CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

NOTICE OF MEETING

Thursday, September 21, 2023

9:00 a.m. – Advisory Committee Meeting

Watermaster's function is to administer and enforce provisions of the Judgment and subsequent orders of the Court, and to develop and implement an Optimum Basin Management Program

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
9:00 a.m. – September 21, 2023
Mr. Brian Geye, Chair
Mr. Jeff Pierson, Vice-Chair
Mr. Chris Berch, Second Vice-Chair
At The Offices Of
Chino Basin Watermaster
9641 San Bernardino Road
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

(Meeting can also be taken remotely via Zoom at this link)

AGENDA

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

AGENDA – ADDITIONS/REORDER

I. CONSENT CALENDAR

All matters listed under the Consent Calendar are considered to be routine and non-controversial and will be acted upon by one motion in the form listed below. There will be no separate discussion on these items prior to voting unless any members, staff, or the public requests specific items be discussed and/or removed from the Consent Calendar for separate action.

A. MINUTES

Approve as presented:

1. Minutes of the Advisory Committee Meeting held August 17, 2023 *(Page 1)*

B. FINANCIAL REPORTS

The monthly financial reports are being redesigned and will be available next month.

C. OBMP SEMI-ANNUAL STATUS REPORT 2023-1

Recommend to the Watermaster Board to adopt the Semi-Annual OBMP status Report 2023-1, along with filing a copy with the Court, subject to any necessary non-substantive changes. *(Page 6)*

II. BUSINESS ITEMS

A. 2023 RECHARGE MASTER PLAN UPDATE AND RESOLUTION NO. 2023-06

Recommend Board approval of the 2023 RMPU as presented, adopt Resolution No. 2023 – 06, and file with the Court. *(Page 31)*

B. BOARD-REQUESTED RECHARGE PROJECT ANALYSIS

Approve and recommend Watermaster Board approval to move forward with gathering necessary information and documentation for each project to be considered grant-ready and prepare the Work Plan. *(Page 40)*

III. REPORTS/UPDATES

A. WATERMASTER LEGAL COUNSEL

1. Court Tour of Chino Basin
2. Court of Appeal Case No. E079052 (City of Chino, MVIC, MVWD, City of Ontario appeal re OAP Expenses and Attorney Fees)
3. Court of Appeal Case No. E080457 (City of Ontario appeal re 2021-22 Assessment Package)
4. Court of Appeal Case No. E080533 (Cities of Chino, Ontario appeal re 2022-23 Watermaster budget expenses to support CEQA analysis)
5. Court of Appeal Case No. E082127 (City of Ontario appeal re Challenge to 2022-23 Assessment Package)

6. Kaiser Permanente Lawsuit

B. ENGINEER
1. 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation
2. Model Update and Required Demonstrations
3. Ground-Level Monitoring Committee
4. 2022 State of the Basin Report

C. GENERAL MANAGER
1. Long Term Planning Efforts
2. Other

D. INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY *(Page 43)*
1. MWD Update (Written)
2. Water Supply Conditions (Written)
3. State and Federal Legislative Reports (Written)

E. METROPOLITAN MEMBER AGENCY REPORTS
1. Ground Water Recharge Program Update (Oral)

IV. COMMITTEE MEMBER COMMENTS

V. OTHER BUSINESS

VI. CONFIDENTIAL SESSION – POSSIBLE ACTION

A Confidential Session may be held during the Advisory Committee meeting for the purpose of discussion and possible action.

VII. FUTURE MEETINGS AT WATERMASTER

09/21/23	Thu	9:00 a.m.	Advisory Committee
09/28/23	Thu	9:30 a.m.	Watermaster Orientation*
09/28/23	Thu	11:00 a.m.	Watermaster Board
10/04/23	Wed	9:00 a.m.	Ground-Level Monitoring Committee

* The Watermaster Orientation series are held in person only with no remote access.

ADJOURNMENT

DRAFT MINUTES
CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
August 17, 2023

The Advisory Committee meeting was held at the Chino Basin Watermaster offices located at 9641 San Bernardino Road, Rancho Cucamonga, CA, and via Zoom (conference call and web meeting) on August 17, 2023.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT

- **NON-AGRICULTURAL POOL COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT AT WATERMASTER**

Brian Geye, Chair	California Speedway Corporation
Alexis Mascarinas	City of Ontario

- **AGRICULTURAL POOL COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT AT WATERMASTER**

Jeff Pierson, Vice-Chair	Crops
Bob Feenstra	Dairy
Jimmy Medrano	State of California – CDCR

- **APPROPRIATIVE POOL COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT AT WATERMASTER**

