

ADDENDUM NO. 1

TO THE

OPTIMUM BASIN MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

PROJECT (SCH#200041047)

Prepared for:

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TO THE
OPTIMUM BASIN MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
PROJECT (SCH#200041047)**

I. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Title: Addendum No. 1 to the Optimum Basin Management Program
Program Environmental Impact Report
2. Lead Agency Name: Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Address: 6075 Kimball Avenue
Chino, California, 91708
3. Contact Person: Ms. Sylvie Lee
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4. Project Location:

This Addendum addresses the modifications to the Optimum Basin Management Program (OBMP)—which encompasses the Chino Groundwater Basin—Safe Storage Capacity. The Basin is located primarily in San Bernardino County, with a lesser portion of the project area overlying Riverside County and a very small section located in eastern Los Angeles County. Figure 1 depicts the Chino Basin (Basin) adjudicated boundaries relative to USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangles. Chino Basin is bounded:

- On the north by the San Gabriel mountains and the Cucamonga Basin;
- On the east by the Rialto-Colton Basin, Jurupa Hills, and Pedley Hills;
- On the south by the La Sierra area, the Santa Ana River and the Temescal Basin; and
- On the west by the Chino Hills, Puente Hills, and the Pomona and Claremont Basins.

The principal drainage course for the Basin is the Santa Ana River. It flows 69 miles across the Santa Ana Watershed from its origin in the San Bernardino Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The Santa Ana River enters the Basin at the Riverside Narrows and flows along the southern boundary to the Prado Flood Control Reservoir where it is eventually discharged through the outlet at Prado Dam into Orange County.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

This document is prepared as an Addendum to the Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) adopted by Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA or Agency) in July 2000 (SCH#200041047). In July of 2000, IEUA serving as the lead agency representing the Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster, which is governed by a nine-member Board) prepared the PEIR. The PEIR analyzed the environmental effects of implementing the Optimum Basin Management Program, which set forth a program to manage the Chino Groundwater Basin in order to administer water-usage for the long-term beneficial use of all stakeholder members of the Watermaster. By mutual agreement and pursuant to Court Order, IEUA has also agreed to

serve as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead agency for this Addendum to the 2000 PEIR. Refer to Court Order dated November 1999, page 2.

Fundamentally, the purpose of this Addendum is to address a proposal by Watermaster for a temporary increase in the Safe Storage Capacity from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF for the period of July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021. This temporary increase will be accommodated within the existing infrastructure. The reasons for seeking this short-term increase (4 years) in Safe Storage Capacity include the following:

- Recent water supply management actions of the Chino Basin Parties and technical investigations have demonstrated that the Local Storage Water¹ plus Carryover Water² will exceed the 500,000 AF Safe Storage Capacity established in the Peace Agreement. The 500,000 AF of safe storage was defined in the OBMP PEIR and Peace Agreement based on a finding of no material physical injury in the Basin or a party to the Judgment at this volume of storage;
- Current water in storage in the Basin is estimated to be approximately 487,000 AF and the Watermaster seeks some flexibility to store water in the Basin above the identified 500,000 AF Safe Storage Capacity to maintain operational flexibility in the Basin until a comprehensive re-evaluation of the Safe Storage Capacity value/concept can be completed before June 30, 2021;
- Recent modeling by Wildermuth Environmental, Inc. (WEI) indicates that no material physical injury will occur with storage of up to 600,000 AF in the Basin; and
- A detailed review (prepared by WEI and included as Attachment 1 to this Addendum) of storage activities in the Basin since the OBMP was adopted and the Peace Agreement approved by stakeholders (2000) indicates that an additional 100,000 AF beyond the current 500,000 AF Safe Storage Capacity can be stored in the Basin and overall storage can still be managed within the storage range of the Basin (low of 5,300,000 AF to a high of 5,800,000 AF) used to establish the 500,000 AF Safe Storage Capacity in 2000.

For the preceding reasons Watermaster is seeking a short-term change in the Safe Storage Capacity value and based on the findings in this document, including Attachment 1, the appropriate CEQA environmental determination for this proposed action is the adoption of an Addendum. The following additional background information is provided to assist the reviewer to understand the rationale for this proposed action at this time. Most of the information that is presented in the immediately following text is abstracted from Attachment 1.

B. Background

Production and storage rights in the Chino Basin are defined in a Stipulated Judgment³ (Judgment) entered in 1978. Since that time, the Basin has been sustainably managed, as required by the Judgment, under the direction of a court-appointed Watermaster. The Judg-

¹ See definition in Peace Agreement located here: http://www.cbwm.org/rep_legal.htm.

² See Exhibits G and H of the Chino Basin Judgment located here: http://www.cbwm.org/rep_legal.htm.

³ Chino Basin Municipal Water District vs. the City of Chino et al. [SBSC Case No. RCV 51010]. The Judgment and supporting documents are located here: http://www.cbwm.org/rep_legal.htm.

ment declares the Safe Yield of the Chino Basin to be 140,000 AFY, which is allocated among three pools of right holders as follows:

- Overlying agricultural pool 82,800 AFY
- Overlying non-agricultural pool 7,366 AFY
- Appropriative pool 49,834 AFY

A fundamental premise of the Judgment is that all Chino Basin Parties are allowed to produce sufficient water from the Basin to meet their requirements. To the extent that production by a party exceeds its share of the safe yield, assessments are levied by Watermaster to replace that overproduction. The Judgment recognizes that there exists a substantial amount of available unused groundwater storage space in the Chino Basin that can be utilized for storage and the conjunctive-use of supplemental and Basin waters, makes utilization of this storage subject to Watermaster control and regulation, and provides that any person or public entity, whether or not a party to the Judgment, may make reasonable beneficial use of the available storage, provided that no such use shall be made except pursuant to a written storage agreement with Watermaster. It is through the control over written storage agreements that the Watermaster integrates storage with all other water production/management activities, including the Safe Storage Capacity established in the OBMP and Peace Agreement.

The OBMP storage management program consists of managing groundwater production, replenishment, recharge, and storage such that the total storage within the Basin would range from a low of 5,300,000 AF to a high of 5,800,000 AF. The following definitions are included in the OBMP Implementation Plan:

- Operational Storage Requirement – The Operational Storage Requirement is the storage or volume in the Chino Basin that is necessary to maintain safe yield. [Author’s note: This is an average value with the storage oscillating around this value due to dry and wet periods in precipitation. The Operational Storage Requirement was estimated in the development of the OBMP to be about 5.3 million AF. This storage value was set at the estimated storage in the basin in 1997.⁴]
- Safe Storage – Safe Storage is an estimate of the maximum storage in the Basin that will not cause significant water-quality and high-groundwater related problems. [WEI note: Safe storage was estimated in the development of OBMP to be about 5.8 million AF.]
- Safe Storage Capacity – Safe Storage Capacity is the difference between the Safe Storage and the Operational Storage Requirement. The allocation and use of storage space in excess of the Safe Storage Capacity will preemptively require mitigation; that is, mitigation must be defined and resources committed to mitigation prior to allocation and use.

Safe Storage is equal to the Operational Storage Requirement plus the Safe Storage Capacity. The Safe Storage Capacity was estimated during the development of the OBMP to be equal to the calculated decline in storage (400,000 AF) during the base period (1965 through 1974) used to estimate the safe yield⁵ in the Judgment plus an assumed additional decline in storage since

⁴ Ibid, page 2-11

⁵ Ibid, page 2-28 and Table 2-13

1974 (100,000 AF). The assumption underlying this definition was that it is safe to store water in storage space that was recently used in the past.

Water occupying the Safe Storage Capacity includes Local Storage Account Water, Carryover Water, and water that was anticipated to be stored in future groundwater storage programs. If groundwater storage exceeded 5,800,000 AF, mitigation would be required to operate the basin at those high storage levels. Watermaster extended the historical groundwater modeling work through September 30, 2016 to comply with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act⁶ and used the updated groundwater model to complete other investigations required by the Peace Agreement. A draft report that documents this new work will be available in Spring 2017.⁷ Figure 2 shows the estimated time-series of historical and projected total water in storage, the Judgment Parties' Local Storage Water plus Carryover Water and basin groundwater based on the work performed for this report. The conclusions of this report related to storage management include the following:

- The total storage is projected to gradually increase from about 5,594,000 AF in 2016 to about 5,628,000 in 2024 and decline thereafter to 4,927,000 AF in 2050.
- The Local Storage Account Water plus Carryover Water is projected to increase from 487,000 AF in 2016 to about 663,000 AF by 2030 and decline thereafter to zero AF by 2051. Water in storage is projected to be removed from storage to meet future replenishment obligations.
- With the exception of the first eight years in the OBMP era, the total storage is always less than the Safe Storage limit of 5,800,000 AF.
- The total storage is projected to fall below the Operational Storage Requirement of 5,300,000 AF in approximately 2041.

Based on Wildermuth's findings (Attachment 1), maximum expected amount of Local Storage Account Water plus Carryover Water will range between 643,000 AF without the implementation of the 2013 RMPU projects to about 707,000 AF with implementation of the 2013 RMPU projects, and in both cases, Hydraulic Control is maintained. This increase in storage is due to the projects put forth in the RMPU, which would allow for greater groundwater recharge within the Chino Basin. Additionally, the Watermaster and IEUA have an agreement with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC) to enable MWDSC to store up to 100,000 AF of water in the Basin for subsequent recovery during periods of imported water shortage. Based on this new information, IEUA, on behalf of the Watermaster has concluded that the Safe Storage Capacity could be reset to at least 600,000 AF without physical material injury and loss of hydraulic control of the Basin. Hydraulic control is the elimination of groundwater discharge from the Chino North Management Zone to the Santa Ana or its reduction to less than 1,000 AFY; this is a goal of the OBMP with the intent of maintaining safe yield of the Basin. This determination was made through updating the hydrogeologic conceptual model of the basin, updating historical hydrology, updating and recalibrating

⁶ The official website for the SGMA is located here: <http://groundwater.ca.gov>. The SGMA compliance requirements for adjudicated basins is described in Water Code Section 10720.8 and can be found starting on page 13 of: <http://groundwater.ca.gov/docs/2014%20Sustainable%20Groundwater%20Management%20Legislation%20with%202015%20amends%201-15-2016.pdf>.

⁷ *Draft 2017 Balance of Recharge and Discharge, Material Physical Injury Analysis of the 2013 Recharge Master Plan Facilities, and Cumulative Effect of Transfers*. February 2017. Prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster by Wildermuth Environmental.

numerical models that simulate the surface and groundwater hydrology of the Chino Basin area, and projecting the surface and groundwater response of the basin to future management plans that included storage management.

