



# CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

## III. REPORTS/UPDATES

### A. WATERMASTER GENERAL LEGAL COUNSEL REPORT

5. MOU of Water Accounting Procedures in Chino Basin





**MWD**

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Executive Office

August 26, 2008

Mr. Richard Atwater  
General Manager  
Inland Empire Utilities Agency  
P.O. Box 9020  
Chino Hills, CA 91709

Mr. Richard Hansen  
General Manager/Chief Engineer  
Three Valleys Municipal Water District  
1021 E. Miramar Avenue  
Claremont, CA 91711

Mr. Ken Manning  
Chief Executive Officer  
Chino Basin Watermaster  
9641 San Bernardino Road  
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

Dear Messrs. Atwater, Hansen, and Manning:

Memorandum of Understanding of Water Accounting Procedures in Chino Basin

Enclosed are four originals of the Memorandum of Understanding of Water Accounting Procedures in Chino Basin (MOU). This MOU sets out the basic procedures for administering the groundwater storage program agreement in Chino Basin. This document does not change the provisions of the agreement in any way. Please execute the four originals of the MOU on behalf of your agency and return them to Mr. Matthew Hacker at The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Once all parties have executed the amendment, a complete set will be forwarded to your agency. Please direct any questions to Ms. Kathy Kunysz at (213) 217-6272 or to Mr. Matthew Hacker at (213) 217-6756.

Very truly yours,

Stephen N. Arakawa  
Manager, Water Resource Management

MH:tw

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Enclosures



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**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING OF WATER ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES**

**RELATING TO**

**GROUNDWATER STORAGE PROGRAM FUNDING AGREEMENT NO. 49960 (DYY)  
IN CHINO BASIN,  
AS AMENDED**

**AMONG**

**METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY  
THREE VALLEYS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT  
CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER**

**SEPTEMBER 2008**

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**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING OF WATER ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES  
RELATING TO  
GROUNDWATER STORAGE PROGRAM FUNDING AGREEMENT NO. 49960 (DYY)  
IN CHINO BASIN,  
AS AMENDED**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING OF WATER ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES RELATING TO GROUNDWATER STORAGE PROGRAM FUNDING AGREEMENT NO. 49960 (DYY) IN CHINO BASIN, AS AMENDED dated as of September \_\_, 2008 sets out the basic procedures for administering the groundwater storage program in Chino Basin in conjunction with other water resource programs of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) in the Chino Basin. This document does not change the provisions of any of these programs or associated agreements in any way. The purpose of this document is to provide a basis for common understanding and consistent administration of the groundwater storage program in light of multiple local resources programs in the Chino Basin that provide incentives for recovering poor quality water (e.g. desalters) and use of recycled water for recharge of the groundwater basin. The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding is consistent with Section VI. of the Groundwater Storage Program Funding Agreement (Agreement) relating to the duties of the Operating Committee established therein to develop an Annual Operating Plan and to reconcile financial and water accounting matters for the groundwater storage program. This Memorandum of Understanding represents the agreement of the signatories as members of the Groundwater Storage Program Operating Committee to carry out administrative tasks in a consistent manner, and may be updated and amended by the Groundwater Storage Program Operating Committee by written mutual consent.

**2. GROUNDWATER STORAGE PROGRAM (DRY-YEAR-YIELD -DYY- PROGRAM)**

The Groundwater Storage Program (DYY) provides for the storage of up to 100,000 acre-feet (AF) of water at any point in time in a Metropolitan Storage Account in the Chino Basin pursuant to the Groundwater Storage Program Funding Agreement dated June 2003 and as subsequently amended. Signatories to this Agreement are Metropolitan, Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD), and Chino Basin Watermaster. As of July 2008, the Operating Parties under this Agreement are for IEUA: City of Ontario, City of Upland, Cucamonga Valley Water District, Monte Vista Water District, City of Chino, City of Chino Hills and Jurupa Community Services District (through Ontario); and for TVMWD: City of Pomona. The Agreement provides for storage of up to 25,000 AF per year unless Chino Basin Watermaster allows for more, and extraction, at Metropolitan's call, of up to 33,000 AF per year not to exceed the amount of water in the Metropolitan Storage Account. The call may be for any twelve month period beginning on the first of day of the month following 15 days notice.

The Agreement requires the Operating Committee to prepare an Annual Operating Plan that estimates how storage or extraction will be accomplished during the course of the year. In practice, Metropolitan indicates the amount it would like to store (up to 25,000 AF per year unless more is approved by Chino Basin Watermaster) or extract (up to 33,000 AF per year, but not to exceed the account balance), and IEUA and TVMWD develop a projection indicating the anticipated monthly schedule by service connection for storage deliveries, or monthly schedule for shifting full service demands from the service connection to the wells. IEUA and TVMWD certify storage or extraction against the Annual Operating Plan and updating the plan for actual amounts as the year progresses. Certification of storage and extraction is reconciled following the end of the storage year or the end of the 12-month call period.

The Agreement provides that the DYY Facilities may be used for unrelated purposes by IEUA and TVMWD so long as excess operable capacity is maintained on a monthly basis for performance under the Agreement unless operable capacity on another basis is agreed to by the Operating Committee.

## **2.A. STORAGE TO THE METROPOLITAN STORAGE ACCOUNT**

2.A.1. Upon notice to IEUA and TVMWD, Metropolitan may deliver imported water for storage in the Metropolitan Storage Account in the Chino Basin. Water may be stored directly (spread or injected) or via in-lieu. In-lieu storage means that an Operating Party with groundwater rights foregoes production of a portion of its rights and directly uses the additional delivery of imported water to meet its retail demands. For each AF of unpumped groundwater right stored in-lieu, one AF of additional Metropolitan imported water delivery will be delivered at the service connections to replace the stored AF in meeting retail demands.

2.A.2. Certification of storage on a monthly basis (see Agreement section VI.B.4) by IEUA and TVMWD to both Metropolitan and Chino Basin Watermaster provides for:

- a) Credit adjustment on the Metropolitan invoice to either IEUA or TVMWD for the conjunctive use delivery (water is not billed until it is called for extraction --Stored Water Delivery) and associated accounting for the stored AF in Metropolitan's WINS accounting system, and
- b) Accounting for stored AF in Metropolitan's Storage Account by Chino Basin Watermaster.

Any subsequent adjustments to certifications for storage of water need to be copied to both Metropolitan and Chino Basin Watermaster to ensure consistent records of stored AF.

Metropolitan Administrative Code section 4507(f) allows for late certifications (and adjustments to prior certifications via re-certification) for a period of up to six months from the time the delivery was made. Reconciliation of in-lieu storage by Metropolitan within twelve months of such a delivery may also result in adjustments. Any such adjustments need to be reported to Metropolitan, IEUA or TVMWD, and the Chino Basin Watermaster to ensure consistency of records. These provisions apply to both storage and extraction from the Metropolitan Storage Account.

Additionally, Chino Basin Watermaster assesses losses to the Metropolitan Storage Account (see Agreement section VI.C.1) once each fiscal year in July. Each year, after July 1 but before September 30, the Operating Committee (Metropolitan, IEUA, TVMWD, and Chino Basin Watermaster) compares records for the balance of AF in the Metropolitan Storage Account and resolves any discrepancies.

2.A.3. Storage to the Metropolitan Storage Account shall exclude all of the following:

1. In-lieu against overproduction of groundwater rights. All storage is required to be new, wet-water storage. Storage cannot be reliant upon a replenishment obligation.
2. In-lieu against foregone rights to produce recharged recycled water. This means that accomplishment of storage through in-lieu means shall only be against Chino Basin native groundwater production rights that would have otherwise been produced and shall exclude recycled water that has been recharged.
3. In-lieu against rights for desalter production that is not pumped. This means that in-lieu storage to the Metropolitan Storage Account shall not be accomplished by reducing the groundwater pumping of the desalters.
4. In-lieu cannot exceed on-line, operational extraction capacity and cannot be against water that cannot be produced. This means that amounts of water certified as stored in-lieu during a month must have been able to be produced--there must be sufficient extraction capacity that is operable, and the water quality must be usable.
5. In-lieu storage cannot exceed the amount of firm water purchased by IEUA or TVMWD from Metropolitan for the month it is certified. This means that acre-foot for acre-foot, imported water was used to meet the demand for the groundwater that was not pumped and certified as stored in-lieu.
6. In-lieu against leased water rights. This means that in-lieu storage to the Metropolitan Storage Account shall not allow a Chino Basin Operating Party to lease groundwater production rights from another basin rights holder in order to underproduce the leased amount of water and certify that the leased water is stored in-lieu.

## **2B. EXTRACTION FROM THE METROPOLITAN STORAGE ACCOUNT**

2.B.1 Extraction from the Metropolitan Storage Account occurs when Metropolitan notifies IEUA and TVMWD that it is making a call for extraction of stored water (Stored Water Delivery) as provided in Agreement section VI.D.3.



Agreement Exhibit G provides that in a call year the following will occur:

- a) deliveries at the Metropolitan service connections will decrease by the call amount over the course of the 12 month call period as compared to the prior 12 months; and
- b) the call amount will be pumped from the Metropolitan Storage Account in Chino Basin over the 12 month call period; and
- c) groundwater pumping in the Chino Basin will increase by the call amount over the 12 month call period as compared to the prior 12 months.

Exhibit G also provides flexibility on each of these measures of +/-10%, and acknowledges that growth in local resources may reduce demand for imported Metropolitan full service water and therefore for the water stored in the Metropolitan Storage Account.

Measurement of these provisions in a call year is against a baseline of the prior twelve months preceding the call. When a call is made two or more years in sequence, the baseline shall be the twelve month period preceding the first call year with any warranted adjustments.

#### 2.B.2. Extraction Baseline

**For groundwater production, the following will be included in the baseline:**

- a) the prior twelve months of Chino Basin production of groundwater rights by participating IEUA and TVMWD agencies inclusive of in-lieu storage, and as adjusted by agreement of the Operating Committee; and
- b) the prior twelve months of Chino Basin production of recharged recycled water credits by participating IEUA and TVMWD agencies, as adjusted by agreement of the Operating Committee; and
- c) the prior twelve months of Chino Basin desalter production.

Production from the Metropolitan Storage Account will be measured as the number of AF certified as such by IEUA or TVMWD and that production that exceeds the sum of 'a', 'b' and 'c' above in the call year.

**For service connection deliveries the following will be included in the baseline:**

- a) the prior twelve months of full service deliveries to each IEUA and TVMWD at the service connections.

**The following will be excluded from the service connection deliveries baseline:**

- a) any direct or in-lieu deliveries certified for storage to the Metropolitan Storage Account;
- b) any direct or in-lieu replenishment deliveries; and

- c) any direct or in-lieu cyclic storage deliveries.

In setting the baselines, note that in-lieu deliveries are subject to reconciliation and any resulting adjustments that are completed up to twelve months following the in-lieu delivery.

### 2.B.3. Extraction Pumping

**Certified extraction from the Metropolitan Storage Account shall exclude the following:**

- a) desalter production;
- b) recycled water production;
- c) production from basins other than Chino Basin; and
- d) amounts that exceed: i) available operable extraction capacity and ii) the amount of water pumped in that month.

Metropolitan Administrative Code section 4507(f) allows for late certifications (and adjustments to prior certifications via re-certification) for a period of up to six months from the time the delivery was made. Reconciliation of amounts certified as extracted from the Metropolitan Storage Account is conducted within twelve months and may also result in adjustments. Any such adjustments need to be reported to Metropolitan, IEUA or TVMWD and the Chino Basin Watermaster to ensure consistency of records. These provisions apply to both storage and extraction from the Metropolitan Storage Account.

### 3. DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

- a) TVMWD will collect, track and certify storage and extraction for Pomona.
- b) IEUA is to receive its retail agencies' production data no later than six weeks after the last day of any given month to allow for efficient updates on compliance progress to Metropolitan. If data have not been received, IEUA staff will contact individual agencies and request the production data.
- c) IEUA tracks and submits (if necessary) performance for the DYY program
- d) Before submitting certifications to Metropolitan, IEUA staff will perform a "check and balance"
  1. Two working days prior to Metropolitan's certification deadline (the third working day of each month by 3:30 p.m.). IEUA is to receive any of four certifications:
    - Conjunctive Use Storage Account
    - Agricultural Credit (Chino Hills)

- Desalter Production
  - Recycled Water Production
2. IEUA staff will check each certification for 'double counting' of credits to ensure that each program is accounting for its own credits.
  3. IEUA will then submit the certifications in a form acceptable to Metropolitan.
- e) IEUA and TVMWD staff will review the monthly Metropolitan invoice to confirm that any submitted certifications are correctly documented.

AS MEMBERS OF THE OPERATING COMMITTEE FOR THE GROUNDWATER STORAGE PROGRAM IN CHINO BASIN WE HEREBY concur with this Memorandum of Understanding of Water Accounting Procedures Relating to Groundwater Storage Program Funding Agreement in Chino Basin and agree to implement the procedures stated herein and to jointly update and clarify this document as needed for the continued coordinated administration of the Metropolitan resource programs in the Chino Basin:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Stephen N. Arakawa  
 Manager, Water Resource Management Group  
 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Richard Atwater  
 General Manager  
 Inland Empire Utilities Agency

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Richard Hansen  
 General Manager  
 Three Valleys Municipal Water District

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Ken Manning  
 Executive Officer  
 Chino Basin Watermaster

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Date





# CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

## III. REPORTS / UPDATES

### E. INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY

1. Drought and MWD IRP/5 Year Supply Plan Update
2. Water Softener Rebate Program
3. Final Water Demand and Supply Forecasts for Chino Basin Dry Year Yield Expansion
4. Recycled Water Newsletter
5. Monthly Water Conservation Programs
6. Monthly Imported Water Deliveries
7. State and Federal Legislative Report
8. Community Outreach/Public Relations



**CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER**

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**September 25, 2008**

**AGENDA**

**INTERAGENCY WATER MANAGERS' REPORT**

**Chino Basin Watermaster**

**9641 San Bernardino Road**

**Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730**

**15-20 Minutes**

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**Discussion Items:**

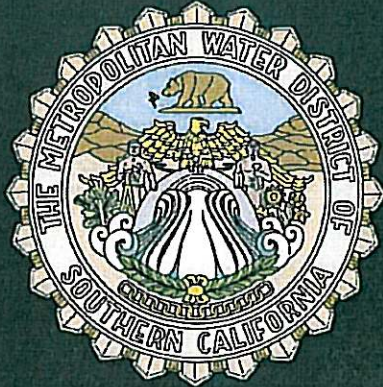
- Drought and MWD IRP/5 Year Supply Plan Update (Oral and Attachment)
- Water Softener Rebate Program (Oral and Attachment)

**Receive and File:**

- Final Water Demand and Supply Forecasts for Chino Basin Dry Year Yield Expansion Program CEQA Analysis – Technical Memo #2
- Recycled Water Newsletter
- Monthly Water Conservation Programs Report
- Monthly Imported Water Deliveries Report
- State and Federal Legislative Reports
- Community Outreach/Public Relations Report

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## Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

*2009 IRP Update*

*Stakeholder Forums*

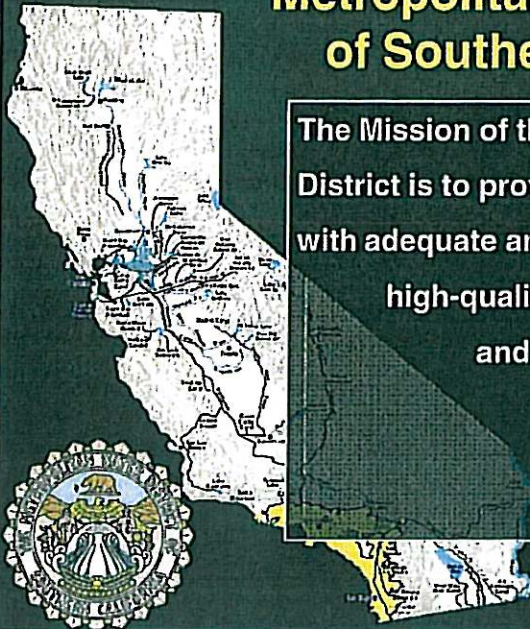
September 11, 2008

September 16, 2008

September 25, 2008

October 22, 2008

## Metropolitan Water District of Southern California



The Mission of the Metropolitan Water District is to provide its service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way.



## Metropolitan Water District of Southern California



- Regional Water Wholesaler to 6 counties
  - 5,200 square miles
- 26 Member Agencies
- 37 Member Board
- 18+ million people
- Owns and operates:
  - 5 regional treatment plants
  - 14 dams and reservoirs
  - 16 hydroelectric plants
  - 770 miles of pipelines, feeders and canals
- Regional economy: \$800+ billion
- Water Supplies: Meets about 1/2 of retail demands

## California Water Today

2<sup>nd</sup> consecutive year of drought conditions

Coming off an 8-year drought

Driest March - May

Court ordered cutbacks due to fishery conflicts

State Water Project

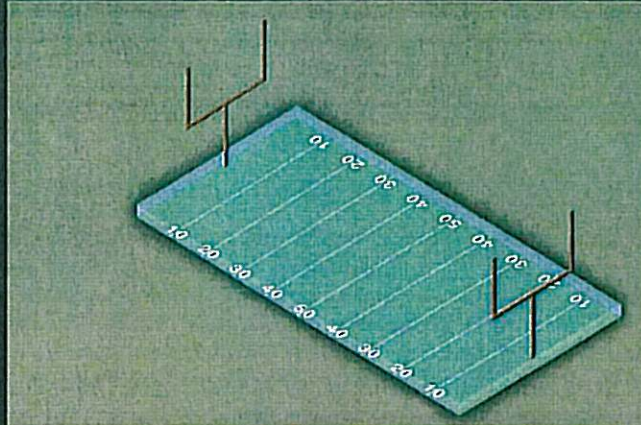
Los Angeles Aqueduct

Colorado River Aqueduct

Local

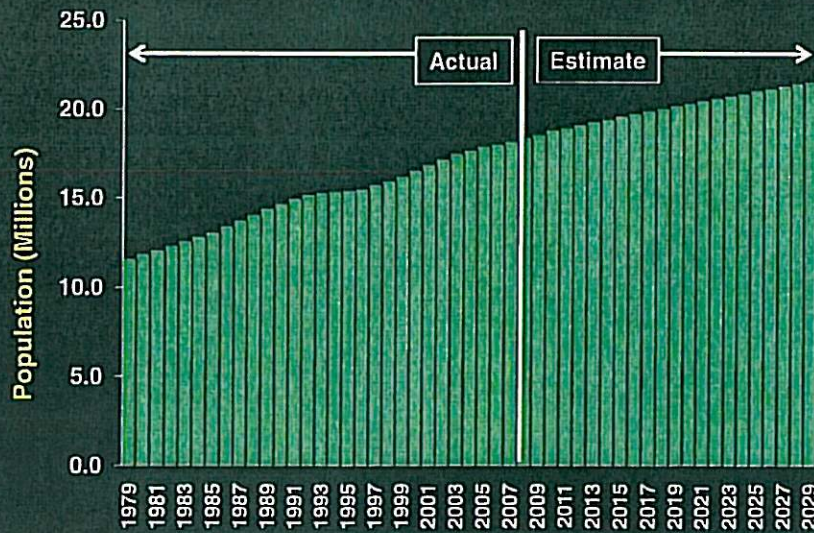


## Acre-Foot



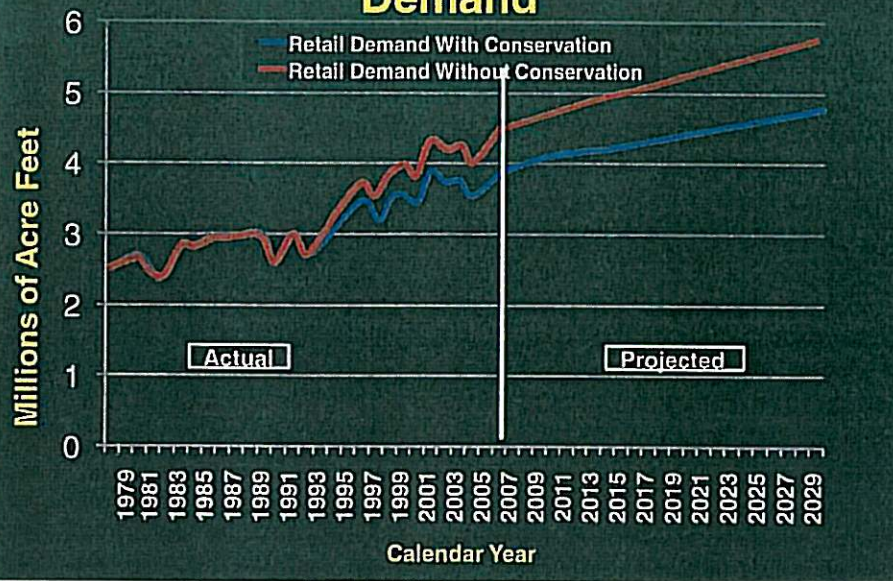
- One Acre-Foot covers:
- 1 acre of land 1 foot deep
  - Supplies roughly six to seven people for one year

## Estimated Population Growth

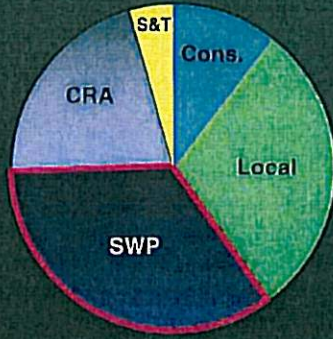




## Service Area Actual and Projected Retail Demand



## Dry Year Supply Strategy (Pre-IRP)



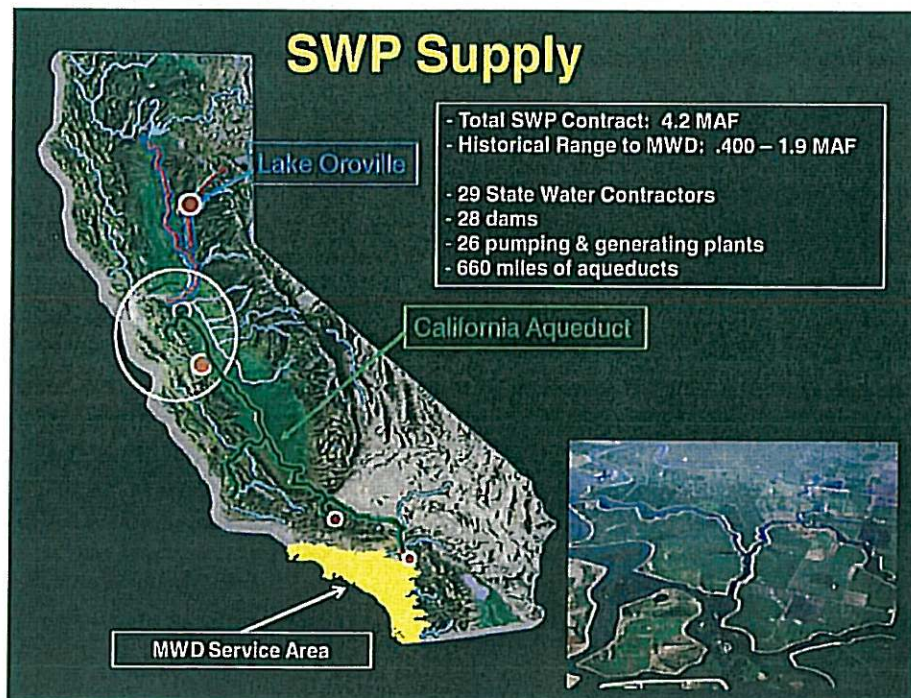
Early 1990's

*Heavy dependence on  
imported supply  
and SWP Diversions*

## Local Supplies





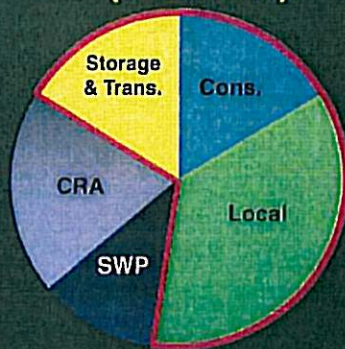


## Metropolitan's Integrated Water Resources Plan (IRP)

- Long-term water resource plan
- Open and participatory process
- Ensures
  - Diversification, adaptability
- Recognizes constraints
  - Environmental, institutional
- Emphasizes
  - Reliability, affordability, water quality



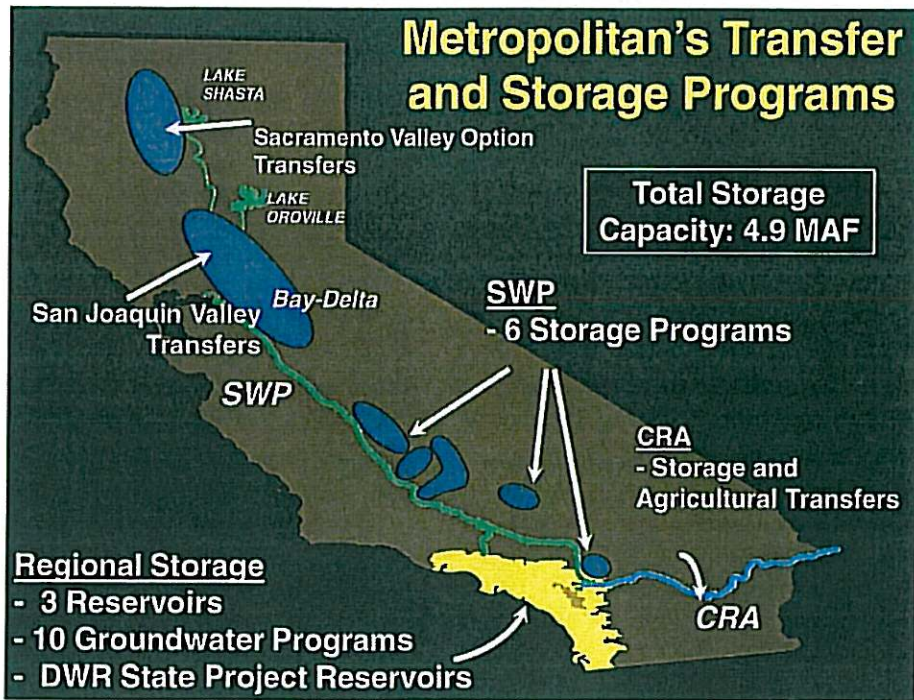
## Dry Year Supply Strategy (with IRP)



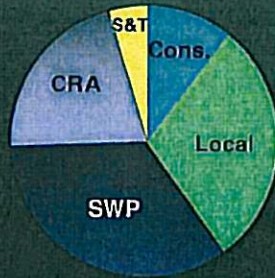
Current Strategy

*Emphasis on Conservation,  
Local Supplies, and  
Storage & Transfers*



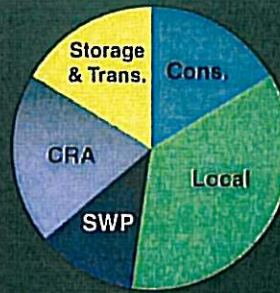


# Dry Year Supply Strategy



Early 1990's

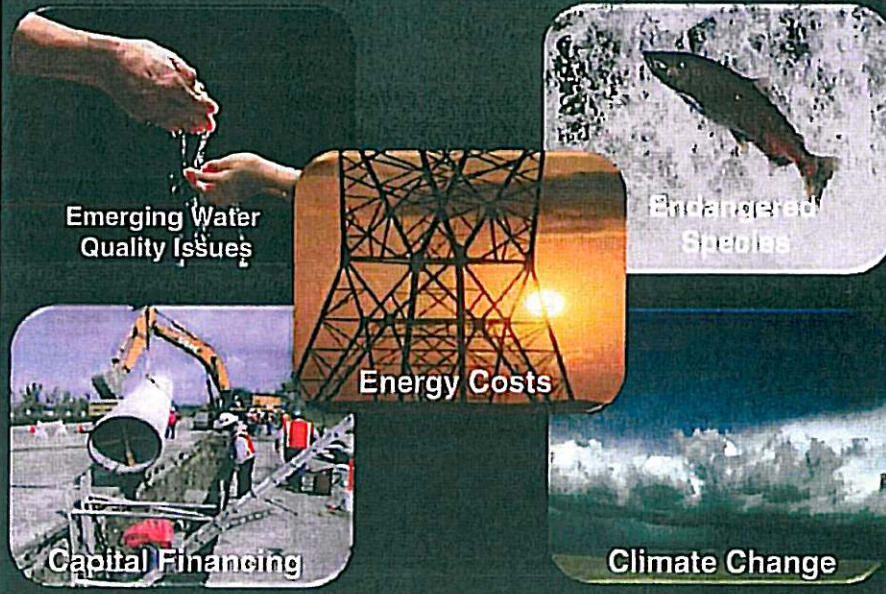
*Heavy dependence on imported supply and SWP Diversions*



Current Strategy

*Emphasis on Conservation, Local Supplies, and Storage & Transfers*

# New Challenges



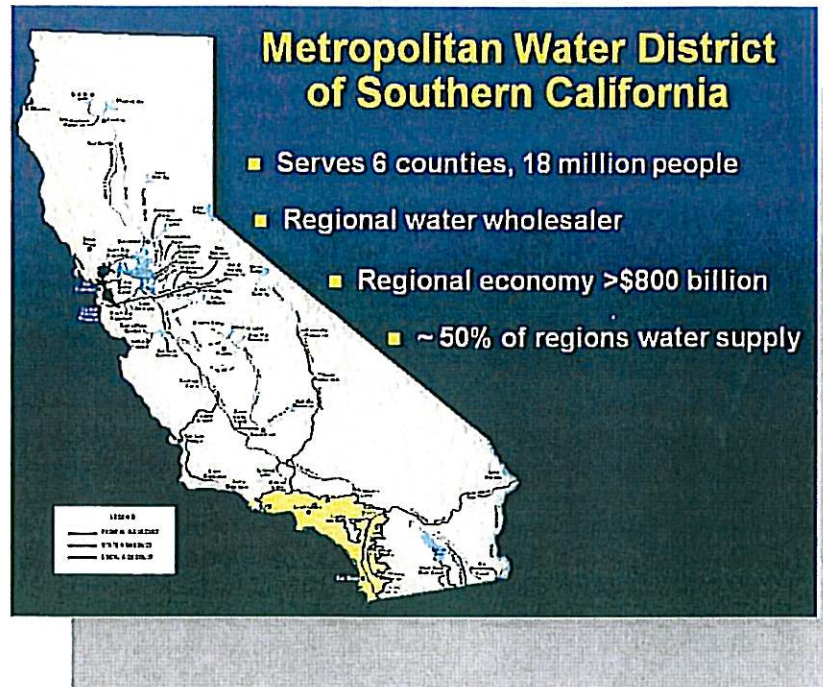






# An Integrated Resources Plan... **The IRP**

*Water transformed this landscape into the vibrant region it is today. And it has never been so precious. Our region's water supplies have never been so challenged. Record drought, climate change and environmental concerns have limited supplies imported from the Colorado River and Northern California. Our region and the state continue to grow. We all share the responsibility of ensuring we have a reliable and high-quality water supply. To prepare for the future, we need a new plan for a new water reality.*



## What is an IRP?

For the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, water planning is about putting all of the pieces together, both augmenting supplies and lowering demand. Together, they create an Integrated Resources Plan or IRP. Metropolitan created its first IRP in the early 1990s. This new update will identify a water planning strategy through the year 2030.

On the supply side, there are the traditional supply sources imported from Northern California through the State Water Project (SWP) and Metropolitan's Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA), along with local supplies such as groundwater, recycling and ocean water desalination. Conservation, the lowering of demand and using water more efficiently, is an increasingly important management tool of its own.

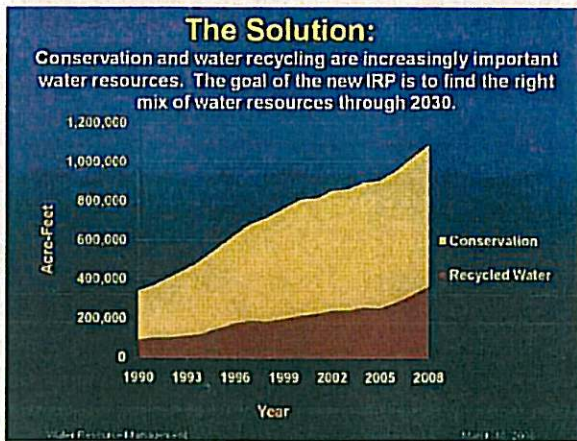
Finding the right mix of local water supplies and conservation efforts are vital to a successful Integrated Resources Plan and our future.



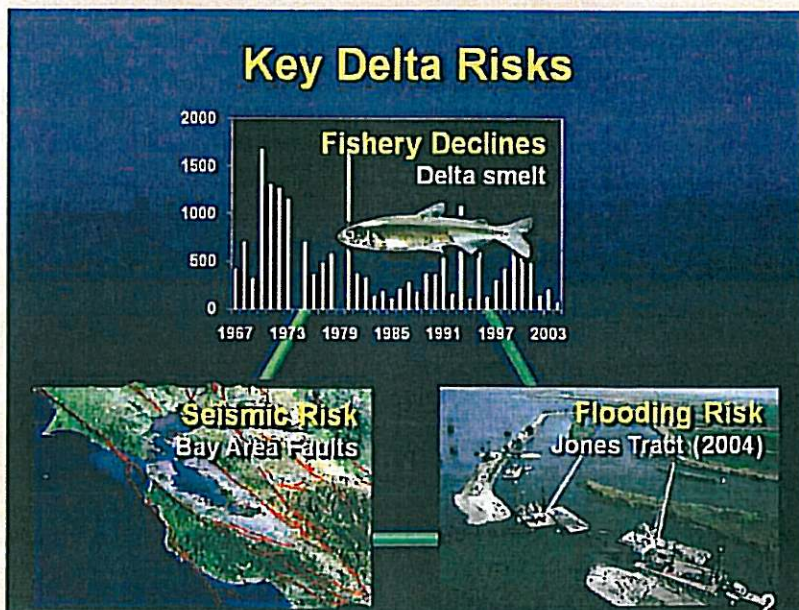
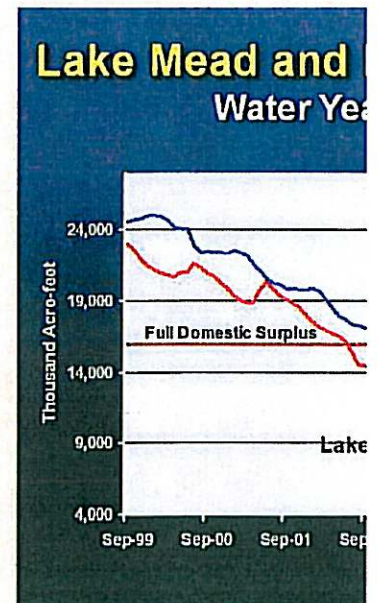
# The Future Challenge:

*Metropolitan's Integrated Resources Plan has helped maintain a reliable water supply for the Southland by anticipating needs and providing a "buffer" of additional water resources to address changing conditions. Imported sources will remain important baseline supplies. But conservation and new local supplies (such as recycling and ocean water desalination) will provide water for growing needs. The coming challenge is to assure that overall supplies and demands remain in balance while the region's traditional imported supplies face uncertainties.*

## The Delta: Multiple Threats



The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, California's most important estuary, faces environmental struggles that are causing historic reductions in water deliveries. Natural disasters could cut off water supplies for months, perhaps even longer.



*The mission of the Metropolitan Water Service is to provide its service area with adequate water to meet present and future needs in an economically responsible way.*

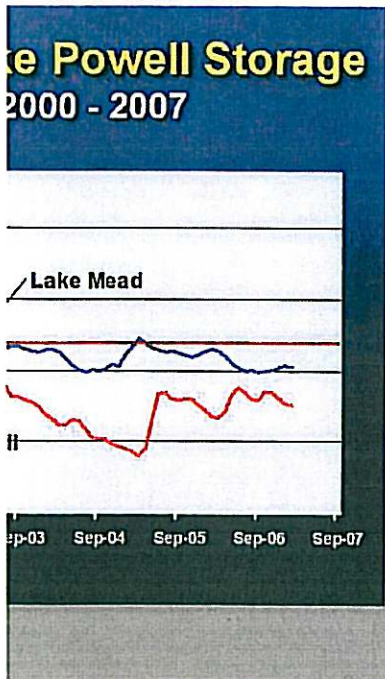
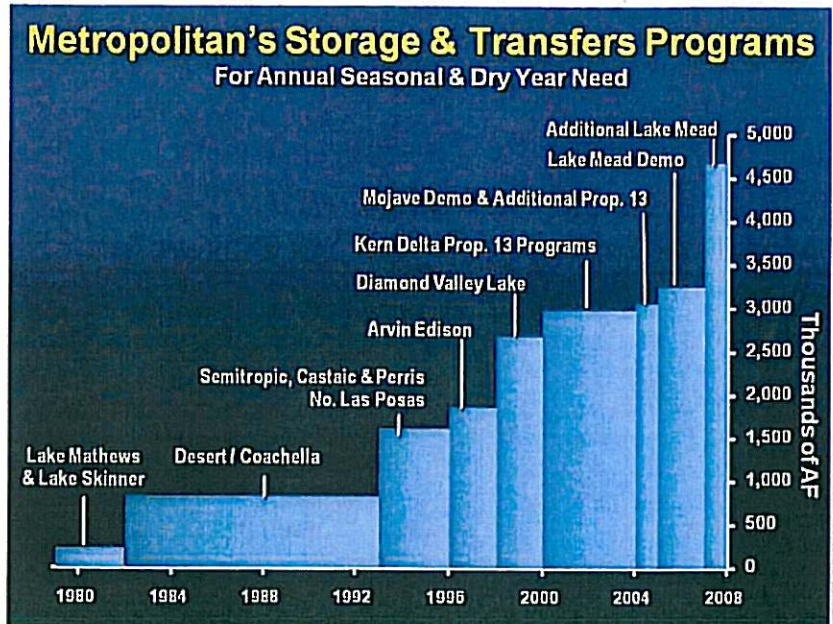
*For More Information:*



# Managing Uncertainty

## Colorado Supplies: Changing Fast

When Metropolitan first adopted its IRP, reservoirs along the Colorado River had "surplus" supplies. A record eight consecutive dry years brought the prospect of shortages closer. Climate experts predict less precipitation in the future in this key western watershed.



**New Challenges**

- Emerging Water Quality Issues
- Endangered Species
- Energy Costs
- Capital Financing
- Climate Change

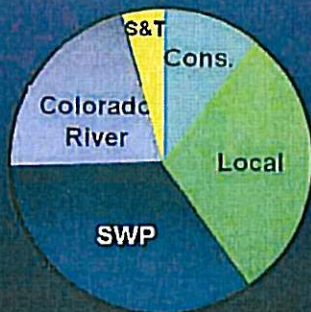
District of Southern California is to and reliable supplies of high quality's in an environmentally and

[www.mwdh2o.com/IRP](http://www.mwdh2o.com/IRP)



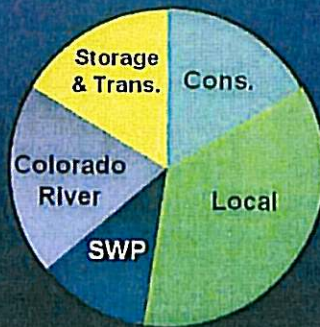
## Evolving Southland Water Plans

- No additional reliance on Delta
- Conservation & local programs support increased demands



Early 1990s

*Heavy dependence on imported supply & State Water Project Diversions in dry years for the future.*



Current Strategy

*Emphasis on Conservation, Local Supplies, & Storage & Transfers for the future.*

## Lessons Learned...

After droughts forced water rationing in parts of Southern California in 1991, Metropolitan increased storage capacity by more than 10-fold. The increased storage has benefited the region tremendously. Metropolitan can now store more water in wet years for dry-year use. The region also needs to become even more water efficient through increased conservation, water recycling and other local resources to meet the continuing challenges.

## Public Involvement: Key

We all share the responsibility of ensuring a reliable water supply. To meet that responsibility, we all play a role in water planning as well. Stakeholder forums and public outreach are essential in creating an updated IRP.