Chris Berch, Second Vice-Chair	Jurupa Community Services District
Dave Crosley	City of Chino
Ron Craig	City of Chino Hills
Chris Diggs	City of Pomona
Amanda Coker	Cucamonga Valley Water District
Marty Zvirbulis	Fontana Union Water Company
Cris Fealy	Fontana Water Company
Marty Zvirbulis	Nicholson Family Trust

- **APPROPRIATIVE POOL COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT ON ZOOM**

Nicole deMoet for Braden Yu	City of Upland
Justin Scott-Coe	Monte Vista Irrigation Company
Justin Scott-Coe	Monte Vista Water District
Nicole deMoet for Braden Yu	West End Consolidated Water Company

WATERMASTER BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT ON ZOOM

James Curatalo	Appropriative Pool – Minor Representative
Bob Bowcock	CalMat Co.
Manny Martinez	Monte Vista Water District
Bob Kuhn	Three Valleys Municipal Water District
Mike Gardner	Western Municipal Water District

WATERMASTER STAFF PRESENT

Peter Kavounas	General Manager
Edgar Tellez Foster	Water Resources Mgmt. and Planning Dir.
Anna Nelson	Director of Administration
Justin Nakano	Water Resources Technical Manager
Frank Yoo	Data Services and Judgment Reporting Mgr.
Alexandria Moore	Executive Assistant I/Board Clerk
Ruby Favela Quintero	Administrative Analyst
Kelli Hills	Office Specialist/Receptionist
Alonso Jurado	Water Resource Associate

WATERMASTER CONSULTANTS PRESENT ON ZOOM

Garrett Rapp	West Yost
Veva Weamer	West Yost

WATERMASTER CONSULTANTS PRESENT ON ZOOM

Brad Herrema	Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP

OTHERS PRESENT AT WATERMASTER

Eduardo Espinoza	Cucamonga Valey Water District
Oscar Ramos	Fontana Water Company
Joel Ignacio	Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Jesse Pompa	Jurupa Community Services District
Bryan Smith	Jurupa Community Services District
Matt Litchfield	Three Valleys Municipal Water

OTHERS PRESENT ON ZOOM

Natalie Avila	City of Chino
Eric Grubb	Cucamonga Valley Water District
Rob Hills	Cucamonga Valley Water District
Ben Roden	Cucamonga Valley Water District
Ben Lewis	Golden State Water Company
Cathy Pieroni	Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Christiana Daisy	Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Kevin O'Toole	Orange County Water District
John Lopez	Santa Ana River Water Company
David De Jesus	Three Valleys Municipal Water District
Laura Roughton	Western Municipal Water District
Joshua Aguilar	Western Municipal Water District
Ryan Shaw	Western Municipal Water District
Richard Rees	WSP USA

CALL TO ORDER

Chair Geye called the Advisory Committee meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

ROLL CALL

(0:00:04) Ms. Moore conducted the roll call and announced that a quorum was present.

AGENDA – ADDITIONS/REORDER

None

I. CONSENT CALENDAR

All matters listed under the Consent Calendar are considered to be routine and non-controversial and will be acted upon by one motion in the form listed below. There will be no separate discussion on these items prior to voting unless any members, staff, or the public requests specific items be discussed and/or removed from the Consent Calendar for separate action.

A. MINUTES

Approve as presented:

1. Minutes of the Advisory Committee Meeting held June 15, 2023

B. FINANCIAL REPORTS

Receive and file as presented:

1. Cash Disbursements for the month of May 2023
2. Watermaster VISA Check Detail for the month of May 2023
3. Combining Schedule for the Period July 1, 2022 through May 31, 2023
4. Treasurer's Report of Financial Affairs for the Period May 1, 2023 through May 31, 2023
5. Budget vs. Actual Report for the Period July 1, 2022 through May 31, 2023
6. Cash Disbursements for the month of June 2023
7. Watermaster VISA Check Detail for the month of June 2023
8. Combining Schedule for the Period July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023
9. Treasurer's Report of Financial Affairs for the Period June 1, 2023 through June 30, 2023
10. Budget vs. Actual Report for the Period July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023
11. Cash Disbursements for July 2023 (Information Only)

C. WATER TRANSACTION – NICHOLSON FAMILY TRUST TO FONTANA WATER COMPANY

Provide advice and assistance to the Watermaster Board on the proposed transaction:
The purchase of 3.5 acre-feet of water from Nicholson Family Trust by Fontana Water Company. This purchase is made from Nicholson Family Trust's Annual Production Right/Operating Safe Yield first, then any additional from Storage.

D. WATER TRANSACTION – SAN ANTONIO WATER COMPANY TO CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Provide advice and assistance to the Watermaster Board on the proposed transaction:
The purchase of 403.02 acre-feet of water from San Antonio Water Company by Cucamonga Valley Water District. This purchase is made from San Antonio Water Company's Excess Carryover Account. Cucamonga Valley Water District is utilizing this transaction to produce its San Antonio Water Company shares.