Since adoption of the OBMP, the following facilities have been installed or are now being utilized within the Chino Basin in support of groundwater management: 19 groundwater recharge basins (some dedicated specifically to recharge and some shared with flood control activities); several turnouts from imported water feeder lines that can deliver imported water for groundwater recharge; the Chino Basin Desalter Authority now operates two desalters and approximately 20 wells in support of the OBMP; wastewater treatment levels have been upgraded to tertiary treatment and the recycled water produced by these reclamation plants can now be delivered through pipelines that extend throughout the Chino Basin for direct use and groundwater recharge; and Hydraulic Control has been established within the basin, while minimizing land subsidence in the southwestern portion of the Chino Basin and minimizing adverse impacts to Prado Basin wetland/riparian habitat

C. Proposed Action

The Watermaster and IEUA propose a temporary change in the Safe Storage Capacity increasing it from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF for the period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021. The maximum recharge per year will be determined by the Watermaster and individual parties until the storage amount of 600,000 AF has been utilized, or a new permanent Safe Storage Capacity is established by subsequent review and approval. This temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity has been shown not to cause material physical injury and loss of hydraulic control (refer to the Peace Agreement for the definition of these terms), and it will provide Watermaster time to develop a new storage management plan and agreements to implement it. Specifically, temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity and the increase in the amount of Local Storage Account Water and Carryover Water within the Safe Storage Capacity will not result in any new significant or more severe environmental impacts than identified in the OBMP PEIR, which will be discussed further in the supporting text below.

Another key finding is that no additional infrastructure or changes in water resource management activities is required to store the additional water. The infrastructure for delivery and recharge of additional stormwater, imported water, or recycled water into the Chino Groundwater Basin is already in place. In addition, the management controls over the “where and when” of storing an additional approximate 100,000 AF (113,000 AF net relative to current groundwater in storage) in the Chino Basin is also in place. Thus, the only physical impacts on the environment will be the additional water being recharged and the effects of the additional groundwater in storage, which will be less than significant.

After considering the available options for complying with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regarding this reset of the Safe Storage Capacity to at least 600,000 AF, an increase from the 500,000 AF amount identified in the 2000 OBMP PEIR, IEUA concluded that compiling an Addendum to the 2000 PEIR would be the most appropriate way to comply with CEQA. The documentation in this Addendum, combined with the adopted 2000 PEIR will serve as the basis for this second-tier environmental review of IEUA’s proposed increase in Safe Storage Capacity of the Chino Groundwater Basin from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF for the period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021 based on the available new data, as part of the OBMP Project. A number of subsequent environmental documents have been prepared since 2000 that augment the OBMP PEIR (Facilities Management Master Plans PEIR; Dry Year Yield Mitigated Negative Declaration; and the Peace II Subsequent EIR), but because the Safe

Storage Capacity was established within the OBMP PEIR, this Addendum is referenced specifically to that document.

Pursuant to the provisions of CEQA and State and local CEQA Guidelines, IEUA will serve as the Lead Agency for the proposed modifications to the OBMP, which amends the Safe Storage Capacity of the Chino Groundwater Basin from 500,000 AF of storage to 600,000 AF of storage. As part of its decision-making process, IEUA is required to review and consider all potential environmental effects that could result from modifying the original project. IEUA has compiled this Addendum as the basis for making a new CEQA determination for this modification to the originally approved project.

D. Background Summary

Pursuant to CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines, this Addendum has been prepared in order to determine whether the proposed increase in Safe Storage Capacity of the Chino Groundwater Basin from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF for the period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021 based on the available new data, as part of the OBMP Project, would result in conditions that would require a subsequent environmental document to be prepared because of changes in circumstances affecting the project or new or additional adverse environmental impacts. This Addendum also reviews any new information of substantial importance that was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the PEIR was approved in 2000. This examination includes an analysis in accordance with the provisions of Sections 15164 and 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines, which outline the criteria and procedures for preparing an Addendum and conducting a second-tier environmental evaluation based on a previous environmental document, in this case the 2000 PEIR.

III. CEQA REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ADDENDUM

This Addendum has been prepared in accordance with the current CEQA Statutes and Guidelines for implementing CEQA. CEQA Section 15164 includes the following procedures for the preparation and use of an Addendum:

- (a) The lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described any of the conditions in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.
- (c) An addendum need not be circulated for public review, but can be included in or attached to the Final EIR or adopted negative declaration.
- (d) The decision-making body shall consider the addendum with the Final EIR or adopted negative declaration prior to making a decision on the project.
- (e) A brief explanation of the decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 15162 should be included in an addendum to an EIR, the lead agency's required findings on the project, or elsewhere in the record. The explanation must be supported by substantial evidence.

If changes to a project or its circumstances occur or new information becomes available after certification of an EIR or MND, the lead agency may: (1) prepare a subsequent EIR if the criteria

of State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a) are met, (2) prepare a subsequent negative declaration, (3) prepare an addendum, or (4) prepare no further documentation. (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(b)) When only minor technical changes or additions to the approved Negative Declaration are necessary and none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred, CEQA allows the lead agency to prepare and adopt an addendum. (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15164(b))

Under Section 15162, a subsequent EIR or negative declaration is required only when:

- (1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
- (2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the negative declaration due to the involvement of any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
- (3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:
 - (A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous negative declaration;
 - (B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;
 - (C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measures or alternative; or
 - (D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

Because, as set forth below, there are no new significant impacts associated with proposed temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity of the Chino Groundwater Basin from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF for the period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021 from what was analyzed in the OBMP PEIR, this Addendum meets the requirements under CEQA (*Silverado Modjeska Recreation & Park Dist. V. County of Orange* (2011) 197 Cal.App.4th 282, 305 ["[A] new EIR is not required" whenever "any new, arguably significant information or data" is proposed, "regardless of whether the information reveals environmental bad news." [Citation.] Rather, the Guidelines clarify that the new information justifying a subsequent EIR must be 'of substantial importance' and must show that the project will have significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration.' That '[s]ignificant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration,' that [s]ignificant effects previously examined will be substantially

more severe' than stated in the prior review....'] (citing *Moss v. County of Humboldt* (2008) 162 Cal.App. 4th 1041, 1057-1058.)

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED MODIFICATION

- a. *POTENTIAL TO DEGRADE: Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?*

Less than Significant Impact/No Changes or No New Information Requiring Preparation of an Additional Environmental Document. IEUA approved the OBMP PEIR in 2000; however, starting in 2011, the Watermaster began the technical effort to redetermine safe yield, essentially reexamining the Basin, which led to a determination of increasing Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF for the period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021. Based on the data supporting this temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity (Attachment 1), the proposed increase in Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin is not anticipated to have any adverse effect on biological or cultural resources within the scope of the original PEIR. The additional storage in the Basin will be conveyed through existing facilities—turn outs, recycled water deliveries, and stormwater capture, etc.—which will not further disturb any cultural or biological resources. Similarly, no new facilities are required to extract the stored water from the Chino Basin aquifer. Because the proposed modification to the Safe Storage Capacity will not have any greater effect on the physical environment than envisioned in the original environmental documentation (PEIR), and no further construction of new facilities is necessary for the implementation of this temporary increase in the Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin, the proposed modifications to the PEIR are not projected to cause any further impacts to biological or cultural resources that were not envisioned or discussed in the original PEIR.

The biological resources analysis is provided in Chapter 4.8 of the 2000 PEIR. Additional biological studies have been conducted to demonstrate that implementation of the OBMP would not harm regionally significant biological resources, such as Prado Basin. Under the original project, as described in the 2000 PEIR, implementation of the OBMP had some potential to impact biological resources; however, the severity of the impacts were considered dependent on the site(s) selected for supporting infrastructure and the amount of site disturbance required to install the infrastructure, wells, and facilities required to implement the OBMP. In order to assess these future projects, site-specific biological surveys were considered necessary as projects became better defined. As previously stated, the modifications put forth in this Addendum do not require any additional infrastructure to allow the increase in Safe Storage Capacity to occur, as the additional conveyance to the Basin will occur through existing facilities. Therefore, with implementation of mitigation identified in the PEIR—specifically the mitigation that limits the amount of water taken from the Prado Basin in order to protect the habitat of the least Bell's vireo—no new significant adverse biological resource impacts will result from the proposed modification of the Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF for the period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021, proposed as part of this Addendum than that which was originally proposed in the 2000 PEIR.

The cultural resources evaluation in the 2000 PEIR is provided in Chapter 4.14. Site-specific cultural studies have been conducted as necessary for the infrastructure installed from 2000 through the present. However, no new infrastructure is proposed to be implemented as part of

the expanded groundwater storage addressed in this Addendum. Under the original project, as described in the 2000 PEIR, any activities associated with the OBMP that required the excavation or movement of soil material at any location within the project area could have the potential to adversely affect cultural resources. As previously stated, the change to the OBMP to allow an increase in the Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin will not require any additional infrastructure as the conveyance to the Basin will occur through existing facilities—turn outs, recycled water deliveries, and stormwater capture, etc. Several mitigation measures were included in the cultural resources evaluation in the PEIR to ensure that impacts to any cultural resources were less than significant; a majority of the mitigation measures under this issue pertained to ground disturbance, and no ground disturbing activities are proposed as part of this Addendum. Thus, based on the data in the PEIR, and the scope of the modified project, no new significant adverse cultural resource impacts will result from the proposed modification of the Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF for the period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021, proposed as part of this Addendum, than that which was originally proposed in the 2000 PEIR.

In conclusion, relative to the biological and cultural impacts forecast in the PEIR, no significant adverse changes or impacts are forecast to occur in approving this Addendum and implementing the proposed temporary increase in the Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin than that which was approved in the original PEIR. No further mitigation is required to support the implementation of the proposed project temporary modifications.

b) *CUMULATIVE IMPACTS: Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when reviewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future project.)*

Aesthetics and Visual Resources: Aesthetics and visual resource issues are discussed in Chapter 4.15 of the PEIR. According to the PEIR, the main issue of concern to aesthetics and visual resources were related to the alterations in the existing visual character of the visual setting within the project area, or views to external areas that may be impacted from implementing the OBMP. New construction had the potential to conflict with views of and from existing neighborhoods and structures. The proposed temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF will not include any new construction, as existing facilities will be used to convey any additional water to the Basin. Thus, any aesthetic impacts from the temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity will remain consistent with the projected changes in the 2000 PEIR, which evaluated the aesthetic effects of the projects and facilities to be constructed as part of the Program. The proposed modifications, as stated above, will not require implementation of any aesthetics mitigation measures because the physical environment will remain effectively unchanged. Thus, implementation of the temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity in the Basin is not forecast to negatively alter any aesthetic or visual impacts and no cumulatively considerable impacts will result from the modified project.

Agricultural Resources: Agricultural resources are discussed under land use in Chapter 4.2 of the PEIR. The Chino Groundwater Basin contained and still contains very significant agricultural resources, and the PEIR identified mitigation measures to ensure that much of the agricultural land within the Basin was protected from development as a result of OBMP projects. Implementation of the temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity will not affect any agricultural resources. According to the PEIR, recharge basins are located in the upper to middle portion of the Chino Basin because the water in the lower basin would be difficult to capture due to poor water quality—mostly due to agricultural activities—thus, recharged water in

the lower portion of the Basin could only be made available through treatment (desalting). The Chino Desalter is now located in the lower Basin and it treats water with high total dissolved solids (TDS) and delivers this potable water to municipal water suppliers. As previously stated, the proposed modification to the Safe Storage Capacity will use existing facilities to convey water to the Basin, so no agricultural resources will be affected as a result of the modification put forth in this Addendum. Note that none OBMP project area contains any forest resources that could be impacted by the proposed modification to the Basin Safe Storage Capacity. Therefore, no new cumulative adverse impacts to agricultural or forestry resources can result from implementing the project modifications.