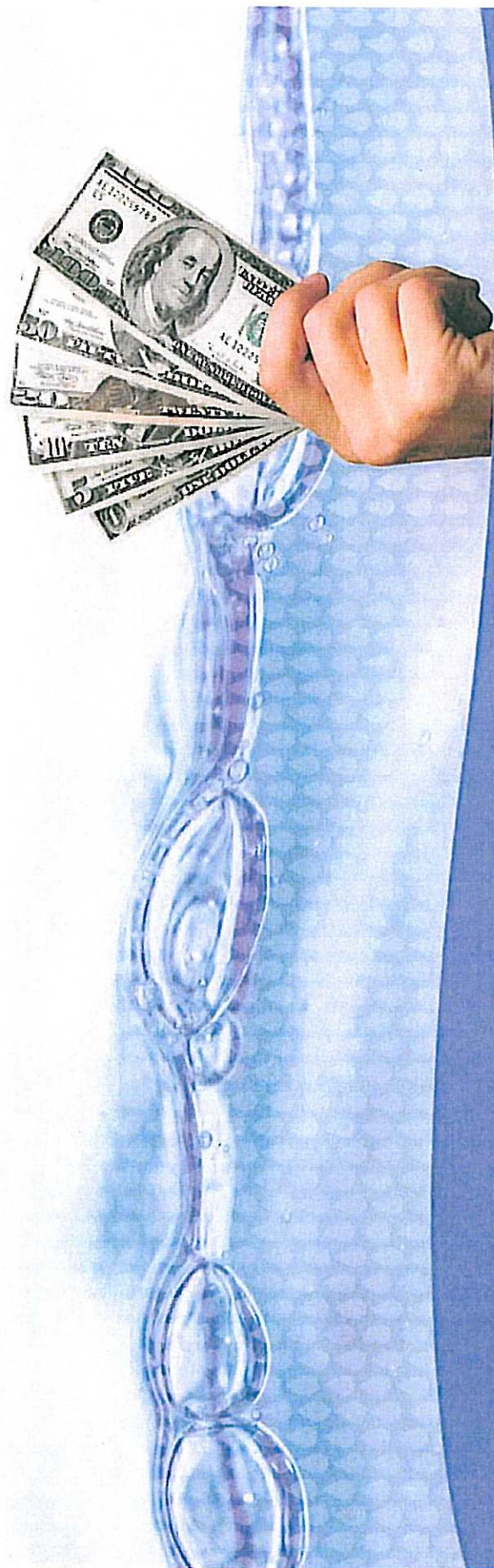
### THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

700 N. ALAMEDA ST., LOS ANGELES, CA 90012  
 P.O. BOX 54153, LOS ANGELES, CA 90054-0153  
 (213) 217-6000  
 (800) call mwd  
[www.dvlake.com](http://www.dvlake.com)  
[www.bewaterwise.com](http://www.bewaterwise.com)  
[www.mwdh2o.com](http://www.mwdh2o.com)



9/08 5M





# Automatic Water Softener Removal Rebate Program



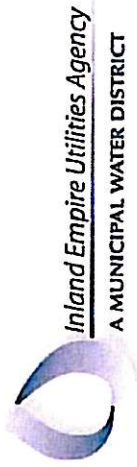
Inland Empire  
UTILITIES AGENCY



# Automatic Water Softener Removal Rebate Program Partners

## Inland Empire Utilities Agency

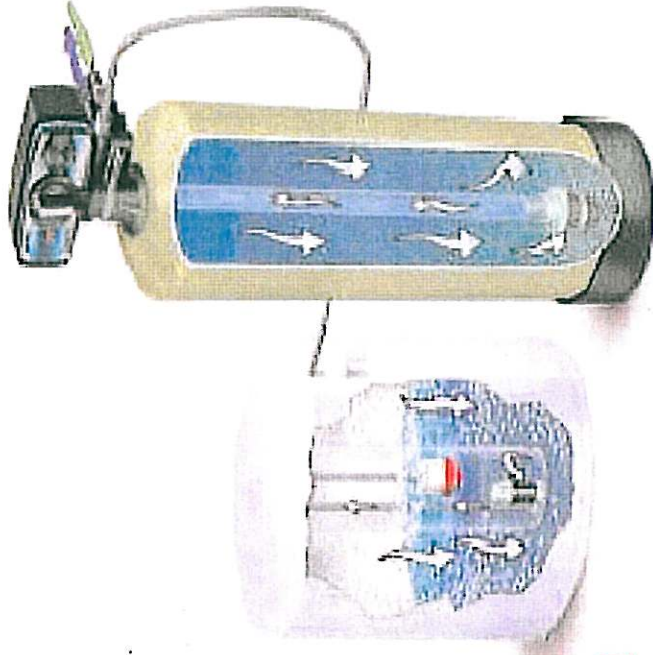
### Partner Agencies





## Automatic Water Softener Removal Rebate Program

- **What is automatic water softener?**
- **Automatic Water Softeners (AWS) are water conditioning systems to which you or a service provider adds salt (sodium or potassium chloride pellets).**





# Automatic Water Softener Removal Rebate Program

- Inland Empire Utilities Agency distributes water to and collects and treats wastewater for partner agencies
- IEUA's goal is to use high quality recycled water for irrigation, industrial reuse, and groundwater recharge, 50,000 afy by 2010
- IEUA operates four water recycling plants that provide advanced treatment but do not remove dissolved salts, known as TDS
- If salt levels in the sewer system do not decrease, IEUA will need additional treatment processes which will be costly
- IEUA AWS rebate program is similar to LACSD rebate program implemented in Santa Clarita, CA





# Automatic Water Softener Removal Rebate Program

• Offers residents \$300-\$2,000 for their unit based on:

- Make/model sales price
- Receipt (if available)
- Installation date
- 12-year life expectancy



• Provides free disconnection and disposal by a licensed plumber

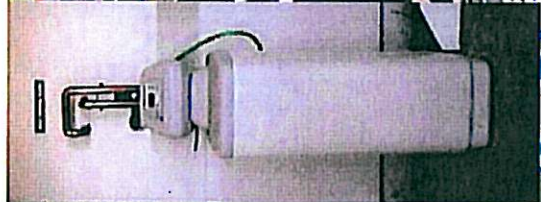
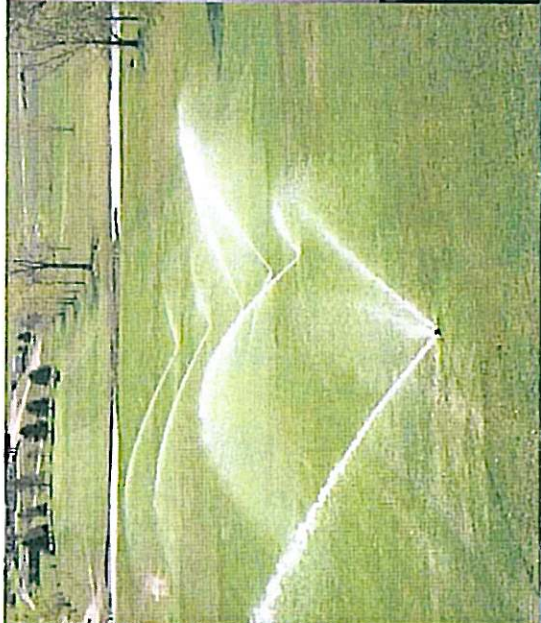
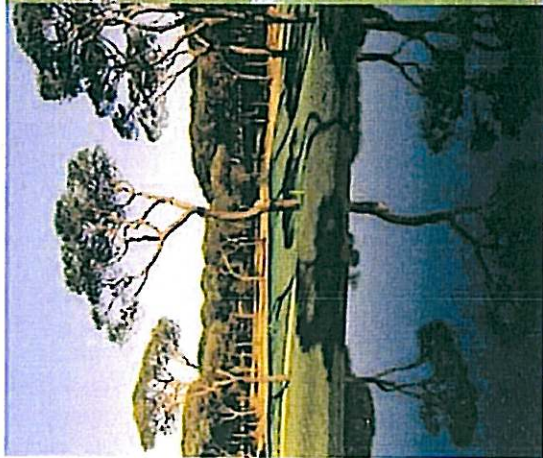
• The AWS Rebate is available to residents within IEUA service area who fill out an application; IEUA will then send a letter presenting the rebate offer





# Rebate Program Goals

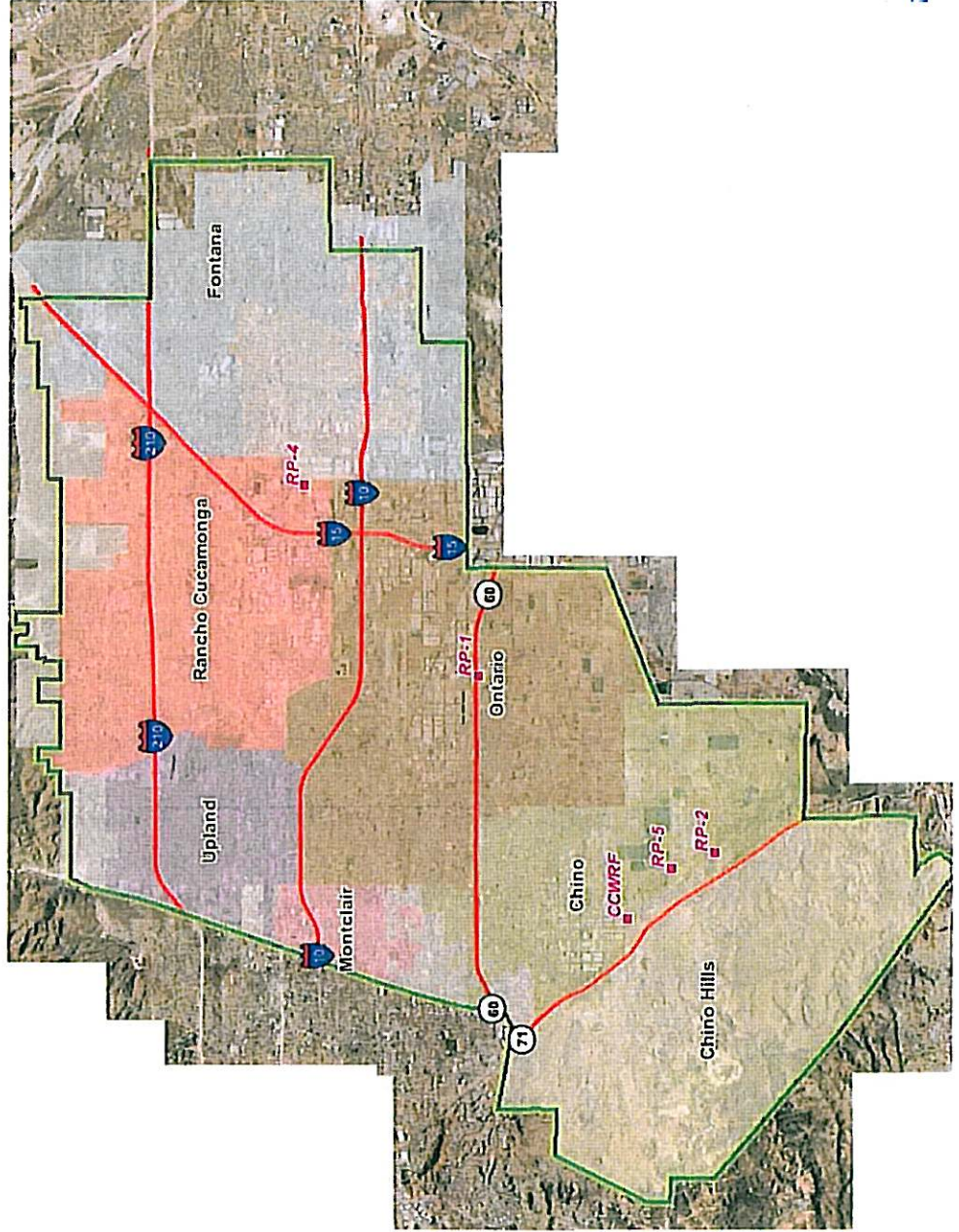
- Educate residents about recycled water efforts and harmful effects of AWS
- Remove AWS from IEUA service area
- Discourage future installation of AWS softeners
- Removal of AWS will also save water





# Targets

- Homeowners throughout IEUA's service area





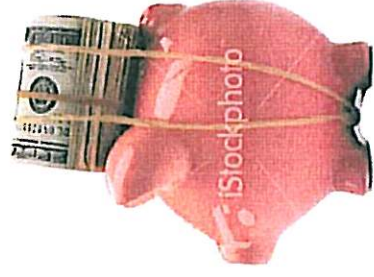
# Methods of Reach

## ● Advertising

- Cable television (ESPN, Lifetime, HGTV, ABC Family etc.)
- Radio (KCAA-AM)
- Print (Daily Bulletin, Los Angeles Times, La Opinion, Fontana Herald, El Chicano, The Champion, and La Prensa)

## ● Media outreach

- Event launch and initial press release
- Ongoing outreach including press releases





# Creative

## Our New Automatic Water Softener Removal Rebate is a WIN-WIN!

It puts more money in your pocket (**up to \$2,000**) and **protects recycled water** for our future.



### FACT

Automatic water softeners leave a **salty waste** that **harms our recycled water efforts** aimed to ensure our community has a reliable water source for the future.

### TAKE ACTION

**Remove your automatic water softener now** and get a rebate up to \$2,000 and free disconnection and removal. **It's that important.**

Brought to you by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency  
in partnership with your local water provider.

Visit [www.IEUA.org](http://www.IEUA.org) or call (909) 993-1550 today  
to get your rebate.



Inland Empire  
UTILITIES AGENCY

¡Nuestro nuevo reembolso para **deshacerse de los ablandadores automáticos de agua** es una propuesta en donde **TODOS GANAMOS!**

Ponga más dinero en su bolsillo (**hasta \$2,000**) y **proteja el agua reciclada** para nuestro futuro.



### HECHO

Ablandadores automáticos de agua dejan **desechos salados** que **hacen daño a nuestros esfuerzos para reciclar el agua** que tienen como objetivo asegurar que nuestra comunidad tenga una fuente de agua confiable en el futuro.

### TOME ACCIÓN

Quite su **ablandador automático de agua** ahora y reciba un reembolso de hasta \$2,000 con desconexión y despojo gratis. **Es así de importantes.**

Patrocinado por el Inland Empire Utilities Agency  
conjuntamente con su proveedor local del agua.

Visite [www.IEUA.org](http://www.IEUA.org) o llame al (909) 993-1550 hoy  
para obtener su reembolso.



Inland Empire  
UTILITIES AGENCY



# Methods of Reach (cont.)

- Website
- Partner Agency methods
  - Bill inserts
  - City TV
  - Newsletters
  - Website stories and link
- Direct mail
  - New homeowners
  - Target neighborhoods

**Our New Automatic Water Softener Removal Rebate is a WIN-WIN!**

It puts more money in your pocket (up to \$2,000) and protects recycled water for our future.

**FACT**  
Automatic water softeners leave a salty waste that harms our recycled water efforts aimed to ensure our community has a reliable water source for the future.

**TAKE ACTION**  
Remove your automatic water softener now and get a rebate up to \$2,000 and free disconnection and removal. It's that important.

**Inland Empire**  
Utilities Agency

Brought to you by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency in partnership with your local water provider.

Visit [www.IEUA.org](http://www.IEUA.org) or call (909) 993-1550 today to get your rebate.





# Television

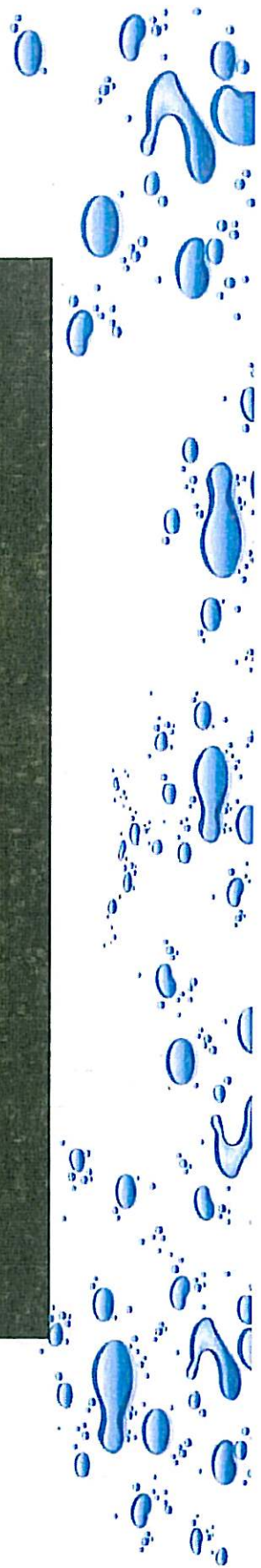
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**\$300-\$2,000**

**Automatic Water Softener Rebates  
IT'S A WIN-WIN**

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**(909) 993-1550 [www.ieua.org](http://www.ieua.org)**

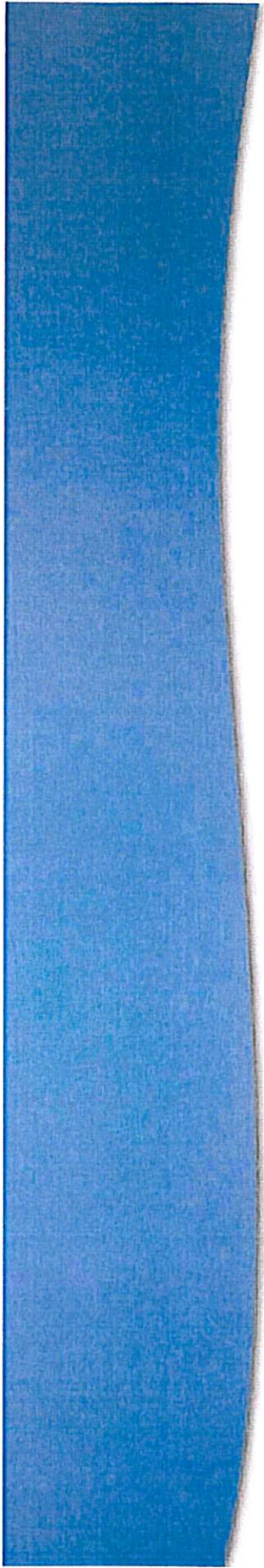




# Schedule

# September 15, 2008





**“When the well is dry,  
we know the worth of water.”**

**--Benjamin Franklin**





*Please join us for the*  
**Automatic Water Service  
Removal Rebate  
Kick-off Event**



**When:**  
**Monday, September 22, 2008**  
**10:00 a.m.**

**Where:**  
**Cucamonga Valley Water District**  
**10440 Ashford Street**  
**Rancho Cucamonga**

**Please RSVP to Sondra Elrod at**  
**909.993.1747**

*Light Refreshments will be Served*

*Brought to you by*  
**Metropolitan Water District of Southern California,**  
**Inland Empire Utilities Agency**  
**and its local water providers**



Date: September 25, 2008

Prepared By: Inland Empire Utilities Agency

Reviewed By: Black & Veatch and Wildermuth Environmental Inc.

Subject: REVISED – Final Water Demand and Supply Forecasts for Chino Basin Dry Year Yield Expansion Program CEQA Analysis – Technical Memo #2

*Supplement to the April 16, 2008 IEUA Tech Memo #1 –  
Net Groundwater Replenishment Obligations through 2015 Based upon  
Projected Water Demands and Available Supplies to the Chino Basin*

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### **Background**

Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), Chino Basin Watermaster (CBWM), Black & Veatch (B&V), Wildermuth Environmental Inc. (WEI) and Tom Dodson & Associates (TDA) are working together to complete the Chino Basin Dry Year Yield (DYY) Expansion Program CEQA documentation process by December 31, 2008. The purpose of this memo is to update the collaborative process for updating the projected individual retail water demands and supplies for the Chino Basin and that will be used for the DYY Program CEQA modeling process.

This memo updates and is a supplement to the April 16, 2008 Technical Memo #1, *Net Groundwater Replenishment Obligations through 2015 Based upon Projected Water Demands and Available Supplies to the Chino Basin*, which analyzed current water use trends, future water demands, replenishment requirements, available supplies and Chino Basin groundwater pumping scenarios to assess the need for additional replenishment capacity (See Attached).

### **Projected Retail Water Demand and Supplies in the Chino Basin**

The Chino Basin groundwater modeling performed by WEI is largely driven by the water demand projections and projected groundwater data that are entered into the model, reinforcing the need for up-to-date water demand and supply forecasts. In early 2008, B&V gathered initial demand forecast data for the purposes of the Dry Year Yield Expansion Program. In July and August, IEUA staff met with each IEUA retail agency to review current



water supply and growth conditions, update future water demand and supply trends and identify possible future replenishment obligations.<sup>1</sup>

Current conditions that were discussed that may impact near term demand trends include:

- Fiscal Year 2006/07 was the driest year on record, and is thus likely to be the highest water demand recorded in the Chino Basin for the near future;
- Continued slowdown of the housing market which will delay increases in water demand and thus delay the need for additional water supplies;
- Enhanced regional conservation efforts and programs to respond to the continued statewide dry conditions, reduced MWD imported supplies and the potential mandatory reduction in MWD imported supplies; and
- The Governor's call for a 20% statewide reduction in water use by 2020 is leading to the development and implementation of increased conservation programs statewide, including DWR's 20x20x20 conservation initiative, SWRCB's consideration of regulatory conservation programs, and legislation such as AB 2175.

Since April and during this summer discussions with the retail agencies also addressed the implementation of programs that are increasing local water supplies including the recycled water program (consistent with the expedited scheduled under the 3 Year Business Plan) and the expansion of the Chino Desalter production.

Appendix A contains the updated water demand and supply projections that were reviewed by the IEUA retail agencies. These projections will be used in the WEI modeling to complete the DYY CEQA process by December 31, 2008. The projections will also be used in the modeling analysis for the update of the Chino Basin Groundwater Recharge Master Plan (July 2010).

## Conclusion

Total projected water demands and supplies for the IEUA service area over the next seven years are expected to range from 244,000 AFY to 273,000 AFY (increasing to 328,000 AFY by 2035). Overall, these updated forecasts still appear to be high when considering all of the current conditions facing the Chino Basin. In particular, the stronger, more aggressive conservation message that is being delivered by the Governor, State Water Resources Control Board, the California Department of Water Resources and MWD will reinforce local water efficiency programs and enhance the near and long term effectiveness of these efforts.

It is important to note that Chino Basin groundwater pumping by DYY participating agencies is projected to remain steady through 2015, at approximately 145,000 AFY, and then increase to approximately 188,000 AFY in 2035. This projection through 2015 reflects, in large part, the planned increase in other local water supplies (such as the growth in the direct use of recycled water from 12,000 AFY to 35,000 AFY) and lower overall water demands (due to increased

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<sup>1</sup> City of Pomona and Jurupa Community Services District initial demand forecasts were used for this analysis.

conservation) that will reduce the need for additional groundwater pumping. In the summer discussions, none of the IEUA retail agencies indicated that they expected to increase their respective Chino Basin groundwater replenishment obligations as a result of their groundwater pumping plans over the next ten years.

Chino Basin DYY participants projected groundwater use is lower (145,000 AFY in 2015 to 188,000 AFY in 2035) as compared to the initial forecasts of 180,000 AFY in 2015 to 200,000 AFY in 2035. Thus overall replenishment needs for MWD spreading supplies is significantly lower than previously projected. And opportunities exist to enhance storing supplemental supplies in the Chino Basin. For example, with a current recharge capacity for Chino Basin facilities at approximately 110,000 AFY with all the phase 1 and 2 improvements, the future replenishment of recycled water (20,000 AFY - 35,000 AFY by 2012 with a five year moving average) along with increased storm water capture will allow significant operating flexibility to use MWD supplies from the SWP when available (about 30-40 percent of the time) to achieve the Judgment requirements for replenishment. The additional combination of new in-lieu replenishment programs (30,000 AFY - 40,000 AFY) and aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) wells (10,000 – 15,000 AFY) can increase the Basin’s annual “put” into storage capacity, producing a potential total of 150,000 AFY – 165,000 AFY of recharge capacity (assumes that in-lieu water is appropriately priced and ASR wells can be constructed under an expanded DYY program).

<b>Current &amp; Additional Chino Basin Recharge Capacities</b>	
<b>Basins</b>	110,000 AFY
<b>In-Lieu</b>	30,000 – 40,000 AFY
<b>ASR Wells</b>	10,000 – 15,000 AFY
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,000 – 165,000 AFY</b>

Recharge Capacity Sources: 1. Basins – Appendix B; 2. In-Lieu – historical data; and 3. ASR Wells – DYY Expansion



Appendix A  
Chino Basin Updated Water Demand Supply Projections

Source of Water Use	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Chino Basin Groundwater	14,500.00	13,500.00	13,500.00	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00	11,500.00	12,000.00	12,500.00
Other Basin Groundwater	36,500.00	14,000.00	12,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	12,000.00	13,000.00	13,500.00	14,000.00
Imported Water	10,000.00	12,000.00	14,000.00	16,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Surface Water	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Recycled Water	1,000.00	2,500.00	3,500.00	5,000.00	5,500.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Desaliner Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,500.00</b>	<b>46,500.00</b>	<b>47,500.00</b>	<b>48,500.00</b>	<b>49,000.00</b>	<b>49,500.00</b>	<b>49,500.00</b>	<b>52,000.00</b>	<b>54,500.00</b>	<b>55,500.00</b>	<b>56,500.00</b>

Source of Water Use	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Chino Basin Groundwater	36,598.00	16,598.00	18,787.00	18,787.00	21,229.00	21,229.00	21,229.00	26,729.00	32,229.00	37,729.00	37,729.00
Other Basin Groundwater	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00
Imported Water	35,202.00	33,000.00	30,811.00	30,811.00	28,369.00	28,369.00	28,369.00	28,369.00	28,369.00	28,369.00	28,369.00
Surface Water	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Recycled Water	1,000.00	3,900.00	3,940.00	4,580.00	5,220.00	5,860.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
Desaliner Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,700.00</b>	<b>60,798.00</b>	<b>61,438.00</b>	<b>62,078.00</b>	<b>62,718.00</b>	<b>63,358.00</b>	<b>63,998.00</b>	<b>69,498.00</b>	<b>74,998.00</b>	<b>80,498.00</b>	<b>80,498.00</b>

Source of Water Use	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Chino Basin Groundwater	20,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	17,000.00	18,500.00	20,000.00	21,500.00	21,500.00
Other Basin Groundwater	6,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
Imported Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surface Water	150.00	300.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	450.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Recycled Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Desaliner Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,150.00</b>	<b>27,300.00</b>	<b>27,400.00</b>	<b>27,400.00</b>	<b>27,400.00</b>	<b>27,400.00</b>	<b>28,400.00</b>	<b>29,950.00</b>	<b>31,500.00</b>	<b>33,000.00</b>	<b>33,000.00</b>

Source of Water Use	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Chino Basin Groundwater	1,433.00	1,284.00	1,284.00	2,140.00	2,140.00	2,140.00	2,140.00	2,140.00	2,140.00	2,140.00	2,140.00
Other Basin Groundwater	6,810.00	6,420.00	6,420.00	6,420.00	6,420.00	6,420.00	6,420.00	6,420.00	6,420.00	6,420.00	6,420.00
Imported Water	6,345.00	5,778.00	5,564.00	4,694.00	4,694.00	4,694.00	4,280.00	4,280.00	4,280.00	4,280.00	4,280.00
Purchased Water (SAWCO)	8,895.00	7,918.00	7,918.00	7,918.00	7,918.00	7,918.00	7,490.00	7,490.00	7,490.00	7,490.00	7,490.00
Recycled Water	-	-	214.00	428.00	856.00	856.00	1,070.00	1,070.00	1,070.00	1,070.00	1,070.00
Desaliner Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,483.00</b>	<b>21,400.00</b>	<b>21,400.00</b>	<b>21,400.00</b>	<b>21,400.00</b>	<b>21,400.00</b>	<b>21,400.00</b>	<b>21,400.00</b>	<b>21,400.00</b>	<b>21,400.00</b>	<b>21,400.00</b>

Source of Water Use	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Chino Basin Groundwater	28,014.00	28,796.00	30,011.00	29,455.00	28,782.00	30,021.00	27,211.00	32,360.00	37,508.00	42,658.00	42,658.00
Other Basin Groundwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imported Water	13,314.00	16,200.00	16,025.00	15,980.00	16,200.00	16,000.00	19,850.00	19,900.00	19,950.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Surface Water	1,293.00	3,933.00	4,461.00	4,989.00	5,517.00	6,045.00	6,573.00	9,213.00	11,853.00	14,492.00	14,492.00
Recycled Water	5,070.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	7,000.00	8,533.00	8,533.00	8,533.00	8,533.00	8,533.00	8,533.00	8,533.00
Desaliner Water	47,591.00	54,329.00	55,897.00	57,464.00	59,032.00	60,599.00	62,167.00	70,006.00	77,844.00	85,683.00	85,683.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94,282.00</b>	<b>108,458.00</b>	<b>111,904.00</b>	<b>110,924.00</b>	<b>111,552.00</b>	<b>115,193.00</b>	<b>114,723.00</b>	<b>134,572.00</b>	<b>154,344.00</b>	<b>173,333.00</b>	<b>173,333.00</b>

Appendix A  
Chino Basin Updated Water Demand Supply Projections

City of Chino - Water Demand & Supply Projections											
Source of Water Use	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Chino Basin Groundwater	9,971.00	9,971.00	10,145.60	10,320.20	10,494.80	10,669.40	10,844.00	11,018.60	12,777.00	12,963.00	12,963.00
Other Basin Groundwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imported Water	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
Surface Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recycled Water	2,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Desaliner Water	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,571.00</b>	<b>21,571.00</b>	<b>22,745.60</b>	<b>23,920.20</b>	<b>24,594.80</b>	<b>24,769.40</b>	<b>24,944.00</b>	<b>26,411.00</b>	<b>27,377.00</b>	<b>27,563.00</b>	<b>27,563.00</b>

City of Chino Hills - Water Demand & Supply Projections											
Source of Water Use	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Chino Basin Groundwater	12,500.00	14,200.00	14,500.00	14,800.00	15,100.00	15,400.00	15,700.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
Other Basin Groundwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imported Water	1,500.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Surface Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recycled Water	1,685.00	1,700.00	1,875.00	2,050.00	2,225.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Desaliner Water	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,885.00</b>	<b>21,300.00</b>	<b>21,775.00</b>	<b>22,250.00</b>	<b>22,725.00</b>	<b>23,200.00</b>	<b>23,200.00</b>	<b>23,900.00</b>	<b>23,900.00</b>	<b>23,900.00</b>	<b>23,900.00</b>

Jurupa Community Services District - Water Demand & Supply Projections											
Source of Water Use	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Chino Basin Groundwater	23,000.00	25,000.00	26,000.00	27,000.00	28,000.00	29,000.00	29,711.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Other Basin Groundwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imported Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surface Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recycled Water	8,700.00	8,700.00	8,700.00	8,700.00	8,700.00	8,700.00	8,700.00	8,700.00	8,700.00	8,700.00	8,700.00
Desaliner Water	31,700.00	33,700.00	34,700.00	35,700.00	36,700.00	37,700.00	38,411.00	38,700.00	38,700.00	38,700.00	38,700.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,400.00</b>	<b>67,400.00</b>	<b>69,400.00</b>	<b>71,400.00</b>	<b>73,400.00</b>	<b>75,400.00</b>	<b>76,822.00</b>	<b>77,400.00</b>	<b>77,400.00</b>	<b>77,400.00</b>	<b>77,400.00</b>

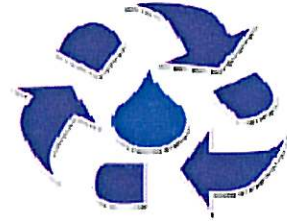
City of Pomona - Water Demand & Supply Projections											
Source of Water Use	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Chino Basin Groundwater	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Other Basin Groundwater	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Imported Water	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Surface Water	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Recycled Water	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Desaliner Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,500.00</b>	<b>31,500.00</b>	<b>31,500.00</b>	<b>31,500.00</b>	<b>31,500.00</b>	<b>31,500.00</b>	<b>31,500.00</b>	<b>31,500.00</b>	<b>31,500.00</b>	<b>31,500.00</b>	<b>31,500.00</b>

TOTAL IEUA Participants - Water Demand & Supply Projections											
Source of Water Use	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Chino Basin Groundwater	103,016.00	100,349.00	103,277.60	102,542.20	103,745.80	105,459.40	103,874.00	118,540.00	132,154.00	144,990.00	145,490.00
Other Basin Groundwater	28,710.00	25,830.00	24,820.00	23,820.00	22,820.00	22,820.00	22,820.00	23,820.00	24,820.00	25,320.00	25,820.00
Imported Water	75,951.00	82,778.00	82,700.00	83,085.00	82,863.00	82,663.00	86,299.00	86,349.00	86,399.00	86,449.00	86,449.00
Surface Water	15,895.00	14,918.00	14,918.00	14,918.00	14,704.00	14,490.00	14,490.00	14,900.00	15,990.00	15,990.00	15,990.00
Recycled Water	7,128.00	14,733.00	18,390.00	22,447.00	25,904.00	27,051.00	28,443.00	31,733.00	34,423.00	37,062.00	37,062.00
Desaliner Water	14,270.00	14,600.00	14,600.00	16,200.00	17,733.00	17,733.00	17,733.00	17,733.00	17,733.00	17,733.00	17,733.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>244,980.00</b>	<b>253,198.00</b>	<b>258,155.60</b>	<b>263,012.20</b>	<b>266,869.80</b>	<b>270,226.40</b>	<b>273,609.00</b>	<b>293,165.00</b>	<b>311,519.00</b>	<b>327,544.00</b>	<b>328,544.00</b>

TOTAL DYY Participants - Water Demand & Supply Projections											
Source of Water Use	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Chino Basin Groundwater	139,916.00	138,349.00	142,227.60	142,542.20	144,745.80	147,459.40	146,535.00	161,549.00	175,163.00	187,999.00	188,499.00
Other Basin Groundwater	36,210.00	33,320.00	32,320.00	31,320.00	30,320.00	30,320.00	30,320.00	31,320.00	32,320.00	32,820.00	33,320.00
Imported Water	81,961.00	88,778.00	88,700.00	89,085.00	88,863.00	88,663.00	92,299.00	92,349.00	92,399.00	92,449.00	92,449.00
Surface Water	17,895.00	16,918.00	16,918.00	16,918.00	16,704.00	16,490.00	16,490.00	16,900.00	17,990.00	17,990.00	17,990.00
Recycled Water	10,128.00	17,733.00	21,390.00	25,447.00	28,904.00	30,051.00	31,443.00	34,733.00	37,423.00	40,062.00	40,062.00
Desaliner Water	22,970.00	23,300.00	23,300.00	24,900.00	26,433.00	26,433.00	26,433.00	26,433.00	26,433.00	26,433.00	26,433.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>308,180.00</b>	<b>318,398.00</b>	<b>324,355.60</b>	<b>330,212.20</b>	<b>335,069.80</b>	<b>339,426.40</b>	<b>343,520.00</b>	<b>363,574.00</b>	<b>381,728.00</b>	<b>397,753.00</b>	<b>398,753.00</b>



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SEPTEMBER 2008  
RECYCLED WATER PROGRAM NEWSLETTER

**Highlights:**

- Construction of New Recycled Water Facilities on Schedule.....Page 2
- 93 AFY New Recycled Water Customers Connected August 2008.....Page 3
- IEUA Awarded \$1 M DWR Grant.....Page 4
- City of Ontario milestone.....Page 5
- Recycled Water Project Status Map.....Page 6

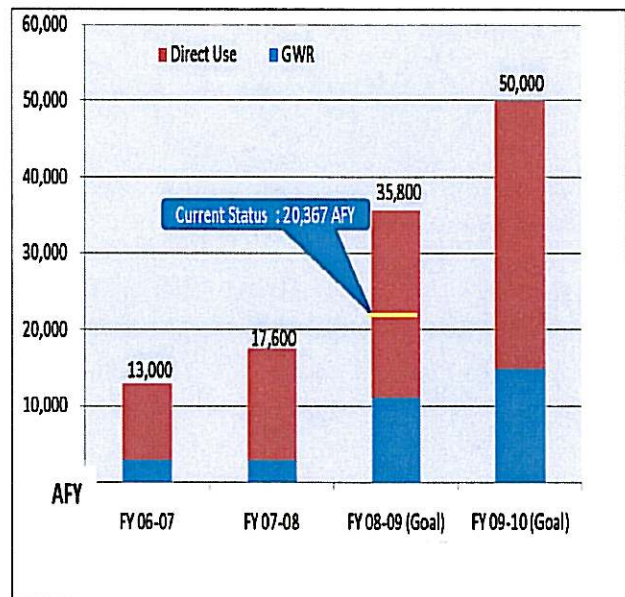
**Program Description**

**The 3 Year Business Plan**

The Recycled Water Three Year Business Plan (Plan), adopted by the IEUA Board of Directors on December 20, 2007, is currently being updated.

This Plan is an action oriented document to guide the expansion of the IEUA recycled water system. The Plan will focus on the most cost effective and rapid ways to increase the amount of recycled water available and used within IEUA's service area. The Plan is intended to focus on the 2007-2010 fiscal years and will be revised and updated on an annual basis. Metrics and an annual usage goal will be identified every year. Monthly progress reports will track these metrics and assess the progress toward the annual usage goal.

The implementation of the Plan will result in the development of a new water supply - 37,000 AFY (50,000 AFY Total). The program is self-funded through recycled water sales and the MWD local resources program rebates. Capital projects over the next three years are budgeted at \$120 million, primarily using SRF and Grant funding (accounting for approximately \$115 million). Current project status is shown on Page 5.



**PROJECTS IN PLANNING**



RP-4 1158 Reservoirs, Pump Stations, and Pipeline

- **Northeast Project Area:** The Projects are on schedule to deliver recycled water to Victoria and San Sevaine Recharge basins in Summer 2009.
- **Northwest Project Area:** City of Upland has completed their recycled water master plan and is scheduled for council approval in September 2008.
- **Southern Project Area:** The project will design the 930 pressure Zone Pipeline and Reservoir in the city of Chino Hills. The project is in the preliminary design stage.
- **Central Project Area:** The first draft of the North Chino Master plan was completed by IEUA. The environmental report for the Wineville Avenue Extension Pipeline Project has been completed.



# CAPITAL PROJECTS SUMMARY

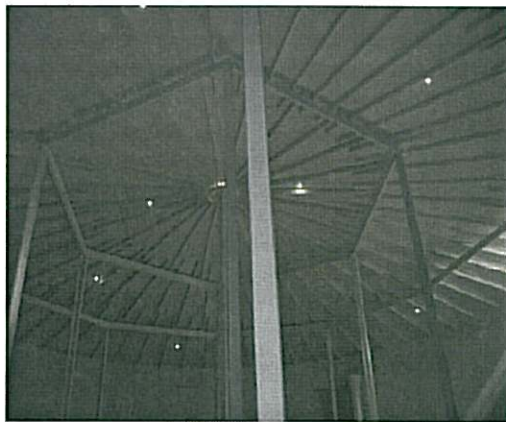


## PROJECTS IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

- **1630 East Segment A Pipeline**– The project includes the construction of a 36-inch pipeline from the 1630 E Pump Station to the Victoria and San Sevaine Basins. The project is in the design phase, and is being designed by RMC Consultants. Design is in the final design stage and is pending comments from regulatory agencies on permit conditions .
- **1299 East Regional Pipeline, 1299 East Reservoir and 1630 East Pump Station**– The project includes the construction of a 36-inch pipeline from the north end of the North Etiwanda Pipeline to the 1299 E Reservoir and 1630 E Pump Station. These facilities are in the design phase, and are being designed by CVWD.
- **MW & Lysimeters at Victoria & San Sevaine Basins:** The project is in the final design stage.
- **MWWD Recycled Water Laterals** - This project includes numerous laterals from the San Antonio Channel Pipeline, Segment B to serve customers in the Cities of Ontario, Montclair and Monte Vista Water District area. Construction is completed.
- **RP-4 1158 Reservoirs, Pump Stations, and Pipeline** - The project provides for storage in the 1158 pressure zone, pump stations for the 1158 and 1299 pressure zones, and pipeline from RP-4 to the 1158 Reservoirs. The project is in the construction phase, and is 95 percent complete. Construction of the reservoirs and the pump station is expected to be completed by October 2008. The 1158 Pipeline segment B is completed, and the restoration of the wetlands has begun. You can see the wetlands restoration and base road along with fencing have been completed in the picture below.



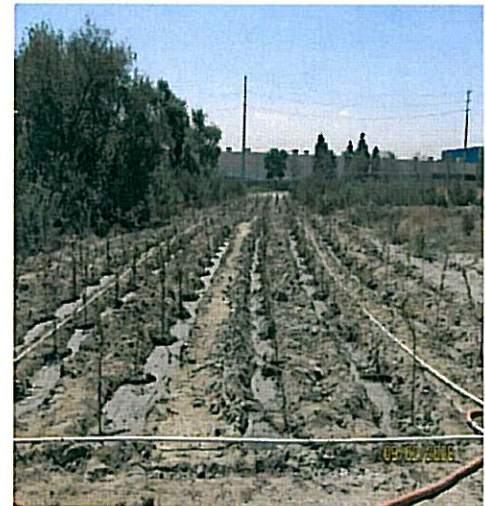
WRO4446 San Antonio Channel Pipeline, Segment B



WRO4448 Reservoir Modification

■ **San Antonio Channel Pipeline, Segment B** - The regional pipeline will serve the city of Ontario, Montclair and Monte Vista Water District and Brooks Street Basin. The construction of the project is 100% complete. The start up phase for recycle water customer connections has begun.

■ **North Etiwanda Pipeline**- The project includes the construction of 42-inch pipeline on Etiwanda Avenue from Whittram Avenue to Arrow Route. The project is in the construction phase, and is approximately 80 percent complete. Construction is expected to be completed by October 2008.



WRO4447 Pipeline segment B

## CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS

ID	Task Name	2008				
		Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
1	1158 Reservoirs	[Progress bar]				
2	North Etiwanda Pipeline	[Progress bar]				
3	RP-4 Pump Stations	[Progress bar]				



## CUSTOMER CONNECTIONS

### New Customers for July 2008 (93 AFY):

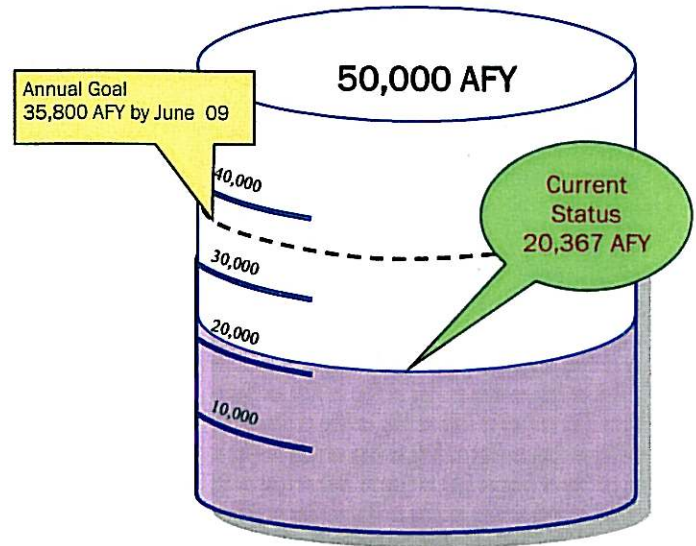
- Chino: Preserve Maintenance Corp. = 12 AFY
- Chino: Preserve Maintenance Corp. = 6 AFY
- Chino: Preserve Maintenance Corp. = 4 AFY
- Chino: Preserve Maintenance Corp. = 4 AFY
- Chino: Preserve Maintenance Corp. = 12 AFY
- Chino: Preserve Maintenance Corp. = 6 AFY
- Chino: Preserve Maintenance Corp. = 8 AFY
- Chino: Preserve Maintenance Corp. = 6 AFY
- CVWD : Aloft Hotel = 15 AFY
- MVWD: Wilderness Park = 20 AFY

### Recent Connections to date: (2,092 AFY)

- Wickman Elementary, Chino Hills (10 AFY)
- CVWD Reservoir 1B (12 AFY)
- Brooks Recharge Basin, Montclair (870 AFY)
- Chad Farm (Suncal Property), Chino (1200 AFY)

### Near Term Connections: (936 AFY)

- Ontario Montclair School District – 7 school sites (155 AFY)
- City of Montclair – six parks (151 AFY)
- City of Rancho Cucamonga – 11 medians (92 AFY)
- San Bernardino County Guasti Park, Ontario (200 AFY)
- Chaffey Joint Unified High School District – two schools (165 AFY)
- Bellevue Cemetery, Ontario (200 AFY)



**Total Connected  
During July:  
93 AFY**

## CUSTOMER CONNECTIONS—Projected Direct Use for 2008

	Projected Direct Use Connections (AFY)				
	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Total
Chino					-
Chino Hills	10			56	66
Ontario	742	417	280	1,447	2,886
MVWD	78	99			177
CVWD	11	43		29	83
<b>Total (AFY)</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>3,212</b>



# Financial Status Summary

## FUNDING DEVELOPMENTS

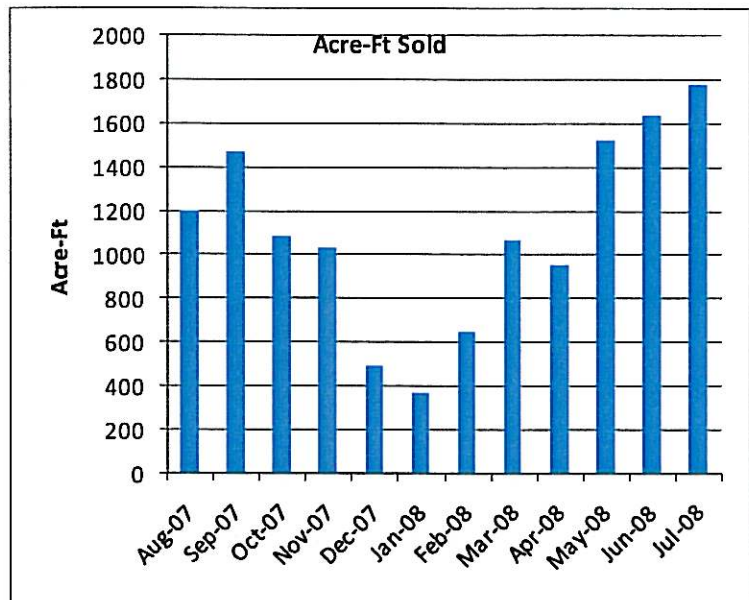
## Monthly Recycled Water Sales

### 3 Year Business Plan Funding:

- Congress authorized \$30 million to IEUA and CVWD in December 2007. A grant agreement and Work Plan is complete, and the first payment of \$950,000 has been received. It is anticipated that IEUA will receive up to \$9 million for FY 08/09. Of this, IEUA expects to receive \$14 million over the next 3 years.
- The application for the SRF loan of \$38,000,000 for the Northeast Project Area Projects has been submitted and is under review by the SWRCB. The second application for Monitoring Wells and Lysimeters was submitted in late May.
- Continued working with SAWPA to invoice SWRCB information for the \$4.9 million Proposition 50 grant that SAWPA and IEUA has been awarded.
- The LRP was adopted by MWD Board in August 2008.
- Completed Retrofit Financing Agreement with Chaffey High School and Ontario Montclair School District.
- IEUA was awarded \$1,000,000 DWR drought relief grant to complete on-site retrofits.
- Submitted \$200,000 retrofit reimbursement requests to MWD. Reimbursement will occur when recycled water usage begins.
- Submitted justification for accelerating USBR payments for economic stimulation. Up to an additional 4.1 million is possible.