E. WATER TRANSACTION – WEST END CONSOLIDATED WATER COMPANY TO CITY OF UPLAND

Provide advice and assistance to the Watermaster Board on the proposed transaction:
The purchase of 708.3 acre-feet of water from West End Consolidated Water Company by City of Upland. This purchase is made from West End Consolidated Water Company's Excess Carryover Account. The City of Upland is utilizing this transaction to produce its West End Consolidated Water Company shares.

F. APPLICATION: LOCAL STORAGE AGREEMENT – APPROPRIATIVE POOL

Recommend to the Watermaster Board to approve the Application for Local Storage Agreement submitted on behalf of the Appropriative Pool members as presented.

(0:02:45)
Motion by Ms. Amada Coker, seconded by Vice-Chair Jeff Pierson, Chair Geye called for dissent, and, none being noted, the motion was deemed passed unanimously among those present.

Moved to approve the Consent Calendar as presented.

II. BUSINESS ITEMS

A. WATERMASTER AMENDED AND RESTATED LEASE AGREEMENT

Provide advice and assistance.

(0:03:30) Ms. Nelson gave a report. The committee gave no further advice.

B. RMPU PROJECT 23A POTENTIAL CHANGE OF SCOPE
Give direction to Watermaster staff and IEUA's Project Manager to accept or deny the change of scope to Project 23a without changes to Task Order No. 9.

(0:04:26) Mr. Kavounas prefaced and invited Mr. Nakano to give a report. A discussion ensued. The committee did not provide direction, no decision was made. The Appropriative Pool Committee decided to take Business Item II.B. into confidential session at a later time.

III. REPORTS/UPDATES

A. WATERMASTER LEGAL COUNSEL
1. August 4, 2023 Hearing (City of Ontario Motion re 2022-23 Assessment Package; Court Tour of Chino Basin)
2. Court Tour of Chino Basin
3. Court of Appeal Case No. E079052 (City of Chino, MVIC, MVWD, City of Ontario appeal re OAP Expenses and Attorney Fees)
4. Court of Appeal Case No. E080457 (City of Ontario appeal re 2021-22 Assessment Package)
5. Court of Appeal Case No. E080533 (Cities of Chino, Ontario appeal re 2022-23 Watermaster budget expenses to support CEQA analysis)
6. Kaiser Permanente Lawsuit

(0:29:40) Mr. Herrema stated that his report remained unchanged from those given at the Pool Committee meetings last week.

B. ENGINEER
1. 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation
2. Board-Requested Recharge Project Analysis
3. Ground-Level Monitoring Committee
4. 2022 State of the Basin Report

(0:30:04) Mr. Malone stated that his report remained unchanged from those given at the Pool Committee meetings last week.

C. CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
None

D. GENERAL MANAGER
1. Long Term Planning Efforts
2. Other

(0:30:45) Mr. Kavounas stated that his report remained unchanged from those given at the Pool Committee meetings last week.

E. INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY
1. MWD Update (Written)
2. Water Supply Conditions (Written)
3. State and Federal Legislative Reports (Written)

F. METROPOLITAN MEMBER AGENCY REPORTS
None

IV. COMMITTEE MEMBER COMMENTS
None

V. OTHER BUSINESS

None

VI. CONFIDENTIAL SESSION – POSSIBLE ACTION

A Confidential Session may be held during the Advisory Committee meeting for the purpose of discussion and possible action.

None

ADJOURNMENT

Chair Geye adjourned the Advisory Committee meeting at 9:32 a.m.

Secretary: _____

Approved: _____

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

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PETER KAVOUNAS, P.E.
General Manager

STAFF REPORT

DATE: September 21, 2023

TO: Advisory Committee Members

SUBJECT: OBMP Semi-Annual Status Report 2023-1 (Consent Calendar Item I.C.)

SUMMARY:

Issue: Watermaster produces the Semi-Annual Optimum Basin Management Program (OBMP) Status Reports. The report for the period January to June 2023 has been drafted. [Discretionary Function]

Recommendation: Recommend to the Watermaster Board to adopt the Semi-Annual OBMP status Report 2023-1, along with filing a copy with the Court, subject to any necessary non-substantive changes.

Financial Impact: None

Future Consideration
Advisory Committee – September 21, 2023: Advice and assistance
Watermaster Board – September 28, 2023: Adoption

ACTIONS:
Appropriative Pool – September 14, 2023: Unanimously recommended Advisory Committee to recommend Watermaster Board approval.
Non-Agricultural Pool – September 14, 2023: Unanimously recommended its representatives to support at Advisory Committee and Watermaster Board subject to changes they deem appropriate.
Agricultural Pool – September 14, 2023: Unanimously recommended Advisory Committee to recommend Watermaster Board approval.
Advisory Committee – September 21, 2023:
Watermaster Board – September 28, 2023:

BACKGROUND

The OBMP Semi-Annual Status Report 2023-1 covers the period from January to June 2023. The report describes work conducted, and the status of the nine Program Elements of the Optimum Basin Management Program during the six-month period.