Air Quality: Air quality issues are discussed in Chapter 4.6 of the PEIR. The PEIR concluded that operation of the facilities identified in the OBMP have the potential to result in significant adverse air quality impacts at or near Buildout of the OBMP if operation of all of the systems was to occur at or near full capacity at the same time. However, mitigation was identified to minimize impacts to the greatest extent possible. That mitigation consists of installation by IEUA of extensive alternative sources of electrical and natural gas energy. Specifically, IEUA has installed several megawatts of solar energy; uses byproduct biogas to generate energy; has installed approximately one megawatt of wind energy facilities; constructed a new main office complex that was awarded LEED Platinum status; and has replaced energy consuming equipment throughout its service area with new equipment that reduces energy demand (energy conservation). Further, over the past 16 years the air quality within the South Coast Air Basin has improved relative to air quality in 2000. The proposed modification to the Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin will utilize existing facilities to convey additional water for storage in the Basin; however, the use of existing facilities and the extensive mitigation identified in the PEIR will ensure that no cumulative impacts adverse air quality impacts will result from the modified project. Note also that Greenhouse Gases (GHG) which were not an issue of concern in 2000, have been reduced within the Basin relative to what would exist through the implementation of the use energy conservation measures identified above and through reductions in imported water due to use of recycled water instead. Thus, the proposed action has no potential to cause cumulatively considerable air quality impacts and no further mitigation beyond that which was identified in the OBMP PEIR will be necessary to prevent a significant cumulative impact from occurring under this issue.

Hydrology and Water Quality: Hydrology and water quality issues are discussed in Chapter 4.5 of the PEIR. The PEIR concluded that implementation of the OBMP would have impacts on the Chino Basin water resources and water quality, but that these changes would either be beneficial or less than significant, i.e., not cumulatively considerable. These same conclusions were reached in the FMP PEIR, the Dry Year Yield Mitigated Negative Declaration, and the Peace II Subsequent EIR. Since the year 2000 when the OBMP and the OBMP PEIR were adopted, most of the facilities envisioned as needed to manage the Chino Groundwater Basin have been installed; groundwater in storage has effectively remained within the management storage range (between 5.3 MAF and 5.8 MAF) as documented in Attachment 1 even with a 5-year severe drought; hydraulic control of the Basin is in progress; the CDA is removing and treating up to 40 million gallons of groundwater per day that is high in Total Dissolved Solids; and the overall management of the Basin through the Watermaster and stakeholders has managed water quality and habitat protection within regulatory parameters. Extensive mitigation was identified to prevent recharging water to the Chino Basin groundwater aquifer from causing or contributing to any potential water resource/water quality related impacts. Through a combination of blending water sources, recharging at the correct locations, avoiding contaminated plumes and ensuring that recharge basin operations do not conflict with flood control operations and do not contribute to significant water quality degradation (both short- and long-

term), Safe Storage Capacity was not considered to cause significant unavoidable adverse hydrology or water quality impacts. Simply stated, no material physical injury has occurred to the various stakeholders located within the Chino Basin since 2000, which is consistent with the PEIR forecast in conjunction with implementation of the OBMP. The proposed short-term increase in the Basin's Safe Storage Capacity has been evaluated by WEI on behalf of the Watermaster and storage of up to 600,000 AF has been determined to not result in any material physical injury to Basin stakeholders. To be conservative and to remain within the historic management range for groundwater in storage (5.3 MAF and 5.8 MAF), the Watermaster has proposed modifying the short-term Safe Storage Capacity to 600,000 AF, from 500,000 AF. Based on the available data regarding the current state of the Basin (Attachment 1), by operating these facilities as they are currently managed and by implementing all applicable mitigation to protect the water quality of the Basin, the cumulative impact findings would remain effectively unchanged from temporarily increasing the Safe Storage Capacity in the Basin from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF. The data compiled on behalf of the Watermaster supports a finding that this can be accomplished without material physical injury to any stakeholders. Therefore, no cumulatively considerable adverse impacts to hydrology and water quality characteristics of the Chino Groundwater Basin are forecast to result from implementing this modified, short-term Safe Storage Capacity value.

Land Use: Land use issues are discussed in Chapter 4.2 of the PEIR; please see the discussion under agricultural resources above. The PEIR concluded that implementation of the OBMP will result in direct physical change to existing land uses within the Basin; the potential environmental impacts from implementing the OBMP were divided into two categories: specific projects requiring construction, and indirect responsibility for future growth that could be assigned to OBMP implementation. The proposed temporary increase in the Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin will not result, directly or indirectly in future growth; the proposed modification will meet future, planned demand for water in the region in accordance with adopted General Plans of affected land use management agencies, and the additional storage in the Basin will provide storage for water during periods of drought. The PEIR identified mitigation that provided guidance for where OBMP projects should be implemented, and therefore do not pertain to the modification proposed in this Addendum because the proposed increase of the Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin will only utilize existing facilities to convey additional water for storage in the Basin. Thus, the proposed temporary modification of the Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF has no potential to substantially alter the finding of no cumulative impact in the 2000 PEIR regarding area land use.

Mineral Resource: Mineral resources are discussed in Chapter 4.4 under geologic resources / constraints in the PEIR. The potential impacts to mineral resources identified in the PEIR pertained to constructing new recharge basins or recharge wells (such as Aquifer Storage and Recovery, ASR, wells) in areas that would conflict with policies for retaining access to such mineral resources. No mitigation pertaining to mineral resources was identified in the PEIR, and no mitigation will be required as part of the modifications proposed as part of this Addendum. Because the proposed temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin does not involve any new construction than that which was envisioned in the OBMP, no potential exists to cumulatively impact mineral resources in the Basin. Therefore, the modified project has no potential to cumulatively affect mineral resources.

Noise: The noise issue is discussed in Chapter 4.11 of the PEIR. The evaluation of the noise in the PEIR was based on the project's potential to generate noise through implementation of specific projects that could cause short- and long-term changes in the noise environment surrounding the project area, such as pump stations. Another issue of concern was the

potential for the OBMP to contribute to the cumulative or general increase in noise that accompanies urban growth and development; however, based on the analysis in the PEIR, no potential existed for implementation of the OBMP to cause or contribute to significant adverse growth (growth inducement) in the Basin or cause a different future noise environment than what each local land use management agency has planned for. The temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin will not contribute to significant adverse growth in the region because, as previously stated, the extra storage will provide necessary water to customers in the Basin, especially during the current drought. The PEIR included several mitigation measures attenuating noise from any of the noise-generating facilities included as part of the OBMP. These mitigation measures have been effectively implemented when site specific facilities that generate noise have been implemented. Such mitigation will also prevent a cumulatively significant impact from occurring with any greater use that could occur as a result of transmitting additional storage water to the Basin as a result of the modifications set forth in this Addendum. Therefore, the proposed temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF, in annual increments as determined by the Watermaster as part of the Basin Management Plan, has no potential to cause cumulatively considerable noise impacts within the project area.

Population and Housing: The population and housing issues are discussed in Chapter 4.3 of the PEIR. The PEIR concluded that water does not serve as a constraint to growth within the Basin. Additionally, the OBMP does not represent a new supply of water to meet future expanded demands, but instead to more efficiently and effectively manages available water resources. The PEIR put forth one mitigation measure to ensure that if any specific projects displaced housing, short- and long- term housing would be made available to any affected persons; this does not apply to the modified project because it will rely upon existing facilities. Therefore, because water does not serve as a constraint to growth in the Basin, and the proposed temporary increase in the Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin will not represent a new supply of water, the modifications proposed as part of this Addendum have no potential to cumulatively effect population or housing within the project area.

Public Services/Recreation: The public services are discussed in Chapter 4.12 of the PEIR. Based on the analysis presented in the PEIR, implementation of the OBMP was not forecast to cause any direct or indirect significant adverse public service impacts with the implementation of one mitigation measure designed to prevent adverse impacts to law enforcement resources through requiring OBMP facilities to be constructed with fencing to prevent trespass. The main impact that could occur under this issue is if the project would cause a demand for a service to exceed a system's capacity. With one exception the proposed temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin would not cause a greater demand for any public services because the infrastructure is in place to convey the additional storage to the Basin. Further, depending on the source of the water in storage (imported water, carry over, etc.) the Watermaster will need to ensure that any additional conveyance of water would not overload any of the conveyance mechanisms and recharge facilities thereby exceeding the capacity of any system within the OBMP. However, over the years at certain recharge basin locations IEUA has learned that recharging groundwater at these basins near residential areas requires management of the basins to prevent creating nuisance conditions due to insect/vector breeding. IEUA has already committed to the management activities to control such vector issues at the pertinent locations, so there would be no additional adverse impact from increasing periods of recharge. Therefore, the modification proposed as part of this Addendum has no potential to cumulatively affect public services or recreation issues within the project area.

Transportation and Circulation: The transportation and circulation issues are discussed in Chapter 4.7 of the PEIR. According to the data compiled in the PEIR, implementation of the OBMP was not forecast to substantially increase the traffic load or alter the carrying capacity of street systems in the Basin area. Installation and construction of pipelines and the proposed desalters were forecast to cause short-term construction impacts to the existing circulation system, and mitigation measures were identified in the PEIR to ensure that these construction activities would not create a significant adverse impact. As previously stated, the proposed temporary increase in the Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin will use existing facilities to convey additional recharge to the Basin. Thus, with no construction that could impact the circulation system within the footprint of the Basin, the proposed temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF would have no potential to cause cumulatively considerable adverse effect on transportation/traffic issues.

Utilities and Service Systems: The utility issues are discussed in Chapter 4.13 of the PEIR. The PEIR concluded that implementation of the OBMP would not cause any direct or indirect significant adverse impacts with the implementation of several mitigation measures pertaining to the following issues: water supply, solid waste, wastewater, natural gas, and electricity. A significant majority of these mitigation measures addressed concerns with constructing new facilities as part of the OBMP, which is not applicable to the modification proposed as part of this Addendum because no new construction is proposed as part of the modified project. As previously stated, the PEIR determined that the OBMP would not contribute to future growth because it replaces existing sources of water and water resources management; and provision of future water was determined to be growth accommodating, not growth inducing. The temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin will not place greater demand on any utilities and service systems within the Basin (other than OBMP related facilities) because it will provide additional water supply and will accommodate future growth. The additional water will be conveyed to the Basin through existing facilities, which will cause a minor increase in electricity through greater use of pumps and facilities requiring electricity to transport water to the Basin; however, this increase is well within the parameters put forth in the PEIR. Therefore, the proposed project modification has no potential to cumulatively affect utilities and service systems within the project area.