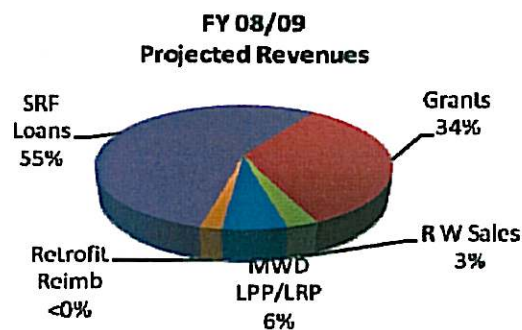
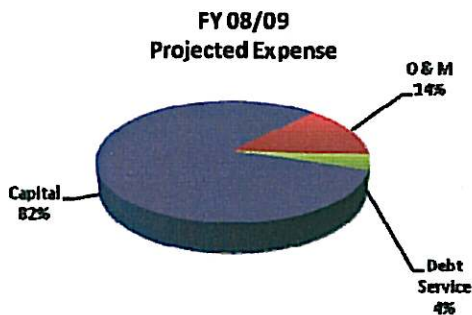
### Direct & Recharge:

- For the month of July, Recycled Water Sales totaled 1,780 AFY for direct use and ground water recharge combined. The total direct use sales was 1,449 AFY.



## RECYCLED WATER PROGRAM BUDGET FY 08/09

The projected recycled water program cost for FY 2008/09 is \$41 to \$46 Million. Federal Funding (USBR) has been secured in the amount of \$950,000 for the first phase of the project; The Agency is pursuing \$9,000,000 in grants for the project. The Agency has been placed on the list for the DWR Drought Assistance Grant for recycled water retrofits in the amount of \$1 Million. The Agency is also pursuing other grants from SWRCB in conjunction with the SRF Loans for the capital projects. The total revenue and sources of funds for the RW program is \$38 - \$47 M, which is consistent with the Business Plan to be a self funding program.

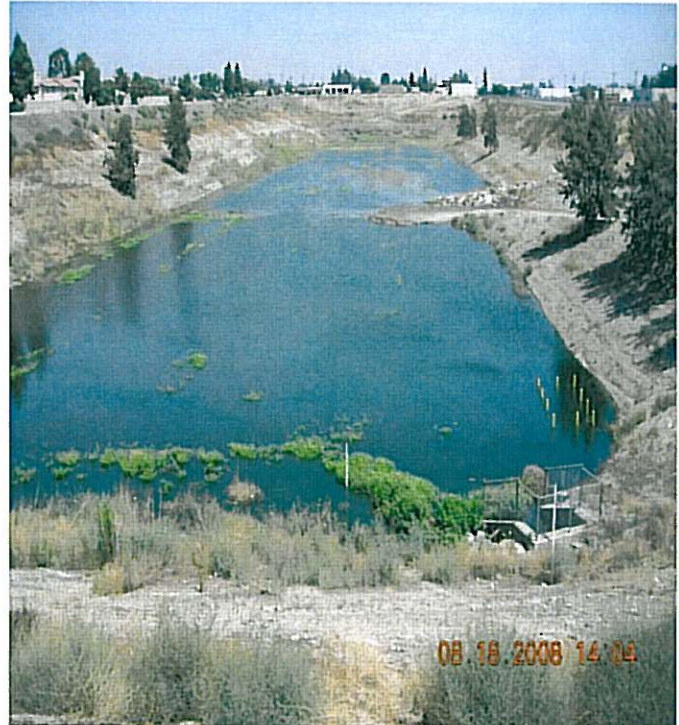




## OPERATIONS AND PLANNING UPDATES



- Construction activities throughout the Agency service area have utilized over 1 million gallons of recycled water during the month of July.
- Brooks Street Basin start-up testing began in August and will provide approximately 300 AF per month of recharge over the next 6 months. This start-up includes a tracer test to demonstrate travel time in the subsurface to the nearest potable use well.
- 8th Street Basin start-up period has ended the recycled water recharge stage and has entered a stage to monitor the impacts of local street runoff on the test data. At the conclusion of the second stage, these data will be evaluated to determine the monthly volume and frequency of recycled water recharged.
- RP3 Basin will be able to receive recycled water for recharge once the San Bernardino County Flood Control District completes its improvements to the San Sevaine Channel between Valley and Slover. Depending on completion of this work and the intensity of the coming storm season, initiation of the RP3 Basins will occur by spring 2009.



## MEMBER AGENCY UPDATE

### City of Ontario

Ontario just hit another impressive milestone on the recycled water program. Attached is the list of all 61 customers from Ontario's Recycled Water database.

#### Recycled Water Connections

- Prior to 2004 - 6 Connections
- Jan. to Dec. 2006 - 23 Connections
- Jan. to Dec. 2007 - 12 Connections
- Jan. to mid Aug. 2008 - 21 Connections

**Total Connections = 61**  
**Total Annual Demand (AF) = 4,700**

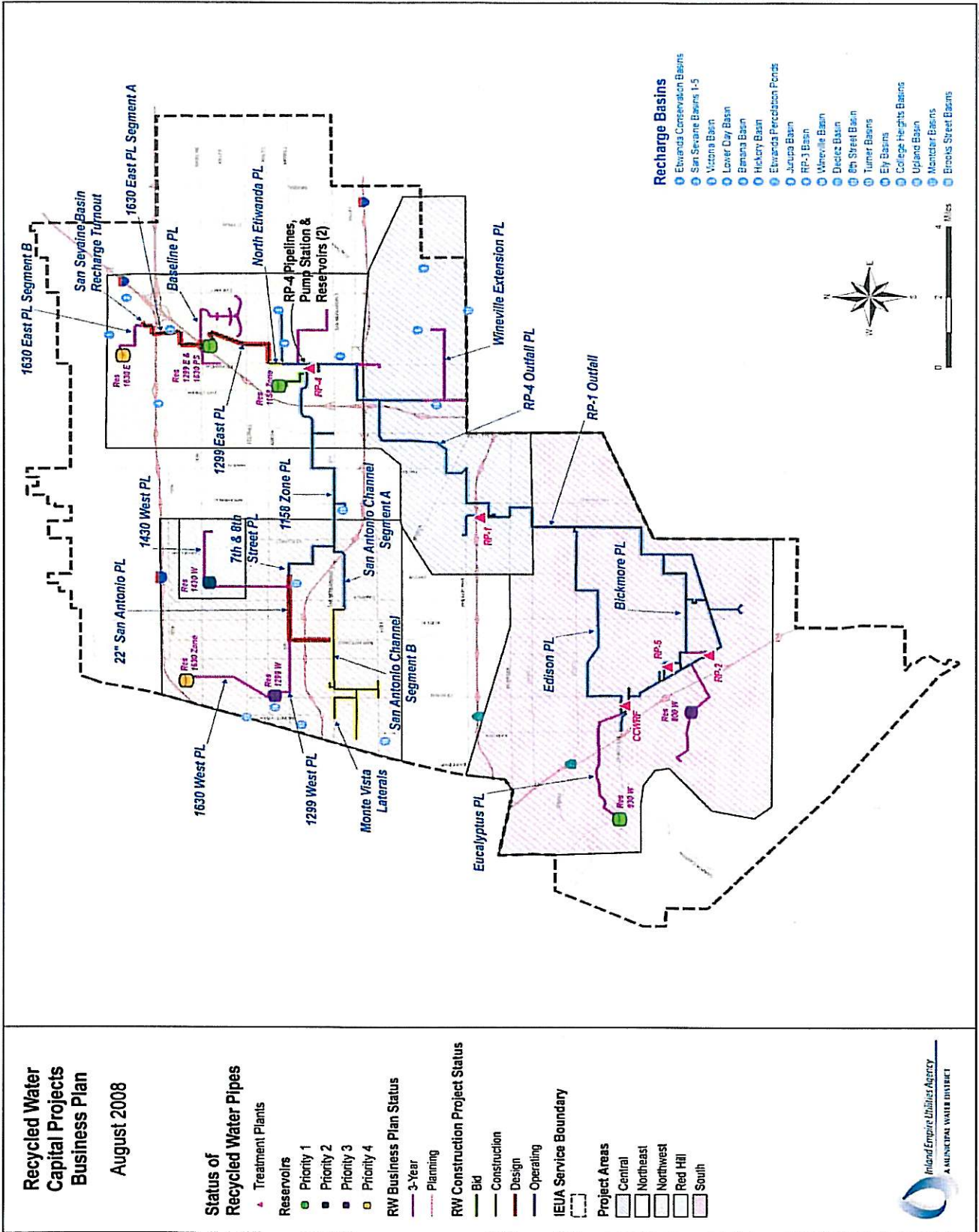


## UPCOMING EVENTS

- Recycled Water Site Supervisor Training .....8:30am–11:00am, September 11th 2008 at IEUA
- Carbon Canyon Facilities Tour.....11:00am, September 11th 2008 meet at IEUA
- Red Team Meeting (IEUA and Member Agency Implementation).....4:15pm, October 2nd 2008 at CWWD



# RECYCLED WATER PROJECT STATUS MAP



**DRAFT - Appendix B**  
**Chino Basins Recharge Capacity & Recharge Sources: Recycled Water, Storm Water, Imported Water**

Basin	Recharge Capacity cfs	Recharge Capacity AF per day	Total Capacity (80% Usage)	Recycled Water (20%) Title 22 Report	Recycled Water (20%) (AF)	Recycled Water (30%) (AF)	Recycled Water (50%) (AF)	Storm Water (30%) (AF)	Imported Water (50%) For basins with no RW then (70%) (AF)	Imported Water (40%) For basins with no RW then (70%) (AF)	Imported Water (20%) For basins with no RW then (70%) (AF)
Banana Basin	5	9.9	2,900	1,000	580	870	1,450	870	1,450	1,160	580
Declez Basins	6	11.9	3,500	500	690	1,040	1,730	1,040	1,730	1,390	690
Etiwanda Cons. Ponds	Not Developed			1,600							
Hickory Basin	5	9.9	2,900	1,300	580	870	1,450	870	1,450	1,160	580
Junupa Basin	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RP-3 Basins	7	13.9	4,000	2,400	810	1,210	2,020	1,210	2,020	1,620	810
Turner Basins	6	11.9	3,500	1,900	690	1,040	1,730	1,040	1,730	1,390	690
7th & 8th Street Basins	5	9.9	2,900	1,100	580	870	1,450	870	1,450	1,160	580
Etiwanda Debits Basin	7	13.9	4,000	2,400	810	1,210	2,020	1,210	2,020	1,620	810
Lower Day Basin	9	17.8	5,200	1,000	1,040	1,560	2,600	1,560	2,600	2,080	1,040
Brooks Street Basins	5	9.9	2,900	1,400	580	870	1,450	870	1,450	1,160	580
College Heights Basins	15	29.7	8,700	0	0	0	0	2,600	6,070	6,070	6,070
Montclair Basins	40	79.2	23,100	0	0	0	0	6,940	16,190	16,190	16,190
Upland Basin	20	39.6	11,600	0	0	0	0	3,470	8,090	8,090	8,090
San Sevaine Basins	50	99.0	28,900	4,100	5,780	8,670	14,450	8,670	14,450	11,560	5,780
Victoria Basin	6	11.9	3,500	1,400	690	1,040	1,730	1,040	1,730	1,390	690
Ely Basins	5	9.9	2,900	660	580	870	1,450	870	1,450	1,160	580
Subtotal			110,500	20,760	13,410	20,120	33,530	33,130	63,880	57,200	43,760

**NOTES:**

1. Recycled Water Recharge Capacity By Basin using Operations Data from FY2005/06 (assumes diluent water is available from stormwater or imported water)
2. In previous years, MWD replenishment water was thought to be available 7 out of 10 years. Under current conditions it is thought to be available only 3 out of 10 years. This is the assumption that is going into Wildermuth Environmental Inc. modeling efforts.



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Date: April 16, 2008  
Prepared By: IEUA - Ryan Shaw, Kathy Tiegs, Martha Davis and Richard Atwater  
Subject: Recharge Master Plan – Technical Memo (UWMP Scenarios)

*Net Groundwater Replenishment Obligations through 2015 Based Upon Projected Water Demands and Available Supplies to the Chino Basin*

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### Background

Chino Basin Watermaster and Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) are working together to update the 2002 Recharge Master Plan. The purpose of this memo is to analyze the current water use trends, water demands, replenishment, available supplies and in particular Chino groundwater pumping scenarios to eliminate the need for replenishment capacity.

In July 2007, Wildermuth Environmental Inc. (WEI) published the Optimum Basin Management Plan (OBMP) that described the “state” of the Chino Basin. (“State of the Basin – 2006,” July 2007) As part of the OBMP, Watermaster conducted hydrogeologic investigations and collected new hydrogeologic data and is currently updating their hydrogeologic conceptual model of the Chino Basin.

The safe yield for Chino Basin is based primarily on accurate estimations of groundwater production, artificial recharge, and basin storage changes over time. Watermaster has been expanding its monitoring program extensively in order to get a better understanding for the current and future trends in groundwater production. The following are general trends in groundwater production:

- There was a basin wide increase in the number of wells producing over 1,000 AFY between 1978 and 2006. This is consistent with (1) the land use transition from agricultural to urban, (2) the trend of increasing imported water costs, and (3) the use of desalters.
- Since the implementation of the OBMP in 2000, the number of active production wells has decreased. This is consistent with the conversion of land use from agriculture to urban.
- Since the implementation of the OBMP in 2000, desalter pumping has commenced and has progressively increased to 16,542 AF in 2005/06.
- Since the implementation of the OBMP in 2000, groundwater production has decreased west of Euclid Avenue. This is consistent with (1) the MZ-1 Interim Management Plan, and (2) reduced the pumping in the City of Pomona, Monte Vista Water District and the City of Chino Hill, as these agencies have been participating in the Dry Year Yield Program.



- In accordance with the hypothesis that urbanization is the cause of decreased agricultural production, Appropriative Pool production tends to increase at approximately the same rate that Agricultural Pool production decreases.

In November 2007, Wildermuth Environmental Inc. (WEI) published a report for Chino Basin Watermaster, modeling and evaluating outcomes of the Peace II agreements. In March 2008, the Peace II agreements were approved. These agreements recognize that Hydraulic Control is an essential goal of the Watermaster and critical to the implementation of the Basin Plan for the Chino Basin. To accomplish this, Watermaster parties must pump 400,000 AF of water from the southern end of the basin creating a capture zone that prevents any measurable amount of low quality water from escaping into Prado Reservoir and eventually making its way into the Orange County aquifer. This controlled overdraft is a cornerstone to the plan approved by the court. By creating Hydraulic Control, the region will be allowed the continued use of recycled water for direct use on parks, golf courses and other non-potable demands, and also will be allowed the regulated use of recycled water for recharge into the Chino Ground Water Basin. The important question that came out of the Peace II agreements and WEI's report was whether there a need for additional groundwater recharge facilities in order to meet future replenishment obligations.

The Peace Agreement and the OBMP Implementation Plan both require Watermaster to develop a Recharge Master Plan. Program Element 2 of the OBMP set forth specific expectations and requirements for the development and implementation of specific recharge improvements.

With the adoption of the Peace II Measures, the parties to the Judgment assumed additional responsibilities to elevate the extent of their collective recharge efforts to address conditions arising from Basin Re-Operation and the effort to secure Hydraulic Control. (See e.g. Peace Agreement II Section 8.2.)

Watermaster committed to submitting an updated Recharge Master Plan to the Court for approval by July 10, 2010. In approving the Peace II Measures, the Court also added several procedural deadlines to ensure that the parties continued to make progress towards that end. Specifically, Watermaster must submit a detailed outline of the scope and content of the Recharge Master Plan to the Court for approval by July 1, 2008, and then make further progress reports on January 1, 2009 and July 1, 2009.

These commitments were restated to some degree and amplified in the Report of the Special Referee. These commitments that are inclusions for the Report are summarized as follows:

- A representation of baseline conditions that are clearly defined and supported by technical analysis. The "baseline condition" includes pumping demand, recharge capacity, total Basin water demand, and availability of replenishment water.
- An annual estimate of Safe Yield. The approach must be technically defensible.
- An evaluation of measures that can be taken to lessen or stop the projected Safe Yield decline. If a measure is practicable it should be evaluated in terms of potential benefits and feasibility.
- Annual evaluations and reporting on impacts on groundwater storage and water levels.



- Demand and imported water forecasts, supported by technical analysis for 2015, 2020, 2025 and 2030.

To address the finite character of the Basin resource, the Plan must include a detailed technical comparison of current and projected groundwater recharge capability and current and projected demand for groundwater.

This technical memorandum will review the baseline, future water demand and water supply projections, over the next five years and evaluate replenishment obligation in the Chino Basin.

### **Future Water Demand Projections**

This section will discuss IEUA's Urban Water Management Plan, the retail agencies Urban Water Management Plan and Black & Veatch's future water demand projections, offer other future water demand projections that take into account recent events that are impacting water demands and supplies within the Chino Basin.

The adopted plan for future water demand and supply is the 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The UWMP is a public statement of the goals, objectives and strategies needed to maintain a reliable water supply for the IEUA service area. It is intended to be consistent with and to support the implementation of the Chino Basin Watermaster's OBMP.

### ***Current Water Demand Projection Scenarios***

IEUA completed its UWMP in November 2005, after receiving population, water supply and water demand projections from each of its retail agencies. The projections were based on an expected growth rate through 2025 that continued slightly lower through 2030. The UWMP forecasts water demands to increase from 255,280 AF to 316,825 AF by 2015, approximately a 25% increase *without considering conservation efforts*. The UWMP forecasts water demand to increase from 255,280 AF to 373,374 AF by 2030, approximately a 45% increase *without considering conservation efforts*. (See Appendix A) IEUA estimates that the regional conservation programs will reduce the above demands by at least 10%. (2005 UWMP, Appendix Z) (Note: Jurupa Community Service District, Chino Desalter Authority's UWMP and the City of Pomona projections are not included in the IEUA UWMP, and they do include San Antonio Water Company as it is part of the IEUA service area.)

Over the past 4 months, Black and Veatch gathered projections for future water supplies in the Chino Basin for the Metropolitan Water District's Dry Year Yield expansion feasibility study. It is assumed that this data was developed based off of Fiscal Year 2006/07 actual water production. These forecasts show an increase from 266,298 AF to 342,484 AF by 2015, approximately a 30% increase. These forecasts show an increase from 266,298 AF to 383,339 AF by 2030, approximately a 45% increase. (See Appendix A) (Note: In order to compare these projections to IEUA's UWMP, Jurupa Community Services District and the City of Pomona data was not included. However these projections do include San Antonio Water Company as it is a part of the IEUA service area.)

The UWMP and Black & Veatch's water demand projections do not take into account recent events that are expected to reduce water demands in the near future. These events include the following:



Conservation efforts over the past two years have exceeded expectations. Southern California experienced a record dry year, last year, which has led to more intensive regional investments in indoor and outdoor conservation. These programs will continue to grow over the next five years in response to recent legal decisions that have reduced imported water supplies available to Southern California by 35%. In addition, on February 28, 2008 Governor Schwarzenegger called on a 20% reduction of daily water use by 2020.

The current recession facing California has already had significant economic impacts on the Inland Empire region. The housing market has dropped significantly and last year foreclosures were at the highest ever, in the San Bernardino and Riverside counties. These directly affect the projected growth in the Chino Basin, and therefore reduce the water demands.

Effectiveness in recent conservation efforts are can be seen on regional wastewater flow trends. In the Chino Basin, IEUA has experienced no growth in overall wastewater flows, effectively “flat-lining” the average daily flow. (Figure 1)

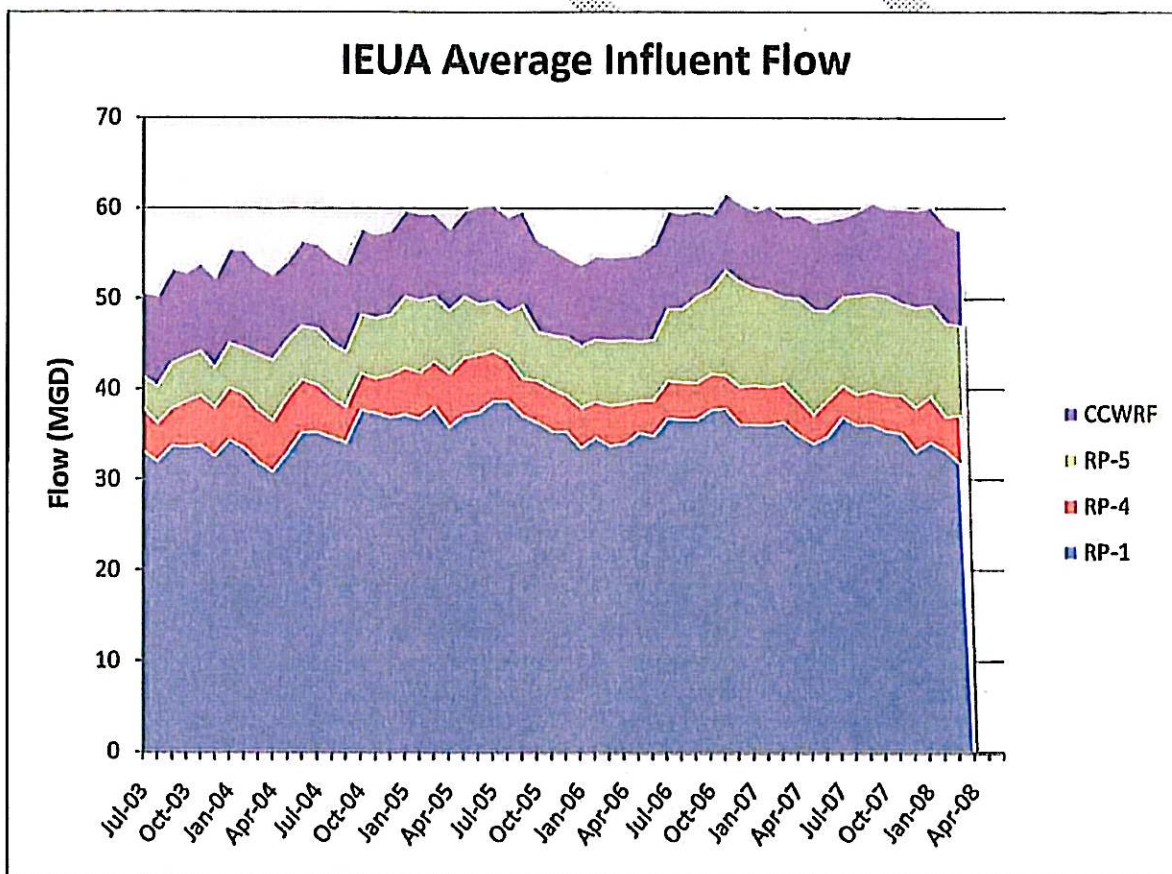


Figure 1 – Shows IEUA's average wastewater influent flow from 2003 to 2008.

Other Southern California agencies have observed similar trends in wastewater treatment. Los Angeles County and Orange County, which are built-out areas, are actually experiencing declines in wastewater flows. (See Exhibits 1 thru 3.)

**Alternative Water Demand Projection Scenarios**

Given the impacts of recent events on water demand, the following scenarios incorporate these factors below.

The first scenario comes from MWD’s January 2008 “Drought Allocation Plan,” in which IEUA’s growth rate is set at 2.5%. (MWD’s Drought Allocation Plan, 2008) Using MWD’s growth rate, water demand projections are expected to increase from 255,280 AF to 268,204 AF by 2015, approximately a 5% increase. Using MWD’s growth rate, water demand projections are expected to increase from 255,280 AF to 288,826 AF by 2030, approximately a 13% increase. (See attachment A)

The second scenario is IEUA’s “adjusted water demand projection.” Water demand projections are expected to decrease from 255,280 AF to 219,200 AF by 2015, approximately a 14% decrease. This scenario takes into account aggressive conservation, minimal growth, and historical trends in water demand. The Chino Basin can expect to see a similar response to a strong conservation message, as it did when Southern California reduced its demand dramatically after the 1988-1993 drought.

Figure 2 shows the comparison of all four water demand projections.

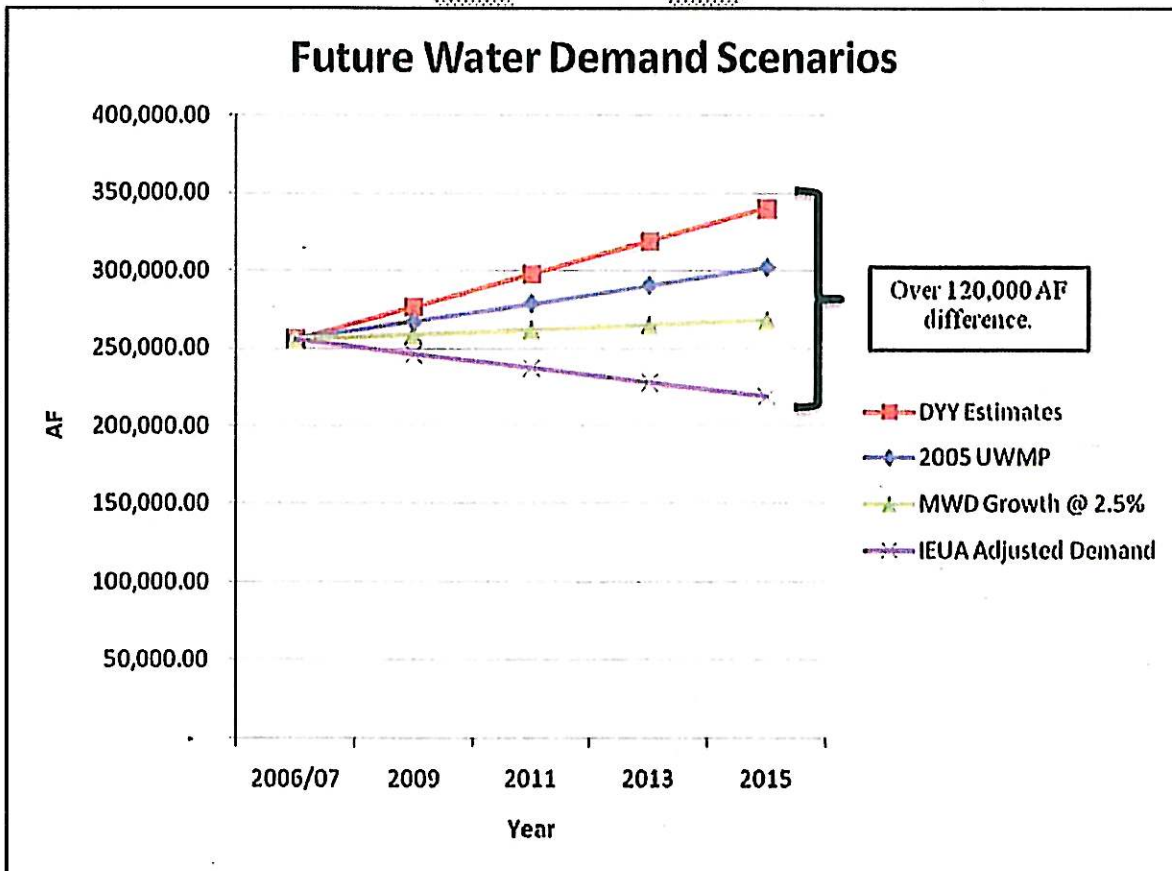


Figure 2 – Future water demand projections, comparing Black & Veatch, the UWMP, a MWD scenario and an IEUA adjusted demand scenario.



Overall, the projections produced by Black and Veatch appear to be significantly high when considering all the realities facing the Chino Basin. In FY 2006/07, California experienced the driest year on record, which also means California produced one of the highest water demand years on record. This suggests that using FY 2006/07 production data from the Chino Basin as a starting point for future projections, will extrapolate extremely high water demand projections. Taking all of the above factors into account, IEUA believes that the future water demand will be much lower than the projections mentioned above.

### **Future Water Supply Projections**

The goal of the IEUA UWMP is to maximize local water sources and minimize the need for imported water, especially during dry years and other emergency shortages from MWD. The integrated plan strives to achieve multiple objectives of increased water supply, enhanced water quality, improved quality of life and energy savings. The UWMP projects that the expected increase of local supplies and the increase in conservation efforts will allow the Chino Basin to be self-reliant in future years, even during droughts.

The IEUA recently developed a 3-Year Recycled Water Business Plan that will increase the use of recycled water, which replaces the potable demand. For example, if recycled water is used in place of groundwater pumping, it will reduce the amount of water needed for groundwater replenishment. Not to mention recycled water is the only water resource that the Chino Basin can still increase, at a minimal cost, and it is virtually drought proof.

The Chino Desalter Authority is another reliable local water resource. The CDA is planning on continuing expanding its production over the next few years. This will reduce other groundwater pumping and will reduce imported water demand, which will be very beneficial in times of drought or emergency.

Overall, the increase of local supplies and conservation efforts will create a growing "cushion" between demand and available supply, with over 80,000 AF net supplies available over projected demand. (Figure 3) These available supplies can be expected to reduce the need for additional groundwater pumping and future replenishment requirements. Water supplies in the Chino Basin easily exceed the future demand, but suggest the need to continue increasing local supplies to allow the Chino Basin to be self-sufficient during a time emergency when no imported water supplies may be available. The increase in local supplies will reduce the groundwater pumping needed for past demands, which will reverse the need for replenishment/recharge that will no longer be required.

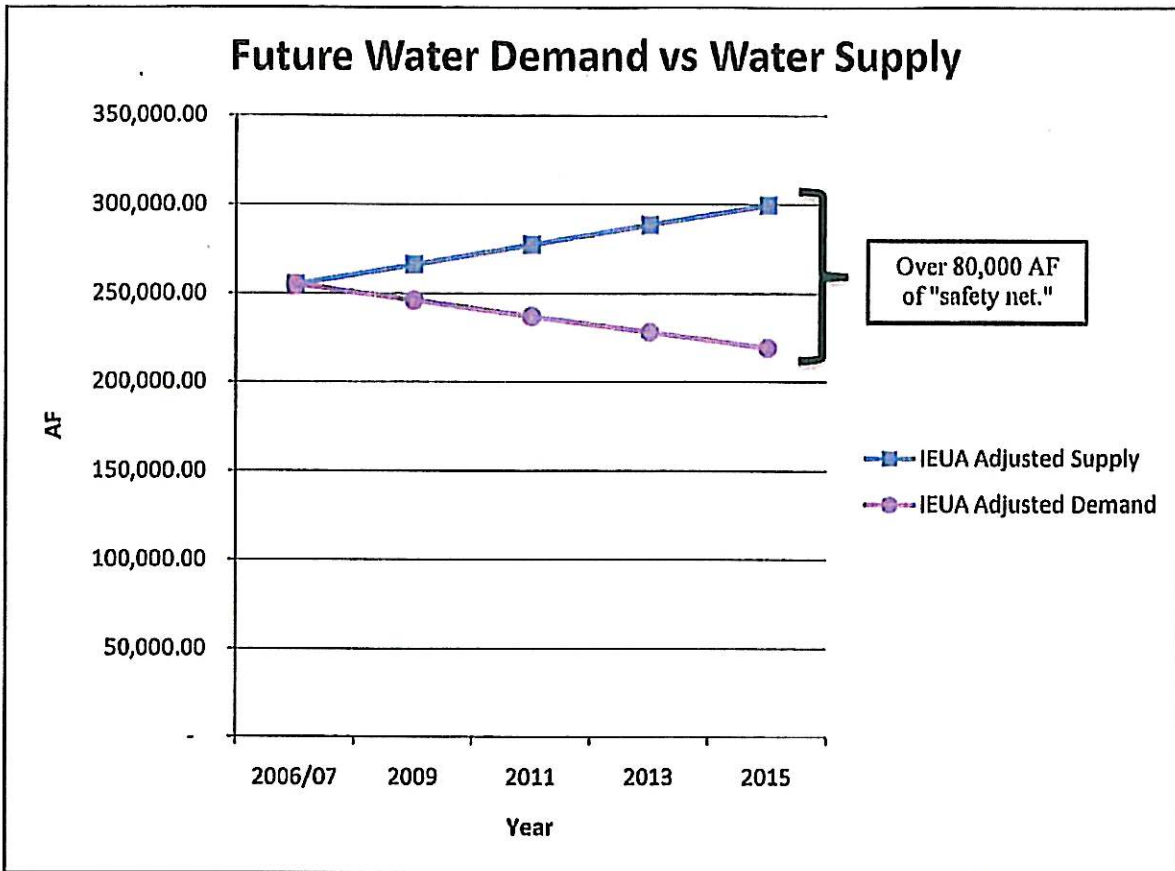


Figure 3 – Shows the comparison between water demand vs supply. There is a large “cushion” between demand and supply.

#### Net Replenishment Evaluation

Currently the recharge components in the Chino Basin include: the safe yield; the controlled overdraft; replenishment with wet water and by exchange; recharge for cyclic storage and other conjunctive use programs with wet water and by exchange; five-year, 6,500 AFY MZ1 recharge program; new yield from new storm water recharge; and desalter replenishment from new Santa Ana River recharge.

Under the assumptions of a decreasing or “flat-lining” future water demand and increasing development of local supplies, mentioned above, there is no need for additional recharge facilities within the next five years.

- Continued conversion of water rights, as mentioned in the 2006 State of the Basin Report, from the Non-Agricultural and Agricultural Pools to the Appropriative Pool will reduce the groundwater pumping and increase recycled water use. The Non-Ag Pool will shift 5,000 AF to the Appropriative Pool by converting large industries like California Steel Inc. and Sunkist to recycled water. There is no additional recharge required. The Ag Pool will shift 10,000 – 20,000 AF to the Appropriative Pool by converting Chino’s Institute for Men (CIM) and others to recycled water.



- The implementation of the 3-Year Recycled Water Business Plan will increase direct reuse as well as recharge. On top of the increase in recycled water use is the decrease in groundwater pumping that would have taken place without the recycled water.
- The Dry Year Yield Program requires an increase in groundwater pumping; however there are not any additional recharge requirements, as a result of the In-Lieu Program.
- The Dry Year Yield Expansion Program will increase from 100,000 AF to 150,000 AF with the development of ASR wells, providing recharge capacity.
- The CDA expansion will be increasing production; however there will not be any additional recharge requirements.

### **Conclusion**

The current conditions suggest that retail urban water demands will probably decrease over the next several years in the Chino Basin. Fiscal Year 2006/07 was the driest year on record, thus the highest water demand recorded in the Chino Basin. The continued conservation efforts and programs combined with the reduction in State Water Project water and the Governor's call for a 20% reduction, will keep the demand lower than what was projected in the UWMP and Black & Veatch's projections.

Continued development of the recycled water program, CDA expansion and conservation efforts will increase local supplies. These supplies are projected to be much higher than the retail urban demand, creating a 80,000 AF "cushion" between supply and demand. These expanding programs may reduce the projected increase in groundwater pumping. Thus, the projected replenishment obligation is not expected to exceed 20,000 AF per year prior to 2015.

Therefore, based on these water demand and water supply scenarios, IEUA staff suggests that with the current recharge facilities (about 90,000 to 100,000 AF) there is no need for additional recharge capacity. The budgeted improvements are adequate for the next 5-10 years. In-lieu replenishment and additional ASR wells can augment the recharge spreading capacity by an additional 25,000 to 40,000 AFY.

IEUA Retail Agencies  
Water Demand & Supply Plans

APPENDIX A

	2006/2007 Actuals		IEUA Projected Supply	Black & Veatch Supply Projections	
	IEUA	Black & Veatch	Next 5 Years	2010	2015
<b>City of Chino</b>					
Chino Basin GW	8,908.93	8,861.00	8,000.00	9,288.00	12,514.00
CDA Supply (Chino Basin GW)	4,689.57	4,690.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Other Basin GW	-	-	-	-	-
Imported Water	4,278.59	4,309.00	5,000.00	5,353.00	5,353.00
Recycled Water	2,303.92	3,612.00	5,500.00	4,936.00	7,250.00
Local Surface Water	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,181.01</b>	<b>21,472.00</b>	<b>23,500.00</b>	<b>26,587.00</b>	<b>32,132.00</b>
<b>IEUA's Range of Demand</b>			<b>17,300 to 20,500</b>		

	2006/2007 Actuals		IEUA Projected Supply	Black & Veatch Supply Projections	
	IEUA	Black & Veatch	Next 5 Years	2010	2015
<b>City of Chino Hills</b>					
Chino Basin GW	5,190.34	4,154.00	See MVWD	See MVWD	See MVWD
CDA Supply (Chino Basin GW)	3,253.07	5,532.00			
Other Basin GW	-	-			
Imported Water	10,459.49	1,395.00			
Recycled Water	1,630.57	2,942.00			
Local Surface Water	-	-			
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,533.48</b>	<b>14,023.00</b>			
<b>IEUA's Range of Demand</b>			<b>See MVWD</b>		

	2006/2007 Actuals		IEUA Projected Supply	Black & Veatch Supply Projections	
	IEUA	Black & Veatch	Next 5 Years	2010	2015
<b>CVWD</b>					
Chino Basin GW	18,786.47	18,787.00	20,000.00	33,500.00	38,300.00
CDA Supply (Chino Basin GW)	-	-	-	-	-
Other Basin GW	6,308.04	6,308.00	6,500.00	5,400.00	5,400.00
Imported Water	32,825.07	32,825.00	32,000.00	29,000.00	29,000.00
Recycled Water	253.28	147.00	4,000.00	3,700.00	7,500.00
Local Surface Water	4,368.77	4,369.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,541.63</b>	<b>62,436.00</b>	<b>67,500.00</b>	<b>74,100.00</b>	<b>82,700.00</b>
<b>IEUA's Range of Demand</b>			<b>55,000 to 64,000</b>		

	2006/2007 Actuals		IEUA Projected Supply	Black & Veatch Supply Projections	
	IEUA	Black & Veatch	Next 5 Years	2010	2015
<b>FWC</b>					
Chino Basin GW	16,218.42	16,218.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
CDA Supply (Chino Basin GW)	-	-	-	-	-
Other Basin GW	24,351.20	25,051.00	25,000.00	22,600.00	22,600.00
Imported Water	-	-	5,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Recycled Water	-	-	6,000.00	2,600.00	5,000.00
Local Surface Water	9,971.32	10,263.00	12,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,540.94</b>	<b>51,532.00</b>	<b>68,000.00</b>	<b>84,200.00</b>	<b>86,600.00</b>
<b>IEUA's Range of Demand</b>			<b>43,000 to 55,000</b>		



MVWD*	IEUA	Black & Veatch	Next 5 Years	2010	2015
Chino Basin GW	8,529.52	11,279.00	14,000.00	15,372.00	18,567.00
CDA Supply (Chino Basin GW)	-	-	5,000.00	4,200.00	4,200.00
Other Basin GW	-	-	-	9,617.00	10,052.00
Imported Water	3,845.66	11,484.00	16,000.00	13,351.00	11,856.00
Recycled Water	-	-	3,500.00	3,300.00	4,500.00
Local Surface Water	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,375.18</b>	<b>22,763.00</b>	<b>38,500.00</b>	<b>45,840.00</b>	<b>49,175.00</b>
			<b>IEUA's Range of Demand</b>	<b>30,300 to 34,500</b>	

City of Ontario	IEUA	Black & Veatch	Next 5 Years	2010	2015
Chino Basin GW	28,014.11	28,014.00	30,000.00	28,000.00	32,400.00
CDA Supply (Chino Basin GW)	4,961.95	5,070.00	7,500.00	8,921.00	8,921.00
Other Basin GW	-	-	-	-	-
Imported Water	13,219.30	13,314.00	12,000.00	16,500.00	16,500.00
Recycled Water	3,672.65	-	8,600.00	7,900.00	8,800.00
Local Surface Water	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,868.01</b>	<b>46,398.00</b>	<b>58,100.00</b>	<b>61,321.00</b>	<b>66,621.00</b>
			<b>IEUA's Range of Demand</b>	<b>43,600 to 51,000</b>	

City of Upland	IEUA	Black & Veatch	Next 5 Years	2010	2015
Chino Basin GW	1,270.71	2,237.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
CDA Supply (Chino Basin GW)	-	-	-	-	-
Other Basin GW	15,494.55	14,074.00	15,000.00	13,632.00	15,383.00
Imported Water	4,825.00	4,725.00	7,000.00	6,300.00	5,588.00
Recycled Water	16.74	-	800.00	400.00	1,000.00
Local Surface Water	2,199.11	2,342.00	2,000.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,806.11</b>	<b>23,378.00</b>	<b>26,800.00</b>	<b>25,632.00</b>	<b>27,271.00</b>
			<b>IEUA's Range of Demand</b>	<b>19,500 to 24,200</b>	

San Antonio	IEUA	Black & Veatch	Next 5 Years	2010	2015
Chino Basin GW	3,113.08	3,113.08	5,000.00	-	-
CDA Supply (Chino Basin GW)	-	-	-	-	-
Other Basin GW	7,676.13	7,676.13	7,000.00	-	-
Imported Water	-	-	-	-	-
Recycled Water	-	-	-	-	-
Local Surface Water	4,644.44	4,644.44	5,000.00	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,433.65</b>	<b>15,433.65</b>	<b>17,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
			<b>IEUA's Range of Demand</b>	<b>10,500 to 14,000</b>	

Total for Appropriators	IEUA	Black & Veatch	Next 5 Years	2010	2015
Chino Basin GW	90,031.58	92,663.08	99,000.00	115,160.00	130,781.00
CDA Supply (Chino Basin GW)	12,904.59	15,292.00	17,500.00	18,121.00	18,121.00
Other Basin GW	53,829.92	53,109.13	53,500.00	51,249.00	53,435.00
Imported Water	69,453.11	68,052.00	77,000.00	93,504.00	91,297.00
Recycled Water	7,877.15	6,701.00	28,400.00	22,836.00	34,050.00
Local Surface Water	21,183.64	21,618.44	24,000.00	14,800.00	14,800.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>255,279.99</b>	<b>257,435.65</b>	<b>299,400.00</b>	<b>315,670.00</b>	<b>342,484.00</b>
			<b>IEUA's Range of Demand</b>	<b>219,200 to 263,200</b>	

\* Probable Retail Demands & Total Supply Available Include MVWD and Chino Hills projections.