DISCUSSION

OBMP Semi-Annual Status Report 2023-1 has been drafted (Attachment 1). Once adopted by the Watermaster Board, a copy of the OBMP Semi-Annual Status Report 2023-1 will be filed with the Court. Prior to the Pool Committee meetings, Watermaster received comments that have been incorporated into the report and the pages showing the redlined edits are attached (Attachment 2).

At the Pool Committee meetings held on September 14, 2023, the Appropriative and Overlying (Agricultural) Pools unanimously recommended Advisory Committee to recommend to the Watermaster Board to adopt the Report; the Overlying (Non-Agricultural) Pool unanimously recommended its representatives to support at Advisory Committee and Watermaster Board subject to changes they deem appropriate.

ATTACHMENTS

1. OBMP Semi-Annual Status Report 2023-1
2. Pages from OBMP Semi-Annual Status Report 2023-1 with Redlined Edits

Optimum Basin Management Program

Staff Status Report 2023-1: January to June 2023

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

Optimum Basin Management Program

Highlighted Activities

- During this reporting period, Watermaster manually measured about 300 water levels at about 40 private wells, three monitoring wells, and nine municipal supply wells throughout the Chino Basin, conducted two quarterly download events at about 130 wells containing pressure transducers, collected seven groundwater quality samples from four monitoring wells, and collected four surface water quality samples from two sites.

- Pursuant to a monitoring and mitigation requirement of the Peace II Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (SEIR), Watermaster, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), and the Orange County Water District (OCWD) continued to implement the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program (PBHSP). During this reporting period, Watermaster conducted two quarterly downloads of pressure transducers that measure water levels at the 18 PBHSP monitoring wells and one surface water site, prepared the annual report on the monitoring and analysis for water year 2022, and developed the PBHSP scope and budget for the fiscal year 2023/24.

- Pursuant to the Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan, Watermaster continued to implement the Ground-Level Monitoring Program for the MZ-1 and Northwest MZ-1 areas. During this reporting period, Watermaster: collected, processed, and checked groundwater level data and aquifer-system deformation data from the Ayala Park, Chino Creek, and Pomona extensometer facilities, continued high-resolution water-level monitoring at about 30 wells within the MZ-1 Managed Area and the Areas of Subsidence Concern. The Watermaster also conducted a Ground-Level Monitoring Committee meeting to review the draft technical memorandum" Construction, and Calibration of One-dimensional Compaction Models in the Northwest MZ-1 Area" and developed a recommended scope of work and budget of the Ground-Level Monitoring Program for fiscal year 2023/24.

Important Court Hearings and Orders

- **JANUARY 20, 2023:**
  HEARING AND ORDER GRANTING WATERMASTER'S MOTION FOR COURT TO RECEIVE AND FILE THE 2021/22 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GROUND-LEVEL MONITORING COMMITTEE

- **MARCH 17, 2023:**
  HEARING AND ORDER GRANTING CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER'S MOTION FOR COURT TO RECEIVE AND FILE WATERMASTER'S 45TH ANNUAL REPORT

- **MAY 12, 2023:**
  HEARING AND ORDER GRANTING WATERMASTER'S MOTION FOR COURT TO RECEIVE AND FILE WATERMASTER'S SEMI-ANNUAL OBMP STATUS REPORT 2022-2

- Watermaster and the IEUA are continuing to implement the 2013 Amendment to the 2010 Recharge Master Plan Update (2013 RMPU) pursuant to the October 2013 Court Order authorizing its implementation. During this reporting period, construction of the Wineville/Jurupa/RP3 and Lower Day projects continued. The agreements for the Montclair Basins were obtained in preparation for the start of construction in 2024.

- During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA recharged a total of 29,501 acre-feet of water: 14,855 acre-feet of stormwater and 5,475 acre-feet of recycled water, and 9,171 acre-feet of imported water.

- Watermaster and IEUA are continuing to implement the Maximum Benefit Salinity Management Plan which includes conducting groundwater and surface water monitoring, maintaining Hydraulic Control of the basin, operating the Chino Desalters at 40,000 acre-feet per year of pumping, managing recycled water quality and recharge, and participating in the re-computation of ambient water quality with the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority and Basin Monitoring Program Task Force. During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA worked with the Regional Board staff to identify the appropriate regulatory compliance strategy to incorporate the longer-term averaging period into the Basin Plan. The Watermaster and IEUA also prepared and submitted the 2022 Maximum Benefit Annual Report to the Regional Board by its regulatory deadline of April 15, 2023.