In summary, when the proposed project effects are evaluated in the context of the OBMP PEIR as updated by data in Attachment1, implementation of the short-term change in the amount of groundwater that can be stored in the Chino Groundwater Basin will not cause any cumulative adverse effects on environmental resources.

c) *ADVERSE IMPACTS ON HUMANS: Does the project have environmental effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?*

Less Than Significant Impact/No Changes or New Information Requiring Preparation of an EIR. Those project-related environmental resources or issues that pose a potential to have direct or indirect adverse effects on human beings include the following: air quality, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology/water quality, and noise. The 2000 PEIR concluded that all but one of the above environmental issues would not experience any significant project specific or cumulative adverse environmental impacts to people. The PEIR indicated that a potentially significant air quality impact could occur, but not significant adverse cumulative air quality impact. Based on the analysis in support of this Addendum, implementation of the proposed modification of the Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF for the period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021 will not result in effects on humans any greater than identified in the 2000 PEIR. This is because the proposed project

modification will not involve the construction of additional facilities in order to facilitate the implementation of allowing an extra 100,000 AF of Safe Storage Capacity in the Basin. IEUA considers this temporary increase to be consistent with the OBMP management requirements as outlined in the OBMP PEIR and subsequent analyses provided in other supporting environmental documents. Substantiation for this conclusion is provided in the following text.

Air Quality: Please refer to the Air Quality discussion presented above. The PEIR concluded that operation of the facilities identified in the OBMP have the potential to result in significant adverse air quality impacts, however, the PEIR noted that in the future, efforts will be made to minimize impacts, and it may be possible to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Adverse impacts could result at or near buildout of the OBMP. This would result from operation of all the systems at or near full capacity at the same time. Operation of the facilities necessary to convey the additional storage to the Basin as part of this temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin could result in a very minor increase in the consumption of electricity via energy consumption by motors at pump stations, but this increase is offset by IEUA solar, wind and biogas systems installed since adoption of the OBMP. However, this is only one component of the energy consumption associated with the OBMP, and therefore is considered to be within the parameters outlined in the worst case scenario analysis provided in the PEIR. In addition IEUA has installed several off-grid energy sources (solar, wind and biogas) and implemented energy conservation measures as mitigation that reduce and offset emissions associated with OBMP-related energy consumption. The PEIR concluded that no toxic emissions would be generated as part of the OBMP, and none will occur as a result of implementing the temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin because the conveyance of the additional water to be stored in the Basin will utilize existing facilities. When combined with the improvement of air quality conditions in the South Coast Air Basin since 2000, the modification to the OBMP as outlined in this Addendum is not anticipated to have any further air quality impacts on human being, directly or indirectly, as a result of the Project's implementation.

Geologic Resources/Constraints: Geologic Resources/Constraints are discussed in Chapter 4.4 of the PEIR. The geologic and soil resource impact evaluation in the PEIR indicated that implementing the OBMP could cause humans to be exposed to significant geotechnical impacts or constraints, but with mitigation no unavoidable adverse geologic or soil resource impacts would occur. The modification proposed as part of this Addendum requires operation of OBMP facilities to convey additional water for storage in the Basin. Groundwater modeling has shown that up to 600,000 AF of storage, issues such as high groundwater levels, subsidence issues, mobilization of existing contaminated groundwater plumes, liquefaction and earthquake damage will not result from the proposed project. Based on the historic management effectiveness of groundwater in the Chino Groundwater Basin, combined with OBMP mitigation, conveyance of additional water to the Basin as part of the proposed temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin, the potential geotechnical hazards, such as subsidence, liquefaction, and earthquake related issues would continue to remain below the significant impact threshold. Therefore, the modified project does not pose any exacerbated risk to humans from impacts related to geology and soils.

Hazards and Risk of Upset: Hazards and risk of upset are discussed in Chapter 4.10 of the PEIR. The PEIR concluded that it was possible to control or avoid potential health risk impacts by implementing identified mitigation measures. The PEIR provided measures to mitigate the following issues: chemical treatment of water produced by desalters for direct domestic use; accidental release of hazardous materials; recharge of recycled water to the groundwater aquifer; and recharging stormwater that could mobilize existing contaminated plumes of

groundwater. The temporary increase of Safe Storage Capacity in the Basin will facilitate conveyance of additional water to be stored in the Basin. As previously stated this conveyance will occur through existing infrastructure that is currently in operation—operating under the mitigation constraints set forth in the PEIR. Therefore, with implementation of mitigation measures designed to prevent hazards and risk of upset during the operation of OBMP facilities, the additional conveyance of water for storage will contribute to the temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin and will not result in significant adverse direct or indirect effects on humans.

Noise: Please refer to the noise discussion presented in the previous section. The evaluation of the noise issue in the PEIR was based on the project's potential to generate noise through implementation of specific projects that could cause short- and long-term changes in the noise environment surrounding the project area. No short-term noise would be generated from the modification proposed in this Addendum because no construction is proposed. Noise impacts from operation of OBMP facilities (pump operation, etc.) were considered less than significant with the implementation of several mitigation measures designed to attenuate noise to an acceptable level to nearby receptors. These measures have been implemented in conjunction with noise generating facilities installed in accordance with the OBMP. With these mitigation measures in place, and with the existing noise attenuating features of the OBMP facilities currently in operation, the use of these facilities to transmit additional storage water to the Basin would remain less than significant. Therefore, no additional significant adverse direct or indirect noise effect on humans will result from implementing the proposed modified project.

Hydrology and Water Quality: Please refer to the water resources/water quality discussion presented in the previous section. As previously stated, the PEIR indicated that the OBMP's ability to enhance and protect safe yield and water quality indicates that from the water resources and water quality standpoint, the cumulative effects of the program for the Basin as a whole will be beneficial, not adverse. The modification proposed as part of this Addendum will temporarily increase the Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF. The additional stored water will be conveyed to the Basin through existing infrastructure, which includes turn outs, recycled water deliveries, and stormwater capture, etc. The continued use of this infrastructure to convey additional stored water in increments, as determined by Watermaster as part of the Basin Management Plan, will not exacerbate the existing conditions at these facilities. The facilities are subject to the mitigation provided to prevent adverse impact to water resources and water quality and nuisance associated with vectors, and with continued implementation of these mitigation measures no new adverse direct or indirect impacts to humans will occur as a result of the temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin. The data provided in Attachment 1 quantifies the safety of the proposed temporary increase, and confirms that the Watermaster can maintain hydraulic control of the Basin with the implementation of this modification without material physical injury to any stakeholders or environmental resources.

Based on the above analysis, the implementation of the proposed modified project is not forecast to cause any significant direct or indirect impacts on humans. No major changes have occurred within the project environmental settings that would be affected by the modified project.

V. CONCLUSION

The information presented in the 2000 PEIR—prepared for Inland Empire Utilities Agency on behalf of the Watermaster and Basin stakeholders—was used as a basis for the analysis in this

Addendum, updated with current information from sources cited, referenced, and attached. Upon review of the 2000 PEIR, the information and findings in this Addendum and all supporting evidence, it is the conclusion of this Addendum that the potential adverse environmental impacts from implementing the proposed project modifications, as described in the Project Description of this document, will not cause any new or more significant impacts to the environment than described in the 2000 PEIR and summarized in this Addendum. There are no new significant impacts that result from the proposed project modification, based on continuing to implement all of the mitigation measure commitments identified in the 2000 PEIR and subsequent IEUA environmental documents. This Addendum provides an update to the Optimum Basin Management Program through the following modification to the original PEIR: a temporary increase the Safe Storage Capacity of the Chino Groundwater Basin from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF for the period of July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021 between all agencies and parties until the storage amount of 600,000 AF has been utilized. Through its existing authority, Watermaster can control the volume of groundwater stored in the Chino Groundwater Basin to ensure this value is not permanently exceeded without additional environmental evaluation.

This Addendum provides Inland Empire Utilities Agency, Watermaster and stakeholders with new and updated information substantiating the conclusion that the proposed project modifications will not cause substantial physical changes to the environment that would require preparation and processing of a new negative declaration or a new environmental impact report. Such documentation would only be required due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects from implementing the original project. The facts and findings cited above and provided in this Addendum allow IEUA, Watermaster and stakeholders to rely on an Addendum in accordance with Section 15164(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines for the modification of the OBMP through a temporary increase the Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF for the period of July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021 until the capacity of up to 600,000 AF of total groundwater in storage has been utilized.

Pursuant to CEQA Section 15164, the PEIR adopted in 2000, as updated by this Addendum, can be relied upon for documentation of the effects on the environment of temporarily increasing the Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF for the period of July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021 with until the capacity of up to 600,000 AF of total groundwater in storage has been utilized. Because the changes in this project do not exceed the thresholds outlined in Sections 15162 and 15164 of the State CEQA Guidelines, no further analysis of the environmental impacts of the project is required in a Supplemental/Subsequent EIR or MND. The proposed modified project does not substantially alter the conclusions contained in the PEIR as adopted by IEUA in 2000 or any subsequent environmental documentation. The analysis presented above of the modification to the adopted project justifies the issuance of an Addendum to IEUA's original 2000 PEIR.

This Addendum to the PEIR for the proposed temporary increase the Safe Storage Capacity of the Basin from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF for the period of July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021 includes the changes or additions necessary to make the adopted environmental document adequate under CEQA for the proposed project modifications. This Addendum incorporates the adopted 2000 PEIR, this document, and all staff reports and information submitted to the decision-makers regarding environmental issues affected by the proposed modified project. This Addendum is intended as a document containing additional information to provide decision makers and others, as appropriate, with an objective assessment of the potential environmental impacts associated with the implementation of the proposed project modification.