**APPENDIX B**

<b>FY 2006/07 Total Comparison**</b>	<b>IEUA</b>	<b>Black &amp; Veatch</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Chino Basin GW	90,031.58	92,663.08	2,631.50
CDA Supply (Chino Basin GW)	12,904.59	15,292.00	2,387.41
Other Basin GW	53,829.92	53,109.13	(720.79)
Imported Water	69,453.11	68,052.00	(1,401.11)
Recycled Water	7,877.15	6,701.00	(1,176.15)
Local Surface Water	21,183.64	21,618.44	434.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>255,279.99</b>	<b>257,435.65</b>	<b>2,155.66</b>

\*\*Comparison doesn't include JSCD or Pomona

**APPENDIX C**

<b>2015 Total Supply Comparison**</b>	<b>IEUA</b>	<b>Black &amp; Veatch</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Chino Basin GW	99,000.00	130,781.00	31,781.00
CDA Supply (Chino Basin GW)	17,500.00	18,121.00	621.00
Other Basin GW	53,500.00	53,435.00	(65.00)
Imported Water	77,000.00	91,297.00	14,297.00
Recycled Water	28,400.00	34,050.00	5,650.00
Local Surface Water	24,000.00	14,800.00	(9,200.00)
<b>Total</b>	<b>299,400.00</b>	<b>342,484.00</b>	<b>43,084.00</b>

\*\*Comparison doesn't include JSCD or Pomona



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## Chino Basin Watermaster Advisory Committee

Updated Water Demand & Supply Forecasts and  
Dry Year Yield Status

September 25, 2008

### Updated Demand & Supply Forecasts

- There are two main uses for the updated forecasts:
  - The DYY Expansion Program CEQA
  - The Groundwater Recharge Master Plan Update
- Wildermuth Environmental Inc. model is largely driven by demand & supply forecasts and production data.
- 2005 UWMP demand & supply forecasts do not reflect current conditions.
- IEUA retail agencies have reviewed the forecasts
  - CVWD, MVWD, Upland, Ontario, Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana
  - (Initial forecast data for Pomona & JCSD will be included)



### Updated Demand & Supply Forecasts

IEUA DYY Participants	2009	2015	2035
Chino Basin GW	103,016	103,824	145,490
Other Basin GW	28,710	22,820	25,820
Imported Water	75,961	86,299	86,449
Surface Water	15,895	14,490	15,990
Recycled Water	7,128	28,443	37,062
Desalter Water	14,270	17,733	17,733
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>244,980</b>	<b>273,609</b>	<b>328,544</b>

All DYY Participants	2009	2015	2035
Chino Basin GW	139,016	146,535	188,499
Other Basin GW	36,210	30,320	33,320
Imported Water	81,961	92,299	92,449
Surface Water	17,895	16,490	17,990
Recycled Water	10,128	31,443	40,062
Desalter Water	22,970	26,433	26,433
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>308,180</b>	<b>343,520</b>	<b>398,753</b>

### Updated Demand & Supply Forecast Trends

- Even with all DYY Participants, Chino Basin GW pumping will be “flat-lined” through 2015.
- Even with Fontana’s new MWD connection (10,000 – 18,000 AFY), imported water will be “flat-lined” through build-out, 2035.
- Recycled Water (direct use not replenishment) will increase to 35,000 AFY by 2015 (if not sooner).
- The forecasts show an increase in overall demand through 2015, increasing from 308,000 AFY to 343,000 AFY.
  - IEUA DYY Participants – from 244,000 AFY to 273,000 AFY
  - Pomona & JCSD – from 63,000 AFY to 70,000 AFY
- Demands through 2015 still appear to be high given current statewide emphasis on water conservation.

## Implications for Groundwater Replenishment Options

- Reduced demand & increased local supply means that Chino Basin groundwater pumping (140,000 AFY) will not be as high as previously thought (180,000 AFY).
- Alternative options to constructing new recharge facilities:
  - Basins
  - In-Lieu
  - ASR Wells

Current & Additional Chino Basin Recharge Capacities	
Basins	110,000 AFY
In-Lieu (thru expanded DYY)	30,000 – 40,000 AFY
ASR Wells	10,000 – 15,000 AFY
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,000 – 165,000 AFY</b>

## Summary of Initial and Expanded DYY Program "Puts" and "Takes"

**Table 3-1  
Summary of Initial and Expanded DYY Program Participants and Proposed Put/Take Capacities**

Agency	Initial DYY Program (1)		DYY Program Expansion (2)	
	Put Capacity (afy)	Take Capacity (afy)	Put Capacity (afy) (4)	Take Capacity (afy)
City of Chino		1,159	500-1,000	2,000
City of Chino Hills		1,448	–	1,000
Cucamonga Valley Water District		11,353	4,000-5,000	None
Fontana Water Company		0	–	2,000
Juupa Community Services District		2,000	–	2,000
Lionie Vista Water District	(3)	3,983	3,000-4,000	3,000-5,000
City of Ontario		8,078	2,000-3,000	None
City of Pomona		2,000	–	2,000
City of Upland		3,001	–	1,000
Three Valleys Municipal Water District		0	1,000-2,000	None
Western Municipal Water District		0	–	8,000-10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>10,500-15,000</b>	<b>21,000-25,000</b>

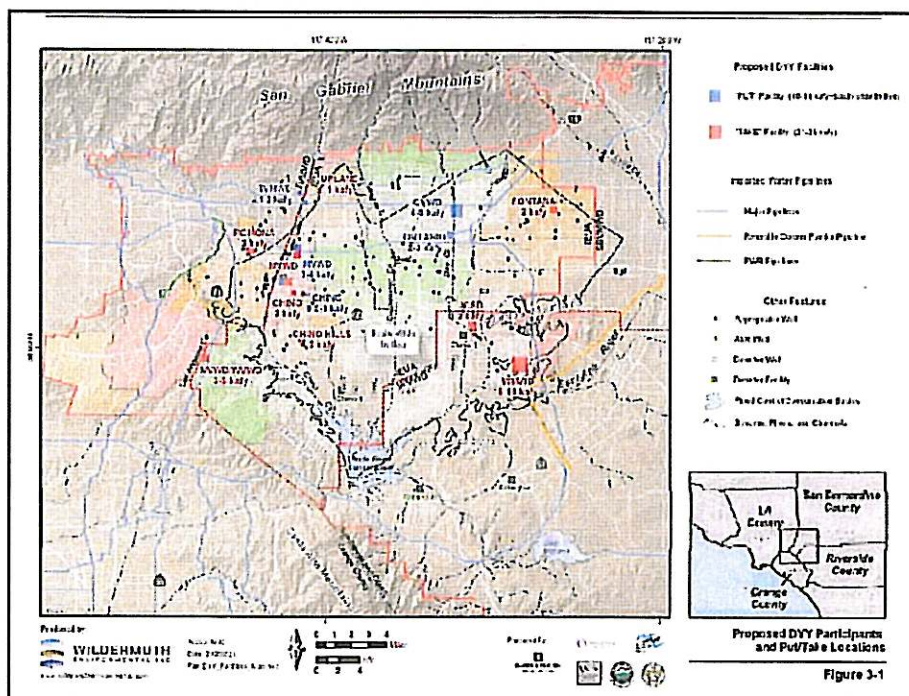
**Notes:**  
 (1) Initial 100,000 AF DYY Program includes maximum 25,000 afy "put" over a four-year period of surplus and a maximum 33,000 afy "take" over a three-year dry period.  
 (2) DYY Program Expansion includes increases in total storage, "put" capacity, and "take" capacity.  
 (3) "Puts" for the initial DYY Program are accomplished by a combination of direct recharge and in-lieu deliveries.  
 (4) Does not include basin-made in-lieu deliveries and direct recharge.



## Summary of Program Participants and Facility Requirements

Table 5-1  
Summary of Program Participants and Facility Requirements

Agency	Facility Requirements
City of Chino	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regenerable IX treatment at existing well nos. 3 and 12</li> <li>ASR Site at Well No. 14: Regenerable IX treatment at existing well no 14 and rehabilitation of existing Chino agriculture well for injection</li> </ul>
City of Chino Hills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convert existing well no. 19 to ASR</li> </ul>
Cucamonga Valley Water District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four new ASR wells</li> </ul>
Fontana Water Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-regenerable IX treatment at existing well no. F19A</li> <li>Non-regenerable IX treatment at existing well no. F25A</li> <li>Non-regenerable IX treatment at existing well no. F35A</li> </ul>
Jurupa Community Services District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New well no. 27 ("Galleano Well")</li> <li>New well no. 28 ("Oda Well")</li> <li>New well no. 29 ("JDI Well")</li> </ul>
Monte Vista Water District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New ASR well and regenerable IX treatment</li> <li>Rehabilitate existing well no. 2 and regenerable IX treatment</li> <li>Regenerable IX treatment at existing ASR well no. 4 and well no. 27</li> <li>Conveyance facilities to deliver water from MVWD via Chino Hills to Walnut Valley Water District service area</li> </ul>
City of Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conveyance facilities to establish interconnection with CVWD</li> </ul>
City of Pomona	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regenerable IX treatment at existing Reservoir No. 5 site</li> </ul>
City of Upland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New well in Six Basins</li> </ul>
Three Valleys Municipal Water District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treated water pipeline from WFA WTP to Murran WTP</li> <li>Raw water pipeline from Azusa-Devil Cyn Pipeline to WFA WTP</li> <li>Turnout along Azusa-Devil Cyn Pipeline</li> </ul>
Western Municipal Water District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conveyance facilities to establish interconnection between planned RC Feeder and JCSD service area</li> </ul>



### "Condensed" Project Work Plan and Schedule

<b>PROJECT TASK</b>	<b>MILESTONE</b> (completion date)
<b>CEQA*</b>	
Develop <b>Final</b> Project Description	September 19, 2008
Prepare Draft IS/MND and Submit to CH**	October 24, 2008
Close of Public Comment Period	December 12, 2008
Conduct Public Hearing at IEUA and Adopt	December 17, 2008
<b>TECHNICAL WORK</b>	
Complete Groundwater Modeling Report	December 12, 2008
Develop Conceptual Designs for Facilities	December 12, 2008
Prepare and Submit Draft Project Report	December 12, 2008
Prepare and Submit Final Project Report	December 31, 2008
<b>OTHER</b>	
Negotiate Facilities, Shift and Funding	Jan. — Sept. 2009

\* Assumes preparation of MND. If EIR is triggered from Initial Study, CEQA process will likely continue into 2009.

\*\* Abbreviated hydrogeology/modeling section prepared for CEQA document based on preliminary modeling results.



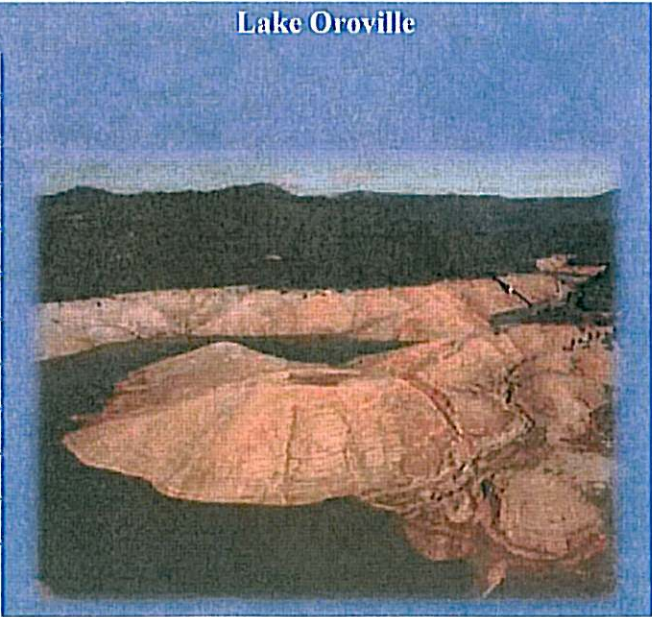
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**Regional Conservation Programs  
Monthly Report – August 2008**

**MWD Activities**

- **Drought Alert Status** – The State Water Project and MWD are drawing down storage supplies at a rapid rate and as of July, MWD water demands for 2009 were still trending at 2.4 million acre-feet for the calendar year. Without a wet winter, it is likely that MWD will implement its Water Supply Allocation Plan.
  - **Precipitation Conditions:**
    - The four month period of March through June 2008 was the driest on record in the Northern Sierra Nevada Mountains (3.4” of rainfall was received or 25% of average).
    - Statewide, April, May and June of 2008 precipitation was 30% of average; the sixth driest of 114 years on record.
  - **Reservoir Conditions:**
    - Lake Mead is down to 46%; Lake Powell is down to 62%; and Diamond Valley Reservoir is projected to be about half full by December (about 400,000 af)
    - Statewide average reservoir levels as of date are 75% of average for this date. They are projected to fall to 70% of average on Oct. 1, 2008.
    - By the end of this water year on Sept. 20, 2008, Lake Oroville will reach its lowest carryover storage since the drought of 1977.

Current Reservoir Levels		Lake Oroville
Shasta	45%	
Oroville	38%	
Folsom	38%	
Trinity	59%	
New Melones	51%	
Don Pedro	66%	
Exchequer	40%	
San Luis	25%	
Millerton	48%	
Pine Flat	25%	
Pyramid	97%	
Castaic	92%	





- **Runoff Conditions:**
  - Statewide runoff for the end of this water year is forecast to be 58% of average.
  - The Sacramento and San Joaquin River systems, which represent the bulk of the state's reservoir inflow, will have two-year stream flow in the lowest 10% of historical range by the end of this water year.
- **IEUA Regional Drought Response** - In response to these conditions, IEUA in cooperation with its retail agencies and MWD are continuing to improve water conservation and develop local programs to increase Chino Basin water supplies.
  - **Dry Year Yield Program (DYY)** – This program requires a reduction of imported water use by 33,000 (31,000 acre-feet within IEUA's service area) in a 12-month period, starting in May 2008 and ending in April 2009. The DYY performance to date (May, June and July) has achieved 9,250 acre-feet (30%) of the target reduction for the year. This puts the DYY participants well ahead of schedule.
  - **DYY Program Expansion** – This program is planned to expand the DYY Program from 100,000 AF to 150,000 AF of groundwater storage capacity and annual performance from 33,000 acre-feet/year to 50,000 acre-feet/year). Planned capital improvement projects have been determined and the environmental review process is scheduled to conclude in December.
  - **Recycled Water Program** – IEUA is currently implementing a 3-Year Recycled Water Business Plan that will increase recycled water connected capacity to 50,000 acre-feet by 2010. IEUA sells its recycled water to its retail agencies for \$66 an acre-foot. (For comparison, an acre-foot of imported water costs \$361.) For FY 07/08 approximately 11,000 acre-feet was sold for direct reuse (irrigation, landscaping, commercial, and industrial) and put into spreading basins to recharge the groundwater supplies.
  - **Chino Desalter Authority (CDA)** – The CDA currently operates and maintains two desalter facilities with a production capacity of 24,600 acre-feet. A 10,000 acre-foot expansion of these facilities is currently being negotiated and should be completed by 2010. For the month of July the CDA produced 2,297.7 acre-feet.

#### **Additional MWD Activities**

- **LRP Agreement for Regional Recycled Water Expansion Project** On August 19, 2008 the MWD Board approved a new Local Resources Program (LRP) Agreement with Agency for the Regional Recycled Water Expansion Project to be implemented in two phases:
  - **Phase 1**, with 14,400 AFY of capacity would include construction of about 30 miles of distribution pipelines, four pump stations, five storage tanks, recharge basin improvements and blending facilities.

- **Phase 2**, with 18,600 AFY of capacity, would include construction of an additional 12 miles of distribution pipelines, two pump stations, two storage tanks and one satellite water recycling plant to complete Inland Empire's backbone distribution system. Project yield would be used for irrigation and commercial uses, and indirect potable purposes through groundwater recharge.
- o **Media Campaign & Public Outreach** - MWD kicked-off its new media campaign on July 14, 2008 with a much stronger campaign message. This campaign focuses on drought and incorporates caution/warning signs about current water supplies in the southern California region. This campaign is scheduled to run through August 29, 2008 and public outreach will mainly be focused in running radio PSA's. MWD is in the process of hiring a new PR firm who will begin work in September 2008.
- o **MWD Region-Wide Public Sector Rebate Program to Promote Water Efficiency** - On August 21, 2007, MWD authorized \$15,000,000 for the Region-Wide Public Sector Program. To date, MWD has expended \$1.2 million on audits (with 21 customer applications). The enhanced incentives program (providing rebates for a variety of water savings devices) has generated over \$8.6 million in rebate requests (\$3 million paid to date) for 181 customers and 2,575 sites. This program is expected to generate 25,220 AF of water savings over the next twenty years based upon the current rebate applications. The recycled Water Hook-up program has received applications earmarking \$884,000 and MWD has master agreements with nine member agencies (including IEUA to participate in this program). If all applications are fully implemented, these projects will generate 35,360 AF over the next twenty years. MWD has received no applications for the Pay-for-Performance program.
- o **MWD Region-Wide Residential Program (SoCal Water Smart Program)** - The Residential Rebate Program being processed in-house by IEUA staff was successfully transitioned over to MWD's SoCal Water Smart Program and the MWD vendor during the first week in July. IEUA staff is continuing to monitor the IEUA hotline and rebate calls are now averaging approximately five a day. Staff is wrapping up the final processing for rebate applications received through June 30<sup>th</sup> and will continue to process the WaterWise Landscape Rebate in-house. The MWD website and call center has been in operation since July 1, 2008 and inquiries have been averaging about 225 calls per day. Point-of-Sale materials are in the process of being produced and distributed to retail stores carrying products that are eligible for incentives. Approximately 90% of rebate calls are related to indoor devices and of these 50% have requested applications. 325 applications are ready to be processed on new device purchases.
- o **Imported Water Deliveries** - For the month of July 2008, full service water sales totaled 6,209.0 AF. This is about 3,016.3 AF (33%) less than full service deliveries in July 2007. Calendar Year 2008 Tier 1 deliveries through 7/31/08 total 31,828.9 AF (23% lower than 2007 Tier 1, including in-lieu water.) The annual limit for Tier 1 purchases is 59,752.2 AF.



## Landscape Conservation Programs

- **Inland Empire Landscape Alliance** – In compliance with AB 1881, the Technical Committee under the guidance of the Landscape Alliance, is working to complete a draft Water Efficient Landscape Model Ordinance by November, 2008. On July 24<sup>th</sup> the Technical Committee met to select the framework for the regional model ordinance and develop language for the Purpose, Scope, Intent and Applicability. The Technical Committee agreed to use the Riverside County Water Conserving Landscape Ordinance No. 859 as the framework and agreed to meet once a month to discuss and develop the language as a group. It was also agreed upon at this meeting that supplemental educational workshops and experts will be brought in as necessary to facilitate the process. The next Technical Committee meeting will be held on August 28<sup>th</sup> at IEUA from 1:00-3:30 pm and will focus on plant, irrigation, soil and grading design criteria. The Landscape Alliance Board meeting was held on August 14<sup>th</sup>. The Board endorsed the provision of Best Management Practices Planning Commissioner Tours in Chino and Rancho Cucamonga/Fontana, the continuation of the “Breakfast in the Garden” Educational workshops, and the development of a Water Wise Landscape Recognition Program.
- **Phase III Landscape Audit Program** – The Phase III Landscape Audit Program began in January 2008 and to date, CBWCD has completed 29 landscape audits with 5 sites currently scheduled for auditing. Juan Zamora recently joined the CBWCD staff as the new Landscape Evaluation and Audit Program (LEAP) Manager and looks forward to continuing the successful work already completed as the program continues to gain momentum throughout the IEUA service area. In addition, CBWCD is hosting multiple two professional series of California Friendly Landscape Training classes being sponsored by Metropolitan Water District in both English and Spanish during the month of August.
- **Ontario Cares** - The scope of this program has been downsized from the inspection of 35 homes to 25 homes in order to enable the program consultant, Dudek, to better assist the City of Ontario staff with other program activities such as plant selection, site designs, contractor training, development of a standardized plant list and preparation of marketing materials. A revised scope of work between MWD and Dudek & Associates was approved and their contract is in the process of being amended. This change to the scope will provide the resources to City staff for sustainability of the program, long-term. A tour of the completed sites was scheduled for August 26, 2008, however, due to City staffing changes, the tour will be rescheduled to sometime in September or October.
- **California-Friendly<sup>®</sup> Landscape Classes (formerly PDA)** — The California-Friendly<sup>®</sup> Landscape Classes for FY 08-09 are currently being scheduled for the year. This program is extremely popular with our retail agencies and although there were discussions at MWD of downsizing the program somewhat due to budget constraints, MWD has continued to honor all submitted requests by IEUA retail agencies.

- **U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Cal-Fed Water Efficiency Grant Application** – IEUA submitted an application for grant funds to support the Water Wise Residential Landscape Retrofit Program. The grant application was not successful.
- **DWR 2008 Fast Track Urban Drought Assistance Grant Program**. - In response to the Governor's Executive Order, DWR issued an expedited call for grant applications. This was a two-week process (from the time of notice to final application submittal deadline.) Below is a summary of the amounts applied for each project.

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>IEUA Match</b>	<b>DWR Grant</b>	<b>% of Match</b>	<b>Author</b>
Water Wise Landscapes	\$ 1,182,324	\$ 792,324	\$ 335,000	67%	Elizabeth Hurst
Region-Wide Water Budget Development	\$ 733,580	\$ 429,080	\$ 304,500	58%	Lisa Perales
Recycled Water On-Site Irrigation System Retrofits	\$ 3,616,000	\$ 2,616,000	\$ 1,000,000	72%	Rocky Wellborn

DWR has announced grant award recommendations and IEUA's Recycled Water On-Site Irrigation System Retrofits project is recommended for \$1,000,000 of DWR funding. Statewide, the total amount of DWR grant funding is \$17,000,000. The primary criterion for funding under this program is the percentage of local match.

### **Commercial/Industrial/Institutional Program**

**(CII SAVE-A-BUCK)** – For fiscal year 07/08, there were 2,711 devices rebated. For fiscal year 08/09, to date there have been 121 devices rebated. From program inception (FY 00/01) to date, a total of 8,335 devices have been rebated, representing a lifetime savings of almost 21,222 AF. The following is a list of the most recent rebate activity within the IEUA service area and provided through MWD's Save-A-Buck Program, only:

- **High Efficiency Clothes Washers** – During the month of July 2008, no rebates were issued. To date, 457 commercial high efficiency clothes washers have been installed since FY 00/01.
- **Multi-Family High Efficiency Clothes Washers** – During the month of July 2008, no rebates were issued. To date, one multi-family high efficiency clothes washer has been installed since FY 00/01.
- **Cooling Tower Conductivity & pH Controllers** – During the month of July 2008, no rebates were issued. To date, 24 cooling tower conductivity controllers have been installed since FY 00/01.
- **Ultra-Low-Flush Toilets** – During the month of July 2008, no rebates were issued. To date, 1,894 ULFTs have been installed since FY 00/01.
- **ULFT Flushometers** – During the month of July 2008, no rebates were issued. To date, 4 ULFT flush meters have been installed since FY 00/01.



- **High-Efficiency Toilets** – During the month of July 2008, 1 rebate was issued for 80 high efficiency toilets (HET). To date, 1,983 HET's have been installed within IEUA's service area since FY 00/01.
- **Zero Water Urinals** – During the month of July 2008, there were 6 rebates issued for 41 waterless urinals. To date, 909 waterless urinals have been installed since FY 00/01.
- **High-Efficiency Urinals** – During the month of July 2008, no rebates were issued. To date, 8 HE urinals have been installed since FY 00/01.
- **Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers** – During the month of July 2008, there were no rebates issued. To date, 9 controllers have been installed since FY 00/01.
- **Rotating Nozzles for Pop-up Spray Heads** – During the month of July 2008, no rebates were issued. To date, 97 rotating nozzles have been installed since FY 00/01.
- **Synthetic Turf for commercial applications (CII Only)** – During the month of July 2008, no rebates were issued. To date, 32,525 sq.ft. of synthetic turf have been installed since FY 00/01.
- **High Efficiency Nozzles for Large Rotary Sprinklers** – During the month of July 2008, no rebates were issued. To date, no high efficiency nozzle rebates have been issued since FY 00/01.
- **Dry Vacuum Pumps** – During the month of July 2008, no rebates were issued. To date, no dry vacuum pump rebates have been issued since FY 00/01.
- **Steam Sterilizer Retrofits** – During the month of July 2008, no rebates were issued. To date, no steam sterilizer rebates have been issued since FY 00/01.
- **Pre-Rinse Spray Head-(PRSH)** – During the month of July 2008, no rebates were issued. To date, 2 pre-rinse spray heads have been installed since FY 00/01.
- **Water Broom** – During the month of July 2008, no rebates were issued. To date, 696 water brooms have been purchased since FY 00/01.
- **X-Ray Recirculation Units** – During the month of July 2008, no rebates were issued. To date, 11 x-ray recirculation units have been installed since FY 00/01.

### **Residential Rebate Programs**

For fiscal year 07/08, there were 1,822 rebates processed. For fiscal year 08/09, there have been 3 rebates processed to date. From program inception (FY 02/03) to date, a total of 20,261 devices have been distributed, representing a lifetime savings of almost 2,376 AF. The following is a list of the most recent residential rebate activity within the IEUA service area:

- **ULFT and HET Rebate Program** – During the month of July 2008, no HET rebates were issued. 195 rebates were processed during FY 06/07. Since the program's initiation in 2002, a total of 11,994 have been distributed. The ULFT portion of the rebate program ended March 31, 2008.
- **High Efficiency Clothes Washer Rebate** – During the month of July 2008, no washer rebates were issued. There were 1,320 washer rebates processed by IEUA in FY 06/07. A total of 9,462 rebates have been distributed since the program was initiated in 2002.
- **"SmarTimer of Inland Empire" Program** – During the month of July 2008, no SmarTimer Irrigation Controller rebates were issued. There were 121 rebates were

processed by IEUA in FY 06/07, with a total of 244 controllers installed. Since the introduction of the program in April 2006, 389 controllers have been installed to date.

- **Rotating Nozzles for Pop-up Spray Heads** – During the month of July 2008, no nozzle rebates were issued. Since the program's inception in 2006, a total of 1,092 nozzles have been distributed.
- **Synthetic Turf Retrofit Rebate Program** – During the month of July 2008, no synthetic turf rebates were processed. Since the introduction of the program in July 2007, 68 rebates have been distributed.
- **Water-Wise Residential Landscape Retrofit Program** – The Water-Wise Residential Landscape Program application was posted on the IEUA website on December 10, 2007. To date, IEUA has received 84 applications and 23 completed retrofits for a total of 29,604 square feet of irrigated turf converted to low water using landscapes conserving an estimated 4.1 acre feet of water per year. A preliminary customer survey shows a high level of customer satisfaction, with customers spending on average 3 times the rebate amount on the landscape conversions.

#### **Other Conservation Retrofit Programs**

- **Multi-Family ULFT Program** – The Multi-Family Direct Installation Program began ULFT retrofits in October, 2006. To date, 14,337 toilets have been installed consisting of 14,275 ULFTs and 62 HET's. During the month of June, 500 ULFT and 62 HET retrofits were completed. Effective June 1, 2008, only High Efficiency Toilets are being installed under this program.

#### **School Education Programs**

- **Garden in Every School** – Garden sites have been selected at each of the six schools participating in the 2008-09 Program. Program staff is meeting with school district personnel to develop 1) landscape designs; 2) irrigation plans; 3) plant and parts lists; and 4) installation timelines with maintenance district staff. Staff has been contacted by and is assisting several non-profit organizations and schools interested in spearheading their own garden programs. A comprehensive review of the 26 gardens created under the program is underway.
- **National Theatre for Children** – The FY 08-09 NTC program agreement has been executed and NTC staff has commenced scheduling performances for the 2008-2009 school year in the service areas of the Cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Ontario, and Upland, and Cucamonga Valley Water District, Fontana Water Company, and Monte Vista Water District.
- **New Native Garden Pilot Fundraising Program** California State University Water Resources Institute sponsored a pilot school fundraising program that is based upon sale of native plant gardens. An evaluation of the spring program was completed in July. Enrollment for fall fundraising program will begin in August 2008.



### Emerging Issues:

- **CUWCC BMP Revision Process** - Earlier this year the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) Steering Committee set out to revise CUWCC Memorandum of Understand (MOU) Best Management Practices (BMPs). The revisions are intended to update BMPs in light of advances in technologies and methodologies, better grouping the BMPs (foundational and performance), make reporting and tracking requirements more efficient, and make certain the BMPs will provide California the best roadmap for water conservation over the next decade.

A total of five revision committees were established to review the current BMPs, explore options for improvements, and recommend revised draft BMPs for consideration at a special Steering Committee Workshop scheduled for August 6 and 7, 2008. After refinement by the Steering Committee, the recommendations will be presented at the Plenary meeting in September 2008. Final action is expected at a December 2008 Plenary meeting.

Each IEUA member agency is signatory to the MOU. In light of the pending BMP revisions, IEUA Conservation Workgroup members have expressed that BMP compliance is their number one priority and that planning of new programs should focus on BMP compliance, including collaboration to develop regional programs that best achieve BMP compliance for member agencies.

Following presentation of draft BMP revisions at the Plenary meeting in September, IEUA staff will conduct workshops and request input from member agencies and prepare recommendations for IEUA Board of Directors consideration this November. In turn, these recommendations will be forwarded to the CUWCC for the Council's consideration prior to their final action in December.

- **AB 2175 (Laird/Feuer): Water Conservation-** As Board Members are aware, this bill, if adopted, would establish a statewide requirement for each urban water supplier to reduce total per capita water use by 20% by the year 2020, except as provided. It is anticipated that this bill or a semblance of this bill will be enacted in the foreseeable and that we should plan accordingly for the best management of water resources. Current developments are as follows:
  - In March 2008, the 20x2020 Agency Team was convened to develop a plan to achieve a 20 percent reduction in per capita urban water use statewide by 2020. The plan is anticipated by the end of 2008.
  - As of August 13, 2008, AB 2175 is still working its way through the legislative process and was amended for the fifth time by members of both the State Assembly and Senate. There is a possibility the bill could be heard in Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee as early as August 19, 2008.

IEUA staff has been and will continue to seek input from member agencies. Should AB2175 proceed to a final AB 2175 draft, IEUA staff will recommend a formal position for the Board of Directors consideration.

**Outreach**

- o **Water Education Water Awareness Committee (WEWAC)** – The WEWAC Committee is in the process of developing a theme and clean-up of the Pomona Fairplex site in the Garden Center for the Los Angeles Fair. A date is scheduled for Tuesday, August 19<sup>th</sup>, 2008, at 7:30 am to work at the garden site. A check from the Fairplex in the amount of \$1,000 for purchasing plants and décor for the site was received. CBWCD will be providing the planting and/or upgrading of the irrigation system at the site as needed. WEWAC Committee will provide the decorating of the site theme. A Project WET workshop will be held at IEUA on Thursday, October 2, 2008. The WEWAC website has been updated with this information, and Shelley Cirrito, CVWD, will have the California Regional Environmental Education Community (CREEC) Network website updated. This is the last year that Shelley will be the coordinator for Project WET and will be creating an SOP for the next coordinator.

**CALENDAR**

August 18, 2008	SAWPA SARI Marketing Workshop, held at SAWPA, 2:00 pm – 3:00 pm
September 4, 2008	1 <sup>st</sup> Thursday Meeting/Prado Basin Planning Meeting, HQA Anza Conf., 10:00 am
September 10, 2009	CUWCC Plenary Meeting, Santa Rosa, 9:30 am – 3:00 pm
September 15, 2008	Water Softener Rebate Campaign Kickoff (Information & Details Forthcoming)
September 18, 2008	MWD WUE Conservation Coordinator Meeting, at MWD, 9:00 am – 2:00 pm
September 23, 2008	CUWCC BMP Reporting Workshop and BMP Revisions, Headquarters Bldg. A – 9:00 a.m. – 4:00p.m
September 25, 2008	Landscape Alliance Technical Meeting, Anza Conference Room 1:00 pm - 3:00 pm
October 2, 2008	Project WET Workshop, Events Center, 8:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.
October 2, 2008	1 <sup>st</sup> Thursday Meeting/Prado Basin Planning Meeting, HQA Anza Conf., 10:00 am
October 8-10, 2008	WaterSmart Innovations Conference & Expo, Las Vegas, NV
October 9, 2008	Landscape Alliance Board Meeting, IEUA Board Room 3:00 pm - 4:00 pm
October 14, 2008	IEUA Monthly Workgroup Meeting & BMP Compliance Clinic, Anza Room, 9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
October 15, 2008	Breakfast In The Garden, 7:30 am – 9:30 am, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Gardens
October 16, 2008	MWD WUE Conservation Coordinator Meeting, at MWD, 9:00 am – 2:00 pm
October 23, 2008	Landscape Alliance Technical Meeting, Anza Conference Room 1:00 pm - 3:00 pm
October 25, 2008	Landscape Water Conservation Festival, held at CBWCD, 9:00 am – 2:30 pm
November 6, 2008	1 <sup>st</sup> Thursday Meeting, HQA Anza Conf., 10:00 am – Landscape Alliance Briefing
November 20, 2008	MWD WUE Conservation Coordinator Meeting, at MWD, 9:00 am – 2:00 pm
December 8-12, 2008	Governor's 20x2020 Team Meeting, 4 <sup>th</sup> Workshop, Location/Time TBD
December 18, 2008	MWD WUE Conservation Coordinantor Meeting, at MWD, 9:00 am – 2:00 pm



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Inland Empire  
UTILITIES AGENCY

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Date: September 17, 2008  
To: The Honorable Board of Directors  
From: Richard W. Atwater  
Chief Executive Officer/General Manager  
Submitted by: Martha Davis  
Executive Manager of Policy Development  
Subject: August Legislative Report from Agricultural Resources

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**RECOMMENDATION**

This is an informational item for the Board of Directors to receive and file.

**BACKGROUND**

Dave Weiman provides a monthly report on his federal activities on behalf of IEUA.

**PRIOR BOARD ACTION**

None.

**IMPACT ON BUDGET**

None.

RWA:MD



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# *Agricultural Resources*

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August 29, 2008

## Legislative Report

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**TO:** Richard W. Atwater  
General Manager, Inland Empire Utility Agency

**FR:** David M. Weiman  
Agricultural Resources  
LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE, IEUA

**SU:** Legislative Report, August 2008

**Highlights:**

- *Congress in Recess – Party Conventions Extend Break*
- *Congress to Reconvene on September 8 – September Schedule To Include Annual Funding CR*
- *September Scenario – Energy Legislation*
- *Stimulus/Infrastructure – Status*
- *Drought Conditions/Water Supply*
- *News and Notes*
- *IEUA Working Partners*

*Congress is Recess – Party Conventions Extend August Break.* Congress went on its traditional August break. Being a national election year, the national party conventions extended it. As a result, it was a relatively quiet month.

*Congress to Reconvene on September 8 – Schedule to Include Annual Funding Continuing Resolution (CR).* Congress will reconvene on September 8 following the



Republican Convention. The Agenda for September, House and Senate, remains pending. The major bill will be the annual funding bill. It will likely include the funding for the entire Federal Government. One or more annual funding bills, perhaps the Defense bill, will be the primary vehicle. A Continuing Resolution (CR) will be then attached to it. The disposition of the Energy and Water Appropriations bill, which funds the Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers and funding for DOE, is unclear. Might be a stand-alone bill. More likely, it will be part of a CR. The obvious question – what will happen to Title XVI funding. We will know more when Congress reconvenes and the Appropriators set forth the parameters for the CR – and the Energy and Water bill.

***Energy Legislation – To Be Considered In September.*** House Republicans continued to press for drilling legislation and the Speaker announced that the House would consider energy legislation. No details were available at month's end, but it is assumed that any legislation will contain numerous provisions, perhaps including some kind of excess profits tax, as well as renewable energy tax extenders. Whether this is a provision on the CR or a stand-alone bill is unknown.

***Stimulus/Infrastructure.*** As previously reported, House and Senate leadership both made public statements on the need for a "Stimulus" bill (may be in the form of a "Supplemental" OR an "Infrastructure" bill). IEUA has been working with a coalition of water agencies, associations and groups in California and throughout the West urging that funding for Title XVI be part of that package. Those discussions remain underway.

***Drought Conditions and Water Supplies.*** According to the USDA and NOAA's formal web-published Drought Monitor, drought conditions persist throughout California though the intensity is diminished. The Colorado River region finally received significant precipitation. However, the preexisting deficit conditions remain. In California, drought remains more severe in Northern California and the Sacramento-Joaquin Valley than Southern California. All 17 Western States are experiencing some level of drought – though the level of drought is presently at the lower end of the drought scale.

***News and Notes. Letter to Speaker from Coalition of Western Water Interests.*** In early August, WaterReuse, ACWA, Texas Water Conservation Association, WESTCAS, and Western Urban Water Coalition sent a letter to the Speaker urging that any stimulus bill include funding for water recycling, Title XVI and recommended \$75 million for water recycling projects in nine states. *September.* Expect a busy month.

***IEUA Continues to Work With Various Partners.*** On an on-going basis in Washington, IEUA continues to work with:

- a. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD)
- b. Milk Producer's Council (MPC)
- c. Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA)
- d. Water Environment Federation (WEF)

- e. Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA)
- f. WaterReuse Association
- g. CALStart
- h. Orange County Water District (OCWD)
- i. Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD)
- j. Western Municipal Water District
- k. Chino Basin Watermaster



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Inland Empire  
UTILITIES AGENCY

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Date: September 17, 2008  
To: The Honorable Board of Directors  
Through: Public, Legislative Affairs, and Water Resources Committee (09/17/08)  
From: Richard W. Atwater  
Chief Executive Officer/General Manager  
Submitted by: Martha Davis  
Executive Manager of Policy Development  
Subject: August Legislative Report from Geyer and Associates

---

**RECOMMENDATION**

This is an informational item for the Board of Directors to receive and file.

**BACKGROUND**

Bill Geyer and Jennifer West provide a monthly report on their state activities on behalf of IEUA.

**PRIOR BOARD ACTION**

None.

**IMPACT ON BUDGET**

None.

RWA:MD

Enclosure



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## MEMORANDUM

TO: Rich Atwater and Martha Davis

FROM: Jennifer West

DATE: August 26, 2008

RE: Legislative Report

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### **Budget Impasse Continues**

The Legislature has a constitutional deadline to adjourn on August 31. Yet a budget deal appears no where in sight. The Governor has been promoting a budget deal that would temporarily raise certain taxes, but this has been rejected by the Republican members in both houses. To put additional pressure on legislators, the Governor has threatened to veto all measures that reach his desk until a budget is passed. Water bond negotiations continue to be linked to the budget discussions, although recently, Democratic leadership has tried to separate the two discussions.

While major legislative deals can come together very quickly, it seems unlikely that the state will have a budget or a water bond deal by August 31. There are rumors that the Governor will have to call a special session if a budget is not enacted by August 31. The water special session will continue until is it specifically closed by the Legislature.

### **Water Bond Proposals**

There are now three water bond proposals under consideration in the Water Special Session. They are SB 6XX (Machado), AB 8XX (Huffman) and AB 9XX (Plescia). Disagreement between the Republicans and Democrats has centered on the issue of whether the funding for surface storage facilities will be appropriated by the Legislature or "continuously appropriated" without an additional action required by the Legislature. Republicans believe that without the "continuous appropriation" language, Democrats will stop surface storage facility projects, which is one of their primary objectives for a water bond. Both AB 8XX and AB 9XX, authored by Republican George Plescia, include \$500 million for water recycling projects. I have included an overview of the Democrats response to the Governor's water bond proposal.



**August 26, 2008**

**Water Special Session Measures**

**AB 7XX (Wolk) Water and Climate Change – SUPPORT/SPONSOR**

This measure is identical to AB 224, which was cosponsored by IEUA. AB 224 was held in Senate Appropriations again early this month. Immediately after this happened, AB 7XX was introduced in the water special session. It continues to enjoy broad support in the water and environmental community.

STATUS – Water Special Committee 8/26

**AB 8XX (Huffman et. al.) Water Bond**

Total Amount: \$9.085 billion. Highlights Include:

- **\$1.5 Billion for IRWMP funding** based on the following formula:
  - (1) North Coast \$70,000,000
  - (2) San Francisco Bay \$150,000,000
  - (3) Central Coast \$82,000,000
  - (4) Los Angeles subregion \$210,000,000
  - (5) Santa Ana subregion \$146,000,000
  - (6) San Diego subregion \$108,000,000
  - (7) Sacramento River \$103,000,000
  - (8) San Joaquin River \$91,000,000
  - (9) Tulare/Kern \$93,000,000
  - (10) North/South Lahontan \$75,000,000
  - (11) Colorado River Basin \$72,000,000
  - (12) Interregional \$300,000,000
  
- **\$500 million** to "reduce the impacts of drought conditions, including, but not limited to, the impacts of reductions in Delta diversions."  
Projects should be consistent with IRWP's and funds can be used for a variety of things such as water recycling and related infrastructure, storm water capture, groundwater cleanup, local and regional conveyance projects that improve connectivity and water management.

**Chapter 10. Groundwater Protection and Water Quality**

- **\$360 million** the State Department of Public Health for projects necessary to protect public health by preventing or reducing the contamination of groundwater that serves as a major source of drinking water for a community.
  1. \$100 million to disadvantaged communities
  2. \$100 for toxic site contamination
  
- **\$90 million** to the State Department of Public Health for finance emergency and urgent actions on behalf of disadvantaged communities to ensure that safe drinking water supplies are available to all Californians.

- **\$200 million** for the SWRCB for grants for small community wastewater treatment projects
- **\$300 million** for the SWRCB for competitive grants and loans for storm water management and water quality projects.
- **\$100 million** to the California Ocean Protection Trust Fund

### **Chapter 11. Water Recycling and Advanced Treatment Technologies**

- **\$500 million** for water and advanced treatment technology projects that include the following:
  1. Water recycling projects.
  2. Contaminant and salt removal projects.
  3. Dedicated distribution infrastructure for recycled water.
  4. Pilot projects for new salt and contaminant removal technology.
  5. Groundwater recharge infrastructure related to recycled water.
  6. Technical assistance and grant writing assistance for disadvantaged communities.

### **Chapter 11.5. State of California Water Use Efficiency Program**

- **\$20 million** for direct expenditures to state agencies and departments to fund water savings projects  
Status: Water Special Committee 8/26

#### **AB 9XX (Plescia) Water Bond**

Similar to AB 8XX, except that it includes continuously appropriated funding that can be used for surface storage facilities.

#### **SB 1XX (Perata) Prop. 84 Funding -- SUPPORT**

Appropriates \$807 million of unspent funds from Propositions 84 and Proposition 1E. This includes approximately \$100 million for IRWMP implementation statewide. It also includes IRWMP governance language that was included in AB 1489 (Huffman) and subsequently AB 1654 (Huffman). IEUA supported both measures.

Status: Water Special Committee 8/26

#### **SB 6XX (Machado) Water Bond – SUPPORT and seek amendment**

Vehicle for possible November water bond measure. The measure also contains \$250 million for recycled water, but \$100 million of those funds are set aside for areas where there is groundwater contamination.

Status: Senate Natural Resources Committee)



## **Regular Session Measures That Are Still Alive**

### **SB 1391 (Padilla) Recycled Water – SUPPORT**

The bill now reads:

The state board shall adopt a statewide recycled water policy by January 31, 2009, and make recommendations for any statutory changes necessary to implement that policy. If the statewide recycled water policy to be adopted pursuant to subdivision (a) requires the state board to prepare any additional documentation required under the California Environmental Quality Act, the deadline to adopt the statewide recycled water policy specified in subdivision (a) does not apply.

Status: Senate Floor

### **AB 885 (Calderon) MWD Board – Watch**

Would authorize a member public agency to appoint one alternate representative for each additional representative that is appointed or selected pursuant to existing law. The alternate representative would be authorized to participate and vote in meetings in the absence of the representative for whom he or she is an alternate. The bill would provide that conflict of interest provisions apply to the alternate representative, as specified.

Status: Enrolled

### **AB 2175 (Laird) Water Conservation- Support (Amended August 22)**

Sets a statewide water conservation goal of 20%. Sets up a process by which DWR can adjust the local district's conservation targets if there are significant changes to the districts CII customer base, such as new or expanded businesses and to avoid unreasonable impacts to the operations of a CII customer.

Allows water districts, when calculating their water conservation targets pursuant to AB 2175, to choose to either to "lump" CII water use with residential water use or can choose to "disaggregate" the numbers and treat them separately.

Allows water districts to get credit for use of recycled water in CII facilities.

Specific water reduction targets have been removed for agriculture. Agriculture water suppliers are now directed to implement BMP for water use efficiency.

The measure was recently reheard in the Senate Water Committee, where it was heavily opposed by the agricultural water interests and commercial and industrial interests, including oil companies. During the chaotic hearing, additional amendments were taken, which are intended to specify that the bill does not change requirements for the QSA. These amendments are not yet in print.