- Watermaster continued work to implement elements of the 2017 Court Order. During this reporting period this work included completed the annual data collection and evaluation process covering the period through fiscal year 2021/22 to evaluate changes in cultural conditions compared to the data used in the 2020 Safe Yield recalculation, and initiated the process to reevaluate the Safe Yield of the Chino Basin for the period of fiscal year 2021 through 2030.

Program Element 1: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Monitoring Program

Fundamental to the implementation of the OBMP Program Elements are the monitoring and data collection efforts performed in accordance with Program Element 1, including monitoring basin hydrology, production, recharge, groundwater levels, groundwater quality, and ground-level movement. Various monitoring programs have and will continue to be refined over time to satisfy the evolving needs of Watermaster and the IEUA, such as new regulatory requirements and improved data coverage. Monitoring is performed by basin pumpers, Watermaster staff, and other cooperating entities as follows.

Groundwater Level Monitoring

Watermaster's basin-wide groundwater-level monitoring program supports the periodic reassessment of Safe Yield, the monitoring and management of ground-level movement, the impact analysis of desalter pumping on private wells, the impact analysis of the implementation of the Peace II Agreement on groundwater levels and riparian vegetation in the Prado Basin, the triennial re-computation of ambient water quality mandated by the Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin (Basin Plan), and the assessment of Hydraulic Control—a maximum-benefit commitment in the Basin Plan. The data are also used to update and recalibrate Watermaster's computer-simulated groundwater flow model in order to assess groundwater flow directions, to compute storage changes, to support interpretations of water quality data, and to identify areas of the basin where recharge and discharge are not in balance.

The current groundwater-level monitoring program is comprised of approximately 1,150 wells. At about 960 of these wells, groundwater levels are measured by well owners, which include municipal water agencies, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), the Counties, and various private consulting firms. Watermaster collects these groundwater level data semi-annually from the well owners. At the remaining 190 wells, groundwater levels are measured monthly by Watermaster staff using manual methods or by pressure transducers that record data on a 15-minute interval. These wells are mainly Agricultural Pool wells or dedicated monitoring wells located south of the 60 freeway.

All groundwater-level data are checked and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠. During this reporting period, Watermaster measured approximately 300 groundwater levels at about 40 private wells and 15 municipal supply wells throughout the Chino Basin and conducted two quarterly downloads of 130 pressure transducers installed in private, municipal, and monitoring wells. Additionally, Watermaster compiled all available groundwater-level data from well owners in the basin for the April 2022 to October 2022 period.

Groundwater Quality Monitoring

Watermaster initiated a comprehensive groundwater-quality monitoring program in which the obtained data may be used for: the biennial *Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report, the triennial re-computation of ambient water quality, the demonstration of Hydraulic Control, monitoring of nonpoint-source groundwater contaminations and plumes associated with point-source contamination, and assessing the overall health of the groundwater basin. Groundwater-quality data are also used in conjunction with numerical models to assist Watermaster and other parties in evaluating proposed salinity management and groundwater remediation strategies. The details of the groundwater-quality monitoring programs as of fiscal year 2022/23 are described below.

Chino Basin Data Collection (CBDC). Watermaster routinely and proactively collects groundwater-quality data from well owners including municipal and governmental agencies. Groundwater quality data are also obtained from special studies and monitoring required by orders of the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board)—such as for landfills and other groundwater quality investigations, the DTSC, the US Geological Survey (USGS), and others. These data are collected semi-annually from well owners and monitoring entities. Data are collected for approximately 860 wells as part of the CBDC program. During this reporting period, Watermaster compiled data collected for the CBDC program for the June to December 2022 period.

Preparing for Water Quality Sampling at a Monitoring Well

Program Element 1: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Monitoring Program (Continued)

Watermaster Field Groundwater Quality Monitoring Programs. Watermaster monitors groundwater quality at privately owned wells and dedicated monitoring wells on a routine basis as follows:

1. *Private Wells*. About 80 private wells, located predominantly in the southern portion of the basin, are sampled at various frequencies based on their proximity to known point-source contamination plumes. Seven wells near contaminant plumes are sampled annually, and the remaining 73 wells are sampled triennially.
2. *Watermaster Monitoring Wells*. Watermaster collects groundwater-quality samples from a total of 49 multi-nested monitoring wells at 22 well sites located throughout the Chino Basin. These monitoring well sites include: nine HCMP sites constructed to support the demonstration of Hydraulic Control in the southern Chino Basin, nine sites constructed to support the PBHSP in the Prado Basin region, and three sites that fill spatial data gaps near contamination plumes in MZ-3. Each nested well site contains up to four wells in the borehole. Additionally, Watermaster samples one single-casing well in MZ-3. Currently, the HCMP and MZ-3 wells are sampled annually, and the PBHSP wells are sampled triennially.
3. *Other Wells*. Watermaster collects quarterly samples from four near-river wells to characterize the interaction of the Santa Ana River and groundwater. These shallow wells along the Santa Ana River consist of two former USGS National Water Quality Assessment Program wells (Archibald 1 and Archibald 2) and two Santa Ana River Water Company (SARWC) wells (active Well 9 and inactive Well 10).