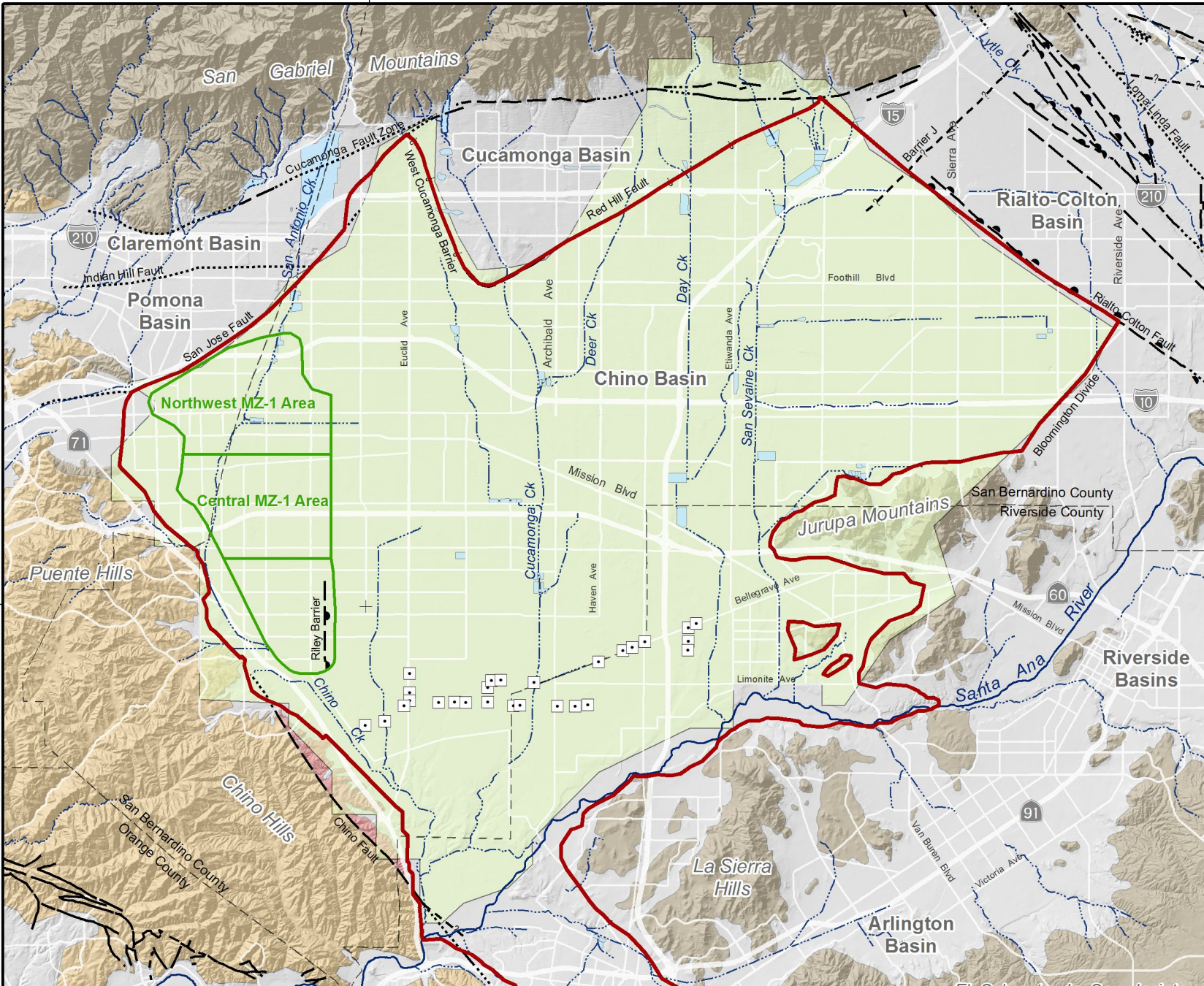
VI. REVIEW AUTHORITY

IEUA serves as the CEQA lead agency for this project. See Court Order dated November 1999. It is recommended that an Addendum be adopted as the appropriate CEQA environmental determination for the proposed modification of the Optimum Basin Management Program to temporarily increase the Safe Storage Capacity of the Chino Groundwater Basin from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF for the period of July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021 until the capacity of up to 600,000 AF of total groundwater in storage has been utilized.

VII. CERTIFICATION

FIGURES

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- Chino Desalter Well
- Subsidence Management Areas
- MODFLOW Groundwater Flow Model Boundary
- Chino Basin Adjudicated Boundary
- Streams & Flood Control Channels
- Flood Control & Conservation Basins

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

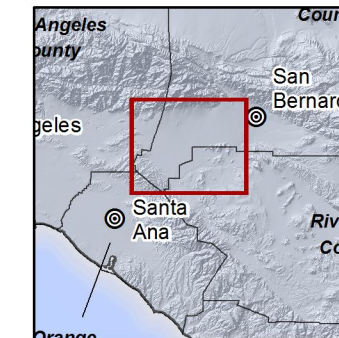
- Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

- Plio-Pleistocene Sedimentary Rocks
- Cretaceous to Miocene Sedimentary Rocks
- Pre-Tertiary Igneous and Metamorphic Rocks

Faults

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

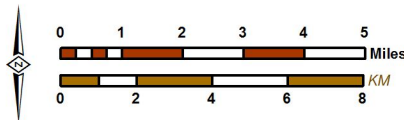


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Date: 2/9/2017

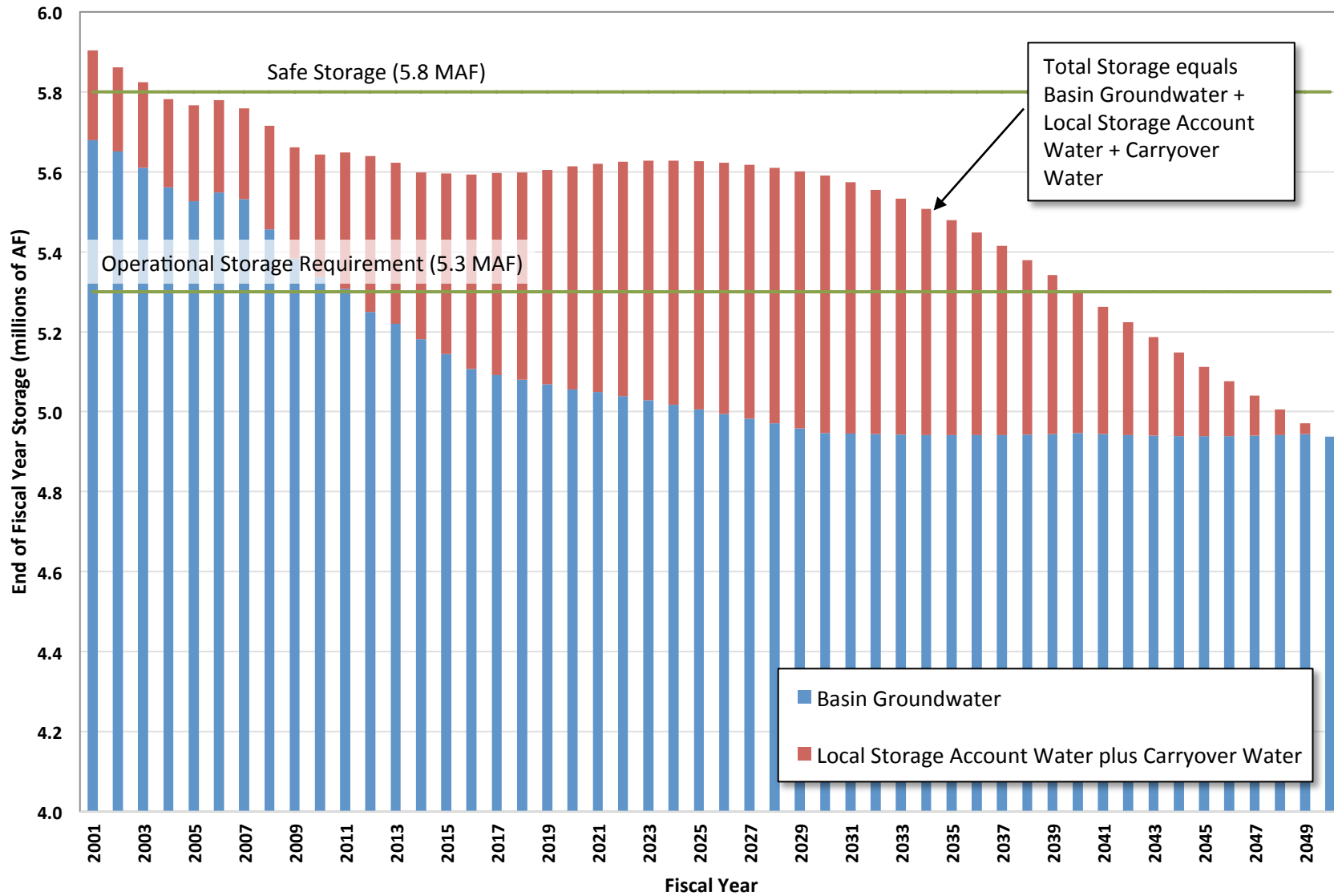


2017 Storage Addendum

Chino Basin Area

Figure 1

Figure 2 Historical and Expected Range of Total Storage, Basin Groundwater, Local Storage Account Water plus Carryover Water, Scenario 2017-1A



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Created 02/01/2017

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Scenario 2017-1A3 Balance of Recharge and Discharge



ATTACHMENT 1



Final Technical Memorandum

To:	Peter Kavounas, General Manager of the Chino Basin Watermaster
From:	Mark Wildermuth
Date:	March 3, 2017
Subject:	Technical support to temporarily increase the Safe Storage Capacity from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF
Job No.:	007-016-079

Introduction

The Chino Basin Optimum Basin Management Program¹ (OBMP) and the Peace Agreement² were completed in 1999 and 2000, respectively. The operable features of the OBMP were incorporated into the OBMP Implementation Plan. The OBMP Implementation Plan is Exhibit B to the Peace Agreement. The Peace Agreement was reviewed in a programmatic environmental impact report³ (PEIR), completed by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) in July 2000. The OBMP Implementation Plan contains a storage management plan that was developed to minimize the environmental impacts from groundwater storage programs. The storage management plan includes a block of storage space, referred to as the Safe Storage Capacity, for storage programs.

Recent water supply management actions of the Chino Basin Parties and technical investigations have demonstrated that the Local Storage Account Water⁴ plus Carryover Water⁵ will exceed the 500,000 AF Safe Storage Capacity established in the Peace Agreement and that there will be no Material Physical Injury⁶ to the basin or a party to the Judgment due to this exceedance, provided that the mitigation mechanism for subsidence in Management Zone 1—also provided for in the OBMP Implementation Plan—continues to be implemented.

¹ *Optimum Basin Management Program*. August 1999. Prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster by Wildermuth Environmental, Inc. The report is located here: http://www.cbwm.org/rep_engineering.htm.

² The Peace Agreement is located here: http://www.cbwm.org/rep_legal.htm.

³ *Optimum Basin Management Program Programmatic Environmental Impact Report*. July 2000. Prepared for IEUA by Tom Dodson and Associates. The document can be found here: <https://www.ieua.org/referenced-documents/>.

⁴ See definition in Peace Agreement located here: http://www.cbwm.org/rep_legal.htm.

⁵ See Exhibits G and H of the Chino Basin Judgment located here: http://www.cbwm.org/rep_legal.htm.

⁶ See definition in Peace Agreement located here: http://www.cbwm.org/rep_legal.htm.

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Subject: Technical support to temporarily increase the Safe Storage Capacity from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF

This document describes:

- The storage management plan included in the Peace Agreement in 2000 and reviewed in the 2000 PEIR.
- The subsequent improvement in hydrogeologic knowledge.
- The storage management changes included in Peace II Agreement and reviewed in the 2010 SEIR.
- The actual utilization of storage space within the basin since 2000.
- A proposal for a temporary increase in the Safe Storage Capacity from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF for the period of July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021. During this period, Watermaster and the IEUA will develop a new storage management plan and the agreements to implement it.

Storage Management Plan in the OBMP Implementation Plan

Figure 1 shows the location of the Chino Basin and some of the major hydrologic and management features of this area. The basin lies within the Counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside; includes the Cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Eastvale, Fontana, Ontario, Pomona, Rancho Cucamonga, and Upland, as well as several other communities; and covers about 235 square miles.

The Chino Basin is an integral part of the regional and statewide water supply system. The Chino Basin is one of the largest groundwater basins in Southern California, containing about 5,700,000 AF of water in storage, and has an unused storage capacity of over 1,000,000 AF. Cities and other water supply entities produce groundwater for all or part of their municipal and industrial supplies. Agricultural users also produce groundwater from the basin. Irrigated agriculture has declined substantially in recent years and is projected to be almost nonexistent by 2030.