Status: Senate Floor

### **AB 2046 (Jones) Groundwater -- Oppose to Watch (Amended, July 1, 2008)**

The author has worked with ACWA and all parties on amendments. The bill, as amended, requires UWMPs, where applicable, to identify "the amount of

contaminated groundwater for which treatment capacity, remediation, or other water management options may need to be developed or expanded for the groundwater to be part of the planned water supply, as well as the amount to meet regulatory standards, and the difference between the two groundwater amounts." UWMPs can include contaminated groundwater that does not meet regulatory standards, but it can only be part of the planned supply if the plan includes secure treatment, remediation, or implementation of other water options. It also must include a "financial plan" for clean up of the contamination.

Status: Enrolled

**AB 2270 (Laird/Feuer) Water Softeners/Water Recycling – IEUA Sponsor**

Allows local public agencies to more easily limit the use of self-regenerating water softeners in areas where a RWQCB has declared there is a salt loading problem within the sanitation system. The bill is strongly opposed by the water softening industry. The measure passed the Senate and Assembly on a bipartisan vote.

Status: Enrolled

**AB 2882 (Wolk) Allocation-based water pricing -- SUPPORT**

Sponsored by IRWD and SAWPA, creates a voluntary allocation-based conservation water pricing program. It is intended to encourage public water providers to voluntarily implement allocation-based water rate structures improving conservation among water users.

Status: Enrolled

**AB 2986(Leno) Waste Discharge Requirements- Oppose to Neutral**

This bill requires the State Water Resources Control Board to review, grade and monitor specified sewage collection systems and treatment plants, to make information regarding the systems and plants available to the public. CASA negotiated amendments to the measure and have now gone neutral on the bill.

Status: Senate Floor



Assembly Democrats Water Working Group

Overview of Proposed Response to Governor's Water Bond

GOVERNOR'S BOND	ASSEMBLY DEMOCRATS RESPONSE
<p><b>CHAPTER 6 Water Supply Reliability (Integrated Regional Water Management)</b>                      \$1.5B for competitive grants, appropriated by the Legislature to DWR, for IRWMP, allocated to 11 hydrologic regions, including \$300M for interregional projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase allocation for specific watersheds by \$500M from regional and interregional connectivity and water management provisions (see below); from \$1.2B to \$1.7B.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <b>UNRESOLVED:</b> determine whether additional \$500M goes to base allocation of each region or population-based allocation</li> <li>• Priority for urban and agricultural applicants that have implemented BMPs                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <b>UNRESOLVED:</b> general interest in complementing/reinforcing AB 2175 urban and ag conservation provisions</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Delete \$50M for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancements (Davis-Dolwig issue) and redirect to Delta ecosystem (Ch. 7)</li> <li>• Include funding for outreach, technical assistance (grant writing), and capacity building for disadvantaged communities</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Delete \$500M interregional conveyance carve-out and redirect funds to IRWMP (see above)</li> </ul>
<p>\$500M for grants and expenditures, appropriated by the Legislature to DWR, for regional and interregional connectivity and water management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delete \$500M interregional conveyance carve-out and redirect funds to IRWMP (see above)</li> </ul>

<p><b>CHAPTER 7 Delta Sustainability</b></p> <p>\$700M for grants and direct expenditures, upon appropriation by the Legislature, that provide public benefit and support Delta sustainability options, as specified</p> <p>\$1.2B for grants and direct expenditures, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to protect and enhance the sustainability of the Delta ecosystem, as specified</p> <p>DWR to develop a comprehensive Delta Sustainability Plan</p> <p>Plan can be amended or repealed by 2/3rds vote of Legislature</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove DWR from plan development</li> <li>• Placeholder for new governing entity/structure – to develop plan and to spend funds (Legislature will determine in '09 after receiving Blue Ribbon Task Force Report)</li> <li>• Criteria for delta sustainability plan need significant revisions</li> <li>• Include co-equal management goals for Delta – water supply and ecosystem restoration</li> <li>• Funding from bond should be focused on Delta ecosystem – some available now for urgent ecosystem priorities; the rest to implement plan</li> <li>• Delete provision requiring 2/3rs vote of legislature to change plan</li> <li>• Revise delta language to include “environmentally sustainable level of exports”</li> <li>• Expressly preclude funds from use on planning or construction of an alternative conveyance facility (peripheral canal) without prejudicing future decisions relating to such a facility</li> </ul>
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## CHAPTER 8 Water Storage

§3B is continuously appropriated to the CA Water Commission (CWC) to fund "public benefits" associated with water storage projects that improve operation of the state water system, are cost effective, and provide net improvement in ecosystem and water quality conditions

All 5 CALFED projects are eligible for funding (Shasta, Sites, Los Vaqueros, Temperance Flat, Delta Wetlands)

CWC selects and ranks projects based on relative "public benefits" – includes ecosystem, water quality, and flood control improvements, but does not include state or federal environmental mitigation/compliance requirements established "prior to enactment" of this bond

CWC develops methods of quantification and management of "public benefits" through regulatory rulemaking process, exempted from APA

At least 50% cost share required, except for conjunctive use and reservoir reoperation, which may receive 100% public funding

- Delete continuous appropriation
- CWC Advisory role – makes annual funding recommendations
- Reconstitute CWC to ensure geographical and political representation as well as expertise as appropriate for new funding and rulemaking roles (include legislative appointments)
- Criteria should be less weighted for surface storage and more neutral between groundwater and surface water
- Delete eligibility for Shasta (consistent with existing state law); enumerate the remaining four CALFED surface storage projects
- APA rulemaking safeguards shall apply for CWC "public benefit" regulations (must amend Ch. 4 provision exempting bond implementation from APA)
- UNRESOLVED: Language for cost share needs tightening to address potential for 100% public funding that includes water supply benefits
- NOTE: continuous appropriation issue is especially contentious with Republicans – there are several permutations of legislative and continuous appropriation models that could be considered

<p><b>CHAPTER 9 Conservation and Watershed Protection</b></p> <p>\$1B for expenditures and grants, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for ecosystem and watershed protection and restoration projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Intent language explaining why the watersheds in the bond are specifically cited – e.g., to address ecosystem and water supply conflicts and avoid future water crises</i></li> <li>• <i>Tie to IRWMP and/or another existing plan; develop outcomes</i></li> </ul>
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<p><b>CHAPTER 10 Groundwater Protection and Water Quality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority for projects that implement or are consistent with groundwater management plans</li> <li>• Include funding for outreach, technical assistance (grant writing), and capacity building for disadvantaged communities</li> <li>• Additional \$250M for disadvantaged communities, including -             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Immediate relief for public health threats from poor drinking water quality</li> <li>○ Incentives for comprehensive planning and sustainable communities (drinking water quality, wastewater treatment, other services)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>\$300M for expenditures, grants and loans, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for projects to prevent or reduce the contamination of groundwater that serves as a source] of drinking water</p> <p>\$100M for grants, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for small community wastewater treatment projects to protect water quality</p> <p>\$300M for competitive grants and loans, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for stormwater management and water quality projects</p> <p>\$100M for projects, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for ocean protection</p>
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<p><b>CHAPTER 11 Water Recycling</b></p>	<p>\$250M for grants and loans, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for water recycling projects</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase total allocation from \$250M to \$500M</li> <li>• Broaden to include advanced water treatment technology and salinity management, including groundwater and seawater desalination</li> <li>• Include funding for outreach, technical assistance (grant writing), and capacity building for disadvantaged communities</li> <li>• Note: There is broad support for this chapter, but consensus that it must be better defined.</li> </ul>



OTHER ISSUES:

- General fund impact of future debt service – group had differing views on whether bond agreement should include, either as part of the ballot measure or via separate legislation, a specific revenue stream to pay for the estimated \$603+M in annual debt service from the bond.
- Overly broad definition of “economically distressed area” allows preference for entities who may not actually have hardship – need to improve language to prevent abuse
- General interest in adding provisions to:
  - Prioritize funding for those who have implemented BMPs
  - Wherever possible include cost effectiveness as a funding criteria
  - Ensure consistency with AB 32 goals by prioritizing funding for projects that reduce net energy use or, where net energy use is increased, projects that incorporate best available energy efficiency technology and renewable energy sources



Inland Empire  
WATER AGENCY

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Date: September 17, 2008  
To: The Honorable Board of Directors  
Through: Public, Legislative Affairs, and Water Resources Committee (09/17/08)  
From: Richard W. Atwater  
Chief Executive Officer/General Manager  
Submitted by: Martha Davis  
Executive Manager of Policy Development  
Subject: August Legislative Report from Innovative Federal Strategies, LLC

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**RECOMMENDATION**

This is an informational item for the Board of Directors to receive and file.

**BACKGROUND**

Letitia White provides a monthly report on their federal activities on behalf of IEUA.

**PRIOR BOARD ACTION**

None.

**IMPACT ON BUDGET**

None.

RWA:MD

Enclosure



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# *Innovative Federal Strategies LLC*

Comprehensive Government Relations

## MEMORANDUM

**To:** Martha Davis and Rich Atwater  
IEUA

**From:** Letitia White, Alex Shockey and Amanda King

**Date:** August 26, 2008

**Re:** August Monthly Legislative Update

It was great to be out in California earlier this month. As always, we enjoyed talking to you both and seeing the digester. It is always good to have the opportunity to catch up and hear what is happening on the West Coast.

As you know, the House of Representatives and the Senate are in their August recess. The month of August on Capitol Hill has been incredibly quiet. Congress is out of session and legislators are back in their home districts meeting with constituents. Many staffers have also taken the opportunity during the August recess to go on vacation or go to their Member's district to work.

The political hum in Washington has been centered on the Presidential election. With the Conventions approaching, much of the buzz has been about potential running mates for the presumed presidential candidates and the upcoming conventions.

The House Energy and Commerce Committee is currently drafting a global warming bill which it hopes to move forward in September. With other committees increasing interest in climate change legislation, staffers hope to move the legislation quickly. We do not know at this time whether the committee will produce a draft bill or simply release legislative principles. The bill would lay the groundwork for a debate in 2009, even if not enacted in this session of Congress.

The House and Senate will return on September 8<sup>th</sup>. Both chambers hope to be full steam ahead during the short period of time Congress will be in session. The targeted adjournment date is September 26<sup>th</sup> which gives Congress little time to pass many appropriation bills. We expect only one, if any, of the appropriations bills will pass before the end of the fiscal year, forcing Congress to pass a Continuing Resolution (CR) that will last until after a new Administration is in office. Since the current fiscal year ends on September 30<sup>th</sup>, Congress will be motivated to enact a CR that keeps the government functioning without interruption. We will continue to keep you informed on all activities here in Washington. Please let us know if you have any questions.



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Inland Empire  
UTILITIES AGENCY

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Date: September 17, 2008  
To: The Honorable Board of Directors  
Through: Public, Legislative Affairs, and Water Resources Committee (09/10/08)  
From: Richard W. Atwater  
Chief Executive Officer/General Manager  
Submitted by: Martha Davis  
Executive Manager of Policy Development  
Subject: August Legislative Report from Dolphin Group

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**RECOMMENDATION**

This is an informational item for the Board of Directors to receive and file.

**BACKGROUND**

Michael Boccadoro provides a monthly report on his activities on behalf of the Chino Basin/Optimum Basin Management Program Coalition.

**PRIOR BOARD ACTION**

None.

**IMPACT ON BUDGET**

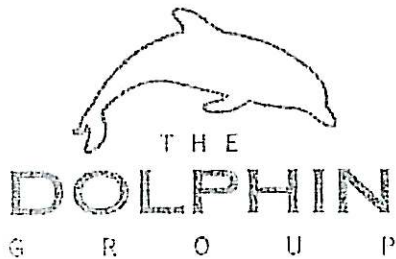
None.

RWA:MD

Enclosure



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**August 28, 2008**

**To:** Chino Basin/OBMP Coalition  
**From:** Michael Boccadoro  
President  
**RE:** August Status Report

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Please find attached the status report from The Dolphin Group for the month of August 2008.

Eight weeks into the new fiscal year, the State of California remains without a budget, and with little optimism it will be soon resolved. The \$15-16 billion shortfall in the budget remains, and publicly there has been little room for compromise between the Republicans and Democrats in the Assembly. As the legislative session comes to a close on August 31<sup>st</sup>, all expectations are that the budget stalemate will likely continue well into September.

On other legislative matters, August is always the busiest month for California lawmakers. Legislators must finalize and approve all measures by the end of the month for consideration by the Governor. Included in the late push was a last-minute deal between residential customer groups and the utilities on electricity rates, however the measure has been met with strong opposition from the business community. Efforts to finalize an important renewable energy measure also met with an untimely demise as critical amendments were not adopted in time to be considered in the final days.

Governor Schwarzenegger has until September 30<sup>th</sup> to veto or sign legislation reaching his desk.



# Chino Basin / OBMP Coalition

## Status Report –August 2008

### ENERGY/REGULATORY

#### *CPUC Issues Final Decision on RECs*

The California Public Utilities Commission made a small step towards clarifying rules related to renewable energy credits (RECs) in a decision that was issued on August 21.

In previous rules handed down by the CPUC, they have narrowly defined biogas projects as only pertaining to “landfill gas” projects. The draft decision clarifies that all biogas projects are eligible, consistent with state statute. This clarification has long been sought by IEUA and other parties.

Unfortunately, the draft decision fails to broaden the definition of RECs, and keeps the value of all the various environmental benefits “bundled” together. IEUA and other parties have advocated for “unbundling” the environmental benefits for the purposes of marketing or retiring specific components. The proceeding at the CPUC remains open and will continue to address REC issues in future decisions.

#### *Edison Electricity Rates to Rise – I-6 rate eliminated*

Citing rising natural gas prices, Southern California Edison is expected to file a request to increase electricity rates for all its customers. Although final numbers have not yet been released, the increase is expected to approach nearly 20%, on average, for all customers. The increase would take effect on January 1, 2009.

In addition, Edison has also filed for 12.1% increase for their cost of business, mainly distribution and transmission services. This increase would be in addition to the aforementioned commodity increase of 20%. The Commission is expected to rule on this issue by November, with new rates to take effect in January 2009.

Also, in December Edison will complete the three-year phase out of the I-6 interruptible rate. As of that date, all accounts will be transferred to the BIP (Base Interruptible Rate). This rate compensates interruptible customers in a different fashion than the I-6, and could increase the rates paid by historical I-6 customers, depending on their load profile.

## 2008-2009 STATE BUDGET

With the new fiscal year almost two months old, the state still remains without a budget. The \$15.2 billion shortfall has polarized the Capitol, with Democrats and Governor Schwarzenegger pushing for tax increases and the Republicans holding out for more spending cuts. Current information places the difference between the two sides at about \$6 billion.

Specifically, the Governor has recently endorsed a 1 cent sales tax increase, which would raise about \$5 billion. Democrats would prefer an income tax increase for those in the upper-income brackets, while the Republicans have conceded to consider closing some tax loopholes, but have largely insisted on greater, but unspecified, cuts in the budget.

At least to this point, any discussions of borrowing from Proposition 1A property taxes have been nixed by leadership.

Senate President Pro Tem Don Perata (D-Oakland) ordered the Senate to remain in Sacramento throughout August, which meant that most of the Democratic Senators will miss the Democratic Convention in Denver. While the Assembly Speaker Karen Bass (D-Los Angeles) did not issue the same edict, it is expected that very few Assemblymembers will be able to attend the Convention as well. How long the stalemate will continue is anyone's guess, but few high level discussions are occurring and progress is not being made.

Despite Governor Schwarzenegger's executive order to lower many government salaries to the federal minimum wage level in order to preserve cash reserves, State Controller John Chiang has refused to process the order, stating that it would take up to six months to augment the state's antiquated payment system to accommodate the pay scale change. The issue is currently before a state court for resolution. While estimates vary, most experts expect the state to run out of cash by late September, requiring the state to borrow at higher rates in order to continue to pay bills.

Further complicating matters is the fact that the deadline for submitting an initiative for the November ballot has most likely passed. Republicans leaders and the Governor have been insisting on a spending cap or "rainy day" fund, which likely will require a constitutional amendment approved by voters, as part of any budget deal. While it remains possible that the Secretary of State, Debra Bowen, could still approve a ballot measure despite the deadline, the prospect dims with every passing day.

The latest the state has ever approved a budget was in 2002, when Governor Davis signed the budget on September 5<sup>th</sup>. Most expectations are that the 2008-09 budget will break this record.



## LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

The deadline for the Legislature to submit bills to the Governor for approval is on August 31, 2008. As a result, both houses have been working feverishly to complete their business by this date. On energy matters, the majority of discussions swirled around two pieces of legislation:

The first bill of note was SB 1714, which would expand the feed-in tariffs established by AB 1969 (Yee-2006), as well as free up funds from the California Solar Initiative (CSI) and Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP) for customers who participate in feed-in tariffs. Currently, co-participation has been prohibited by the Commission.

Unfortunately, the compromise forged at the end of the legislative session was unable to maneuver through the process, and it was placed on the inactive file. The legislation can be re-introduced again next year, and the possibility exists to pursue this goal at the CPUC in conjunction with the utilities in lieu of legislative fiat.

CA SB 1714	<b>AUTHOR:</b>	Negrete McLeod [D]
	<b>TITLE:</b>	Renewable Electric Generation Facilities
	<b>LAST AMEND:</b>	08/21/2008
	<b>DISPOSITION:</b>	Pending
	<b>LOCATION:</b>	Senate Unfinished Business
	<b>SUMMARY:</b>	Requires electrical corporations to file a standard tariff for electricity purchased from an electric generation facility. Requires a local publicly owned electric utility that sells electricity at retail, to adopt a tariff, meeting certain size, deliverability and interconnection requirements. Requires the utility to make the tariff available to customers that own and operate an electric generation facility. Relates to the self-generation incentive program and the State Solar Initiative.

The second bill emerged very late in session, and was inserted into a bill as a “gut and amend” on the very last day amendments could be considered. It was a result of negotiations between The Utility Reform Network (TURN) and the utilities regarding direct access availability as well as the 7-year old freeze on certain residential electricity rates that both stem from the energy crisis of 2000-01. A proverbial “Christmas-tree” piece of legislation, it was decorated with numerous other provisions affecting a variety of energy issues, including natural gas surcharges. A number of groups, including industrial, commercial and agricultural customers immediately opposed the measure as it had not yet been vetted by the policy committees and contained numerous far-reaching changes to current energy law. Nevertheless, as of August 28<sup>th</sup> it remains in placy, and is co-authored by both chairs of the Senate and Assembly energy policy committees.

CA SB 1536	<b>AUTHOR:</b>	Kehoe [D]
	<b>TITLE:</b>	Energy Rates
	<b>LAST AMEND:</b>	08/22/2008
	<b>DISPOSITION:</b>	Pending
	<b>LOCATION:</b>	Assembly Third Reading File
	<b>SUMMARY:</b>	



# CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

## IV. INFORMATION

1. Chino Basin Recycled Water Groundwater Recharge Program Quarterly Monitoring Report for April through June 2008





Relates to the regulation of electrical corporation dynamic pricing for residential customers by the Public Utilities Commission. Relates to customer options with regard to dynamic pricing. Requires the commission to establish a CARE program to assistance to low-income electric and gas customers. Requires certain targeting by electrical corporations for energy efficiency and weatherization programs. Relates to electricity charges for baseline quantities for residential customers.

*Other Legislation:*

- CA SB 380      **AUTHOR:**                    Kehoe [D]  
                  **TITLE:**                         Renewable Energy Resources  
                  **LAST AMEND:**                08/12/2008  
                  **DISPOSITION:**                To Governor  
                  **LOCATION:**                     To enrollment  
                  **SUMMARY:**  
                  Requires every electrical corporation to file with the Public Utilities Commission a standard tariff for electricity generated by an electric generation facility with a specified capacity that is located on property owned or under the control of a customer that meets specified requirements. Requires the electrical corporation to make this tariff available to those customers, until a statewide cumulative rated generating capacity from those facilities equals a specified amount of megawatts. **This bill essentially codifies the two programs created under AB 1969, and the only material effect is expanding the non-water and wastewater part of the feed-in tariffs to San Diego Gas & Electric.**
- CA SB 411      **AUTHOR:**                    Simitian [D]  
                  **TITLE:**                         Energy: Renewable Energy Resources  
                  **LAST AMEND:**                07/17/2007  
                  **DISPOSITION:**                Pending  
                  **LOCATION:**                     Assembly Appropriations Committee  
                  **SUMMARY:**  
                  Requires a retail seller of electricity to increase its total procurement of eligible energy renewable resources so that at least 33% of its retail sales are procured from eligible renewable energy resources no later than specified date.
- CA AB 2180     **AUTHOR:**                    Lieu [D]  
                  **TITLE:**                         Solar Energy  
                  **LAST AMEND:**                07/10/2008  
                  **DISPOSITION:**                To Governor  
                  **LOCATION:**                     Enrolled  
                  **SUMMARY:**  
                  Requires that an approval or denial of an application for installation of solar energy equipment on real property be in writing. Provides that an application shall be deemed approved unless it has been denied in writing within 60 days from the date of receipt of the application, unless the delay is the result of a reasonable request of additional information. Provides these provisions apply only to an approving entity that is a homeowners' association and that is not a public entity.

CA AB 2404    **AUTHOR:**                    Salas [D]  
                  **TITLE:**                        Energy Efficiency: Water Efficiency Programs  
                  **LAST AMEND:**                    05/23/2008  
                  **DISPOSITION:**                    Enacted  
                  **LOCATION:**                         Chaptered  
                  **SUMMARY:**  
                  Provides a date by which the Public Utilities Commission must report to the Legislature on the results of pilot programs wherein electrical and gas corporations develop partnerships with water agencies to undertake water conservation programs for the purpose of understanding the relationship between water savings and energy use reduction.

CA AB 2466    **AUTHOR:**                    Laird [D]  
                  **TITLE:**                        Local Government Renewable Energy Self Generation  
                  **LAST AMEND:**                    08/12/2008  
                  **DISPOSITION:**                    To Governor  
                  **LOCATION:**                         Enrolled  
                  **SUMMARY:**  
                  Authorizes a local government to receive a bill credit to a designated benefiting account for electricity exported to the electrical grid by an eligible renewable generating facility. Requires the Public Utilities Commission to adopt a rate tariff for the benefiting account.





Date: September 17, 2008

To: The Honorable Board of Directors

Through: Public, Legislative Affairs, and Water Resources Committee (09/10/08)

From: Richard W. Atwater  
Chief Executive Officer/General Manager

Submitted by: Sondra Elrod  
Public Information Officer

Subject: Public Outreach and Communications

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### **RECOMMENDATION**

This is an informational item for the Board of Directors to receive and file.

### **Calendar of Events**

#### **September 2008**

- **September 06**, Fontana & Rancho Cucamonga Day at the LA Fair
- **September 10**, Chino, Montclair, Ontario & Upland at the LA Fair
- **September 15**, Water Softener Rebate campaign kick-off.
- **September 19**, Chino Hills Day at the LA Fair
- **September 20**, Upland Family Fun Day, Memorial Park from noon to 4:00 p.m.

#### **October 2008**

- **October 1**, South Coast Air Quality Management District 20<sup>th</sup> Annual Clean Air Awards Luncheon, Millennium Biltmore Hotel, 11:30 a.m.
- **October 18**, Chino Creek Clean-up (sponsored by IEUA and Inland Empire Resource Conservation District) 8:00 a.m. to noon.
- **October 22**, Leadership Breakfast, Event Room, 7:30 a.m.
- **October 25**, Regional Water Fair at Chino Basin Water Conservation District, 9:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

#### **January 2009**

- **January 23 – 25**, MWD/IEUA State Water Project Trip

**OUTREACH/EDUCATIONAL INLAND VALLEY DAILY BULLETIN NEWSPAPER  
CAMPAIGN**

The 5 tips on ways to help conserve water ad will appear in the Daily Bulletin on the first Sunday of each month. The Recycled Water Safety Section appeared in the Daily Bulletin on Thursday, August 28. The LA Fair ad on recycled water will appear in the paper on Friday, September 5.

**WATER CONSERVATION OUTREACH**

None.

**PRIOR BOARD ACTION**

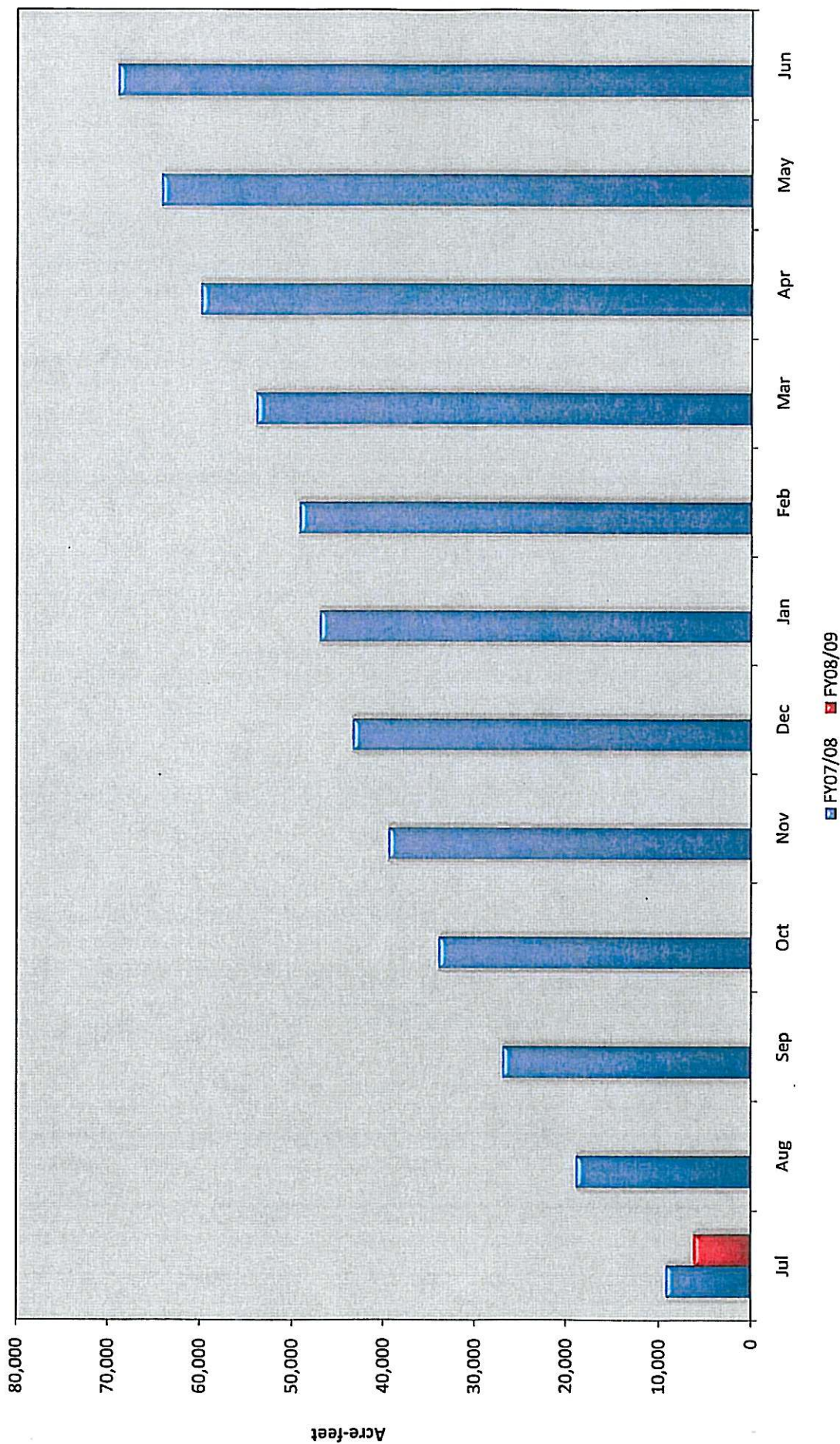
None.

**IMPACT ON BUDGET**

None.



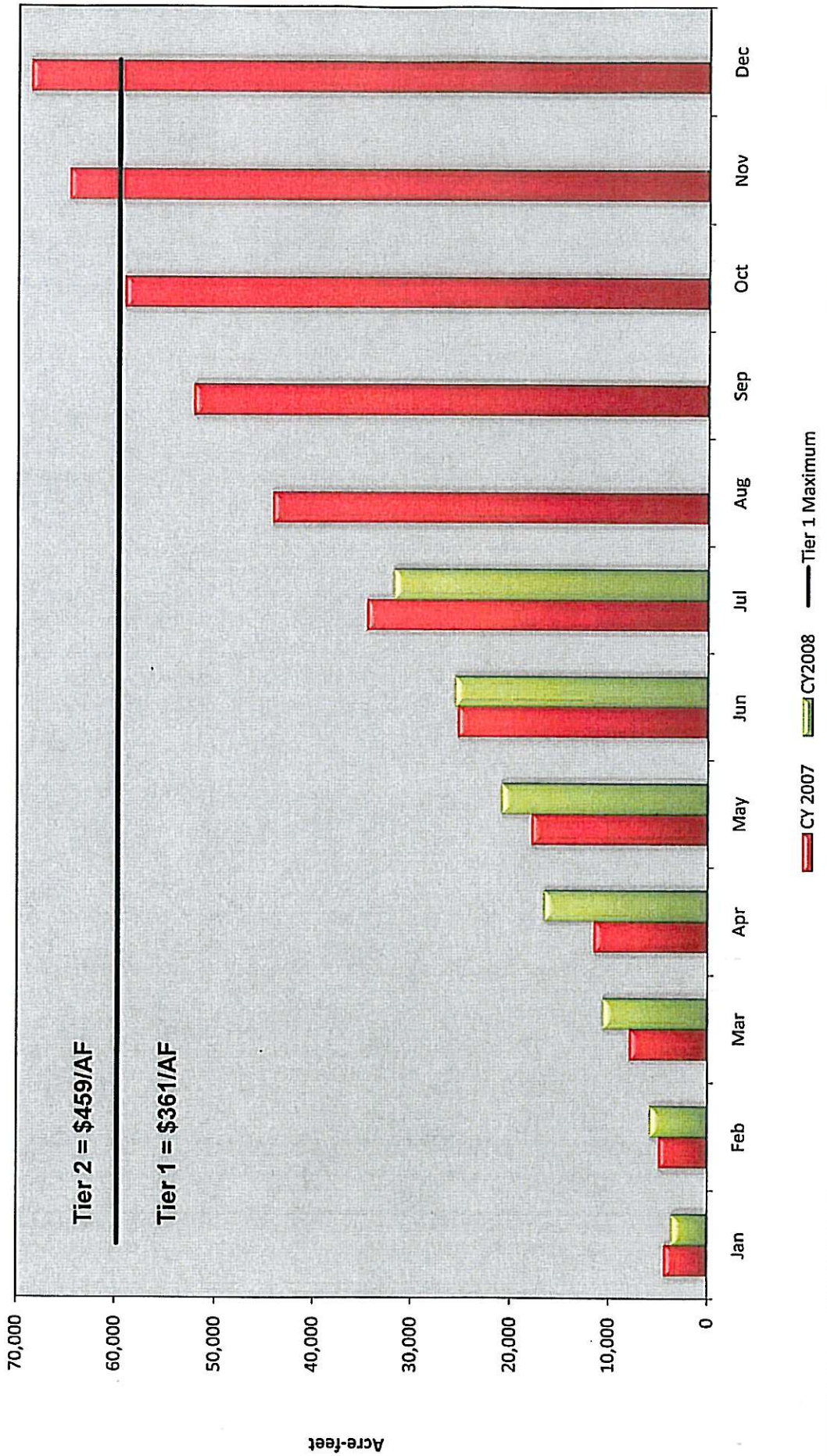
**Cumulative Monthly Full Service Imported Water Deliveries  
 Within IEUA's Service Area  
 FY 07-08 and FY 08-09**





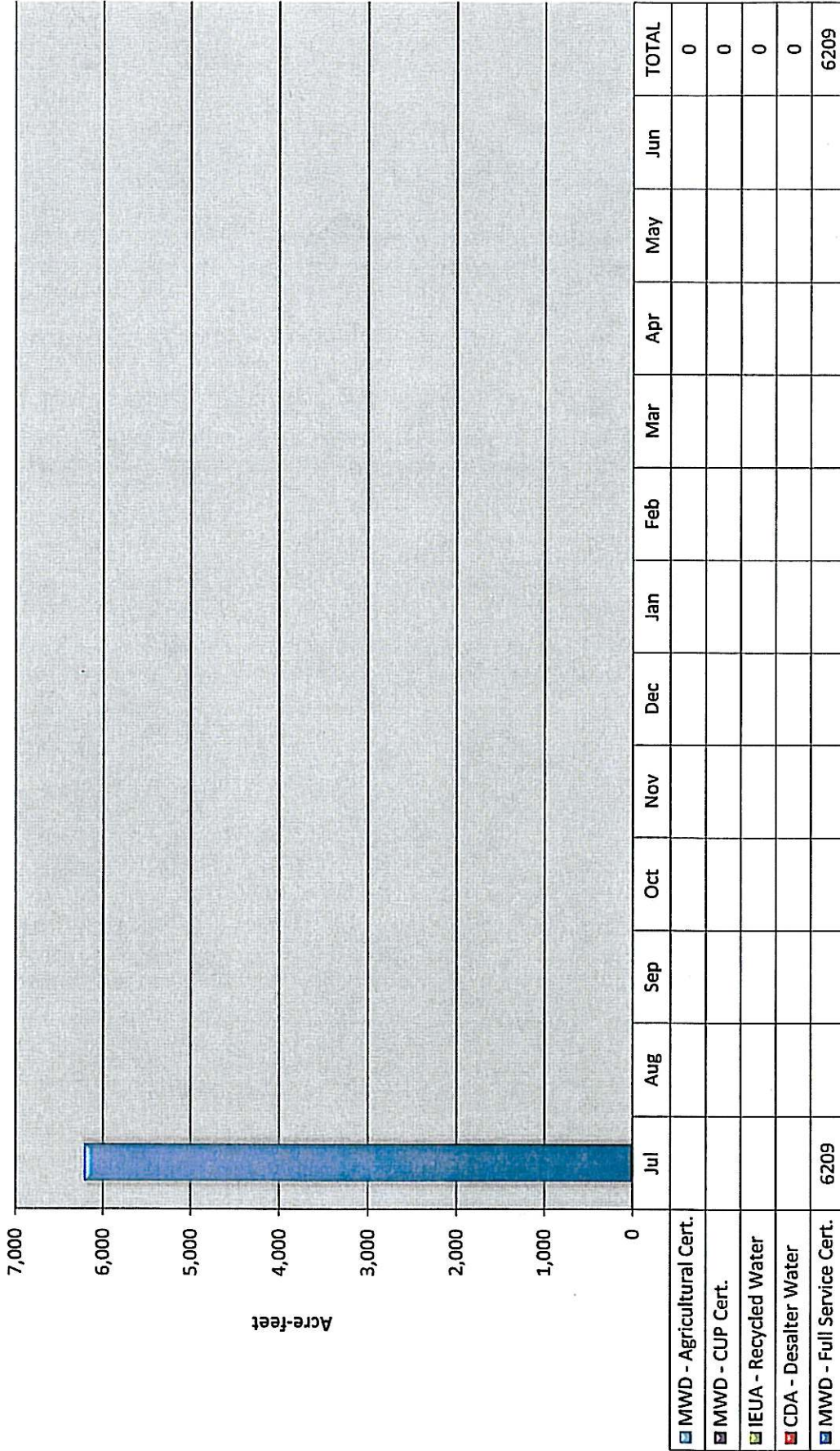
# IEUA

## Cumulative Monthly Full Service Imported Water Deliveries Calendar Year 2007 and Calendar Year 2008





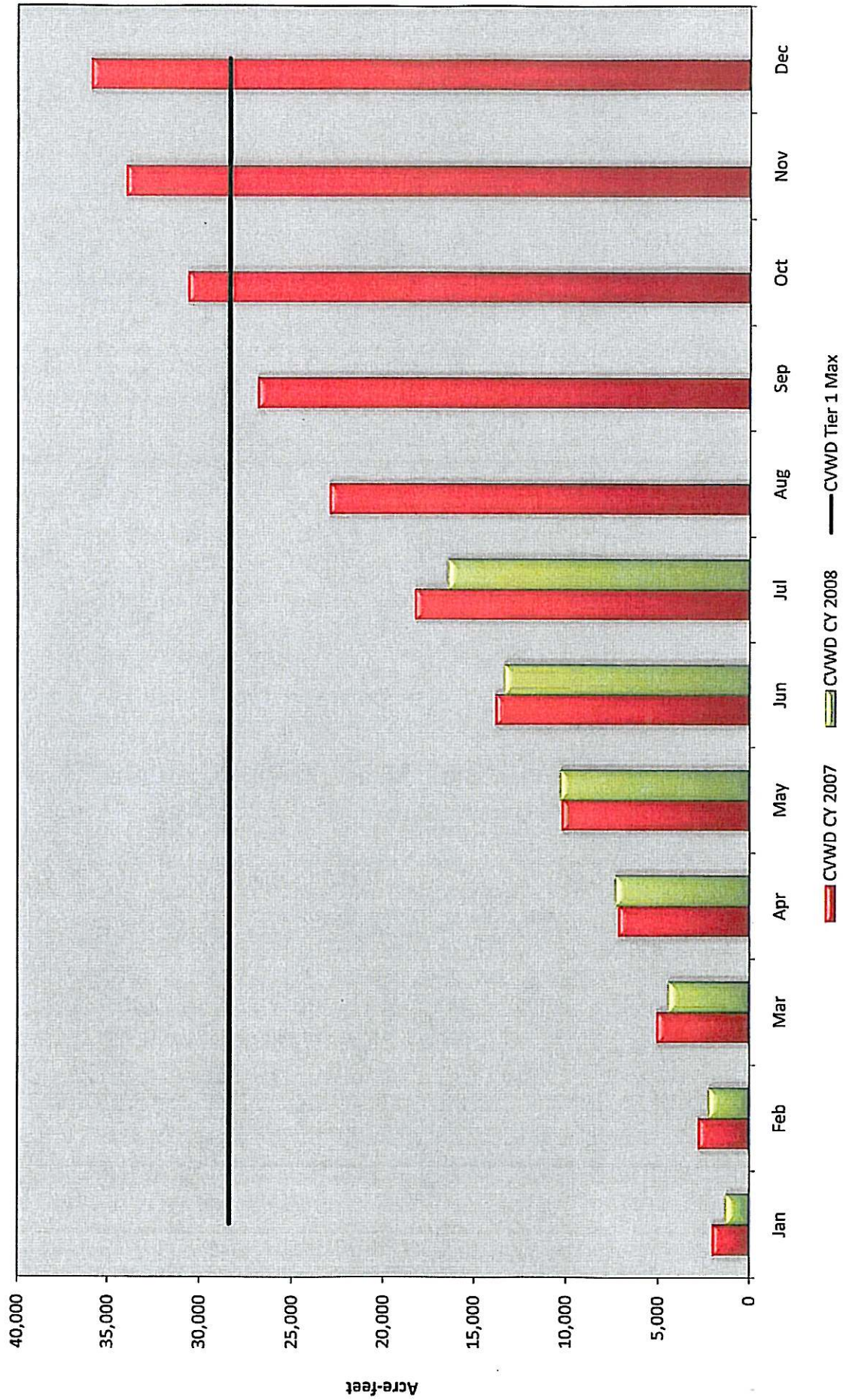
# FY 08/09 Monthly Water Production From Within IEUA's Service Area Imported, Desalter, and Recycled Sources





# CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

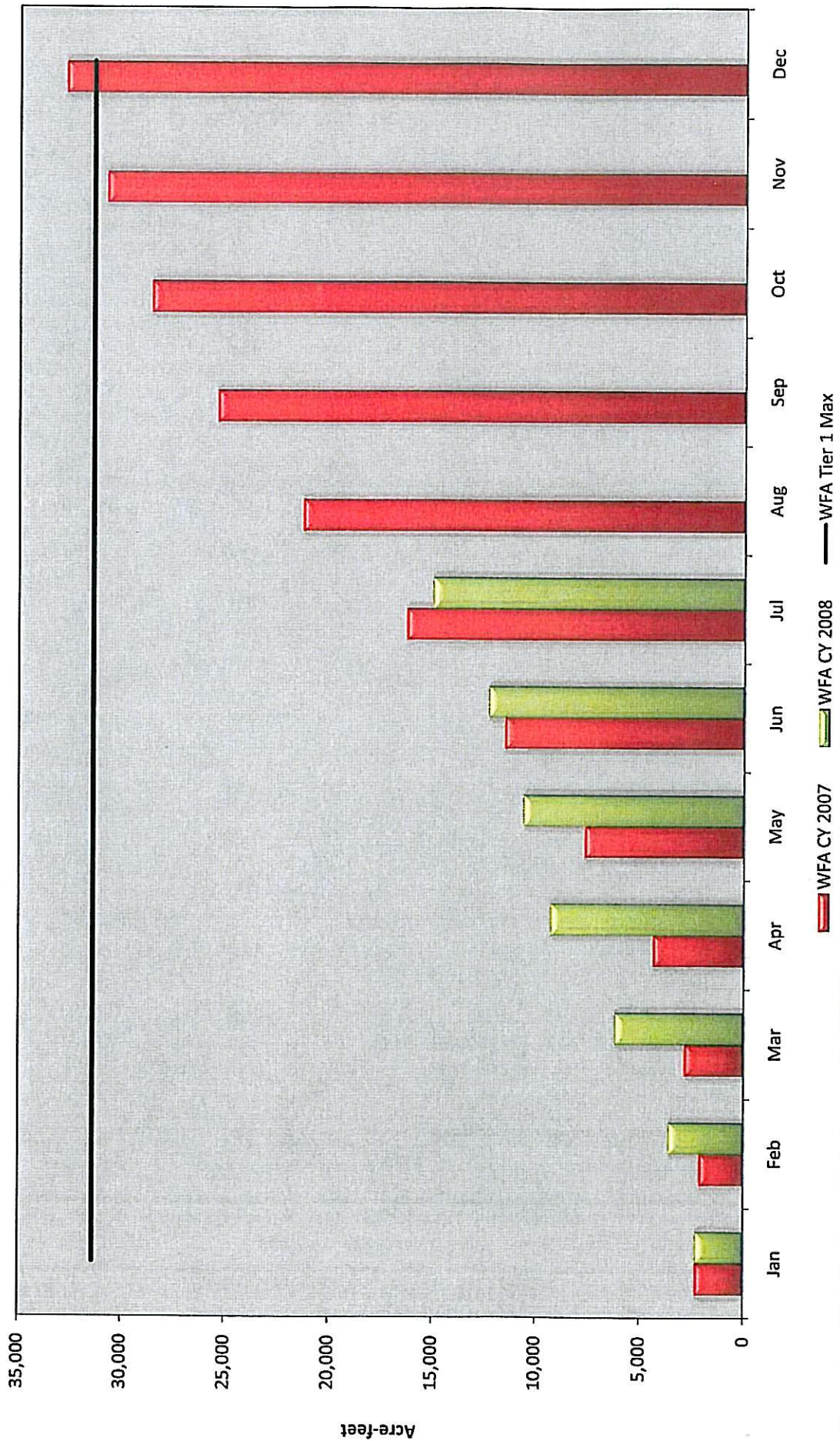
## Cumulative Monthly Full Service Imported Water Deliveries Calendar Year 2008





# WATER FACILITIES AUTHORITY

## Cumulative Monthly Full Service Imported Water Deliveries Calendar Year 2008





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Patrick O. Sheilds  
Executive Manager of Operations

Kenneth R. Manning  
CEO

August 13, 2008

Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region  
**Attention: Mr. Gerard Thibeault**  
3737 Main Street, Suite 500  
Riverside, California 92501-3348

**Subject: Chino Basin Recycled Water Groundwater Recharge Program  
Quarterly Monitoring Report for April through June 2008**

Dear Mr. Thibeault,

The Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) and the Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) hereby submit the *Quarterly Monitoring Report* for the second quarter of 2008 (2Q08), April 1 through June 30, 2008, for the *Recycled Water Groundwater Recharge Program*. This document is submitted pursuant to requirements in Order No. R8-2007-0039. All required monitoring and reporting for the quarter are presented in the attached report.