During this reporting period, Watermaster collected groundwater quality samples from three near river wells that are sampled quarterly; the SARWC well 10 was unable to be sampled because it is an old well that appears to be filling in and can no longer be monitored. Well SARWC 10 is a recently converted monitoring well to replace well SARWC 11 that was lost the prior year . Also during this reporting period, Watermaster collected groundwater quality samples from: one MZ3 monitoring well that is sampled annually. The samples were sent to Clinical Laboratories for analysis. All groundwater quality data are checked by Watermaster staff and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠.

Groundwater Production Monitoring

As of the end of this reporting period, there were a total of 443 producing wells, 240 of which were for agricultural uses. The number of agricultural wells has been decreasing in recent years due to urbanization and development. Many of the remaining active agricultural production wells are metered, and Watermaster reads the meters on a quarterly basis. Meter reads and production data are then entered into Watermaster's relational database, which can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠.

Surface Water Monitoring in the Santa Ana River

Watermaster collects grab water quality samples at two sites along the Santa Ana River (Santa Ana River at River Road and Santa Ana River at Etiwanda) on a quarterly basis. Sample data from these surface water sites and from the near-river wells are used to characterize the interaction between the Santa Ana River and nearby groundwater. During this reporting period, Watermaster collected four surface water-quality samples from the two surface water sites.

Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program (PBHSP)

Mitigation Measure 4.4-3 from the Peace II SEIR requires that Watermaster and the IEUA, in collaboration with the OCWD, form a committee, the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Committee (PBHSC), to develop and implement an Adaptive Management Plan for the PBHSP. The PBHSC is open to all interested participants, including the Watermaster Parties, IEUA member agencies, the OCWD, and other interested stakeholders. The objective of the PBHSP is to ensure that riparian habitat in the Prado Basin is not adversely impacted by the implementation of Peace II activities. Currently, the PBHSP consists of a monitoring program and the annual reporting on its results. The monitoring program includes an assessment of the riparian habitat and all factors that could potentially impact the riparian habitat, including those factors affected by Peace II activities such as changes in groundwater levels. Sixteen monitoring wells at nine sites were constructed in 2015 to support the PBHSP. Two existing wells are also monitored as part of the PBHSP. The PBHSC developed the Adaptive Management Plan of the PBHSP to describe an initial monitoring program and a process to modify the monitoring program and/or implement mitigation strategies, as necessary.

During this reporting period, Watermaster performed the following tasks:

- Conducted the groundwater monitoring program, which included quarterly downloads in April and June 2023 of transducers that measure groundwater levels at 14 PBHSP monitoring wells, and transducers that measure electrical conductivity (EC), temperature, and level at four PHBSP monitoring wells in two locations.

Program Element 1: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Monitoring Program (Continued)

- Conducted the surface-water monitoring program at two surface water sites, which included quarterly downloads in April and June 2022 of transducers that measure EC, temperature, and level.
    - Site-specific field vegetation surveys for the summer of 2022 performed by the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR).
- Prepared a memorandum titled: "Recommended Scope and Budget of the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program for Fiscal Year 2022/23". This memorandum was used by Watermaster and the IEUA to develop and approve their respective fiscal year 2022/23 budgets.
- Prepared the seventh annual report: *Annual Report of the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Committee for Water Year 2021*. The main conclusion of the annual report was that the quality of the riparian habitat remained stable across most of the Prado Basin from 2021-2022 and at the same time slightly wetter but below average precipitation, warmer temperatures, and lower stream discharge conditions. Groundwater levels have remained relatively stable and within their historical range of short-term and long-term variability in the Prado Basin, except where there are some notable decreases since monitoring began in 2016 by about nine feet near the top of Mill Creek, and three feet near the northern portion of the Santa Ana River. No mitigation measures are proposed at this time.
- Conducted two meetings of the PBHSC:
    - On March 8, 2023 to present the Recommended Scope and Budget of the PBHSP for fiscal year 2022/23.
    - On May 10, 2023 to present the draft Annual Report of the PBHSC for water year 2022.

Chino Basin Groundwater Recharge Monitoring Program

Watermaster, the IEUA, the Chino Basin Water Conservation District, and the San Bernardino County Flood Control District jointly sponsor the Chino Basin Groundwater Recharge Program. This is a comprehensive water supply program to enhance water supply reliability and improve groundwater quality in local drinking water wells by increasing the recharge of storm, imported, and recycled waters. The recharge program is regulated under IEUA and Watermaster's recycled water recharge permit— Regional Board Order No. R8-2007-0039 and Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R8-2007-0039.