Production and storage rights in the Chino Basin are defined in a Stipulated Judgment⁷ (Judgment) entered in 1978. Since that time, the basin has been sustainably managed, as required by the Judgment, under the direction of a court-appointed Watermaster. The Judgment declares the Safe Yield of the Chino Basin to be 140,000 AFY, which is allocated among three pools of right holders as follows:

- Overlying agricultural pool 82,800 AFY
- Overlying non-agricultural pool 7,366 AFY
- Appropriative pool 49,834 AFY

A fundamental premise of the Judgment is that all Chino Basin Parties are allowed to produce sufficient water from the basin to meet their requirements. To the extent that production by a party exceeds its share of the Safe Yield⁸, assessments are

⁷ Chino Basin Municipal Water District vs. the City of Chino et al. [SBSC Case No. RCV 51010]. The Judgment and supporting documents are located here: http://www.cbwm.org/rep_legal.htm.

⁸ Safe Yield is defined in the Judgment as follows: as “The long term average annual quantity of ground water (excluding replenishment or stored water but including replenishment or stored water) which can

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levied by Watermaster to replace that overproduction. The Judgment recognizes that there exists a substantial amount of available unused groundwater storage space in the Chino Basin that can be utilized for storage and the conjunctive-use of supplemental and basin waters, makes the utilization of this storage subject to Watermaster control and regulation, and provides that any person or public entity, whether or not a party to the Judgment, may make reasonable beneficial use of the available storage, provided that no such use shall be made except pursuant to a written storage agreement with Watermaster.

The Judgment gives Watermaster the authority to develop an OBMP for the Chino Basin, including both water quantity and quality considerations. Watermaster, with direction from the court, began the development of the OBMP in 1998 and completed it in July 2000. The OBMP was developed in a public collaborative process that identified the needs and wants of all stakeholders, developed a set of management goals, identified impediments to those goals, and described a series of actions that could be taken to remove those impediments and achieve the goals.

The goals of the OBMP process include:

1. Enhance Basin Water Supplies
2. Protect and Enhance Water Quality
3. Enhance Management of the Basin
4. Equitably Finance the OBMP

As stated above, the Watermaster Parties identified the impediments to achieving these goals, actions to remove the impediments, and the implications of these actions. They grouped the actions into nine program elements for time-certain implementation. The technical work that defined the OBMP was completed in August 1999.⁹

Subsequently, the Watermaster Parties developed the Peace Agreement¹⁰ to implement the OBMP. The OBMP Implementation Plan is included as an exhibit to the Peace Agreement. As noted above, the Peace Agreement was completed in June 2000, and a PEIR for the OBMP implementation was prepared and adopted by the IEUA in July 2000. The court approved the OBMP Implementation Plan and the Peace Agreement in October 2000.

The OBMP Implementation Plan consists of nine program elements or initiatives that contain the actions to remove the impediments to the OBMP goals and enable their achievement. These include:

- Program Element 1 – Develop and Implement Comprehensive Monitoring Program

be produced from the basin under the cultural conditions of a particular year without causing an undesirable result.” (Restated Judgment §4(x))

⁹ *Optimum Basin Management Program*. August 1999. Prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster by Wildermuth Environmental, Inc. The report is located here: http://www.cbwm.org/rep_engineering.htm.

¹⁰ The Peace Agreement is located here: http://www.cbwm.org/rep_legal.htm.

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- Program Element 2 – Develop and Implement Comprehensive Recharge Program
- Program Element 3 – Develop and Implement Water Supply Plan for the Impaired Areas of the Basin
- Program Element 4 – Develop and Implement Comprehensive Groundwater Management Plan for Management Zone 1
- Program Element 5 – Develop and Implement Regional Supplemental Water Program
- Program Element 6 – Develop and Implement Cooperative Programs with the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region (Regional Board) and Other Agencies to Improve Basin Management
- Program Element 7 – Develop and Implement Salt Management Program
- Program Element 8 – Develop and Implement Groundwater Storage Management Program
- Program Element 9 – Develop and Implement Conjunctive-Use Programs

Each Program Element contains an implementation plan and schedule. The Parties to the Peace Agreement were bound to implement it and have done so under Court supervision.

Groundwater storage management was addressed in Program Elements 8 and 9. The implementation plan for these program elements is described in the OBMP Implementation Plan.

The OBMP storage management program consists of managing groundwater production, replenishment, recharge, and storage such that the total storage within the basin would range from a low of 5,300,000 AF to a high of 5,800,000 AF. The following definitions are included in the OBMP Implementation Plan:

- Operational Storage Requirement – The Operational Storage Requirement is the storage or volume in the Chino Basin that is necessary to maintain Safe Yield. [Author’s note: This is an average value with the storage oscillating around this value due to dry and wet periods in precipitation. The Operational Storage Requirement was estimated in the development of the OBMP to be about 5.3 million AF. This storage value was set at the estimated storage in the basin in 1997.¹¹]
- Safe Storage – Safe Storage is an estimate of the maximum storage in the basin that will not cause significant water-quality and high-groundwater related problems. [Author’s note: Safe storage was estimated in the development of the OBMP to be about 5.8 million AF.]
- Safe Storage Capacity – Safe Storage Capacity is the difference between the Safe Storage and the Operational Storage Requirement. The allocation and use of storage space in excess of the Safe Storage Capacity will preemptively

¹¹ Ibid, page 2-11

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require mitigation; that is, mitigation must be defined and resources committed to mitigation prior to allocation and use.

Safe Storage is equal to the Operational Storage Requirement plus the Safe Storage Capacity. The Safe Storage Capacity was estimated during the development of the OBMP to be equal to the calculated decline in storage (400,000 AF) during the base period (1965 through 1974) used to estimate the Safe Yield¹² in the Judgment plus an assumed additional decline in storage since 1974 (100,000 AF). The assumption underlying this definition was that it is safe to store water in storage space that was recently used in the past.

Water occupying the Safe Storage Capacity includes water in Local Storage Account Water, Carryover Water, and water that was anticipated to be stored in future groundwater storage programs.

New Technical Information and Basin Management Efforts

Subsequent to the PEIR, Watermaster and the Judgment Parties developed revisions to the OBMP based on: new monitoring and borehole data collected since 1998, an improved hydrogeologic conceptualization of the basin, new numerical models that have improved the understanding of basin hydrology since 2000, and the need to expand the Chino Basin Desalters (desalters) to the 40,000 AFY of groundwater production required in the OBMP Implementation Plan. Concurrently, the IEUA and Watermaster worked with the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) to revise the total dissolved solids (TDS) and nitrate objectives for the Chino North Management Zone¹³ to enable the reuse of the IEUA's recycled water without desalting it for a period estimated to be at least 30 years and without impairing the beneficial use of Chino Basin groundwater. One of the Regional Board's conditions for raising the TDS and nitrate objectives was the achievement of Hydraulic Control.¹⁴ 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. Hydraulic control is a goal of the OBMP with the intent of maintaining and enhancing the Safe Yield of the basin by ensuring that agricultural groundwater production in the southern half of the basin would be replaced by groundwater production for municipal uses as the land use in that area transitions from agricultural uses to urban uses. Through extensive investigations, the expansion of desalter groundwater production to 40,000 AFY and the reduction in

¹² Ibid, page 2-28 and Table 2-13

¹³ The Chino North Management Zone consists of the combination of OBMP Management Zones 1, 2, and 3, exclusive the Prado Basin flood pool area.

¹⁴ Hydraulic Control is defined in the Peace II Agreement as: "Hydraulic Control means the reduction of groundwater discharge from the Chino North Management Zone to the Santa Ana River to de minimis quantities. The Chino North Management Zone is defined in the 2004 Basin Plan amendment (RWQCB resolution R8-2004-0001) attached hereto as Exhibit "B"". The Peace II Agreement is located here: http://www.cbwm.org/rep_legal.htm.

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water in storage by 400,000 AF were determined necessary to achieve Hydraulic Control and maintain the Safe Yield.¹⁵ These investigations included a recalculation of the total water in storage in the basin, based on the improved hydrogeologic understanding. The total storage in the Chino Basin for 2000 was estimated to be about 5,935,000 AF, which is 635,000 AF greater than that estimated for the Operational Storage Requirement and 135,000 AF greater than Safe Storage.

The Peace II Agreement¹⁶ was negotiated by the Parties to implement, among other things, the expansion of the desalters, the dedication of 400,000 AF of groundwater in storage to desalter replenishment, and changes in the Judgment to implement the Peace II Agreement. However, there was no change to the storage management plan in the OBMP Implementation Plan even though the total storage estimated for 2001 was greater than the Operational Storage Requirement and the Safe Storage, and the implementation of the Peace II Agreement would result in 400,000 AF of new controlled overdraft.

The IEUA completed and subsequently adopted a supplemental environmental impact report (SEIR) for the Peace II Agreement in 2010.¹⁷ The technical investigations,^{18,19} conducted to support the expansion of desalter groundwater production to 40,000 AFY and the use of 400,000 AF of groundwater to partially meet the replenishment obligation for desalter production also indicated that the Safe Yield of the Chino Basin was likely less than that stated in the Chino Basin Judgment and that it was projected to decline further in the future due to changes in cultural conditions in the watersheds overlying and tributary to the Chino Basin. Pursuant to the Peace Agreement, the Safe Yield would be estimated in 2011 and reset thereafter.

Starting in 2011, Watermaster began the technical effort to redetermine Safe Yield. This work involved updating the hydrogeologic conceptual model of the basin, updating historical hydrology, updating and recalibrating numerical models that simulate the surface and ground water hydrology of the Chino Basin area, and projecting the surface and groundwater response of the basin to future management plans that included storage management. This work is documented in *2013 Chino Basin Groundwater Model Update and Recalculation of Safe Yield Pursuant to the*

¹⁵ *2007 Final Ground Water Modeling Report*. November 2007. Prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster by Wildermuth Environmental, Inc. The report is located here:

http://www.cbwm.org/rep_engineering.htm.

¹⁶ The Peace II Agreement is located here: http://www.cbwm.org/rep_legal.htm.

¹⁷ <<need a citation>>

¹⁸ *2007 Final Ground Water Modeling Report*. November 2007. Prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster by Wildermuth Environmental, Inc. The report is located here:

http://www.cbwm.org/rep_engineering.htm.