During 2Q08, the Groundwater Recharge Program was in compliance with all monitoring and reporting requirements as specified in the Order, with the exception of Odor. Odor does not have a primary maximum contaminant level (MCL); instead it has a secondary MCL, which is a non-enforceable guideline regulating constituents that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water. Odor is discussed in further detail in the report text.

Furthermore, the Chino Basin Watermaster hereby certifies that, during the period of April 1 through June 30, 2008, there was no reported pumping for drinking water purposes in the buffer zones extending 500 feet laterally and 6 months underground travel time of the recharge sites using recycled water, namely Banana, Hickory, Turner, 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Street, and Ely Basins. In point of fact, there are no production wells in the buffer zones of the aforementioned recharge sites.

**DECLARATION**

*I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments thereto; and that, based on my inquiry of the individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.*

Executed on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of August 2008 in the Cities of Chino and Rancho Cucamonga.

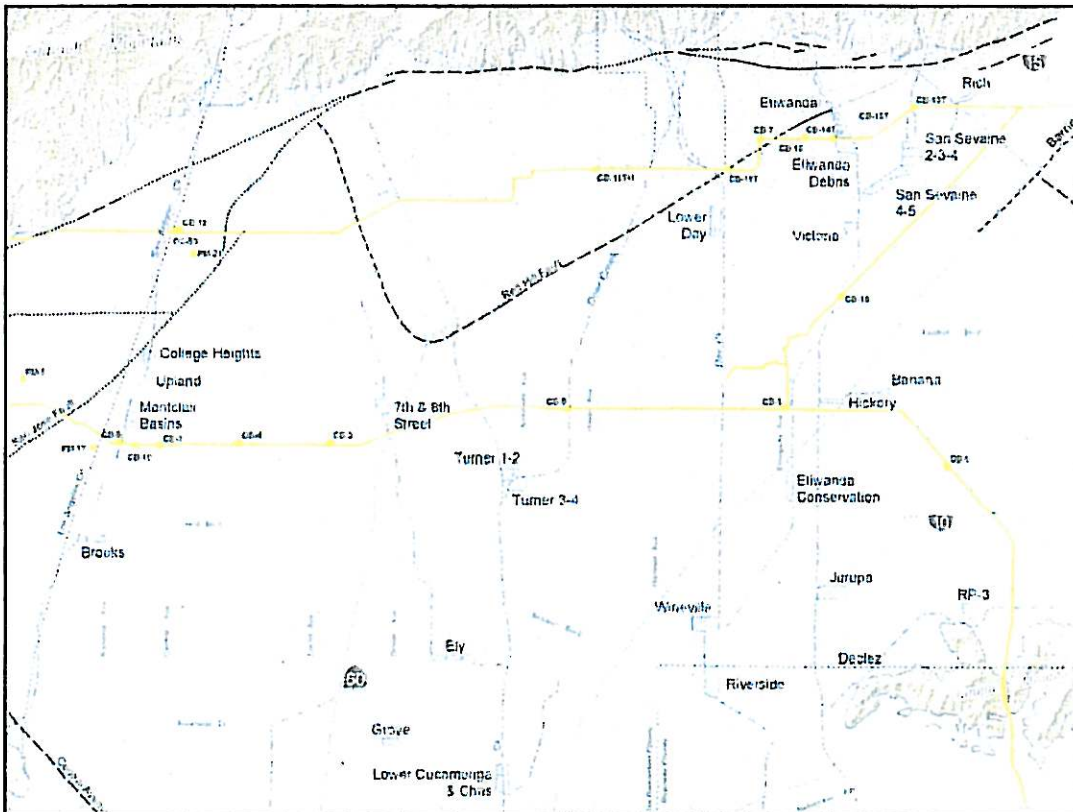
Patrick O. Sheilds  
Executive Manager of Operations

Kenneth R. Manning  
Chief Executive Officer



# Chino Basin Recycled Water Groundwater Recharge Program

## Quarterly Monitoring Report April 1 through June 30, 2008



Prepared by:



August 15, 2008

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## 1. Introduction

Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster), Chino Basin Water Conservation District, and San Bernardino County Flood Control District are partners in the implementation of the Chino Basin Recycled Water Groundwater Recharge Program. This is a comprehensive water supply program to enhance water supply reliability and improve the groundwater quality in local drinking water wells throughout the Chino Groundwater Basin by increasing the recharge of stormwater, imported water and recycled water. This program is an integral part of Watermaster's Optimum Basin Management Plan (OBMP).

### A. Order No. R8-2007-0039

On June 29, 2007, the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) adopted Order No. R8-2007-0039 which prescribes the requirements for recycled water use for groundwater recharge in six Phase I recharge sites and seven Phase II recharge sites within the Chino North Management Zone. Ely Basin is incorporated into the new Order as one of the seven Phase II recharge sites although recycled water groundwater recharge activities began at this site in 1997. As a provision of this Order, IEUA and Watermaster must also comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R8-2007-0039 (M&RP).

The M&RP includes the water quality monitoring requirements of the Chino Basin Recycled Water Groundwater Recharge Program and the requirement for the submittal of quarterly and annual reports. This document is the quarterly report for the Second Quarter of 2008 (2Q08), which is due to the Regional Board by August 15, 2008.

The quarterly report includes the following elements as prescribed in the M&RP:

- Monitoring results for recycled water (including lysimeter monitoring), diluent water, and groundwater.
- Recycled water and diluent water volumes recharged at each basin.
- Reporting of any non-compliance events due to water quality, including records of any operational problems, plant upset and equipment breakdowns or malfunctions, and any diversion(s) of off-specification recycled water and the location(s) of final disposal. All corrective or preventive action(s) taken.
- Certification that no groundwater has been pumped from the zone that extends 500 feet and 6-months underground travel time from the recharge basin(s) where recycled water is applied for domestic water supply use.

As approved by the Regional Board in April 2007, the Monte Vista Water District (MVWD) entered into an agreement with Watermaster and IEUA to begin reporting its Aquifer Storage & Recovery (ASR) Project injection/recovery volumes and TIN/TDS data under the then existing Phase I Groundwater Recharge Order No. R8-2005-0033 and future permit updates, such as the current Order No. R8-2007-0039.

### B. Outline of the Quarterly Report

Section 2 of this quarterly report discusses the water quality monitoring results for recycled water (water recycling plant effluent, basin surface water, and lysimeter data), diluent water, and groundwater. Section 3 provides an overview of recharge operations including the volume of diluent water and recycled water recharged. Section 4 describes any operational problems and preventive and/or corrective actions taken. Section 5 contains the certification of non-pumping in the 500-foot



buffer zones around each basin. Section 6 is an overview of the Monte Vista Water District (MVWD) Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) project, including injection volumes and TIN/TDS mass balance. Finally, Section 7 includes WateReuse Foundation (WRF) research study sampling results for San Antonio Water Company Well No. 12 and 8<sup>th</sup> Street Basin monitoring wells.

## 2. Monitoring Results

### A. Recycled Water: RP-1 and RP-4

The requirements for recycled water monitoring are presented in the M&RP. Tables 2-1 through 2-4 include all of the requisite 2Q08 data.

Recycled Water Specifications A.5 through A.9 are narrative limits in the permit and corresponding monitoring data are presented in Tables 2-1 through 2-2. None of these limits were exceeded in 2Q08.

In the Order, compliance for constituents with maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) and secondary MCLs are based on 4-quarter running averages. These constituents are listed in Recycled Water Specifications A.1 through A.3 (Tables I, II, and III in the Order). The 4-quarter running average concentration data for 3Q07 through 2Q08 are summarized in Table 2-3 of this report. The table includes the 4-quarter running average for each parameter and the corresponding limits for compliance. Of the Recycled Water Quality Specifications with limitations, only Oil & Grease does not require the 4-quarter running averages for compliance determination. Maximum contaminant levels for inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals, radionuclides, and disinfection byproducts; and action levels for lead and copper; and secondary MCLs were not exceeded during 2Q08, with the exception of threshold odor.

Due to the volume of sample required for analyses, IEUA has selected a recycled water sampling point along the distribution pipeline. IEUA selected the turnout to Reliant Energy (an IEUA recycled water customer) to be representative of the system blend of recycled water used for recharge. Although this sampling location is suitable for most constituents, it is not appropriate for disinfection byproducts (DBP), more specifically, Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). For TTHMs and HAA5, samples collected at the basin are more consistent and representative of the recycled water prior to reaching the groundwater table. Compliance is selected at a point prior to the groundwater table and has in previous quarters been selected at a lysimeter actively receiving recycled water recharge during the defined sampling time. For the 2Q08 sampling for DBPs, IEUA chose the 25-foot below ground surface lysimeter at Hickory Basin East Cell as the compliance point, in accordance with Recycled Water Quality Specification A.2. This basin did receive recycled water during 2Q08.

During 2Q08, the threshold odor secondary MCL of 3 Units was exceeded by a 4-quarter running average value of 6 Units. As a comparison for odor values, diluent water sampling for 2Q08 indicated that all three diluent waters resulted in threshold odor values ranging from 3 to 67 Units.

Oil & Grease has a narrative limit in Recycled Water Specification A.15 of 1 mg/L. The method detection limit for Oil & Grease is 2 mg/L; the resultant value for the 2Q08 sample was "non-detect" or less than 2 mg/L. In this case only, the method detection limit is greater than the narrative limit, therefore it is not possible to verify that the narrative limit was not exceeded. Oil & Grease does not have a promulgated primary or secondary MCL. In 3Q08, the IEUA laboratory will run an MDL study to determine if the lab can attain a method detection limit of 1 mg/L. If the IEUA lab is unable to lower the MDL successfully, the sample will be sent to an outside laboratory for analysis during 3Q08.

For constituents with no specified limits, quarterly monitoring data are summarized in Table 2-4.

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## B. Recycled Water: Basin and Lysimeter Samples

Total organic carbon (TOC) and nitrogen species sampling and analysis are performed weekly during periods when recycled water is delivered to recharge sites. Electrical conductivity is also measured and reported to assist in identifying the presence of recycled water at various depths in the vadose zone. The basin and lysimeter water quality results are summarized in Table 2-5. The table includes lysimeter data for 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Street, Ely, Banana and Hickory Basins.

Compliance monitoring points have not yet been established for the 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Street Basins; therefore all lysimeter sampling data collected during 2Q08 are presented in this report for this recharge site. In the quarterly reports following the completion of these sites' Start-Up Period Reports, quarterly monitoring and reporting will be limited to compliance monitoring sampling points selected based on the Start-Up Period data evaluation.

After a basin start-up period is complete, TOC compliance is determined from the maximum average RWC indicated by the 20-sample running average TOC. ( $TOC_{avg} = 0.5 \text{ mg/L} \div RWC_{avg}$ ). The total nitrogen compliance limit is 5 mg/L.

## C. Diluent Water

For 2Q08, diluent water sampling was conducted at the Turner and 8<sup>th</sup> Street Basins. State Water Project water was not delivered to any basins during the monitoring period. Table 2-6 lists the results of diluent water sampling and analyses. Details on the methods used to measure daily diluent water flow can be found in the CDPH-approved "Diluent Water Monitoring Plan."

## D. Groundwater Monitoring Wells

During 2Q08, groundwater quality within the vicinity of Banana and Hickory Basins was monitored by sampling a network of six wells. The groundwater quality within the vicinity of the Turner Basins is monitored by sampling a network of five wells. The groundwater quality within the vicinity of the 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Street Basins are monitored by sampling a network of five wells. The groundwater quality within the vicinity of the Ely Basin is monitored by sampling a network of three wells. The wells in the monitoring well networks for Hickory and Banana Basins, Turner Basin, 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Street Basins, and Ely Basins are summarized in Table 2-7, and presented on Figures 2-1 through 2-4, respectively.

The groundwater constituents analyzed from the monitoring wells during 2Q08 are presented in Table 2-8.

## 3. Recharge Operations

IEUA's Groundwater Recharge Coordinator recorded the daily volumes of water routed to all basins. The 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Street, Ely, Hickory and Banana Basins were the only recharge basins to receive recycled water this quarter. No imported water was delivered to any of the aforementioned recharge basins during 2Q08. Table 3-1 lists the volumes of diluent water, recycled water, and/or local runoff captured during 2Q08 at the basins that have initiated recharge using recycled water.

## 4. Operational Problems & Preventive or Corrective Actions

No operational problems were encountered this quarter, therefore no corrective actions were necessary for the following: Regional Plants RP-1 & RP-4, recharge operations, and monitoring well sampling.

During lysimeter sampling at Ely basin, the compliance lysimeter (15-foot depth) would not hold a negative pressure and could not be sampled. Rather than not collecting a sample, IEUA sampled the



10-and 25-foot depth lysimeters. These data are reported in Table 2-5. IEUA will continue to sample these two depths during recycled water recharge until an alternative monitoring plan is developed.

## 5. Certification of Non-Pumping in the Buffer Zones

Watermaster has certified that there was no reported pumping of groundwater in 2Q08 for domestic or municipal use from the zones that extend 500 feet and 6 months underground travel time from the Hickory, Banana, Turner 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Street, and Ely Basins. In fact, there are no production wells within the buffer zones of these aforementioned recharge sites. In the cover letter of this report, Watermaster certifies non-pumping in the buffer zones.

IEUA continues to work with the San Bernardino County Department of Environmental Health Services (SBCDEHS) to prevent the drilling and construction of new drinking water wells within the buffer zones. SBCDEHS has initiated control over production well permitting within the buffer zones of all recharge sites through the use of buffer zone maps that utilize the same land coordinate system (Township/Range/Section/40-acre Parcel) that is used in the permitting process. SBCDEHS reviews new well permit applications in part by checking the proposed location of a new drinking water well against a list of 40-acre parcels that abut recharge basins and their 500-foot buffers. IEUA has provided SBCDEHS with a list of parcels abutting each recharge basin and a series of maps showing the recharge basins, buffers, and township/range/section parcels adjacent the basins and buffers.

If a well falls within an abutting parcel, SBCDEHS will review the proposed well location using maps of the basins and buffers. If the well falls too near the buffer boundary for SBCDEHS to determine the relationship of the proposed well location to the buffer boundary, SBCDEHS will defer to IEUA for a prompt field review of the proposed well location. The field review may include contacting and having the well applicant to identify the exact location of the proposed well casing. To conduct a detailed field review, SBCDEHS will contact and provide IEUA Groundwater Recharge Coordinator with a copy of the well permit application and a timeline for the completion of IEUA's review. Following the review, IEUA will notify SBCDEHS of its findings in writing. IEUA will also notify the California Department of Public Health and the Regional Board of well permit applications that it recommends be declined due to well locations that are determined to fall within a 500-foot buffer. SBCDEHS has initiated control over production well permitting within the buffer zones of all Phase I and Phase II basins through the use of buffer zone maps that utilize the same land coordinate system (Township/Range/Section) that is used in the permitting process.

## 6. MVWD ASR Project

The Regional Board has allowed the Monte Vista Water District (MVWD) Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) project to be included under IEUA/CBWM Phase I Groundwater Recharge Order No. R8-2005-0033 and subsequent permit updates. In April 2007, MVWD, Watermaster, and IEUA entered into an agreement to report the MVWD ASR project groundwater injection/recovery volumes and TIN/TDS mass balance in the recharge program quarterly reports. The Regional Board has been apprised of this agreement and that IEUA will be reporting MVWD ASR project data on a quarterly basis. Initial injection began in June 2007. Table 6-1 summarizes the monthly volumes and TIN/TDS of injected and recovered water. The table also includes the mass balance of TIN/TDS from the injection-recovery cycles. During 2Q08, groundwater injection took place only during the month of April.

## 7. WaterReuse Study

IEUA is participating in WaterReuse Foundation research study WR-06-018, which includes periodic testing of San Antonio Water Company (SAWCO) Well No. 12, 8<sup>th</sup> Street Basin 1/1, and 8<sup>th</sup> Street

Basin 2/1. The purge water from the well sampling is delivered to the 8<sup>th</sup> Street Recharge Basin. The Regional Board has allowed the test discharges to be covered under IEUA's Groundwater Recharge permit (Order No. R8-2007-0039) rather than the General De Minimus Discharge permit (NPDES No. CAG998001, Order No. R8-2006-0004). Therefore, the well discharge will not be sampled for constituents beyond those identified in the WRF study, and the discharge quantities will be reported in the groundwater recharge quarterly reports.

During 2Q08, Well No. 12 was sampled on April 15, 2008 and June 18, 2008 discharging approximately 12,000 gallons and 10,000 gallons, respectively; 8<sup>th</sup> Street Basin 1/1 was micropurged and sampled on April 16, 2008 and discharged less than 10 gallons; and 8<sup>th</sup> Street Basin 2/1 was micropurged and sampled on April 17 & 23, 2008 and discharged less than 10 gallons. Laboratory results for the four sampling/discharge events are included in Table 7-1.



Figure 2-1a  
Recycled Water Monitoring: RP-1 & RP-4 Effluent Water Quality for April 2008  
(Recycled Water Quality Specifications A.5, A.7, A.8, & A.9)

Unit Limits	RP-1 Effluent													RP-4 Effluent												
	Turbidity NTU 2:5:10	TOC mg/L 16	NO <sub>3</sub> -N mg/L	TN mg/L	TIN mg/L	pH unit 6<pH<9	EC µmho/cm	TDS mg/L	Hardness mg/L	Coliform mpcf/100mL 2,2:23:240	Turbidity NTU 2:5:10	TOC mg/L 16	NO <sub>3</sub> -N mg/L	TN mg/L	TIN mg/L	pH unit 6<pH<9	EC µmho/cm	TDS mg/L	Hardness mg/L	Coliform mpcf/100mL 2,2:23:240						
04/01/08	0.8	6.2	5.9	6.5	5.9	7.0	805	490	149	2	0.5	4.7	3.3	3.7	3.3	6.9	790	458	146	<2						
04/02/08	0.8	5.9	6.7	7.0	6.7	7.0	865			2	0.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	6.9	800			<2						
04/03/08	0.8	5.9	6.7	7.0	6.7	7.0	860			2	0.4	4.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.7	790			<2						
04/04/08	0.8	5.8		7.0	7.0	7.0	870			<2	0.4	4.0	6.6	6.6	6.7	800				<2						
04/05/08	0.8	5.7		7.0	7.0	7.0	865			<2	0.4	4.1	6.3	6.3	6.7	820				<2						
04/06/08	0.8	5.9	6.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	865			<2	0.3	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.7	820				<2						
04/07/08	0.8	6.1		7.0	7.0	7.0	845			2	0.5	4.1	4.7	4.7	6.8	825				<2						
04/08/08	0.8	5.9	6.5	7.0	6.5	7.0	860	524		<2	0.7	4.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	6.8	840	482		<2						
04/09/08	0.7	5.8		6.9	6.9	6.9	825			<2	0.6	4.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	6.8	840			<2						
04/10/08	0.6	6.1	5.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	840			<2	0.5	4.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.7	840			<2						
04/11/08	0.6	5.8		7.0	7.0	7.0	855			<2	0.6	4.1	6.1	6.2	6.8	835				<2						
04/12/08	0.7	5.9		7.0	7.0	7.0	850			4	0.3	4.0	6.0	6.1	6.8	840				<2						
04/13/08	0.7	6.4	4.7	7.0	4.7	7.0	850			<2	0.3	3.9	5.9	6.0	6.8	820				<2						
04/14/08	0.7	6.4		7.0	7.0	7.0	845			<2	0.5	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.8	830			<2						
04/15/08	1.7	6.8	5.2	5.9	5.2	7.7	860			<2	0.5	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.5	7.3	840	478		<2						
04/16/08	0.8	6.1		7.1	7.1	7.1	860	534		<2	0.7	4.2	3.1	3.1	6.9	830				<2						
04/17/08	0.8	6.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	6.9	855			<2	0.5	4.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	6.9	825			<2						
04/18/08	0.7	6.4		7.0	7.0	7.0	880			<2	0.7	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	7.2	820			<2						
04/19/08	0.8	6.6		7.0	7.0	7.0	885			50	0.6	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	7.0	830			<2						
04/20/08	0.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0	860			<2	0.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	6.9	830			<2						
04/21/08	0.7	6.7		7.0	7.0	7.0	875			4	0.4	4.4	3.1	3.1	7.0	845				<2						
04/22/08	0.7	6.6	6.7	7.5	6.7	7.0	875	516		<2	0.4	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	6.9	830	464		<2						
04/23/08	0.6	6.5		7.0	7.0	7.0	870			<2	0.4	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	7.0	820			<2						
04/24/08	0.7	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.6	7.0	870			<2	0.4	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.8	7.0	810			<2						
04/25/08	0.6	6.2		7.0	7.0	7.0	860			<2	0.4	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.0	7.0	800			<2						
04/26/08	0.6	6.0		7.0	7.0	7.0	855			2	0.4	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	7.0	795			<2						
04/27/08	0.6	6.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	850			<2	0.4	4.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	7.0	805			<2						
04/28/08	0.6	6.1		7.0	7.0	7.0	855			<2	0.4	4.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	7.0	810			<2						
04/29/08	0.6	6.3	7.9	8.5	7.9	6.9	860	526		<2	0.4	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.2	7.0	815	466		<2						
04/30/08	0.8	6.6		7.0	7.0	7.0	865			<2	0.5	4.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.8	825			<2						
Avg	0.7	6.2	6.4	7.1	6.4	7.0	858	518	149	<4	0.5	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	6.9	821	470	146	<2						
Min	0.6	5.7	4.7	5.9	4.7	6.9	805	490	149	<2	0.3	3.9	1.4	3.7	1.5	6.7	790	458	146	<2						
Max	1.7	7.0	7.9	8.5	7.9	7.7	885	534	149	50	0.7	4.7	6.6	5.8	6.6	7.3	845	482	146	<2						

Note: Turbidity and coliform must meet water quality standards for disinfected tertiary treated recycled water, as specified in NPDES No. CA0105279, Order No. R8-2006-0010.  
 TDS and TIN limits are based on a 12-month running average values which are presented in Table 2.2  
**Bolded characters signify an exceedance of a permit limitation**  
 Blank cells indicate that analysis was not run for a constituent on that particular date. The data presented meets/exceeds the frequency of analysis specified under the discharge permit for these facilities.  
 \*TN compliance can be met at a point prior to the regional groundwater, including lysimeters.

Figure 2-1b  
 Recycled Water Monitoring: RP-1 & RP-4 Effluent Water Quality for May 2008  
 (Recycled Water Quality Specifications A.5, A.7, A.8, & A.9)

Unit Limits	RP-1 Effluent											RP-4 Effluent										
	Turbidity NTU 2.5:10	TOC mg/L 16	NO <sub>3</sub> -N mg/L	TN mg/L	TIN mg/L	pH unit 6<pH<9	EC µmho/cm	TDS mg/L	Hardness mg/L	Coliform mpm/100mL 2.2:23:240		Turbidity NTU 2.5:10	TOC mg/L 16	NO <sub>3</sub> -N mg/L	TN mg/L	TIN mg/L	pH unit 6<pH<9	EC µmho/cm	TDS mg/L	Hardness mg/L	Coliform mpm/100mL 2.2:23:240	
05/01/08	0.8	6.6	8.5	8.5	7.0	885					0.5	4.5	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.0	830				<2	
05/02/08	0.8	6.2	6.9	800							0.5	4.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.9	820				<2	
05/03/08	1.2	6.1	6.9	795							0.4	4.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	7.0	815				<2	
05/04/08	1.1	6.4	5.8	785							0.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	7.1	815				<2	
05/05/08	1.2	6.4	7.0	790							0.4	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	7.1	820				<2	
05/06/08	1.2	6.4	7.1	7.9	7.1	7.0	780	480	155		0.4	4.9	5.5	6.1	5.5	7.1	825	474	140		<2	
05/07/08	1.1	6.0	7.0	780							0.5	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	7.1	850				<2	
05/08/08	1.2	6.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	780					0.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	7.0	840				<2	
05/09/08	1.3	6.5	7.0	790							0.4	4.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	7.0	830				<2	
05/10/08	1.2	6.6	7.0	795							0.4	4.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.0	825				<2	
05/11/08	1.2	7.1	6.5	7.0	7.0	775					0.4	4.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	7.0	825				<2	
05/12/08	1.3	8.5	7.0	795							0.4	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	7.0	825				<2	
05/13/08	1.2	8.4	9.0	9.0	7.0	785	498				0.5	4.8	5.8	6.6	5.8	7.0	835	486			<2	
05/14/08	1.2	8.3	7.2	765							0.6	4.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.0	830				<2	
05/15/08	1.1	8.0	7.7	7.0	7.0	800					0.7	4.8	6.2	6.2	6.2	7.0	830				<2	
05/16/08	1.2	7.8	7.0	770							0.7	4.9	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.0	830				<2	
05/17/08	1.2	7.7	7.0	780							0.8	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	7.0	825				<2	
05/18/08	1.2	8.0	7.6	7.0	7.0	755					0.8	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	7.0	830				<2	
05/19/08	1.2	8.4	7.0	770							0.8	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	930				<2	
05/20/08	1.2	6.1	7.7	8.9	7.7	7.0	785	502			0.8	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.4	7.0	850	490			<2	
05/21/08	1.2	7.8	7.0	780							0.4	5.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	7.0	850				<2	
05/22/08	1.2	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	760					0.7	5.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	835				<2	
05/23/08	1.0	7.7	7.0	750							0.7	5.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	840				<2	
05/24/08	1.1	8.0	7.0	755							0.6	5.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	850				<2	
05/25/08	1.0	7.6	7.0	785							0.6	5.2	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0	845				<2	
05/26/08	1.1	7.8	7.0	760							0.7	5.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	850				<2	
05/27/08	1.1	7.7	6.5	6.7	6.5	7.0	765	484			0.7	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.0	7.0	825	494			<2	
05/28/08	1.0	7.3	7.0	750							0.7	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	7.0	815				<2	
05/29/08	1.0	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.0	760					0.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	7.0	805				<2	
05/30/08	1.0	6.9	7.0	740							0.6	4.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.0	810				<2	
05/31/08	1.1	7.4	7.0	755							0.6	4.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	825				<2	
Avg	1.1	7.3	7.4	8.3	7.4	7.0	778	491	155		0.6	4.9	6.0	6.1	6.0	7.0	833	486	140		<2	
Min	0.8	6.0	5.8	6.7	5.8	6.9	740	480	155		0.4	4.3	4.7	5.7	4.7	6.9	805	474	140		<2	
Max	1.3	8.5	9.0	9.8	9.0	7.2	885	502	155	4	0.8	5.5	7.2	6.6	7.2	7.1	930	494	140		<2	

Note: Turbidity and coliform must meet water quality standards for disinfected tertiary treated recycled water, as specified in NPDES No. CA0105279, Order No. R6-2006-0010.  
 TDS and TIN limits are based on a 12-month running average values which are presented in Table 2.2  
**Bolded characters signify an exceedance of a permit limitation**  
 Blank cells indicate that analysis was not run for a constituent on that particular date. The data presented meets/exceeds the frequency of analysis specified under the discharge permit for these facilities.  
 \*TN compliance can be met at a point prior to the regional groundwater, including lysimeters.



Recycled Water Monitoring: RP-1 & RP-4 Effluent Water Quality for June 2008  
(Recycled Water Quality Specifications A.5, A.7, A.8, & A.9)

Unit Limits	RP-1 Effluent													RP-4 Effluent												
	Turbidity NTU 2:5:10	TOC mg/L 16	NO <sub>3</sub> -N mg/L	TN mg/L	TIN mg/L	pH unit 6<pH<9	EC µmho/cm	TDS mg/L	Hardness mg/L	Coliform mpn/100mL 2,2:23:240	Turbidity NTU 2:5:10	TOC mg/L 16	NO <sub>3</sub> -N mg/L	TN mg/L	TIN mg/L	pH unit 6<pH<9	EC µmho/cm	TDS mg/L	Hardness mg/L	Coliform mpn/100mL 2,2:23:240						
06/01/08	1.2	7.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.0	770		2	0.6	4.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.0	840				<2						
06/02/08	1.2	7.9				7.0	770		2	0.7	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	7.0	845				<2						
06/03/08	1.1	7.4	6.5	7.9	6.5	7.0	765	474	154	0.7	4.8	6.0	6.4	6.0	7.0	850	486	143		<2						
06/04/08	1.0	7.4				7.0	765			0.7	4.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0	860				<2						
06/05/08	0.9	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.0	700			0.8	4.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.0	780				<2						
06/06/08	0.9	6.6				7.0	700			0.7	4.7	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.1	780				<2						
06/07/08	1.0	6.6				7.0	720		2	0.7	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	7.1	785				<2						
06/08/08	1.0	6.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.1	690			0.7	4.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	7.1	775				<2						
06/09/08	1.0	7.1				7.0	685		2	0.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	7.1	785				<2						
06/10/08	1.1	6.5	6.6	8.1	6.6	7.1	815	466	2	0.8	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.6	7.1	905	488			<2						
06/11/08	1.2	7.0				7.0	835			1.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.2	7.1	830				<2						
06/12/08	1.0	7.2	5.7	5.7	5.7	7.1	805		2	0.6	5.5	6.2	6.2	7.8	7.1	895				<2						
06/13/08	1.1	7.5				7.1	750			0.4	5.2	7.1	7.1	7.6	7.1	860				<2						
06/14/08	1.1	7.2				7.1	755		2	0.3	4.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.1	850				<2						
06/15/08	1.1	6.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	7.0	830		2	0.3	5.0	8.7	8.7	8.7	7.2	960				<2						
06/16/08	1.1	6.6				7.0	820			0.4	5.0	8.8	8.8	8.8	7.1	935				<2						
06/17/08	1.1	6.4	5.9	6.7	6.0	7.0	810	480		0.4	5.3	9.6	9.9	9.6	7.2	965	518			<2						
06/18/08	1.1	10.0				7.0	800		2	0.4	4.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	7.2	900				<2						
06/19/08	1.0	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	7.0	780			0.4	4.7	10.3	10.3	10.3	7.1	855				<2						
06/20/08	0.9	11.3				7.0	785			0.3	4.7	11.2	11.2	11.2	7.1	845				<2						
06/21/08	1.0	10.3				7.0	790			0.3	4.7	11.4	11.4	11.4	7.1	850				<2						
06/22/08	1.0	9.9	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.0	795		4	0.3	4.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	7.1	900	514			<2						
06/23/08	0.9	9.3				7.0	820		2	0.3	4.5	9.2	9.2	9.2	7.1	915				<2						
06/24/08	0.9	9.8	6.6	7.9	6.6	7.1	765	490		0.3	4.7	8.6	8.7	8.6	7.2	825				<2						
06/25/08	0.9	9.0				7.1	750			0.3	4.3	8.6	8.6	8.6	7.1	875				<2						
06/26/08	0.9	9.0	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.1	800			0.3	4.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	7.1	870				<2						
06/27/08	0.9	8.5				7.0	760			0.2	4.0	10.7	10.7	10.7	7.1	850				<2						
06/28/08	0.9	8.4				7.0	770			0.3	3.9	12.4	12.4	12.4	7.0	855				<2						
06/29/08	1.0	8.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	810		2	0.2	3.9	12.7	12.7	12.7	7.0	890				<2						
06/30/08	0.9	9.5				7.0	820			0.2	4.0	11.6	11.6	11.6	7.1	890				<2						
Avg	1.0	8.0	6.5	7.6	6.5	7.0	774	478	154	0.5	4.7	8.3	7.7	8.4	7.1	861	502	143		<2						
Min	0.9	5.6	5.1	6.7	5.1	7.0	685	466	154	0.2	3.9	4.9	5.8	4.9	7.0	775	486	143		<2						
Max	1.2	11.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.1	835	490	154	1.3	5.5	12.7	9.9	12.7	7.2	965	518	143		<2						

Note: Turbidity and coliform must meet water quality standards for disinfected tertiary treated recycled water, as specified in NPDES No. CA0105279, Order No. RB-2006-0010.  
TDS and TIN limits are based on a 12-month running average values which are presented in Table 2.2

**Bolded characters signify an exceedance of a permit limitation**

Blank cells indicate that analysis was not run for a constituent on that particular date. The data presented meets/exceeds the frequency of analysis specified under the discharge permit for these facilities.  
\*TIN compliance can be met at a point prior to the regional groundwater, including lysimeters.

Table 2-2  
 Recycled Water Monitoring: Agency-Wide Flow-Weighted TIN & TDS  
 (Recycled Water Quality Specifications A.6)

Date	TIN		TDS	
	Monthly	12-Mo. Run Avg.	Monthly	12-Mo. Run Avg.
Jul-07	5.1	6.3	492	480
Aug-07	5.2	6.3	478	481
Sep-07	5.9	6.2	478	482
Oct-07	6.0	6.2	517	487
Nov-07	7.6	6.2	514	490
Dec-07	7.4	6.3	522	494
Jan-08	6.8	6.2	511	483
Feb-08	6.4	6.2	492	484
Mar-08	6.6	6.2	515	486
Apr-08	6.7	6.3	519	488
May-08	7.2	6.4	502	490
Jun-08	6.5	6.5	490	491
Limit		8.0		550



Table 2-3  
 Recycled Water Monitoring: Recycled Water Quality Specifications A.1, A.2, A.3, & A.15

Constituent	3Q07	4Q07	1Q08	2Q08	4Q Run.	Limit	Unit	Method
					Avg. <sup>1</sup>			
Inorganic Chemicals								
Aluminum	<25	27	<25	57	<25	1000	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Antimony	0.5	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	6	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Arsenic	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	10	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Asbestos	<0.6	<0.2	<1.8	<1.8	<1.8	7	MFL	EPA 100.2
Barium	14	6	9	7	9	1000	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Beryllium	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	4	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Cadmium	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	5	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Chromium	4.5	3.2	2.9	1.2	2.9	50	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Cyanide	<6	<6	<5	<6	<6	150	µg/L	SM 4500-CN E
Fluoride	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2	mg/L	SM 4500-F C
Mercury	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	2	µg/L	EPA 245.2
Nickel	3	2	3	3	3	100	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Perchlorate	<4	<4	<10	<4	<10	6	µg/L	EPA 314
Selenium	2	2	<2	<2	<2	50	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Thallium	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	2	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)								
Benzene	<0.5	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<1	1	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Carbon Tetrachloride	<0.5	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<1	0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<0.5	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<1	600	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<0.5	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<1	5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,1-Dichloroethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.5	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<1	0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,1-Dichloroethylene	<0.5	<1	<0.5	<1	<1	6	µg/L	EPA 524.2
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	<0.5	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	6	µg/L	EPA 524.2
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	10	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Dichloromethane	<0.5	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<1	5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,2-Dichloropropane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.5	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<1	0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Ethylbenzene	<0.5	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<1	300	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Monochlorobenzene	<0.5	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<1	70	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	<0.5	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	13	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Styrene	<0.5	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	100	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	1	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Tetrachloroethylene	<0.5	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<1	5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Toluene	<0.5	<1	0.5	<0.5	<1	150	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<0.5	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.5	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<1	200	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<0.5	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<1	5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Trichloroethylene	<0.5	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<1	5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Trichlorofluoromethane	<0.5	<2	<0.5	<0.5	<2	150	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	<0.5	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	1200	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Vinyl Chloride	<0.3	<1	<0.3	<0.5	<1	0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
m,p-Xylene	<1	NA	<1	<0.5	<1	1750 <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	EPA 524.2
o-Xylene	<0.5	NA	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5		µg/L	EPA 524.2
Non-Volatile Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)								
Alachlor (Alanex)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	2	µg/L	EPA 505
Atrazine	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	1	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Bentazon	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	18	µg/L	EPA 515.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.2	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Carbofuran	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	18	µg/L	EPA 531.2
Chlordane	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	µg/L	EPA 505
2,4-D	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	70	µg/L	EPA 515.4
Dalapon	5	<1	<1	3	2	200	µg/L	EPA 515.4
Dibromochloropropane	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.2	µg/L	EPA 504.1
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	400	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	4	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Dinoseb	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	7	µg/L	EPA 515.4
Diquat	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	20	µg/L	EPA 549.2
Endothall	<5	<20	<20	<5	<20	100	µg/L	EPA 548.1
Endrin	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	2	µg/L	EPA 505

Table 2-3  
Recycled Water Monitoring: Recycled Water Quality Specifications A.1, A.2, A.3, & A.15

Constituent	3Q07	4Q07	1Q08	2Q08	4Q Run.	Limit	Unit	Method
					Avg. <sup>1</sup>			
Ethylene Dibromide	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.05	µg/L	EPA 504.1
Glyphosate	<6	<6	<6	<6	<6	700	µg/L	EPA 547
Heptachlor	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	µg/L	EPA 505
Heptachlor Epoxide	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	µg/L	EPA 505
Hexachlorobenzene	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	1	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.06	<0.05	50	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Lindane	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.2	µg/L	EPA 505
Methoxychlor	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	30	µg/L	EPA 505
Molinate	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	20	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Oxamyl	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	50	µg/L	EPA 531.2
Pentachlorophenol	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	1	µg/L	EPA 515.4
Picloram	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	500	µg/L	EPA 515.4
PCB 1016	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	0.5	µg/L	EPA 505
PCB 1221	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.5	µg/L	EPA 505
PCB 1232	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.5	µg/L	EPA 505
PCB 1242	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.5	µg/L	EPA 505
PCB 1248	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.5	µg/L	EPA 505
PCB 1254	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.5	µg/L	EPA 505
PCB 1260	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.5	µg/L	EPA 505
Simazine	0.07	<0.05	<0.05	0.1	0.06	4	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Thiobencarb	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	70	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Toxaphene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	3	µg/L	EPA 505
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	30	pg/L	EPA 1613
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	50	µg/L	EPA 515.4
Action Level Chemicals								
Copper	5.1	3.9	13.6	3.6	6.5	1300	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Lead	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	15	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Radionuclides								
Combined Radium-226 and Radium 228	<0.670	<0.710	<1.0	<0.76	<1.0	5	pCi/L	EPA 903.0
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	15	pCi/L	EPA 900.0
Tritium	<190	<198	<196	<191	<198	20,000	pCi/L	EPA 906
Strontium-90	<0.640	<0.670	<0.700	<0.740	<0.740	8	pCi/L	EPA 905
Gross Beta Particle Activity	7	8	10	10	9	50	pCi/L	EPA 900.0
Uranium	<0.7	<0.7	<0.7	<0.7	<0.7	20	pCi/L	EPA 200.8
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level Chemicals								
Aluminum	<25	27	<25	57	<25	200	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Copper	5.1	3.9	13.6	3.6	6.5	1000	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Corrosivity <sup>3</sup>	-0.3	0.7	<0.1	NR	0.1	Non-Cor.	SI	SM 2330B
Foaming Agents (MBAS) <sup>3</sup>	<0.05	0.12	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	500	µg/L	S5540C/EPA 425.1
Iron <sup>3</sup>	79	65	110	NR	85	300	µg/L	EPA 200.7
Manganese	7	1	9	19	9	50	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE) <sup>3</sup>	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Odor--Threshold <sup>3</sup>	8	4	8	2	6	3	TON	SM 2150B
Silver	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	100	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Thiobencarb	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	1	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Zinc	38	24	55	15	33	5000	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Miscellaneous Regulated Constituents								
Oil & Grease <sup>4</sup>	2	1	3	<2		1	mg/L	EPA 1664
Disinfection Byproducts								
Bromate	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	10	µg/L	EPA 300.1
Chlorite	<0.01	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	<0.02	1	mg/L	EPA 300.0
Lysimeter Compliance Point Data								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	HE-25	8th-25	8th-15	HE-25				
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	129	16	7	48	50	80	µg/L	EPA 524.2/624
	3	3	<1	<1	2	60	µg/L	S6251B

NA: Not Analyzed this quarter

<sup>1</sup> 4-quarter running average is calculated based on ND values equal to half the detection limit. Final reported 4-quarter running average value, if less than DL, will be based on highest DL found in the data set.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of m,p-Xylene and o-Xylene is used to calculate compliance for the Total Xylenes limit

<sup>3</sup> 4-quarter running average is calculated based on the four most recent results. Monitoring is required annually.