Watermaster and the IEUA measure the quantity of storm, imported, and recycled water that enters recharge basins using pressure transducers or staff gauges. The IEUA also conducts water-quality monitoring for all required parameters in Order No. R8-2007-0039 for recycled water, diluent water (storm water, dry-weather flow, and imported water), and groundwater. The IEUA staff samples for recycled water quality data: daily and weekly for the RP-1 and RP-4 effluent; quarterly and annually at two recycled water locations representative of recharge quality; and weekly or monthly from lysimeters at recharge basins. Most of the recycled water recharge basins have alternative compliance plans for total organic carbon (TOC) and Total Nitrogen (TN) using the results from the recycled water samples and the application of a correction factor for soil aquifer treatment. The IEUA also collects samples at about 15 surface water locations for stormwater and dry-weather flows. Imported water quality data for State Water Project water are obtained from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC). The flow and quality data is used to calculate: 120-month blended water quality for total dissolved solids (TDS) and nitrate of all recharge sources in each recharge basin to assess adequate dilution of recycled water as required by the recycled water recharge permits held with the Division of Drinking Water (DDW); and 5-year blended water quality for TDS and nitrate for all recharge sources in all recharge basins in the Chino Basin as required by the Maximum Benefit Salinity Management Plan (see the Program Element 7 update in this status report).

The IEUA also collects quarterly and annual groundwater quality samples at a network of about 35 dedicated monitoring wells and production wells that are downgradient of the recharge basins.

Monitoring Activities. During this reporting period, the IEUA performed its ongoing monitoring program to measure and record recharge volumes and to collect water quality samples for recycled water, diluent water, and groundwater pursuant to IEUA and Watermaster's permit requirements. This included collecting approximately 110 recycled water quality samples, 6 lysimeter samples, 9 diluent water quality samples, and 96 groundwater quality samples for analytical analyses. Daily composite water quality data was also collected at the RP-1 and RP-4 effluent.

Reporting. Watermaster and the IEUA completed the following compliance reports concerning the recharge program during this reporting period:

- 4Q-2022 Quarterly Report, which was submitted to the Regional Board on February 15, 2023

Program Element 1: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Monitoring Program (Continued)

- 1Q-2023 Quarterly Report, which was submitted to the Regional Board on May 15, 2023

Ground Level Monitoring

To address the historical occurrence of land subsidence and ground fissuring in the Chino Basin, Watermaster prepared and submitted a subsidence management plan (known as the MZ-1 Plan) to the Court for approval, and in November 2007, the Court ordered its implementation (see Program Element 4 in this report for more on MZ-1 Plan implementation). The MZ-1 Plan required several monitoring and mitigation measures to minimize or abate the future occurrence of land subsidence and ground fissuring. These measures and activities included:

- Continuing the scope and frequency of monitoring within the so-called Managed Area that was conducted during the period when the MZ-1 Plan was being developed.
- Expanding the monitoring of the aquifer system and ground-level movement into other areas of MZ-1 and the Chino Basin where data indicate concern for future subsidence and ground fissuring (Areas of Subsidence Concern).
- Monitoring of horizontal strain across the historical zone of ground fissuring.
- Conducting additional testing and monitoring to refine the MZ-1 Guidance Criteria for subsidence management (e.g., the Long-Term Pumping Test).
- Developing alternative pumping plans for the MZ-1 producers impacted by the MZ-1 Plan.
- Constructing and testing a lower-cost cable extensometer facility at Ayala Park.
- Evaluating and comparing ground-level surveying and Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) and recommending future monitoring protocols for both techniques.
- Conducting an aquifer storage recovery (ASR) feasibility study at a City of Chino Hills production well (Well 16) within the MZ-1 Managed Area.

Since the initial MZ-1 Plan was adopted in 2007, Watermaster has conducted the Ground-Level Monitoring Program (GLMP). The main results from the GLMP show that very little permanent land subsidence has occurred in the MZ-1 Managed Area, indicating that subsidence is being successfully managed in this area, but land subsidence has been occurring in Northwest MZ-1. One concern is that land subsidence in Northwest MZ-1 has occurred differentially across the San Jose Fault, following the same pattern of differential subsidence that occurred in the MZ-1 Managed Area during the time of ground fissuring.

Based on these observations, Watermaster determined that the subsidence management plan needed to be updated to include a Subsidence Management Plan for Northwest MZ-1, with the long-term objective of minimizing or abating the occurrence of the differential land subsidence. Thus, Watermaster expanded the GLMP into Northwest MZ-1 and prepared an updated Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan, which included the Work Plan to Develop a Subsidence Management Plan for Northwest MZ-1 (Work Plan) as an appendix.