¹⁹ *2009 Production Optimization and Evaluation of the Peace II Project Description*. Prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster by Wildermuth Environmental. November 2009

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*Peace Agreement*²⁰ (hereafter, Safe Yield Report). One of the results of that work is a reassessment of the hydrology of the basin from 1961 through 2011 and projections of the hydrology of the basin through 2050, based on the best available planning information. Subsequent to the publication of the Safe Yield Report, Watermaster extended the historical groundwater modeling work through September 30, 2016 to comply with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act²¹ and used the updated groundwater model to complete other investigations required by the Peace Agreement. A draft report that documents these other investigations will be available in March 2017.²² Figure 2 shows the estimated time-series of historical and projected total water in storage, the Judgment Parties' Local Storage Account Water plus Carryover Water and basin groundwater. The conclusions of this report related to storage management are:

- The total water in storage in the basin on July 1, 2000 was about 5,935,000 AF and was inclusive of 236,000 AF of Local Storage Account Water plus Carryover Water. This is about 635,000 AF greater than the Operational Storage Requirement of 5,300,000 AF established in the OBMP Implementation Plan.
- The total water in storage in the basin on July 1, 2016 was about 5,594,000 AF and was inclusive of 487,000 AF of Local Storage Account Water plus Carryover Water.
- The projected total water in storage from 2016 through 2050 is shown in Figure 2 along with the projected Local Storage Account Water plus Carryover Water by the Judgment Parties and basin groundwater. The total storage is projected to gradually increase from about 5,594,000 AF in 2016 to about 5,628,000 in 2024 and decline thereafter to 4,927,000 AF in 2050.
- The Local Storage Account water plus Carryover Water is projected to increase from 487,000 AF in 2016 to about 663,000 AF by 2030 and decline thereafter to zero AF by 2051. Water in storage is projected to be removed from storage to meet future replenishment obligations.
- With the exception of the first eight years in the OBMP era, the total storage is always less than the Safe Storage limit of 5.8 million AF.
- The total storage is projected to fall below the Operational Storage Requirement of 5.3 million AF in the 2041.

²⁰ This report can be found here: http://www.cbwm.org/rep_engineering.htm.

²¹ The official website for the SGMA is located here: <http://groundwater.ca.gov>. The SGMA compliance requirements for adjudicated basins are described in Water Code Section 10720.8 and can be found starting on page 13 of:

<http://groundwater.ca.gov/docs/2014%20Sustainable%20Groundwater%20Management%20Legislation%20with%202015%20amends%201-15-2016.pdf>.

²² *Draft 2017 Balance of Recharge and Discharge, Material Physical Injury Analysis of the 2013 Recharge Master Plan Facilities, and Cumulative Effect of Transfers*. February 2017. Prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster by Wildermuth Environmental.

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There is a significant difference in what is known today regarding storage management and basin conditions versus what was known in 2000 when the OBMP storage management plan was developed and analyzed in the PEIR. With the information developed since the Peace Agreement, our understanding of the basin hydrogeology and hydrology have improved.

Review of Figure 2 indicates that storage space within the basin is being utilized in a different manner than was expected when the OBMP was originally developed.

- When the OBMP was developed, it was expected that the Parties and other entities (e.g. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California) would use the storage space above 5,300,000 AF for conjunctive use and not exceed 5,800,000 AF and, if they did exceed the 5,800,000 AF, that mitigation would be required to operate the basin at storage levels in excess of 5,800,000 AF.
- With the OBMP revisions in the Peace II Agreement, new hydrogeologic information developed after 2000, the implementation of the OBMP through the Peace and Peace II Agreements, and related actions of Watermaster and the Parties, the Safe Storage is greater than 5,935,000 AF, and the Operable Storage Requirement is 5,300,000 AF (and possibly less). This implies the Safe Storage Capacity, without consideration for the maintenance of Hydraulic Control, is at least 635,000 AF.

The recent work cited above reviewed several issues of interest to Watermaster, the IEUA, the court, and the Regional Board. One of the findings of this report is that the maximum expected amount of Local Storage Account Water plus Carryover Water will range between 643,000 AF without the implementation of the 2013 RMPU projects to about 707,000 AF with the implementation of the 2013 RMPU projects, and in both cases, Hydraulic Control is maintained. Watermaster and the IEUA have an agreement with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to enable Metropolitan to store up to 100,000 AF of water in the basin for subsequent recovery during periods of imported water supply shortages. This means theoretically the maximum future Local Storage Account Water plus Carryover Water could range from 743,000 AF to 807,000 AF. It has not yet been determined if Hydraulic Control could be maintained for Local Storage Account Water plus Carryover Water in excess of 707,000 AF.

Proposed Temporary Change in Storage Management Plan

Watermaster and the IEUA are proposing a temporary change in the Safe Storage Capacity, increasing it from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF for the period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021. This temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity will not cause Material Physical Injury and loss of Hydraulic Control, and it will provide Watermaster and the IEUA time to develop a new storage management plan and agreements to implement it.

Specifically, a temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity and an increase in the amount of Local Storage Account Water and Carryover Water within the Safe

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Storage Capacity will not result in any new significant or more severe environmental impacts to the following resource areas:

1. Water Quality – For all future years, the total storage in the basin is less than 5,800,000 AF, and based on the PEIR, there would no expected impact on total dissolved solids and nitrate concentrations due to storage management. Also, managing the basin such that total storage ranges from 5,731,000 AF in 2016 to about 4,939,000 AF in the late 2050 will not materially impact the movement of contaminant plumes in the basin. Total storage is projected to increase during the period of July 2017 through June 2021, and no water quality-related material physical impacts will occur due to the proposed temporary change in Safe Storage Capacity.
2. Liquefaction – Areas in the Chino Basin that are susceptible to liquefaction include specific areas in the Prado Basin and in Ontario.²³ The depth to water at which liquefaction is a concern is 20 feet in the Prado area and 40 feet in the Ontario area. Areas with depth to water greater than these threshold values are not susceptible to liquefaction. There are no areas in the Ontario area where the depth to water in the regional aquifer system (the groundwater system managed in the OBMP Implementation Plan) is projected to be less than 40 feet below land surface. Total storage is projected to increase during the period of July 2017 through June 2021 and no liquefaction-related material physical impacts will occur due to the proposed temporary change in Safe Storage Capacity.
3. Land subsidence – There will be no significant changes in groundwater levels during the July 2017 through June 2021 period caused by the proposed temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity. No land subsidence-related material physical impacts will occur due to the proposed temporary change in Safe Storage Capacity, provided that the land subsidence mitigation measures are implemented as described in the OBMP Implementation Plan, the PEIR, the SEIR, and Court-approved plan.²⁴
4. Increase in pump lift (impacts on wells) – There will be no significant changes in groundwater levels during the July 2017 through June 2021 period caused by the proposed temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity. No pump-lift-related material physical impacts will occur due to the proposed temporary change in Safe Storage Capacity.
5. Adverse Impacts associated with rising groundwater – Total storage is projected to increase slightly during the period of July 2017 through June 2021. There will be no rising groundwater-related material physical impacts due to the proposed temporary change in Safe Storage Capacity.

²³ Seismic Hazard Zone Report for the Ontario and Prado 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Department of Conservation Division of Mines and Geology. 2000.

²⁴ See *Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan, July 2015*. prepared for the Chino Basin Watermaster by Wildermuth Environmental and located here: http://www.cbwm.org/rep_engineering.htm

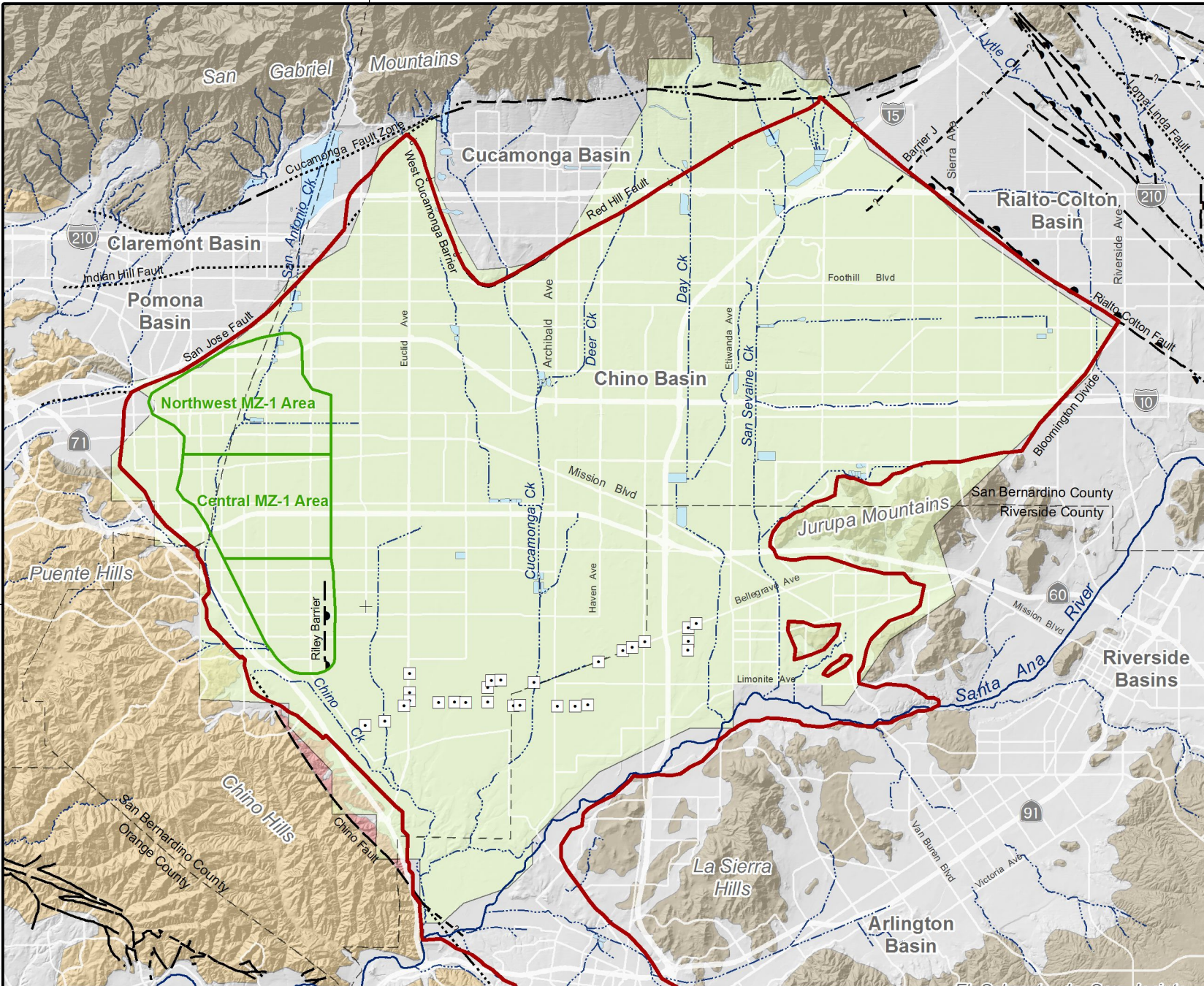
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Watermaster's extensive monitoring efforts, court-ordered bi-annual assessment of the balance of recharge and discharge, and other management efforts will produce the additional information necessary to review the effects of managing Local Storage Account Water plus Carryover Water up to 600,000 AF in the basin and to assess the potential for Material Physical Injury and the state of Hydraulic Control.