<sup>4</sup> Oil & Grease compliance determination not based on 4-quarter running average

**Bold signifies an exceedance of a limit in the Order. Explained in further detail in the report text.**

*Italic signifies that the 4-quarter running average highest DL is greater than the MCL; all values in data set are non-detect.*



Table 2-4  
 Recycled Water Monitoring: Table II. Remaining Priority Pollutants, EDCs & Pharmaceuticals, and Unregulated Chemicals  
 (Monitoring & Reporting Program)

Constituent	2Q08	Unit	Method
Metals			
Chromium (III) <sup>1</sup>	1.2	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)			
Acrolein	NR	µg/L	EPA 624
Acrylonitrile	NR	µg/L	EPA 624
Bromoform	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Chlorodibromomethane	6.4	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Chloroethane	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
2-Chloroethylvinylether	NR	µg/L	EPA 624
Chloroform	88	mg/L	EPA 524.2
Dichlorobromomethane	29	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Methyl Bromide	<1	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Methyl Chloride	0.9	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Acid Extractibles			
2-Chlorophenol	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
2,4-Dichlorophenol	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
2,4-Dimethylphenol	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
2,4-Dinitrophenol	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
2-Nitrophenol	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
4-Nitrophenol	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Phenol	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Base/Neutral Extractibles			
Acenaphthene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Acenaphthylene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Anthracene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Benzidine	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Benzo(a)anthracene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Bromophenyl phenyl ether	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
l-lyl benzyl phthalate	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
l-Chloronaphthalene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Chrysene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Diethyl phthalate	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Dimethyl phthalate	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Di-n-butyl phthalate	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Di-n-octyl phthalate	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Azobenzene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Fluoranthene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Fluorene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Hexachlorobutadiene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Hexachloroethane	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Isophorone	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Naphthalene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Nitrobenzene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Phenanthrene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Pyrene	NR	µg/L	EPA 625
Pesticides			
Aldrin	NR	µg/L	EPA 608
BHC, alpha isomer	NR	µg/L	EPA 608
BHC, beta isomer	NR	µg/L	EPA 608
BHC, delta isomer	NR	µg/L	EPA 608
4,4'-DDT	NR	µg/L	EPA 608
4,4'-DDE	NR	µg/L	EPA 608
4,4'-DDD	NR	µg/L	EPA 608
Dieldrin	NR	µg/L	EPA 608
Endosulfan I	NR	µg/L	EPA 608
Endosulfan II	NR	µg/L	EPA 608
Endosulfan Sulfate	NR	µg/L	EPA 608
Endrin Aldehyde	NR	µg/L	EPA 608

Constituent	2Q08	Unit	Method
Unregulated Chemicals			
Boron	0.4	mg/L	EPA 200.7
Chromium VI	0.1	µg/L	EPA 218.6
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	<2	ng/L	1625MOD
Tertiary amyl methyl ether	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Tertiary butyl alcohol	<2	µg/L	542.2 MOD
Vanadium	1.2	µg/L	EPA 200.8
1,4 - Dioxane	<2	µg/L	8270MOD
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Chemicals w/ State Notification Levels <sup>2</sup>			
n-butylbenzene	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
sec-butylbenzene	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
tert-butylbenzene	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Carbon disulfide	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Chlorate	204	µg/L	EPA 300.0
2-Chlorotoluene	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Diazinon	NR	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Formaldehyde	NR	µg/L	SM 6252/EPA 8315
Isopropylbenzene	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
N-propylbenzene	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
N-Nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA)	NR	µg/L	EPA 525
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	NR	µg/L	EPA 525
Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Other Chemicals <sup>2</sup>			
Hormones			
Ethinyl estradiol	NR	ng/L	HPLC/MS-SEDC
17-B estradiol	NR	ng/L	HPLC/MS-SEDC
Estrone	NR	ng/L	HPLC/MS-SEDC
<u>"Industrial" Endocrine Disruptors</u>			
Bisphenol A	NR	ng/L	HPLC/MS-SEDC
Nonylphenol and nonylphenol polyethoxylate	NR	ng/L	HPLC/MS-SEDC
Octylphenol and octylphenol polyethoxylate	NR	ng/L	HPLC/MS-SEDC
PolybromiNA	NR	ng/L	8270C SIM
PBDE 28	NR	ng/L	8270C SIM
PBDE 71	NR	ng/L	8270C SIM
PBDE 47	NR	ng/L	8270C SIM
PBDE 66	NR	ng/L	8270C SIM
PBDE 100	NR	ng/L	8270C SIM
PBDE 99	NR	ng/L	8270C SIM
PBDE 85	NR	ng/L	8270C SIM
PBDE 154	NR	ng/L	8270C SIM
PBDE 153	NR	ng/L	8270C SIM
PBDE 138	NR	ng/L	8270C SIM
PBDE 128	NR	ng/L	8270C SIM
PBDE 183	NR	ng/L	8270C SIM
PBDE 190	NR	ng/L	8270C SIM
PBDE 203	NR	ng/L	8270C SIM
PBDE 206	NR	ng/L	8270C SIM
PBDE 209	NR	ng/L	8270C SIM
<u>Pharmaceuticals &amp; Other Substances</u>			
Acetaminopen	NR	ng/L	HPLC/MS-SEDC
Amoxicillin	NR		Not Available <sup>3</sup>
Azithromycin	NR		Not Available <sup>3</sup>
Caffeine	NR	ng/L	HPLC/MS-SEDC
Carbamazepine	NR	ng/L	HPLC/MS-SEDC
Ciprofloxacin	NR		Not Available <sup>3</sup>
Ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid (EDTA)	NR		EPA 300.0MOD
Gemfibrozil	NR	ng/L	HPLC/MS-SEDC
Ibuprofen	NR	ng/L	HPLC/MS-SEDC
Iodinated contrast media	NR	ng/L	HPLC/MS-SEDC
Lipitor	NR		Not Available <sup>3</sup>
Methadone	NR	ng/L	HPLC/MS-SEDC
Morphine	NR		Not Available <sup>3</sup>
Salicylic acid	NR	ng/L	HPLC/MS-SEDC
Triclosan	NR	ng/L	HPLC/MS-SEDC

NR: Not Required (Annual Requirement)

<sup>1</sup> Trivalent chromium is measured as total chromium

<sup>2</sup> Chemicals w/ State Notification Levels, Nitrosamines, and EDC, Pharmaceuticals & Other Chemicals (Attachment B)

<sup>3</sup> Analytical Method is not available for this constituent

Table 2-5  
Lysimeter and Surface Water Monitoring: TOC, Nitrogen Species, and EC

Bth Street Basin										
Site	Depth, bgs	Date	TOC	TN	EC	TIN	NO <sub>3</sub> -N	TKN+NO <sub>2</sub> -N	NO <sub>2</sub> -N	
Unit==>	feet		mg/L	mg/L	µmho/cm	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
8TH-00	0	04/01/08	8.98	<0.6	730	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-00	0	04/08/08	13.91	1.4	690	<0.2	<0.1	1.4	<0.01	
8TH-00	0	04/15/08	15.32	1.6	530	<0.2	<0.1	1.6	<0.01	
8TH-00	0	04/22/08	6.86	1.7	820	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.01	
8TH-00	0	04/29/08	6.10	1.5	915	1.2	1.1	<0.5	0.02	
8TH-00	0	05/06/08	7.17	1.7	800	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.04	
8TH-00	0	05/13/08	8.36	7.4	775	2.0	1.8	5.7	0.08	
8TH-00	0	05/20/08	7.43	2.6	735	2.1	2.0	0.6	0.02	
8TH-00	0	05/28/08	6.29	5.5	560	4.6	4.2	1.3	0.06	
8TH-00	0	06/03/08	6.66	4.2	780	2.8	2.7	1.5	0.02	
8TH-00	0	06/10/08	6.66	4.2	730	3.4	3.2	1.0	0.05	
8TH-00	0	06/17/08	7.25	2.7	760	2.1	1.8	0.9	0.05	
8TH-00	0	06/24/08	8.57	1.5	790	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.04	
8TH-05	5	04/01/08	3.60	<0.6	720	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-05	5	04/08/08	3.14	<0.6	670	<0.2	0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-05	5	04/15/08	2.60	<0.6	690	0.5	0.5	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-05	5	04/22/08	3.60	2.3	930	2.2	2.2	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-05	5	04/29/08	3.69	<0.6	945	0.4	0.4	<0.5	0.01	
8TH-05	5	05/06/08	3.62	<0.6	935	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-05	5	05/13/08	3.85	<0.6	815	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-05	5	05/20/08	4.35	<0.6	775	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-05	5	05/28/08	4.85	<0.6	710	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-05	5	06/03/08	4.46	0.8	725	<0.2	<0.1	0.8	<0.01	
8TH-05	5	06/10/08	4.31	<0.6	715	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-05	5	06/17/08	4.36	<0.6	770	0.3	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-05	5	06/24/08	4.60	<0.6	835	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-15	15	04/01/08	3.44	<0.6	760	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-15	15	04/08/08	2.54	<0.6	715	0.3	0.3	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-15	15	04/15/08	2.45	0.8	645	0.8	0.8	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-15	15	04/22/08	3.93	1.4	655	1.4	1.4	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-15	15	04/29/08	3.12	<0.6	755	0.4	0.4	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-15	15	05/06/08	3.48	<0.6	760	0.6	0.4	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-15	15	05/13/08	3.48	<0.6	700	<0.2	0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-15	15	05/20/08	4.42	<0.6	695	0.2	0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-15	15	05/28/08	5.54	0.6	580	0.4	0.4	<0.5	0.01	
8TH-15	15	06/03/08	3.74	1.0	605	0.4	0.3	0.8	<0.01	
8TH-15	15	06/10/08	3.97	<0.6	670	0.3	0.2	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-15	15	06/17/08	3.69	9.3	695	0.8	0.7	8.7	0.05	
8TH-15	15	06/24/08	3.79	0.7	750	0.6	0.5	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-25	25	04/01/08	3.67	<0.6	765	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-25	25	04/08/08	3.05	<0.6	710	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-25	25	04/15/08	3.51	<0.6	560	<0.2	0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-25	25	04/22/08	3.70	<0.6	880	0.6	0.5	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-25	25	04/29/08	3.12	<0.6	965	<0.2	0.2	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-25	25	05/06/08	3.16	<0.6	1160	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-25	25	05/13/08	4.30	<0.6	905	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-25	25	05/20/08	4.89	<0.6	835	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-25	25	05/28/08	5.42	<0.6	805	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-25	25	06/03/08	4.53	0.8	740	<0.2	<0.1	0.8	<0.01	
8TH-25	25	06/10/08	4.68	<0.6	740	<0.2	<0.1	0.5	<0.01	
8TH-25	25	06/17/08	4.32	0.9	780	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.04	
8TH-25	25	06/24/08	4.10	<0.6	830	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-35	35	04/01/08	3.17	<0.6	720	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-35	35	04/08/08	3.10	<0.6	765	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-35	35	04/15/08	3.21	<0.6	770	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-35	35	04/22/08	5.24	<0.6	780	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-35	35	04/29/08	3.31	<0.6	750	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-35	35	05/06/08	2.75	<0.6	925	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-35	35	05/13/08	3.71	<0.6	920	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-35	35	05/20/08	5.07	<0.6	860	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-35	35	05/28/08	3.20	<0.6	830	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	
8TH-35	35	06/03/08	7.03	0.9	780	<0.2	<0.1	0.9	<0.01	
8TH-35	35	06/10/08	4.90	<0.6	675	<0.2	<0.1	0.5	<0.01	
8TH-35	35	06/17/08	3.47	<0.6	745	<0.2	<0.1	0.5	<0.01	
8TH-35	35	06/24/08	3.55	<0.6	810	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	

Blank cells indicate that analysis was not run for a constituent on that particular date and/or depth due to insufficient volume

Table 2-5  
Lysimeter and Surface Water Monitoring: TOC, Nitrogen Species, and EC

Hickory Basin East Cell									
Site	Depth, bgs	Date	TOC	TN	EC	TIN	NO <sub>3</sub> -N	TKN+NO <sub>2</sub> -N	NO <sub>2</sub> -N
Unit==>	feet		mg/L	mg/L	µmho/cm	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
HKYE-00	0	05/06/08	5.43	4.5	825	4.0	4.0	0.5	<0.01
HKYE-00	0	05/13/08	5.90	9.2	815	4.5	4.5	4.7	<0.01
HKYE-00	0	05/20/08	7.26	3.8	775	3.0	2.5	1.3	0.24
HKYE-00	0	05/28/08	26.70	3.4	770	<0.2	<0.1	3.4	<0.01
HKYE-25	25	04/01/08	1.73	3.4	780	3.3	3.3	<0.5	<0.01
HKYE-25	25	05/06/08	2.04	5.2	860	5.2	5.2	<0.5	<0.01
HKYE-25	25	05/13/08	1.42	3.6	785	3.6	3.6	<0.5	<0.01
HKYE-25	25	05/20/08	2.44	4.6	810	4.6	4.6	<0.5	<0.01
HKYE-25	25	05/28/08	1.34	3.4	825	3.3	3.3	<0.5	<0.01

Banana Basin									
Site	Depth, bgs	Date	TOC	TN	EC	TIN	NO <sub>3</sub> -N	TKN+NO <sub>2</sub> -N	NO <sub>2</sub> -N
Unit==>	feet		mg/L	mg/L	µmho/cm	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
BAN-00	0	04/29/08	5.24	4.7	820	4.2	4.1	0.5	<0.01
BAN-00	0	05/06/08	7.68	2.1	760	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.14
BAN-00	0	05/13/08	6.01	2.5	805	2.6	2.4	<0.5	0.10
BAN-00	0	05/20/08	10.56	1.5	805	0.3	<0.1	1.5	<0.01
BAN-00	0	06/03/08	5.24	6.9	815	5.6	5.5	1.4	<0.01
BAN-00	0	06/10/08	6.00	5.1	750	3.9	3.7	1.4	0.08
BAN-00	0	06/17/08	7.38	6.5	800	3.3	3.2	3.3	0.02
BAN-00	0	06/24/08	15.19	4.1	845	0.2	<0.1	4.1	<0.01
BAN-25	25	04/29/08	1.20	1.0	310	0.8	0.8	<0.5	<0.01
BAN-25	25	05/06/08	1.47	1.5	520	1.5	1.5	<0.5	<0.01
BAN-25	25	05/13/08	1.18	2.5	590	2.2	2.1	<0.5	<0.01
BAN-25	25	05/20/08	1.19	2.0	625	1.8	1.8	<0.5	<0.01
BAN-25	25	06/03/08	1.32	3.3	670	2.5	2.5	0.7	<0.01
BAN-25	25	06/10/08	1.40	2.1	590	1.9	1.8	<0.5	<0.01
BAN-25	25	06/17/08	1.42	1.9	680	1.7	1.6	<0.5	<0.01
BAN-25	25	06/24/08	1.17	1.6	685	1.4	1.2	<0.5	<0.01

Ely Basin No. 3									
Site	Depth, bgs	Date	TOC	TN	EC	TIN	NO <sub>3</sub> -N	TKN+NO <sub>2</sub> -N	NO <sub>2</sub> -N
Unit==>	feet		mg/L	mg/L	µmho/cm	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
ELY3E-00	0	04/01/08	8.35	3.3	470	2.3	2.2	1.1	0.02
ELY3E-00	0	04/08/08	6.76	3.6	535	2.9	2.6	1.0	0.02
ELY3E-00	0	04/22/08	7.02	3.7	615	3.0	2.8	0.9	0.06
ELY3E-00	0	04/29/08	6.17	3.9	600	2.6	2.5	1.3	0.05
ELY3E-00	0	05/06/08	5.53	3.3	600	2.6	2.5	0.8	0.05
ELY3E-00	0	05/13/08	6.01	3.3	580	2.5	2.4	0.9	0.04
ELY3E-00	0	05/21/08	6.51	2.5	555	2.2	2.1	<0.5	0.02
ELY3E-00	0	05/28/08	7.25	3.9	565	2.5	2.4	1.5	0.04
ELY3E-00	0	06/03/08	7.87	4.4	550	2.9	2.8	1.6	0.04
ELY3E-00	0	06/10/08	7.89	3.7	525	2.7	2.4	1.3	0.05
ELY3E-00	0	06/17/08	8.34	3.7	545	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.03
ELY3E-00	0	06/24/08	8.65	2.9	585	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.03
ELY3E-05	5	04/29/08	3.84	2.7	505	0.9	0.5	2.2	0.02
ELY3E-05	5	05/06/08	3.48	1.2	560	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.01
ELY3E-10	10	04/01/08	1.80	1.9	195	1.7	1.7	<0.5	<0.01
ELY3E-10	10	04/08/08	1.91	1.6	245	1.2	1.1	0.5	<0.01
ELY3E-10	10	04/22/08	2.08	0.7	390	0.6	0.6	<0.5	<0.01
ELY3E-10	10	04/29/08	2.00	<0.6	445	0.4	0.3	<0.5	<0.01
ELY3E-10	10	05/06/08	1.94	<0.6	575	<0.2	0.1	<0.5	<0.01
ELY3E-10	10	05/13/08	1.84	<0.6	540	0.2	0.2	<0.5	<0.01
ELY3E-10	10	05/21/08	1.75	<0.6	540	0.5	0.5	<0.5	<0.01
ELY3E-10	10	05/28/08	1.34	1.2	375	0.8	0.8	<0.5	<0.01
ELY3E-10	10	06/03/08	1.51	1.3	560	0.8	0.8	<0.5	<0.01
ELY3E-10	10	06/10/08	1.81	0.8	530	0.7	0.6	<0.5	<0.01
ELY3E-10	10	06/17/08	1.57	1.1	560	0.7	0.7	<0.5	<0.01
ELY3E-10	10	06/24/08	1.77	<0.6	570	0.6	0.5	<0.5	<0.01
ELY3E-25	25	04/01/08	2.72	0.7	275	0.3	0.3	<0.5	<0.01
ELY3E-25	25	04/08/08	2.71	0.8	260	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.02
ELY3E-25	25	04/29/08			245		0.2		<0.01
ELY3E-25	25	05/06/08	3.57		255				
ELY3E-25	25	05/13/08	3.27	<0.6	260	<0.2	0.1	<0.5	<0.01
ELY3E-25	25	05/21/08	2.19	<0.6	300	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01
ELY3E-25	25	05/28/08	2.73	1.0	220	<0.2	<0.1	1.0	<0.01
ELY3E-25	25	06/03/08	2.96	1.2	450	0.5	0.4	0.8	<0.01
ELY3E-25	25	06/10/08	2.79		455		<0.1		<0.01
ELY3E-25	25	06/17/08	2.68	<0.6	500	0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01
ELY3E-25	25	06/24/08	2.81	<0.6	475	0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01

Blank cells indicate that analysis was not run for a constituent on that particular date and/or depth due to insufficient volume



Table 2-6  
Diluent Water Monitoring Results

Constituent	West Cucamonga Channel - 7th & 8th Street	Cucamonga Creek - Turner 1 & 2	Deer Creek - Turner Drop Inlet	Unit	Method
NO <sub>2</sub> -N	<0.01	0.04	<0.01	mg/L	EPA 300.0
NO <sub>3</sub> -N	0.6	1.3	0.2	mg/L	EPA 300.0
TDS	190	542	396	mg/L	SM 2540C
Total Coliform	>23	>23	12	mpn/100ml	SM 9221B
Oil & Grease	<2	2	<2	mg/L	EPA 1664A
Inorganic Chemicals					
Aluminum	101	<25	48	µg/L	EPA 200.7
Antimony	<1	1.4	1.4	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Arsenic	2	<2	<2	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Asbestos	<6.73	<4.42	<6.42	MFL	EPA 100.2
Barium	30	82	54	µg/L	EPA 200.7
Beryllium	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 200.7
Cadmium	0.3	<0.25	<0.25	µg/L	EPA 200.7
Chromium	1.2	1.7	2.1	µg/L	EPA 200.7
Cyanide	<6	<6	<6	µg/L	SM 4500-CN E
Fluoride	0.4	0.4	0.5	mg/L	SM 4500-F C
Mercury	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	µg/L	EPA 245.2
Nickel	2	4	3	µg/L	EPA 200.7
Perchlorate	<4	<4	<4	µg/L	EPA 314
Selenium	<2	2	<2	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Thallium	<1	<1	<1	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)					
Benzene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Carbon Tetrachloride	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,1-Dichloroethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,1-Dichloroethylene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Dichloromethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,2-Dichloropropane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Ethylbenzene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Chlorobenzene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Methyl Tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Styrene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Tetrachloroethylene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Toluene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Trichloroethylene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Trichlorofluoromethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Vinyl Chloride	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Total Xylenes	<1	<1	<1	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Non-Volatile Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)					
Alachlor (Alanex)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	µg/L	EPA 505
Atrazine	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Bentazon	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 515.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Carbofuran	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 531.2
Chlordane	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	µg/L	EPA 505
2,4-D	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	µg/L	EPA 515.4
Dalapon	<1	<1	<1	µg/L	EPA 515.4
Dibromochloropropane	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	µg/L	EPA 504.1
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	<0.6	3.7	1.1	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Dinoseb	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	µg/L	EPA 515.4
Diquat	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	µg/L	EPA 549.2
Endothall	<5	<5	<5	µg/L	EPA 548.1

Table 2-6  
Diluent Water Monitoring Results

Constituent	West Cucamonga Channel - 7th & 8th Street	Cucamonga Creek - Turner 1 & 2	Deer Creek - Turner Drop Inlet	Unit	Method
Endrin	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	µg/L	EPA 505
Ethylene Dibromide	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	µg/L	EPA 504.1
Glyphosate	22	<6	38	µg/L	EPA 547
Heptachlor	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	µg/L	EPA 505
Heptachlor Epoxide	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	µg/L	EPA 505
Hexachlorobenzene	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Lindane	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	µg/L	EPA 505
Methoxychlor	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	µg/L	EPA 505
Molinate	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Oxamyl	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 531.2
Pentachlorophenol	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	µg/L	EPA 515.4
Picloram	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	µg/L	EPA 515.4
PCB 1016	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	µg/L	EPA 505
PCB 1221	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	µg/L	EPA 505
PCB 1232	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	µg/L	EPA 505
PCB 1242	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	µg/L	EPA 505
PCB 1248	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	µg/L	EPA 505
PCB 1254	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	µg/L	EPA 505
PCB 1260	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	µg/L	EPA 505
Simazine	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Thiobencarb	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Toxaphene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 505
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	<5	<5	<5	pg/L	EPA 1613
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	µg/L	EPA 515.4
Disinfection Byproducts					
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2/624
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	3.2	72	24	µg/L	S6251B
Bromate	<5	<5	18	µg/L	EPA 300.1
Chlorite	<0.01	0.01	0.01	mg/L	EPA 300.0
Notification Level Chemicals					
Copper	11.0	20.0	18.4	µg/L	EPA 200.7
Lead	0.6	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Radionuclides					
Combined Radium-226 and Radium 228	<0.984	<0.912	<0.677	pCi/L	EPA 903.0
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	<3.00	<3.00	<3	pCi/L	EPA 900.0
Tritium	190	<189	<182	pCi/L	EPA 906
Strontium-90	<0.745	<0.706	<0.792	pCi/L	EPA 905
Gross Beta Particle Activity	15	6	5	pCi/L	EPA 900.0
Uranium	0.94	1.1	<0.7	pCi/L	EPA 200.8
Unregulated Chemicals					
Boron	<0.1	0.2	0.2	mg/L	EPA 200.7
Chromium VI	0.4	1.7	1.1	µg/L	EPA 218.6
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether	<3	<3	<3	µg/L	EPA 524.2
N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	6.8	<4	<2	ng/L	1625MOD
Perchlorate	<4	<4	<4	µg/L	EPA 314
Tertiary amyl methyl ether	<3	<3	<3	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Tertiary butyl alcohol	<2	<2	<2	µg/L	542.2 MOD
Vanadium	7.1	15.3	18.5	µg/L	EPA 200.8
1,4 - Dioxane	<2	2.1	<2	µg/L	8270MOD
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 524.2
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level Chemicals					
Aluminum	101	<25	48	µg/L	EPA 200.7
Corrosivity	0.5	3.0	2.8	SI	SM 2330B
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	0.79	<0.05	<0.05	mg/L	S5540C/EPA 425.1
Iron	204	45	117	µg/L	EPA 200.7
Manganese	6	5	8	µg/L	EPA 200.7
Odor--Threshold	8	67	3	TON	SM 2150B
Silver	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	µg/L	EPA 200.7
Thiobencarb	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	µg/L	EPA 525.2
Zinc	20	7	15	µg/L	EPA 200.7

Table 2-7  
Summary of Wells in Groundwater Monitoring Networks

BASIN	CBWM_ID	OWNER/LOCAL NAME	SEPARATION DISTANCE (feet)	SCREENED INTERVAL(S) (feet bgs)	CASING DIAMETER (Inches)	STATUS	TYPE
Hickory and Banana Basins	3600573	Fontana Water Company - F37a	2240 upgradient	378-810	20	Active	Municipal
	600660	California Speedway - Infield Well	2070 downgradient	NA	NA	Active	Industrial
	3601365	California Speedway 2	2780 downgradient	451-455, 491-603, & 664-780	20	Active	Industrial
	3600371	Reliant Energy - East Well	4070 downgradient	434-467, 500-513, 553-580, 593-652, & 825-847	20	Active	Industrial
	3602267	City Of Ontario - 20	14500 downgradient	NA	20	Active	Municipal
	601001	Inland Empire Utilities Agency - BH-1/1	340 downgradient	365-405	4	Active	Monitoring
	601002	Inland Empire Utilities Agency - BH-1/2	340 downgradient	435-475	4	Active	Monitoring
Turner Basins	3601065	City Of Ontario - 19	2200 upgradient	NA	16	Inactive	Municipal
	3600010	City Of Ontario - 25	2530 crossgradient	370-903	20	Active	Municipal
	600453	City Of Ontario - 29	2810 downgradient	400-1095	18	Active	Municipal
	600585	City of Ontario - 38*	4600 crossgradient	500-1010	16	Active	Municipal
	600997	Inland Empire Utilities Agency - TRN-1/1	50 downgradient	340-360	4	Active	Monitoring
	600998	Inland Empire Utilities Agency - TRN-1/2	50 downgradient	380-400	4	Active	Monitoring
	600999	Inland Empire Utilities Agency - TRN-2/1	50 downgradient	350-370	4	Active	Monitoring
	601000	Inland Empire Utilities Agency - TRN-2/2	50 downgradient	392-412	4	Active	Monitoring
7th & 8th Street Basins	3601561	San Antonio Water Company No. 12	740 downgradient	379-480, 525-563, 578-609, & 634-679	16	Inactive	Municipal
	3601772	City of Ontario No. 4	3429 downgradient	526-910	16-20	Inactive	Municipal
	--	City of Ontario No. 51	3402 downgradient	Not Yet Constructed	NA	NA	Municipal
	600493	City of Ontario No. 35	9695 downgradient	580-1020	18-36	Active	Municipal
	--	Inland Empire Utilities Agency - 8th-1/1	150 downgradient	495-535	4	Active	Monitoring
	--	Inland Empire Utilities Agency - 8th-1/2	150 downgradient	595-645	4	Active	Monitoring
	--	Inland Empire Utilities Agency - 8th-2/1	2460 downgradient	465-505	4	Active	Monitoring
	--	Inland Empire Utilities Agency - 8th-2/2	2460 downgradient	576-616	4	Active	Monitoring
Ely Basin	601003	Ely Basin MW-1, Philadelphia Well (Casing 3)	100 downgradient	280 - 300	2	NA	Monitoring
	601004	Ely Basin MW-2, Walnut Well (Casing 2)	3050 downgradient	290 - 310	4	NA	Monitoring
	3600975	Riverside Drive Well (43840-CWW)	6046 downgradient	NA	NA	Active	Private Irrigation
	600134	Bishop Of San Bernardino Corp. - DOM	6500 downgradient	NA	NA	Active	Private Domestic

Notes:

- NA = Data not available
- CBWM ID = Chino Basin Water Master well identification number
- bgs = below ground surface
- \* = Ontario Well No. 38 has taken the place of Ontario Well No. 19, which is inactive



Table 2-8  
Groundwater Monitoring Results (Quarterly)

Sample Location	Date	TOC (mg/L)	Total Coliform (MPN/100mL)	pH	EC (umho/cm)	Al (ug/L)	Color (units)	Cu (ug/L)	Conductivity Index (SI)	Foaming Agents (mg/L)	Fe (ug/L)	Mn (ug/L)	MTBE (ug/L)	Odor Threshold (TON)	Thiocyanate (ug/L)	Turbidity (NTU)	Zn (ug/L)	Cl (mg/L)	Hardness (mg CaCO <sub>3</sub> /L)	Na (mg/L)	SO <sub>4</sub> (mg/L)	NH <sub>4</sub> -N (mg/L)	NO <sub>2</sub> -N (mg/L)	NO <sub>3</sub> -N (mg/L)	Nitrogen, Total (mg/L)	TKN (mg/L)	Alkalinity (mg CaCO <sub>3</sub> /L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)		
Fontana Water Company F37a California Speedway Infield Well California Speedway 2 Reliant Energy East Well Ontario Well No. 20 BH-1/2 BH-1/2	4/9/08	0.1	<1.1	7.63	455	288	<3	39.1	0.5	<0.05	233	9	<0.5	2	<0.25	<0.2	1.50	8	16	217	19	14	<0.1	0.04	10.2	<0.5	175	8.6		
	4/9/08	0.5	<1.1	6.65	470	308	<3	2.9	0.4	<0.05	23	3	<0.5	1	<0.25	<0.2	0.15	3	14	229	21	39	<0.1	0.05	7.9	<0.5	169	7.9		
	4/9/08	0.5	<1.1	7.94	264	236	<3	1.6	0.2	<0.05	14	3	<0.5	1	<0.25	<0.2	0.22	30	11	167	19	14	<0.1	0.06	3.8	<0.5	158	6.8		
	4/24/08	0.3	<1.1	7.20	375	262	88	<3	2.5	0.0	<0.05	231	18	<0.5	1	<0.25	<0.2	1.47	1	17	160	18	20	<0.1	<0.01	8.4	<0.5	119	6.5	
	4/3/08	0.5	<1.1	7.90	330	204	<25	<3	3.7	0.4	<0.05	3	<1	<0.5	2	<0.25	<0.2	0.36	3	5	167	14	6	<0.1	0.19	1.6	1.8	<0.5	162	7.3
	4/11/08	0.7	<1.1	7.20	412	264	<25	<3	<0.5	0.2	<0.05	20	3	<0.5	1	<0.25	<0.2	0.25	3	40	182	20	24	<0.1	0.13	2.7	2.8	<0.5	118	7.4
	4/28/08	0.5	7.02	415																										
	4/3/08	0.5	<1.1	7.65	420	272	<25	<3	1.7	0.3	<0.05	6	<1	<0.5	2	<0.25	<0.2	0.15	<1	14	197	22	19	<0.1	0.18	4.2	4.4	<0.5	177	6.6
	4/3/08	0.5	<1.1	7.52	355	230	<25	<3	3.7	0.3	<0.05	1	<1	<0.5	2	<0.25	<0.2	0.26	2	12	159	24	16	<0.1	0.17	3.4	3.5	<0.5	153	8.9
	4/3/08	0.5	<1.1	7.93	300	190	<25	<3	1.9	0.3	<0.05	7	<1	<0.5	2	<0.25	<0.2	0.21	<1	4	138	21	9	<0.1	0.18	1.1	1.3	<0.5	152	7.1
Turner Basins	4/7/08	1.0	<1.1	7.57	630	380	<25	<3	0.7	0.1	<0.05	20	1	<0.5	1	<0.25	<0.2	0.95	1	91	275	29	33	<0.1	<0.01	0.2	0.3	<0.5	153	6.9
	4/7/08	0.9	<1.1	7.59	480	266	<25	<3	0.6	0.1	<0.05	54	3	<0.5	1	<0.25	<0.2	0.89	<1	72	194	27	19	<0.1	<0.01	0.7	0.8	<0.5	117	8.8
	4/7/08	1.0	<1.1	7.64	505	330	<25	<3	<0.5	-0.1	<0.05	9	<1	<0.5	1	<0.25	<0.2	0.81	1	82	213	20	27	<0.1	<0.01	0.7	0.7	<0.5	96	8.3
	4/16/08	0.9	<1.1	7.95	220	154	<25	<3	0.6	0.1	<0.05	23	4	<0.5	2	<0.25	<0.2	0.55	<1	5	95	18	8	<0.1	<0.01	1.3	1.7	<0.5	100	7.2
7th & 8th St Basins	6/10/08	0.4		195																										
	6/17/08	0.5		200																										
	6/24/08	0.6		215																										
	4/16/08	0.4	<1.1	7.36	355	235	<25	<3	<0.5	0.0	<0.05	11	5	<0.5	2	<0.25	<0.2	0.44	<1	14	166	18	14	<0.1	<0.01	6.7	6.8	<0.5	133	7.6
	6/10/08	0.1		335																										
	6/17/08	0.3		350																										
	6/24/08	0.4		370																										
	4/17/08	0.5	<1.1	7.48	615	435	<25	<3	<0.5	0.4		11	5	<0.5	1	<0.25	<0.2	0.18	2	18	289	20	64	<0.1	0.08	30.2	30.3	<0.5	128	8.2
	4/23/08																													
	Ely Basins	4/23/08	0.2	<1.1	7.24	520	338	<25	<3	<0.5	0.0	<0.05	21	6	<0.5	1	<0.25	<0.2	0.14	1	17	245	19	37	<0.1	<0.01	18.1	<0.5	153	8.7
4/9/08		0.7	<1.1	8.75	245	148	28	3	<0.5	0.3	<0.05	294	14	<0.5	1	<0.25	<0.2	0.87	2	25	96	20	3	<0.1	<0.01	0.2	0.2	<0.5	83	0.9
4/24/08		0.9	<1.1	7.22	1220	836	577	20	4.0	0.5	<0.05	4364	21	<0.5	2	<0.25	<0.2	42.8	6	111	571	32	60	<0.1	<0.01	44.5	44.5	<0.5	243	7.4
4/7/08		0.6	<1.1	7.45	480	302	<25	<3	0.5	0.2	<0.05	<15	<1	<0.5	2	<0.25	<0.2	0.70	5	21	232	22	32	<0.1	<0.01	8.0	8.0	<0.5	165	7.3
Background Data	4/10/08	1.5	<1.1	7.71	355	248	878	<3	1.4	-0.1	<0.05	132	7	<0.5	1	<0.25	<0.2	8.45	3	16	105	42	28	<0.1	0.02	1.7	1.8	<0.5	126	5.5
	4/10/08	0.6	<1.1	7.86	530	340	<25	<3	<0.5	0.4	<0.05	11	3	<0.5	1	<0.25	<0.2	0.89	<1	14	269	15	37	<0.1	0.02	16.6	16.6	<0.5	152	7.1
	4/10/08	0.5	<1.1	7.59	555	344	31	5	0.8	0.4	<0.05	316	12	<0.5	1	<0.25	<0.2	1.84	2	34	297	14	34	<0.1	0.02	8.5	8.5	<0.5	173	8.2
	4/10/08	0.2	<1.1	8.33	315	206	<25	<3	0.7	0.1	<0.05	25	8	<0.5	3	<0.25	<0.2	0.99	1	7	82	44	25	<0.1	<0.01	2.8	2.8	<0.5	115	1.2
RP3-1/2	4/11/08	1.4	<1.1	7.24	310	186	<25	<3	0.8	0.2	<0.05	136	164	<0.5	2	<0.25	<0.2	1.90	1	12	118	30	13	<0.1	0.15	1.0	1.1	<0.5	134	3.1
	4/11/08	1.8	<1.1	6.24	1060	708	<25	3	1.8	0.4	<0.05	13	273	<0.5	3	<0.25	<0.2	0.20	1	27	408	94	63	<0.1	0.73	<0.1	0.7	<0.5	345	0.5
	4/11/08	1.8	<1.1	6.23	900	600	<25	3	2.0	0.3	<0.05	67	130	<0.5	2	<0.25	<0.2	0.21	2	36	359	81	50	<0.1	0.34	<0.1	0.3	<0.5	338	1.2
	4/11/08	1.8	<1.1	6.23	900	600	<25	3	2.0	0.3	<0.05	67	130	<0.5	2	<0.25	<0.2	0.21	2	36	359	81	50	<0.1	0.34	<0.1	0.3	<0.5	338	1.2

Blank cells indicate that analysis was not run for a constituent on that particular date. On certain dates, supplemental analysis was conducted on BH-1/2, 8th St-1/1, 8th St-1/2, and 8th St-2/1. On those occasions, a full set of analysis was not necessary and only parameters of interest were analyzed.

Table 3-1  
Diluent & Recycled Water Recharge Volume (Acre-Feet)

Date	Diluent Water																	
	Imported Water						Local Runoff / Storm Flow						Recycled Water					
	7th & 8th St.	Ely	Turner	Hickory	Banana	7th & 8th St.	Ely	Turner	Hickory	Banana	7th & 8th St.	Ely	Turner	Hickory	Banana			
Apr-07	0	0	0	0	0	89	59	8	50	29	0	41	22	63	4			
May-07	0	0	0	0	0	42	14	20	58	37	0	40	136	0	6			
Jun-07	0	0	0	0	0	42	18	11	90	0	0	7	3	0	0			
<b>2Q07 Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>19</b>			
Jul-07	0	0	0	0	0	16	26	5	93	0	0	0	0	141	0			
Aug-07	0	0	0	0	0	16	29	48	93	0	0	0	0	78	0			
Sep-07	0	0	0	0	0	17	34	16	92	3	128	0	0	15	0			
<b>3Q07 Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>0</b>			
Oct-07	0	0	0	0	0	42	34	65	73	2	109	0	0	23	0			
Nov-07	0	0	0	0	0	81	166	162	102	35	161	87	0	98	0			
Dec-07	0	0	0	0	0	224	257	277	102	22	0	53	0	0	0			
<b>4Q07 Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>0</b>			
Jan-08	0	0	0	0	0	328	793	454	126	130	1	0	0	0	0			
Feb-08	0	0	0	0	0	98	233	260	97	75	157	0	0	97	0			
Mar-08	0	0	0	0	0	21	82	17	44	0	164	116	0	80	0			
<b>1Q08 Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>1108</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>0</b>			
Apr-08	0	0	0	0	0	11	170	18	64	0	90	116	0	7	47			
May-08	0	0	0	0	0	90	137	181	39	3	158	87	0	86	38			
Jun-08	0	0	0	0	0	15	123	39	24	8	86	103	0	0	72			
<b>2Q08 Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>157</b>			

Note: (-) Negative values indicate more water pumped from the basin than was routed to the basin.  
Diluent water at Ely Basin does not include discharge of treated groundwater

Table 6-1  
MVWD ASR Project - TIN/TDS Mass Balance

ASR Well No. 4										
Date	Injection			Recovery			Mass Balance			
	Volume (AF)	TIN (mg/L)	TDS (mg/L)	Volume (AF)	TIN (mg/L)	TDS (mg/L)	Storage (AF)	TIN (kg)	TDS (kg)	
1Q08	Jan-08	0			0			0	0	0
	Feb-08	0			0			0	0	0
	Mar-08	40	0.87	290	0			40	43	14,307
2Q08	Apr-08	42	1.10	350	0			82	99	32,273
	May-08	0	1.10	350	98	7.5*	372*	(16)	(805)	(12,728)
	Jun-08	0	1.10	350	107	14	360	(123)	(2,645)	(60,049)

ASR Well No. 30										
Date	Injection			Recovery			Mass Balance			
	Volume (AF)	TIN (mg/L)	TDS (mg/L)	Volume (AF)	TIN (mg/L)	TDS (mg/L)	Storage (AF)	TIN (kg)	TDS (kg)	
3Q07	Jul-07	136	0.53	270	0			243	214	80,909
	Aug-07	71	0.53	270	0			314	261	104,598
	Sep-07	47	0.53	270	0			362	292	120,413
4Q07	Oct-07	123	0.13	310	0			484	312	167,280
	Nov-07	13	0.13	310	0			497	314	172,181
	Dec-07	67	0.13	310	0			564	324	197,792
1Q08	Jan-08	132	0.87	290	0			696	466	244,894
	Feb-08	81	0.87	290	0			777	553	273,947
	Mar-08	99	0.87	290	0			876	659	309,405
2Q08	Apr-08	89	1.10	350	0			965	780	348,001
	May-08	0	1.10	350	0			965	780	348,001
	Jun-08	0	1.10	350	286	3.5*	310*	680	(436)	238,737

ASR Well No. 32										
Date	Injection			Recovery			Mass Balance			
	Volume (AF)	TIN (mg/L)	TDS (mg/L)	Volume (AF)	TIN (mg/L)	TDS (mg/L)	Storage (AF)	TIN (kg)	TDS (kg)	
1Q08	Jan-08	0			0			0	0	0
	Feb-08	33	0.87	290	0			33	35	11,813
	Mar-08	118	0.87	290	0			151	162	54,139
2Q08	Apr-08	89	1.10	350	0			241	284	92,736
	May-08	0	1.10	350	0			241	284	92,736
	Jun-08	0	1.10	350	6	**	**	235	**	**

The injected water is WFA-treated water, which meets CCR Title 22 drinking water standards.  
 During 2Q08, WFA-treated water was sampled for TDS and TIN (NO<sub>3</sub>-N + NO<sub>2</sub>-N, assuming no NH<sub>3</sub>-N in drinking water) on 04/15/08.  
 MVWD discontinued groundwater injection at ASR Wells 4, 30, and 32, effective May 1, 2008, until further notice.  
 All wells were placed into production (extraction) mode during 2Q08.  
 \* Wells w/ 2+ sampling events for the month show an avg. of those values. Individual values are at the bottom of the page.  
 \*\* Well is not required to sample until it reaches 20% extraction. Mass balance will be calculated after 20% threshold has been reached.

