan.

16. ***Page 21, first paragraph. Is that our goal, "to reference a common set of objectives for storage and recovery programs and align the objectives with requirements in grant applications and other funding opportunities"? Seems like "Master Plan" should be broader than individual S&R requirements.***

    Please refer to the response to Comment 15.

17. ***Page 38, under "Scope of Work for Activity EF." Are there recommendations for the "centralized" treatment options as suggested in the "needs"?***

    As described in the "Scope of Work for Activity EF" section, Task 5 of the scope of work for Activity EF is to identify groundwater quality treatment projects using existing and new facilities, to screen them using agreed upon criteria developed in Task 4, and to select a final list of projects for detailed evaluation in Task 6. The groundwater quality treatment projects can range from individual well-head treatment to regional treatment plants. Under Task 6, cost opinions for these projects will be developed and will include a comparison of the cost to implement treatment projects by individual municipal agencies to those of collaborative projects.

San Antonio Water Company – Comments Provided by Brian Lee

Monte Vista Water District – Comments Provided by Mark Kinsey (reiterative of SAWCo comments)

18. ***General Note of Duplication. A majority of the proposed activities duplicate existing planning efforts, as outlined in the below chart and further discussed per activity below:***

Proposed Activity	**Existing Planning Efforts**
Activity A	Recharge Master Plan; Recharge Investigations & Projects Committee
Activity B	Chino Basin Water Bank; Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Activity D	Inland Empire Utilities Agency and Contracting/Member Agencies; Jurupa Community Services District; City of Pomona
Activity E/F	Local Agencies; Water Quality Committee (existing authority to reconvene)
Activity K	Maximum Benefit Salt and Nutrient Management Plan
Activity C/G	Integrated Resource Plan

Please refer to the responses to Comments 7, 8, and 10. Please also note that in the next step of the 2020 OBMP Update process the OBMP Update activities described in the Scoping Report will be integrated with the 2000 OBMP Program Elements. If the implementation actions that arise from the OBMP Update activities are already encompassed by the existing actions in the 2000

OBMP IP, then no new implementation actions will be included in the 2020 OBMP Update. See responses to comments 19 through 24 for more detail about specific activities.

19. ***Activity A. We disagree with this activity and its implementation schedule because it duplicates an existing and active planning effort, the Recharge Master Plan (RMP). The RMP has been developed and updated consistent with the Peace Agreements. Watermaster's Recharge Investigations and Projects Committee (RIPCom)- open to all parties- meets quarterly to review the ongoing implementation of the latest RMP. The process of updating the RMP includes an exhaustive review of opportunities to improve Basin recharge, and each RIP Com meeting agenda includes a standing item for discussion and consideration of new recharge projects.***

    Watermaster staff has verbally confirmed with certain parties that there is no intent to duplicate the RMP process, and that this activity proposes instead to continue the existing process. However, the current draft of the technical memorandum lacks clarity on how newly proposed activities enhance existing activities. Overall, we believe there is no need to create a new process (with associated costs) that duplicates an existing, successfully implemented ongoing process.

    As described in the report on pages 16 and 17, based on the alignment of the objectives of Activity A with those of the RMPU, Activity A can be accomplished through the existing RMPU process. The scope of work summarized in the report is for developing the 2023 RMPU, not in addition to it. Please also refer to responses to Comments 7, 8, 10, and 18 regarding duplication of efforts.

20. ***Activity B. We disagree with this activity and its implementation schedule because it duplicates existing and active planning efforts to develop Storage and Recovery Programs. The Peace Agreement provides criteria for Watermaster to facilitate and regulate the development of Storage and Recovery Programs that "provide broad mutual benefits" to the Judgment parties (¶5.2(c)). We are aware of two entities, the Chino Basin Water Bank and the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), that are actively engaged with Watermaster and their partners in developing Storage and Recovery Program proposals. We believe that these and other potential applicants should cover the cost of demonstrating how their proposed Storage and Recovery Programs may provide broad mutual benefits to the parties. Additionally, Watermaster's role in facilitating Storage and Recovery Programs necessitates a healthy division between the evaluating and approving entity (Watermaster) and the Program applicant(s).***

    The Peace Agreement assigns Watermaster as the evaluating and approving entity for S&R Programs. As such, Watermaster must have criteria upon which to define and evaluate “broad mutual benefits” of S&R Programs. Activity B includes a process for the parties and Watermaster to build and achieve consensus on the definition(s) of broad mutual benefits and the objectives of S&R Programs. These definitions are key to Watermaster’s ability to evaluate and rank S&R Programs when presented with applications. Activity B also helps guide the parties (or others) in the development of S&R Programs, so that the application and evaluation process is most efficient.