117°40'0"W



- Chino Desalter Well
- Subsidence Management Areas
- MODFLOW Groundwater Flow Model Boundary
- Chino Basin Adjudicated Boundary
- Streams & Flood Control Channels
- Flood Control & Conservation Basins

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

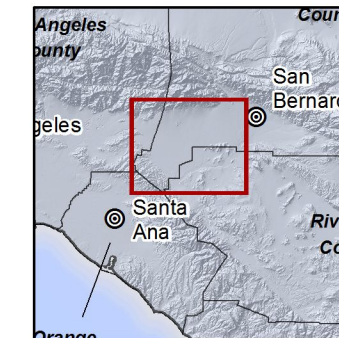
- Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

- Plio-Pleistocene Sedimentary Rocks
- Cretaceous to Miocene Sedimentary Rocks
- Pre-Tertiary Igneous and Metamorphic Rocks

Faults

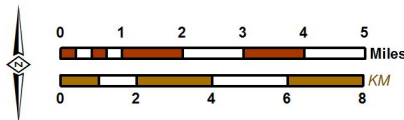
- Location Certain
- Location Approximate
- Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier
- Location Concealed
- Location Uncertain



Produced by:



Author: LBB
Date: 2/9/2017

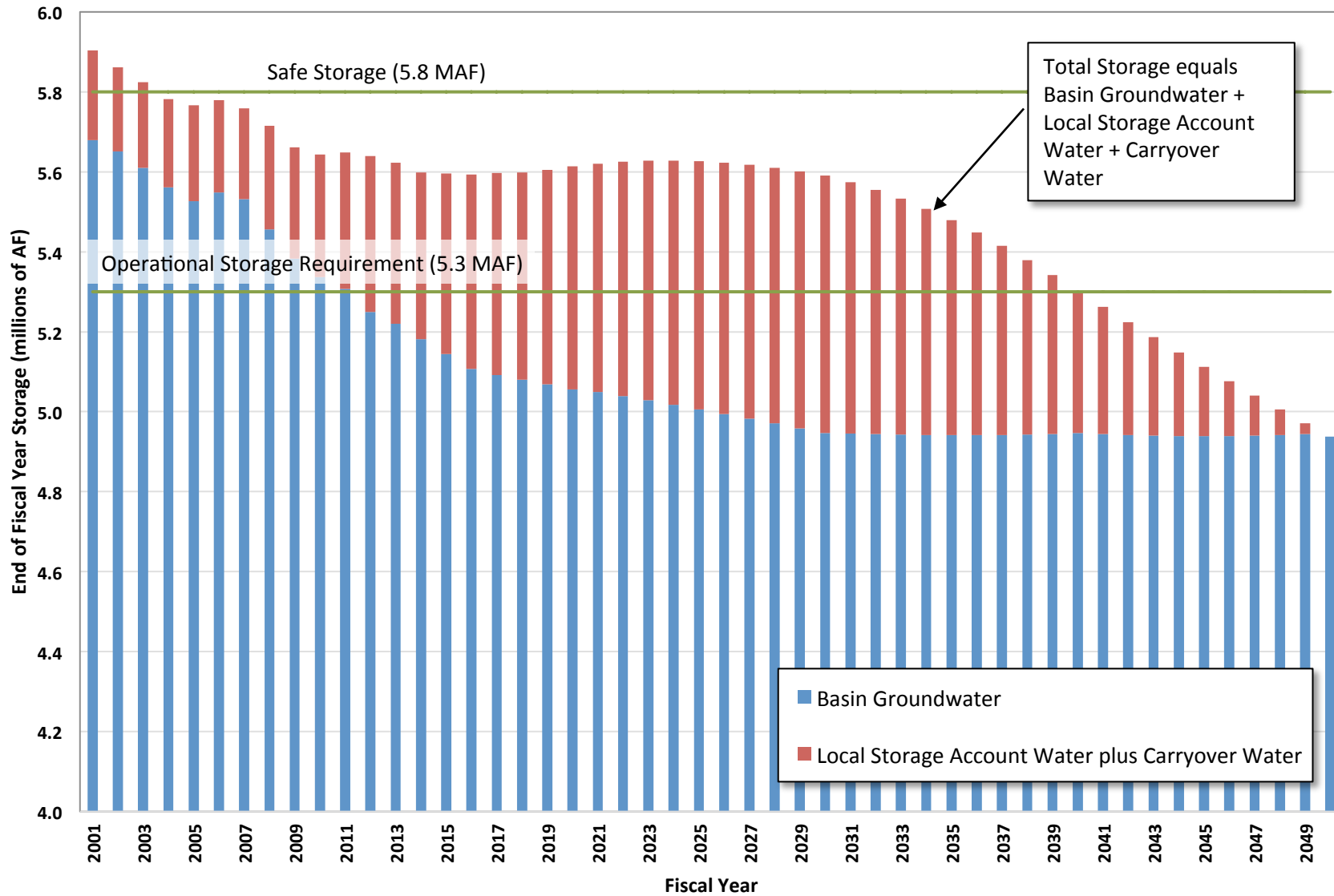


2017 Storage Addendum

Chino Basin Area

Figure 1

Figure 2 Historical and Expected Range of Total Storage, Basin Groundwater, Local Storage Account Water plus Carryover Water, Scenario 2017-1A



20170301 Figure 2 201702126 Tables and Charts.xlsx Figure 2 Storage Addendum

Created 02/01/2017

Printed 3/1/17

Scenario 2017-1A3 Balance of Recharge and Discharge



DATE FILED & POSTED

Posted On: 03/17/17

Removed On: 04/29/17

Receipt No: 36-031717-154

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

To: San Bernardino County Clerk of the Board of Supervisors 385 N. Arrowhead Avenue, 2nd Floor San Bernardino, CA 92415

From: Inland Empire Utilities Agency, 6075 Kimball Avenue Chino, CA 91708

MAR 17 PM 2:41 COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO CALIFORNIA

Subject: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

Addendum No. 1 to the Optimum Basin Management Program PEIR Project

#200041047 Sylvie Lee, P.E. (909) 993-1600
State Clearinghouse Number Lead Agency Contact Person Area Code/Telephone/Extension

Project Location / Description: The Basin is located primarily in San Bernardino County, with a lesser portion of the project area overlying Riverside County and a very small section located in eastern Los Angeles County. Chino Basin is bounded:

- On the north by the San Gabriel mountains and the Cucamonga Basin;
On the east by the Rialto-Colton Basin, Jurupa Hills, and Pedley Hills;
On the south by the La Sierra area, the Santa Ana River and the Temescal Basin; and
On the west by the Chino Hills, Puente Hills, and the Pomona and Claremont Basins.

The principal drainage course for the Basin is the Santa Ana River. It flows 69 miles across the Santa Ana Watershed from its origin in the San Bernardino Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The Santa Ana River enters the Basin at the Riverside Narrows and flows along the southern boundary to the Prado Flood Control Reservoir where it is eventually discharged through the outlet at Prado Dam into Orange County.

Fundamentally, the purpose of this Addendum addresses a proposal by Watermaster for a temporary increase in the Safe Storage Capacity from 500,000 AF to 600,000 AF for the period of July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021.

This is to advise that the Inland Empire Utilities Agency has approved the above described

Lead Agency Responsible Agency

project on 3/15/17 and has made the following determination regarding the project:

- 1. The project [] will [x] will not have a significant effect on the environment.
2. An Addendum to the previously adopted Optimum Basin Management Program, Program Environmental Impact Report (SCH#200041047) was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures from the original PEIR will be implemented in accordance with the approval of the project.
4. A Statement of Overriding Considerations [] was [x] was not adopted for this project.

This is to certify that the Mitigated Negative Declaration/Initial Study and record of project approval is available to the general public at:

Inland Empire Utilities Agency located at 6075 Kimball Avenue, Chino, CA 91708

Handwritten signature of Sylvie Lee

GM Title

3/16/17 Date

Signature

Title

Date



State of California - Department of Fish and Wildlife
2017 ENVIRONMENTAL FILING FEE CASH RECEIPT
 DFW 753.5a (Rev. 01/01/17) Previously DFG 753.5a

Print **StartOver** **Finalize&Email**

RECEIPT NUMBER:
 36 — 031717 — 154
 STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NUMBER (If applicable)
 200041047

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE. TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY.

LEAD AGENCY Inland Empire Utilities Agency	LEAD AGENCY EMAIL	DATE 031717
COUNTY/STATE AGENCY OF FILING San Bernardino		DOCUMENT NUMBER

PROJECT TITLE
Addendum No. 1 to the Optimum Basin Management Program PEIR Project

PROJECT APPLICANT NAME Inland Empire Utilities Agency	PROJECT APPLICANT EMAIL	PHONE NUMBER (909) 993-1600
PROJECT APPLICANT ADDRESS 6075 Kimball Avenue	CITY Chino	STATE CA
		ZIP CODE 91708

PROJECT APPLICANT (Check appropriate box)

Local Public Agency
 School District
 Other Special District
 State Agency
 Private Entity

CHECK APPLICABLE FEES:

<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Impact Report (EIR)	\$3,078.25	\$	0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Mitigated/Negative Declaration (MND)(ND)	\$2,216.25	\$	0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Regulatory Program document (CRP)	\$1,046.50	\$	0.00

- Exempt from fee
 Notice of Exemption (attach)
 CDFW No Effect Determination (attach)
 Fee previously paid (attach previously issued cash receipt copy)

<input type="checkbox"/> Water Right Application or Petition Fee (State Water Resources Control Board only)	\$850.00	\$	0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County documentary handling fee		\$	50.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Other CHECK # 9958		\$	

PAYMENT METHOD:

Cash Credit Check Other
 TOTAL RECEIVED \$ 50.00

SIGNATURE 	AGENCY OF FILING PRINTED NAME AND TITLE Mariela Barrera, Deputy Clerk
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA-THE RESOURCES AGENCY
 DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
ENVIRONMENTAL FILING FEE CASH RECEIPT
 DFG 753.5a (6-91)

9200

Lead Agency: Inland Empire Utilities Agency Date: 7/12/00
 County/State Agency of Filing: County of San Bernardino Document No.: _____
 Project Title: Chino Basin Optimum Basin Management Program.
 Project Applicant Name: Inland Empire Utilities Agency Phone Number: 909-357-0241
 Project Applicant Address: 9400 Cherry Ave., Bldg. A, Fontana, CA 92335

Project Applicant (check appropriate box): Local Public Agency School District Other Special District
 State Agency Private Entity

CHECK APPLICABLE FEES:

	Check #055193		
(X) Environmental Impact Report		\$850.00	\$ 850.00
() Negative Declaration		\$1,250.00	\$ _____
() Application Fee Water Diversion (State Water Resources Control Board Only)		\$850.00	\$ _____
() Projects Subject to Certified Regulatory Programs		\$850.00	\$ _____
(X) County Administrative Fee		\$25.00	\$ 35.00
() Project that is exempt from fees			

TOTAL RECEIVED \$ 885.00
 Deputy Clerk

Signature and title of person receiving payment:

John Rargola

FIRST COPY-PROJECT APPLICANT SECOND COPY-BPG/FASB THIRD COPY-LEAD AGENCY FOURTH COPY-COUNTY/STATE AGENCY OF FILING