Total Project (All Wells)										
Date							Mass Balance			
	Storage (AF)	TIN (kg)	TDS (kg)				Storage (AF)	TIN (kg)	TDS (kg)	
3Q07	Jul-07	243	214	80,909						
	Aug-07	314	261	104,598						
	Sep-07	362	292	120,413						
4Q07	Oct-07	484	312	167,280						
	Nov-07	497	314	172,181						
	Dec-07	564	324	197,792						
1Q08	Jan-08	696	466	244,894						
	Feb-08	810	588	285,760						
	Mar-08	1,067	865	377,851						
2Q08	Apr-08	1,288	1,164	473,010						
	May-08	1,189	259	428,008						
	Jun-08	791	(2,797)	271,424						

Well 4	TIN	TDS	Est. Prod	Well 30	TIN	TDS	Est. Prod
5/7/08	4.1	360	20%	6/5/08	2.0	310	20%
5/9/08	6.9	370	40%	6/26/08	4.9	310	40%
5/12/08	6.9	370	60%				
5/27/08	12	390	80%				
6/6/08	14	360	100%				



Table 7-1  
WateReuse Study Results

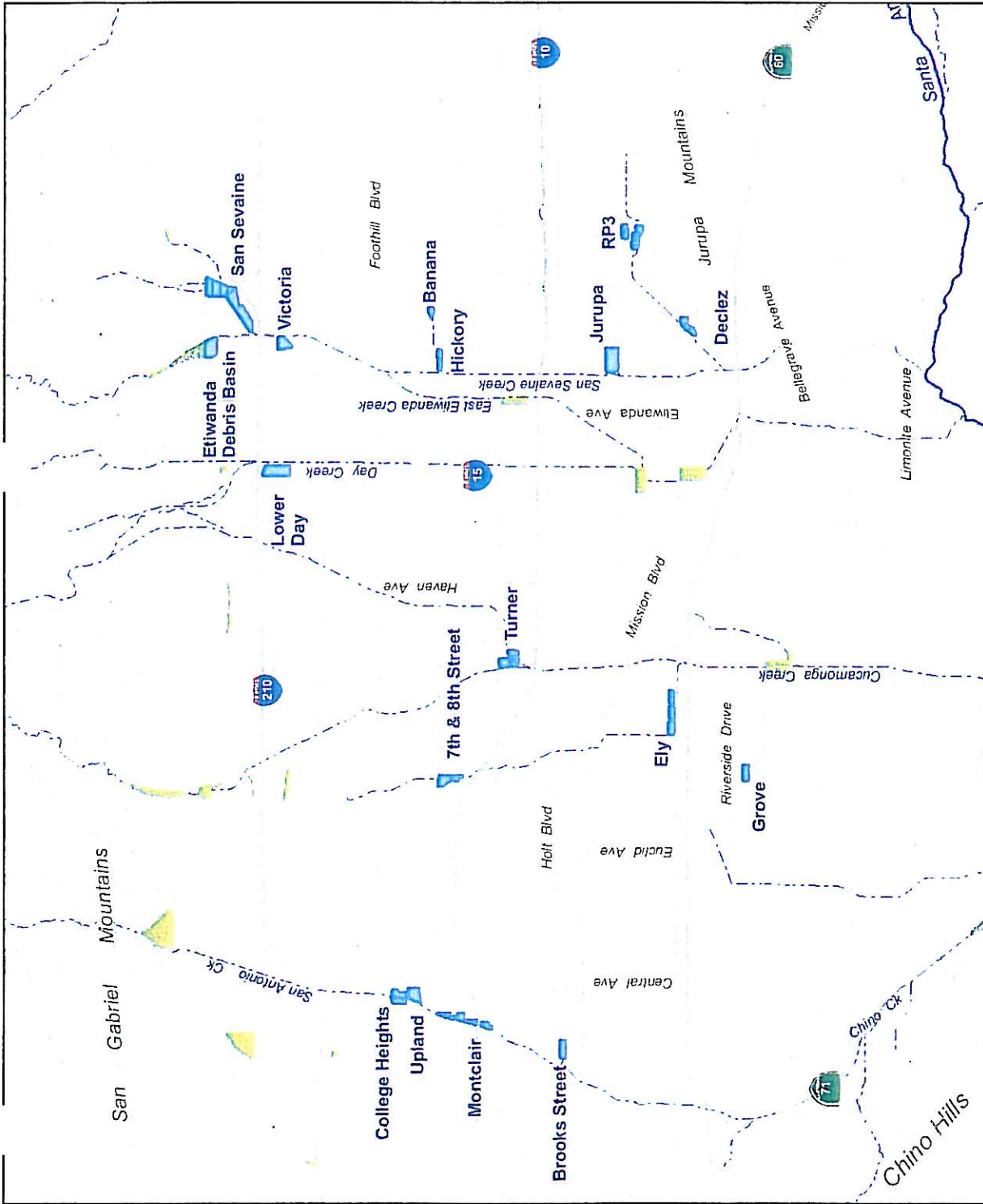
Constituent	SAWCO Well No. 12		8th Street Basin 1/1	8th Street Basin 2/1	Unit	Method
	Sample 1	Sample 2				
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
1,1-Dichloroethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
1,1-Dichloroethylene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
1,2-Dichloropropane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
1,4-Dioxane	<2	<2	<2	<2	µg/L	ML/SW 8270 mod
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	<5	<5	<5	<5	µg/L	ML/EPA625/8270
2,4-D	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	µg/L	ML/EPA 515.4
2,4-dichlorophenol	<5	<5	<5	<5	µg/L	ML/EPA625/8270
2,4-dinitrophenol	<50	<50	<50	<50	µg/L	ML/EPA625/8270
2,4-dinitrotoluene	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	µg/L	ML/EPA 525.2
2,6-dinitrotoluene	<5	<5	<5	<5	µg/L	ML/EPA625/8270
2-chlorotoluene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
4-chlorotoluene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Alachlor	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	µg/L	ML/EPA 525.2
Aluminum	39	<25	<25	<25	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Ammonia	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Ammonium	<2	<2	<2	<2	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Atrazine	0.1	0.1	0.1	<0.05	µg/L	ML/EPA 525.2
Barium	32	28	26	65	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Bentazon	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 515.4
Benzene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Benzo(a)pyrene	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	µg/L	ML/EPA 525.2
Beryllium	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Boron	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	mg/L	EPA 200.7
Bromate	<3	<1	<3	<1	µg/L	EPA 317
Butylbenzene-n	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Butylbenzene-sec	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Butylbenzene-tert	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Cadmium	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Carbofuran	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 531.2
Carbon Disulfide	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 624
Carbon Tetrachloride	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Chlorate	63	63	14	<10	µg/L	ML/EPA 300.0
Chlordane	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	µg/L	ML/EPA 505
Chlorite	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	mg/l	ML/EPA 300.0
Chromium	2.6	2.8	2.1	4.6	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Chromium-6	1.8	1.5	1.0	4.1	µg/L	EPA 218.6
Copper	702	11.4	0.6	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Cyanide	<0.006	<0.006	<0.006	<0.006	mg/L	SM 4500-CN E
Dalapon	<1	<1	<1	<1	µg/L	ML/EPA 515.4
Diazinon	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	µg/L	ML/EPA 525.2
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	µg/L	ML/EPA 504.1
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Dichloromethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Diethylhexyladipate	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	µg/L	ML/EPA 525.2
Diethylhexylphthalate	<0.6	<0.6	93	68	µg/L	ML/EPA 525.2

Table 7-1  
Waste Reuse Study Results

tituent	SAWCO Well No. 12		8th Street Basin 1/1	8th Street Basin 2/1	Unit	Method
	Sample 1	Sample 2				
Acetone	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	µg/L	ML/EPA 515.4
Diquat	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	µg/L	ML/EPA 549.2
EC	310	320	220	615	µmhos/cm	SM 2510
Endothal	<20	<5	<5	<20	µg/L	EPA 548.1
Endrin	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	µg/L	ML/EPA 505
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether	<3	<3	<3	<3	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Ethylbenzene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	µg/L	ML/EPA 504.1
Fluoride	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	mg/L	EPA 300.0
Formaldehyde	<5	5.1	<5	<5	µg/L	ML/SM 6252
Glyphosate	<6	<6	<6	<6	µg/L	EPA 547
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	<1	<1	<1	<1	µg/L	ML/S6251B
Heptachlor	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	µg/L	ML/EPA 525.2
Heptachlor Epoxide	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	µg/L	ML/EPA 525.2
Hexachlorobenzene	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	µg/L	ML/EPA 525.2
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	µg/L	ML/EPA 525.2
Isopropylbenzene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Lead	16	6.8	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Lindane	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	µg/L	ML/EPA 505
Manganese	9	6	4	5	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Mercury	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	µg/L	EPA 245.2
Methoxychlor	<0.05	<0.05	<0.1	<0.05	µg/L	ML/EPA 505
Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)	<5	<5	<5	<5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Molinate	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	µg/L	ML/EPA 525.2
Naphthalene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Nickel	2	3	3	3	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Nitrate Nitrogen	4.2	5.0	1.3	30.2	mg/L	EPA 300.0
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.02	0.12	<0.01	0.08	mg/L	EPA 300.0
o-chlorophenol	<5	<5	<5	<5	µg/L	ML/EPA625/8270
N-nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA)	<2	<2	<2	<5	ng/l	ML/EPA 521
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	<2	<2	<2	<2	ng/l	ML/EPA 521
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine (NDPA)	<2	<2	<2	<7	ng/l	ML/EPA 521
n-propylbenzene (isocumene)	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Oxamyl	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 531.2
Pentachlorophenol	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	µg/L	ML/EPA 515.4
Perchlorate	<4	<4	<4	18	µg/L	EPA 314
Picloram	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	µg/L	ML/EPA 515.4
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	µg/L	ML/EPA 505
Propachlor	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	µg/L	ML/EPA 525.2
Selenium	<2	<2	<2	<2	µg/L	EPA 200.8
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	µg/L	ML/EPA 515.4
Simazine	<0.05	<0.05	0.20	0.1	µg/L	ML/EPA 525.2
Styrene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Tertiary amyl methyl ether	<3	<3	<3	<3	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Tertiary butyl alcohol	<2	<2	<2	<2	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Tetrachloroethylene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Thallium	<1	<1	<1	<1	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Thiobencarb	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	µg/L	ML/EPA 525.2
Toluene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Total Nitrate/Nitrite (as N)	4.2	5.1	1.3	30.3	mg/L	EPA 300.0
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Toxaphene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 505
Trichloroethylene	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Trichlorofluoromethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 624
Vanadium	2	4	5	4	µg/L	EPA 200.8
Vinyl Chloride	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2
Xylenes	<1.5	<1	<1.5	<1.5	µg/L	ML/EPA 524.2

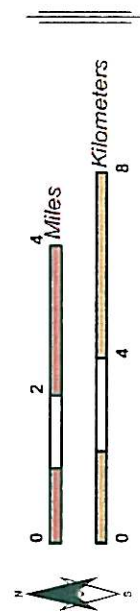
**Main Map Features**

-  Recharge Basins in the Recycled Water Groundwater Recharge Program
-  Non-program basins
-  Rivers and Streams



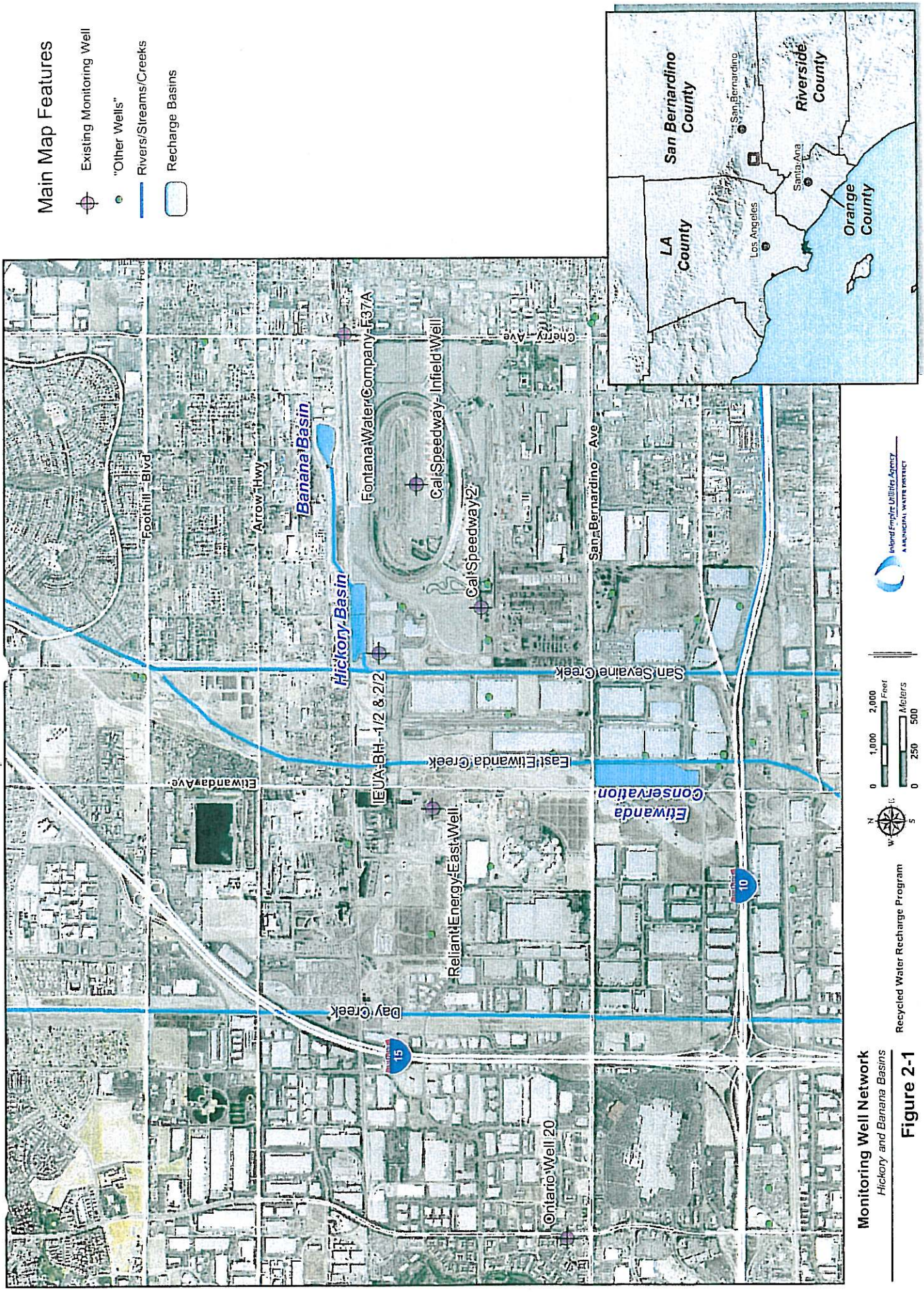
**Chino Basin Recycled Water Groundwater Recharge Programs**

Basin Locations



**Figure 1-1**





- Main Map Features**
- Existing Monitoring Well
  - "Other Wells"
  - Rivers/Streams/Creeks
  - Recharge Basins

**Monitoring Well Network**  
Hickory and Banana Basins

Recycled Water Recharge Program

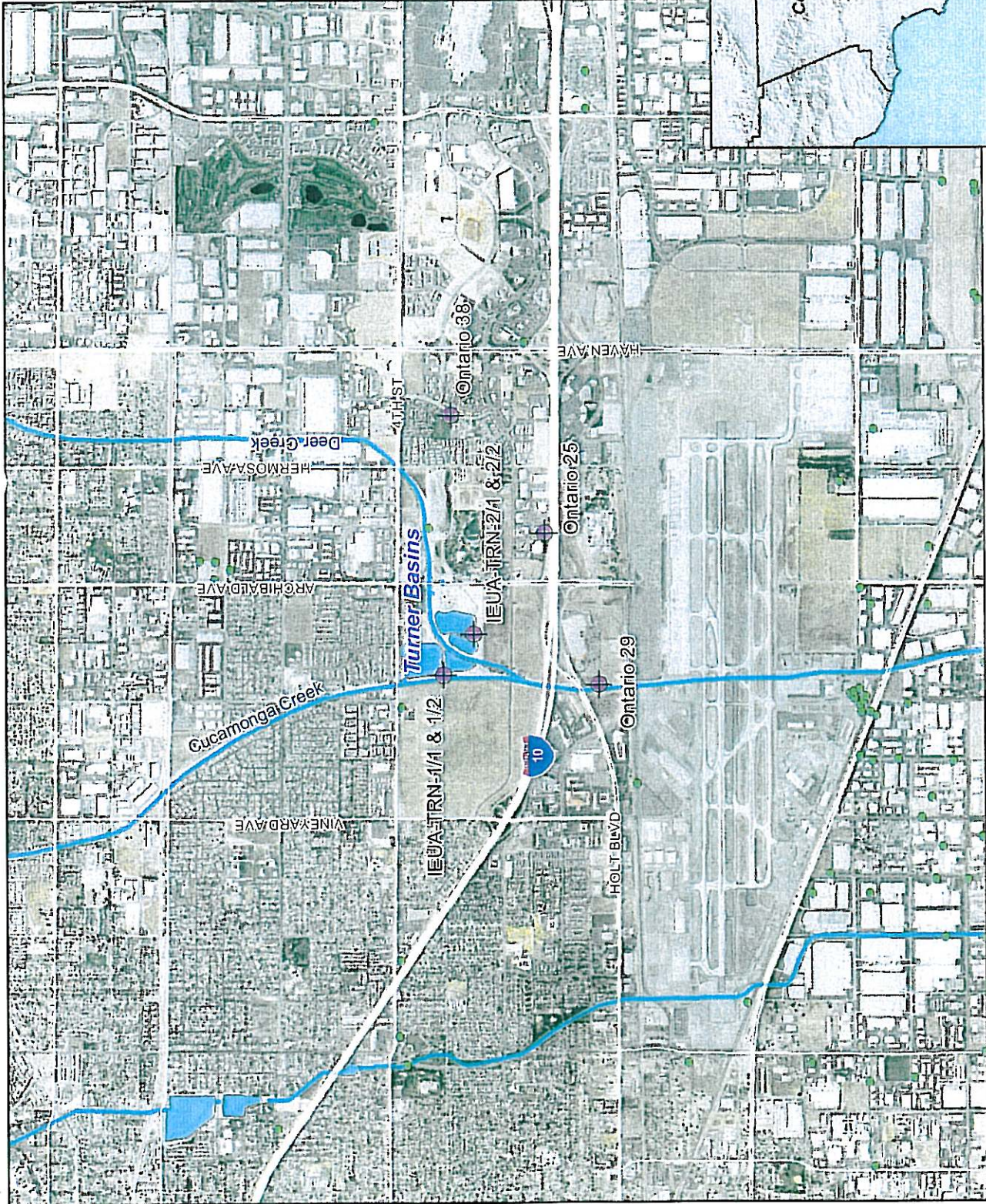
Inland Empire Utilities Agency  
A MUNICIPAL WATER PROVIDER

Scale: 0, 1,000, 2,000 Feet / 0, 250, 500 Meters

North Arrow

**Figure 2-1**



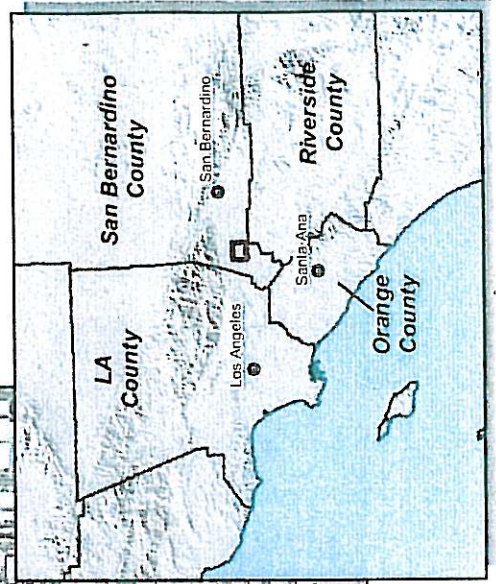
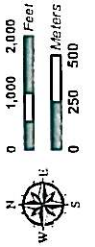


**Main Map Features**

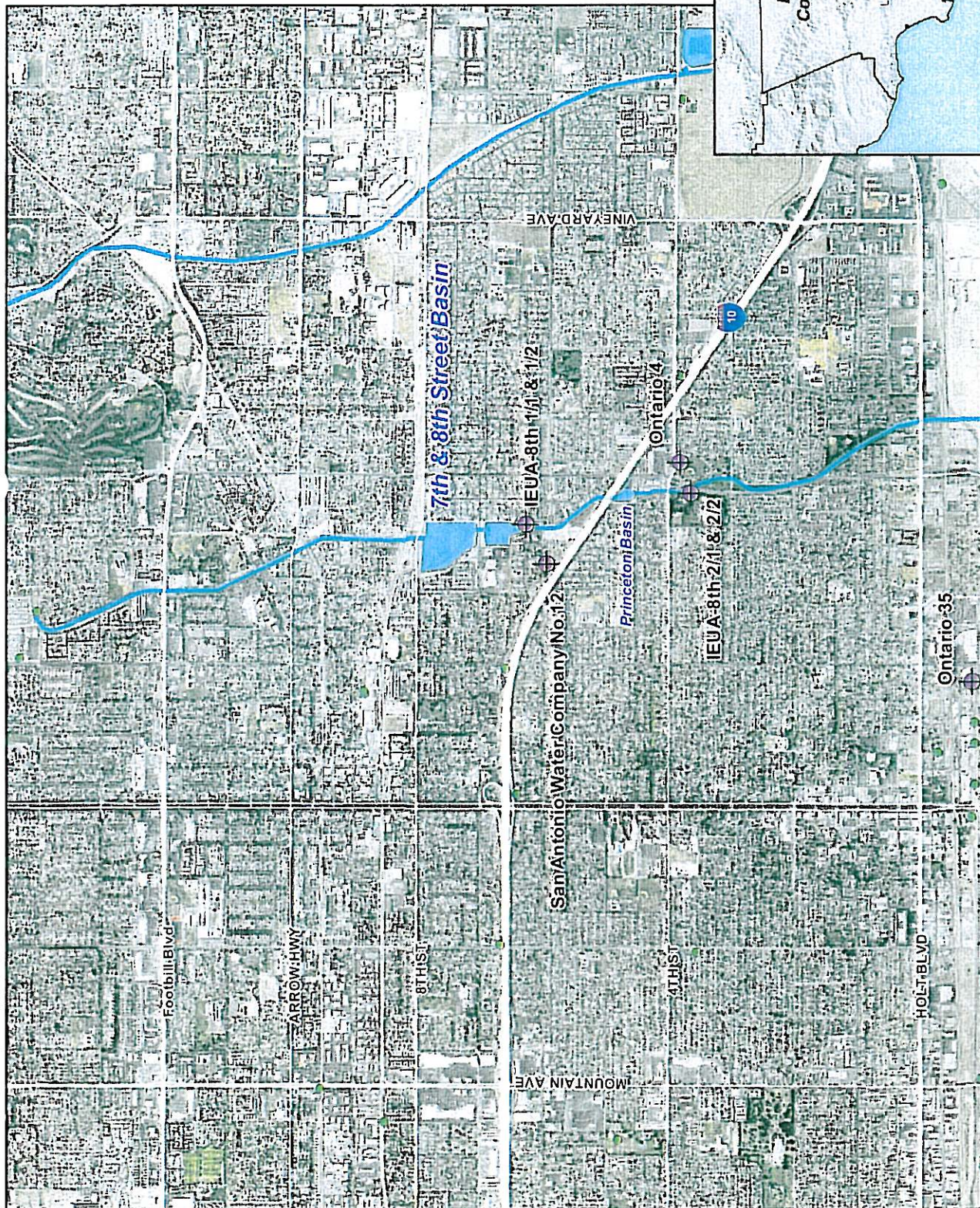
- Existing Monitoring Well
- "Other Wells"
- Rivers/Streams/Creeks
- Recharge Basins

**Monitoring Well Network**  
Turner Basins

Recycled Water Recharge Program

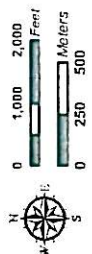






**Monitoring Well Network**  
7th and 8th Street Basin

Recycled Water Recharge Program







**Figure 2-3**

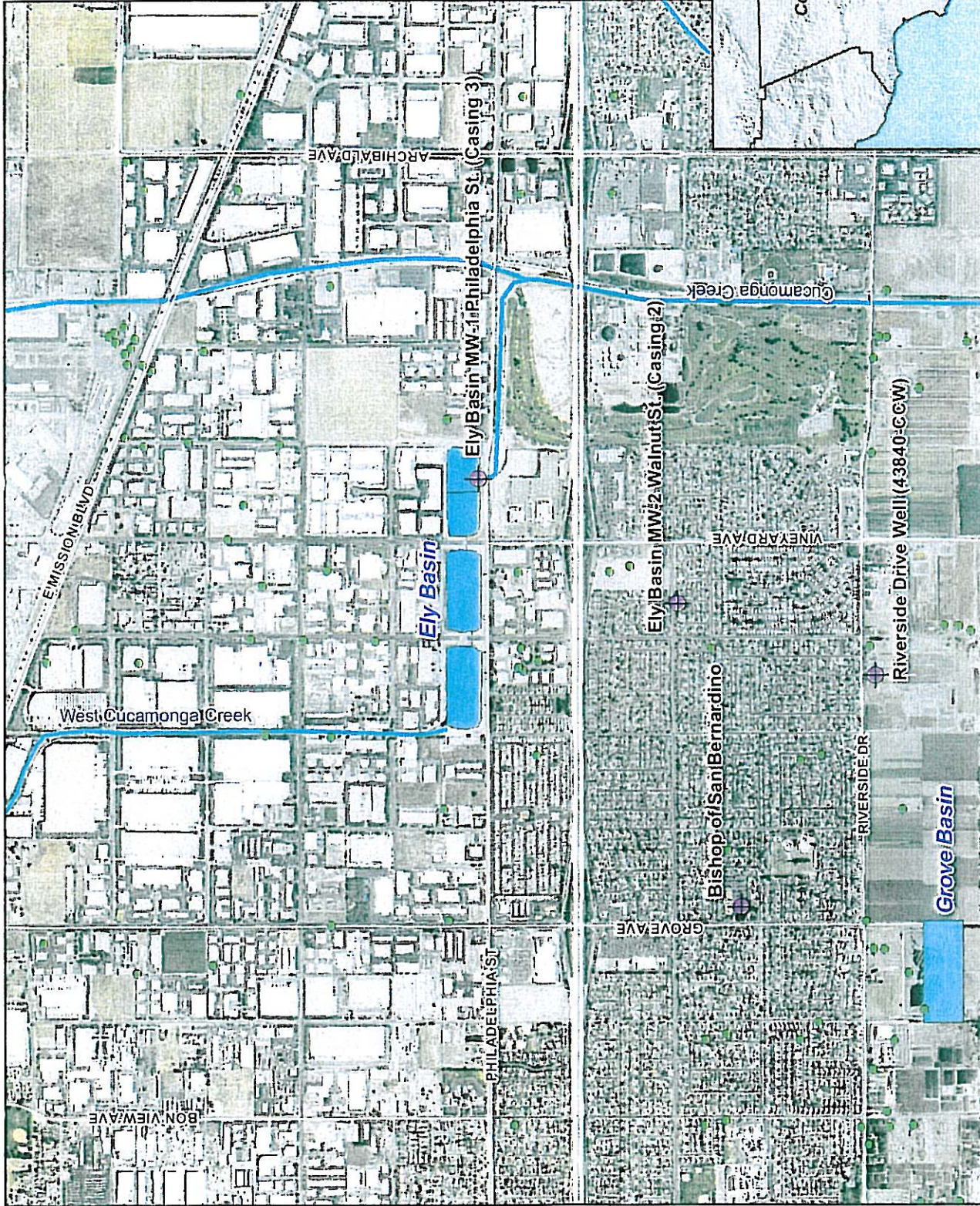
**Main Map Features**

- Existing Monitoring Well
- "Other Wells"
- Rivers/Streams/Creeks
- Recharge Basins



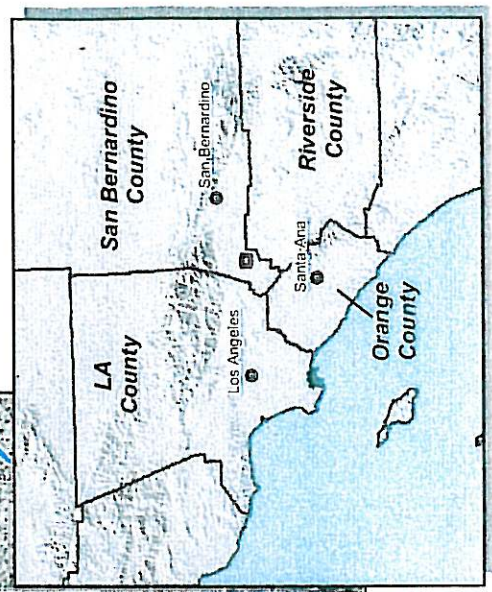
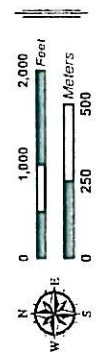
### Main Map Features

-  Existing Monitoring Well
-  "Other Wells"
-  Rivers/Streams/Creeks
-  Recharge Basins



Monitoring Well Network  
Ely Basins

Recycled Water Recharge Program





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# CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

## IV. INFORMATION

2. Senator Dianne Feinstein  
Secures Senate Committee  
Approval of Key Water  
Supply Legislation for the  
Chino Basin





**For Immediate Release:  
September 11, 2008**

**Senator Dianne Feinstein Secures Senate Committee Approval of Key  
Water Supply Legislation for the Chino Basin**

**Inland Empire** - Today, the Senate Energy Committee convened its final business meeting and unanimously approved 53 bills, including the "Santa Ana River Water Supply enhancement Act of 2008." Senator Dianne Feinstein's legislation S. 2259, formally H.R. 831, sponsored by Congressman Gary Miller, (R-Brea) will increase the region's water supply by 200,000 acre-feet annually, as well as protect the Santa Ana River water quality and expand local desalination projects.

In her opening remarks this morning, Dianne Feinstein said, "the urban demands we have placed on our water supplies and ecosystem have resulted in significant water shortages in communities across the Nation. Water quality and quantity are in jeopardy if local, State, and Federal Governments do not support the implementation of cost-effective projects that enhance and increase potable water supplies."

The legislation authorizes up to \$26 million to increase groundwater desalination in the Chino Basin, which will provide a new fresh drinking water supply for Jurupa Community Services District, Santa Ana Mutual Water Company and the city of Norco in Riverside County, as well as the cities of Chino, Chino Hills and Ontario in San Bernardino County. "I would like to thank our partners, the Bureau of Reclamation, Chino Basin Watermaster, Western Municipal Water District, the Chino Desalter Authority, and the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority for their efforts on helping to secure this funding," stated IEUA Board President Wyatt Troxel. The federal funding represents about 20 percent of the Phase 3 expansion of the Chino 1 and 2 desalters.

In addition, the bill authorizes \$10 million, also from the Bureau of Reclamation, and in cooperation with Orange County Water District, to create wetlands along the Santa Ana River providing an expanded natural treatment system to purify the River before it replenishes Orange County's groundwater supply.



“The Chino Basin Watermaster is very appreciative of Congressman Gary Miller for introducing the bill in the House and Senator Dianne Feinstein who introduced the bill in the Senate, as well as congressional delegation, Reps. Ken Calvert, John Campbell, David Dreier, Dana Rohrabacher, Ed Royce and Loretta Sanchez for supporting the efforts to expand our local water supplies,” commented Chino Basin Watermaster Chairman Ken Willis, who is also a council member for the city of Upland.

“This legislation could serve as a model for communities nationwide to help meet the challenges imposed by decreasing snow pack and precipitation and scarce potable water supplies that will be exacerbated by climate change,” added Feinstein.

IEUA’s service area includes the cities of Fontana, Chino, Chino Hills, Upland Ontario and Montclair, as well as the Cucamonga Valley and Monte Vista Water Districts, with a combined total of over 850,000 residents.

For additional information please contact Sondra Elrod at 909.993.1747

#####



# CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

## IV. INFORMATION

### 3. Newspaper Articles







The Web Site of The Sacramento Bee

This story is taken from [Sacbee](#) / [Capitol Alert](#) / [E-mail Alerts -- Capitol Alert](#).

## Schwarzenegger hammers lawmakers on budget

By Peter Hecht and Aurelio Rojas - [phecht@sacbee.com](mailto:phecht@sacbee.com)  
Published 12:58 pm PDT Wednesday, September 3, 2008

An impatient Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger ripped Democratic and Republican lawmakers today for collecting per diem checks, vacationing at political conventions and refusing to leave their "ideological corners" as California's budget stalemate is causing "severe consequences" for education, health and public safety.

"I think it is very important for the California people to know that while the state is 2 1/2 months late on a budget, and while there are severe consequences...to education and health care and hospitals and law enforcement and firefighting, there are absolutely no consequences for the legislators," Schwarzenegger said in an appearance at Marshall Medical Center in Placerville. "Absolutely none."

After hearing speeches from hospital administrators and school and public safety officials from El Dorado, Placer and Sacramento County tell of problems they face from the state budget stalemate, the governor said he was upset with lawmakers taking per diem pay while accomplishing nothing at the Capitol and then leaving town. Several lawmakers attended Republican and Democratic conventions in St. Paul, Minn., and Denver.

"They go on vacation. They go on recess. They go home on the weekend and their two days off because God forbid for them to work on the weekend," Schwarzenegger said. "And they go to the various conventions and do their things and it's business as usual. They've been collecting per diem every day at the Capitol..."

"I think it's unfair," he added. "I think they should stay in the Capitol. They should not go anywhere until the budget is done. But I think this should have been done months ago."

Lawmakers have broken the record for legislative budget dysfunction: the previous late mark for legislative action on a spending plan was Aug. 31, in 2002. The budget was signed Sept. 5 that year, meaning if the impasse drags on beyond Friday it will be the deepest into the fiscal year the state has ever gone without a spending plan.

Members of the Legislature make \$116,208 annually, the most in the nation. They also receive about \$35,000 to cover their living expenses in Sacramento, as long as their house is not in recess for more than three days in a row.

The legislative session ended Sunday. But members of the state Senate -- who normally would have left the Capitol for the year -- are continuing to accrue their \$170-a-day, tax free per diem because of the longest California budget impasse in history.

Sen. President Pro Tem Don Perata, D-Oakland, has ordered his house to meet each day this week while waiting for Republicans to put their budget counterproposal into a bill that can be voted on.

Republicans say that won't happen until Friday. Meanwhile, the Senate waits. Tuesday's session lasted about a half hour.

Perata has defended his decision to hold sessions even if there's nothing to vote on, saying, "(The media) would hammer us if we were not (here) doing what we're suppose to be doing."

Over in the Assembly, Speaker Karen Bass, D-Los Angeles, has grappled with whether to hold sessions.

"You're damned if you do, and damned if you don't, because if you stay here you're earning per diem," she said.

This week, she canceled a session set today, instead holding a budget hearing at the committee level. She does not plan to call her entire house back until Monday.

Unlike the Senate, most members of the Assembly will not get their per diems this week.

The governor implored lawmakers to vote on - and pass - a budget compromise plan he has submitted to the Legislature. He made his point by surrounding himself with doctors, nurses and other personnel from the El Dorado County regional hospital, which is facing a \$2 million cash shortfall and has suspended payments to local vendors and merchants because it hasn't received state Medi-Cal funding since July.

The governor touted his budget plan that \$5 billion in new taxes, including a temporary 1-cent sales tax increase, \$10 billion in cuts and a "rainy day fund" to prevent future fiscal emergencies. And he lit into Democrats and Republicans in the Legislature for submitting dead-on-arrival budget plans while failing to act on the compromised he proposed two weeks ago.

"We have seen already the Democrats introduce their budget. They're asking for a tax increase of \$10 billion. That was voted down," Schwarzenegger said. "Then you have the Republicans who are now doing their budget even though it is 2 1/2 months late. And it relies on borrowing. That won't work and it will be voted down."

The governor said the state is still \$9 billion in debt from borrowing its way out of a budget deficit in 2003 and "they (GOP lawmakers) want to go again and borrow more money.

"It's like a family that has overextended itself on credit cards and then gets another credit card to pay off more credit cards," he said.

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# marie claire

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## Top 6 Myths About Bottled Water

**Bottled water — already a more than \$10 billion industry — is the fastest-growing beverage category in the U.S. But is it good for you? Here's the pure truth.**



### **MYTH #1: BOTTLED WATER IS BETTER THAN TAP.**

Not necessarily. While labels gush about bottled water that "begins as snowflakes" or flows from "deep inside lush green volcanoes," between 25 and 40 percent of bottled water comes from a less exotic source: U.S. municipal water supplies. ([Bottling companies buy the water and filter it, and some add minerals.](#)) That's not really a bad thing: The Environmental Protection Agency oversees municipal water quality, while the Food and Drug Administration monitors bottled water; in some cases, EPA codes are more stringent.

### **MYTH #2: PURIFIED WATER TASTES BETTER.**

The "purest" water — distilled water with all minerals and salts removed — tastes flat; it's the sodium, calcium, magnesium, and chlorides that give water its flavor. The "off" taste of tap water is the chlorine; if you refrigerate it in a container with a loose-fitting lid, the chlorine taste will be gone overnight.

### **MYTH #3: BOTTLED WATER WITH VITAMINS, MINERALS, OR PROTEIN IS MORE HEALTHY THAN REGULAR WATER.**

"Vitamins, color, herbs, protein, and all the other additions to water — those are a marketing ploy," says Marion Nestle, Ph.D., professor of nutrition studies at New York University. Plus, the additives are usually a scant serving of the vitamins you really need in a day, adds Amy Subar,

Ph.D., a nutritionist with the National Cancer Institute. Enhanced waters usually contain sugars and artificial flavorings to sweeten the deal and can pack more calories than diet soda. When it comes to providing fluoride, tap water usually wins, though that element is increasingly being added to bottled waters.

### **Myth #4: YOU NEED EIGHT 8-OUNCE GLASSES OF WATER EACH DAY.**

The Institute of Medicine recommends about [91 ounces \(a little more than 11 8-ounce glasses\) of fluid daily for women](#). But here's the thing: It expects 80 percent of that to come from water, juice, coffee, tea, or other beverages and the remaining 20 percent from food. That means if you drink a 12-ounce cup of coffee and a 12-ounce can of diet soda, you only need 48 more ounces (three 16-ounce glasses, or four soda cans' worth) for the day.

### **Myth #5: AFTER AN INTENSE WORKOUT, BOTTLED WATER IS BEST.**

There's a reason volunteers hand out Gatorade during marathons. If your workout lasts longer than an hour, you need to replace the water and electrolytes, such as sodium and potassium, that you've lost (that's what sports drinks generally do). For less intense workouts, regular water is fine.

### **Myth #6: WATER BOTTLES ARE EASY ON THE ENVIRONMENT BECAUSE THEY CAN BE RECYCLED.**

Wouldn't it be nice? And it's not just the bottles. [Eco-costs include manufacturing, trucking, shelving, and marketing](#). And meeting the annual U.S. demand for plastic bottles requires enough oil to keep 100,000 cars on the road for a year, says Janet Larsen of the Earth Policy Institute. Sure, the 70 million empty water bottles the U.S. produces per day can be recycled, but the sad truth is, about 86 percent of them end up in the trash. Hardly worth it, for what flows out of the tap and into a reusable glass for free.

Find this article at: <http://www.marieclaire.com/life/healthy/health-tips/bottled-water-myth>

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## Prop. 50 funds to boost recycling

Karen Jonas, Correspondent

Article Created: 07/23/2008 09:03:44 PM PDT

People in the Cucamonga Valley Water District may soon be watering their landscaped yards with recycled water, thanks to money granted by the State Water Resources Board.

With the grant of \$25 million to the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, various water districts in the Inland Empire are receiving money to fund programs that will decrease the area's reliance on outside water sources.

The money comes from Proposition 50 water bonds.

SAWPA gave some of the \$25 million to the Inland Empire Utilities Agency, which will partner with CVWD to help fund a project that greatly increases the amount of recycled water that can be stored in the district.

CVWD serves about 186,000 residents in Rancho Cucamonga, according to Wyatt Troxel, IEUA board president and vice chairman of the SAWPA Commission.

Currently, the district imports about half of its water from outside sources. Its goal is to reduce that by using recycled water for landscaping, which uses about 60 to 70 percent of the water

in the district.

The irrigation system that connects public landscaping in the northeastern part of the district to the stored recycled water is expected to be completed by the end of 2009.

"It doesn't make sense to water your front lawn with drinking water," said Troxel.

The district received \$4.9 million of the money donated to SAWPA. About \$2 million of that will be used to purchase a tank with a capacity of 3.5 million gallons, once used for holding drinkable water. The tank will be converted to hold recycled water.

According to Troxel, the district recycles 4 million gallons a day, which is about how much water 15,000 households use a day. The district has been recycling water for about 15 years, but has been more aggressive in recycling water in the past two years.

According to Randall Reed, vice president of the board of directors for CVWD, importing less water should help save energy as well.

"About 17 to 18 percent of all energy in California is used to transport water," said Reed. "When we keep the water here, it reduces our carbon footprint."

Troxel hopes the recycling project will help the Cucamonga Valley Water District save money and keep its landscaping looking beautiful.

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## Fontana seeking state help with water pipeline

### City wants to use nonpotable water to irrigate parks, schools

Josh Dulaney, Staff Writer

Article Created: 07/23/2008 10:38:34 PM PDT

FONTANA - The city is asking the state for a cash pipeline to build a real pipeline to carry nonpotable water from its sewage-treatment plant to green-up the schools and parks in the north end.

On Tuesday, the City Council authorized an application to the state Water Resources Control Board for grants and loans to offset some of the \$6 million it will cost to complete the project.

"It's an important project to us," said City Manager Ken Hunt. "Right now we're just sending that water down the channel."

The city has to get in line behind other communities seeking money from the state for recycled water projects, said Bob Pontureri, water resources engineer for the board.

"Grant money is limited," Pontureri said.

The board will dole out a maximum of 25 percent in grants for a single project, he said. The rest is given out in loans up to 20 years with interest rates between 2.1 percent and 2.6

percent, he said.

The program is available for projects such as treatment facilities, water storage units and pumping stations. Cities initiate ideas for water efficiency all the time, officials said.

Fontana Public Works Director Chuck Hays was on vacation and unavailable for comment.

The applications generally take from 90 days to six months for approval, Pontureri said.

After construction begins, the board reimburses the city as it receives receipts for purchases, Pontureri said.

The city hopes to get as much help in grants as possible, Hunt said.

"What we don't get in grants, we'll look for in loans," Hunt said.

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## City enacts strong water restrictions

Neil Nisperos, Staff Writer

Article Created: 07/26/2008 10:10:35 PM PDT

**CHINO HILLS** - Because of a state drought and a reduction in water supplies, the city has enacted the strongest water-conservation measures in its history.

For the first time, city measures designed to encourage residents to save water are set to go into effect Aug. 8.

Among the restrictions:

The use of hoses to wash sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, patios, porches or verandas will not be allowed.

Water will not be allowed to leak on residential property, nor will it be allowed to leak from landscaped areas to nearby streets, sidewalks or other paved areas.

Watering of plants and lawns will not be allowed from the hours of 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., except for equestrian and livestock businesses, dairies, nurseries, golf courses, or other water-dependent industries.

Restaurants will not serve drinking water to patrons unless requested.

Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger's June 4 drought declaration comes after two straight years of below-average rainfall, low snow melt runoff and court-ordered water transfer restrictions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region. The Metropolitan Water District also ramped up calls for conservation by issuing a water supply alert last month.

Pat Hagler, director of Chino Hills public facilities and operations, who is in charge of the city water agency, said a 10percent reduction of the city's water supply is anticipated this year. Chino Hills provided customers with 17,000 acre-feet of water last year.

The new ordinance to help encourage better water conservation does not have a time frame, Hagler said.

"I think it has to become a way of life for us, just like our gasoline," Hagler said. "We'll never go below \$4 and we're probably never going to get more water.

She added, "We're a very privileged society in America. In other parts of the world, water conservation is a way of life. We have to get in that same frame of mind."

The new rules are part of the city's four-stage water-conservation alert plan to deal with increasing shortages.

The first stage, which Hagler said began last summer, was a call on residents to voluntarily save water. The Stage 2 alert, calling for the new

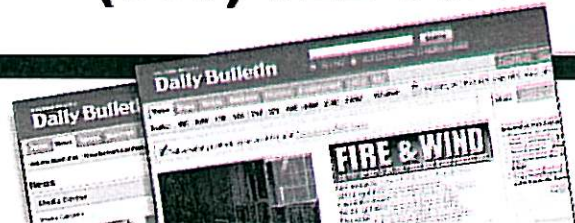
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mandatory requirements, was approved by the City Council on Tuesday.

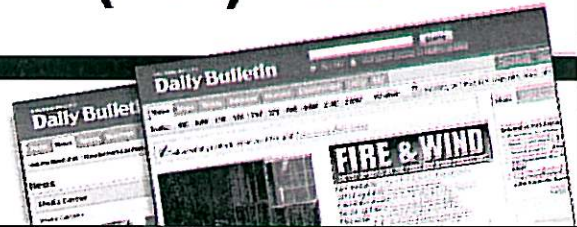
Stages 3 and 4 are not anticipated at this time and are pending further water supply reductions, Hagler said.

The restrictions in these more drastic measures include a call on commercial industry in the city to institute night irrigation and a general prohibition on the refilling of swimming pools "beyond what is necessary for maintenance."

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# R.C. building to be showcase for 'green' techniques

Sandra Emerson, Correspondent

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RANCHO CUCAMONGA - The city will soon be home to the only building in the Inland Empire built entirely from green technologies.

The Frontier Project will be a 14,000-square-foot multi-use demonstration building with a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design certification of Platinum, which is the highest level offered by the U.S. Green Building Council.

The Frontier Project Foundation and the Cucamonga Valley Water District developed the building to showcase energy-efficient and environment-friendly technologies. It will also have a public meeting and conference area, a demonstration garden and an Energy Star-qualified kitchen.

"For homeowners and people in construction, there isn't a center like this," said Bonnie Montoya-May, chairwoman of the Inland Empire chapter of the USGBC. "This is the first center like this in our region, and there will be workshops offered to everybody."

All are welcome to tour the building, at the water district offices on Ashford Street, in order to see the alternative technologies first hand.

"We will tell residents and companies what to look for, where to purchase it and how much it costs." said Kristeen Buxton, public-affairs officer for the Cucamonga Valley Water District. "We want to make this a seamless educational opportunity."

The construction of the building will be filmed and put into 30-minute videos that will play in the display gallery to show the differences in constructing a sustainable building.

The display gallery will also provide examples of resources that were not included in the Frontier Project building.

A significant amount of the materials to be used will be recycled, Buxton said.

Twenty-five percent of the cement will be fly ash, a by-product of coal-fueled power plants, which is to be included in the demonstration videos.

The city also had some recycled materials to contribute.

Wood from the Joseph Filippi Winery and Vineyard in the city was donated.

"The winery donation was the largest part of the project," Buxton said. "They donated \$400,000 worth of redwood. We wanted to use recycled materials to avoid knocking down more trees, and it was a local product, which cuts down on shipping."

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The wood is being used to build an exterior shade structure and trellis to protect some of the larger windows from excessive sunlight.

by summer 2009.

"The city took part in a small but significant way," said Linda Daniels, the city's redevelopment director. "Anything that helps building and water resources will help the city."

Because water is a main focus of the district, the project will have an advanced water conservation system.

None of the excess surface water will go into the city's storm drains. It will be recycled. Irrigation will be provided by captured rain water and used throughout the year.

The sustainable building construction will also require similar building practices.

More than 75 percent of the construction waste materials will be reused, and a storm-water prevention plan will be put into place to ensure unfiltered rainwater does not leave the site. The construction crew will also be educated in the sustainable building practices, according to the Frontier Project Web site.

Buxton said overall cost for construction is estimated at \$14 million. The CVWD is in the middle of a capital campaign to acquire 50 percent of the costs in capital, products and services. So far \$1 million has been accumulated, which was enough to begin construction in April.

The Frontier Project is expected to be completed

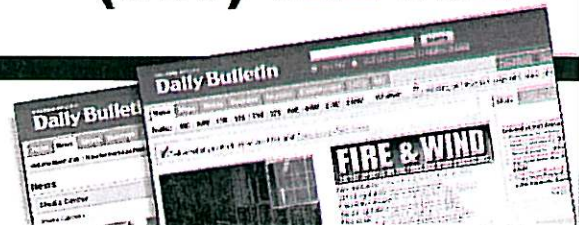
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