    As to duplication of efforts, the intention of Activity B is to leverage past and current work to the maximum extent. The description in Activity B states that: “Prior work has been performed for the Storage Framework Investigation, the Chino Basin Water Bank, and the Chino Basin Program.

These past efforts can be leveraged…" in the execution of Activity B. See also the responses to Comments 7, 10, and 18.

21. ***Activity D. We disagree with this activity and its implementation schedule because it duplicates existing and active planning efforts by IEUA, IEUA member agencies, Jurupa Community Service District, and the City of Pomona. These planning efforts seek to address the full and beneficial utilization of recycled water supplies available in the Chino Basin. We believe parallel planning processes are neither advisable nor cost-effective.***

    Please refer to the responses to Comments 8 and 18.

22. ***Activity E/F. We disagree with this activity and its implementation schedule because it proposes activities that are either outside of Watermaster's authority or already authorized under the existing OBMP Implementation Plan. Water quality compliance is the responsibility of water providers under their respective operating permits. Watermaster' s role under the OBMP Implementation Plan is to monitor water quality to ensure that parties' use of the basin meet Basin Plan objectives and do not cause material physical injury. The existing OBMP Implementation Plan already directs Watermaster to form a "water quality committee" to oversee and provide input on these activities; we see no reason why Watermaster cannot reconvene such a committee under its existing authority.***

    Please refer to the responses to Comments 10 and 18.

23. ***Activity K. We disagree with this activity and its implementation schedule because the Maximum Benefit Salt and Nutrient Management Plan already contains dilution compliance requirements that Basin parties must meet in order to continue recharging recycled water. As stated in the sixth listening session, Watermaster and IEUA are already implementing this activity through their work in developing a Basin Plan amendment proposal, and that the activity simply proposes to "do what we are doing."***

    Activity K will ensure that the evaluation of a future compliance challenge with the recycled water dilution requirements will be done on a routine basis hereafter and not just during the current investigation to support the Basin Plan amendment proposal – such a routine assessment will also be required by the Regional Board, as described in the discussion of Activity K. Please also refer to response to Comments 7, 8, 10, 18, and 21.

24. ***Activity C/G. We disagree with this activity and its implementation schedule because it duplicates IEUA's ongoing integrated resource planning process. All parties and Watermaster staff are participating in this planning process, which is focused on identifying projects to improve the reliability and resiliency of regional water supplies.***

    Please refer to the response Comments 7, 8, 10, and 18.

25. ***Activity L. This is a proposed review of Watermaster's current monitoring and reporting processes to ensure they are as efficient and cost-effective as possible. We consider this review an essential administrative best practice and fully support its immediate implementation and incorporation into Watermaster's Rules and Regulations and other procedural documents, as appropriate.***

Comment noted. Watermaster proposes that it be implemented in Fiscal Year 2020/21 and will present if for consideration in the budget at the appropriate time.

26. ***Activity H/I/J. The Chino Basin Judgment establishes the following requirement for basin management, inclusive of the OBMP: "In the process of implementing the physical solution for Chino Basin, Watermaster shall consider the following parameters: ... (c) Economic Considerations. - Financial feasibility, economic impact and the cost and optimum utilization of the Basin's resources and the physical facilities of the parties are objectives and concerns in equal importance to water quantity and quality parameters" (Exhibit "I" ¶(c), emphasis in original).***

    Here and elsewhere in the Court-approved management agreements, Watermaster is directed to consider economics - inclusive of equitable distribution of costs and benefits, reductions in costs, and funding opportunities - for all basin management activities tied to implementation of the Physical Solution. Therefore, we respectfully request that Watermaster fulfill this requirement to incorporate economic considerations into any agreed-upon activity in this and any other basin management process.

    Comment noted. As stated on pages 80 and 81 regarding economic considerations:

    "The objectives for Activities H, I, and J can be efficiently met by incorporating tasks within the other activities to characterize the benefits and costs of the projects produced by the activities."

    and

    "The steps to achieve an equitable allocation of benefits and costs should be addressed by in the agreement that will be developed by the parties to implement the 2020 OBMP Update. The 2020 OBMP implementation agreement could be designed to ensure that the desired extent of cost/benefit assessments are performed to support equitable cost allocations in the implementation of activity scopes of work, to anticipate and accommodate the development of project implementation agreements that define the project-specific cost/benefit allocation, and to periodically update cost projections for implementation of the 2020 OBMP Update activities and associated projects to support planning of financial resources."