During this reporting period, Watermaster undertook the following Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan activities:

- Continued high-resolution water-level monitoring at approximately 30 wells within the MZ-1 Managed Area and within the Areas of Subsidence Concern. All monitoring equipment was inspected at least quarterly and was repaired and/or replaced as necessary. The data collected were checked and analyzed to assess the functionality of the monitoring equipment and for compliance with the Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan.
- Performed monthly routine maintenance, data collection, and verification at the Ayala Park and Chino Creek extensometer facilities.
- Continued implementation of the Work Plan:
    - Collected, processed, and checked groundwater level data and production data from wells in Northwest MZ-1 on a monthly basis.

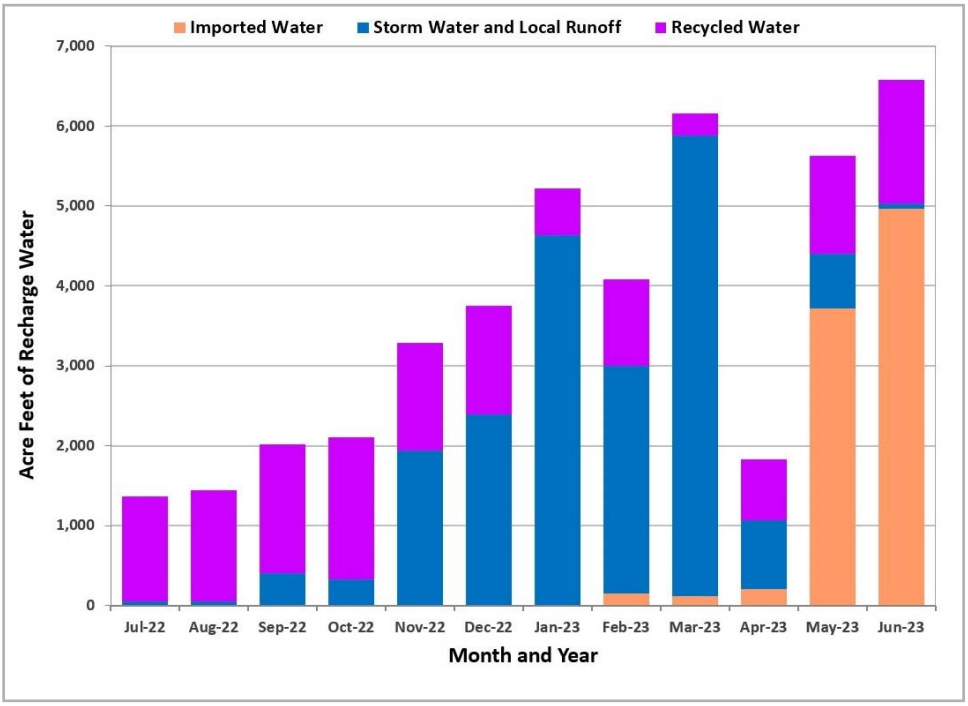
Program Element 1: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Monitoring Program (Continued)

- Collected, processed, and checked groundwater level data and aquifer-system deformation data from the Pomona extensometer facility (PX).
- Finalized the technical memorandum Description of Subsidence Management Alternative #1 for 1D Model Simulation of Subsidence in Northwest MZ-1. The one-dimensional (1D) compaction models at the MVWD-28 and PX locations will be used to simulate aquifer-system deformation under this future scenario of pumping and recharge that was used in the 2020 Safe Yield Reset. The results will be used as a first step to explore subsidence management strategies in Northwest MZ-1 and develop a subsidence management plan for Northwest MZ-1.

Program Element 2: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Recharge Program

The objectives of the comprehensive recharge program include: enhancing the yield of the Chino Basin through the development and implementation of a Recharge Master Plan to improve, expand, and construct recharge facilities that enable the recharge of storm, recycled, and imported waters; ensuring a balance of recharge and discharge in the Chino Basin management zones; and ensuring that sufficient storm and imported waters are recharged to comply with the recycled water dilution requirements in Watermaster and the IEUA's recycled water recharge permits.

Pursuant to Program Element 2 of the OBMP, Watermaster and the IEUA partnered with the San Bernardino County Flood Control District and the Chino Basin Water Conservation District to construct and/or improve 18 recharge sites. This project is known as the Chino Basin Facilities Improvement Project (CBFIP). The average annual stormwater recharge of the CBFIP facilities is approximately 10,000 acre-feet per year, the supplemental "wet"[1] water recharge capacity is about 56,600 acre-feet per year, and the in-lieu supplemental water recharge capacity ranges from 17,700 to 49,900 acre-feet per year. In addition to the CBFIP facilities, the Monte Vista Water District (MVWD) has four aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) wells with a well injection capacity of 5,500 acre-feet per year. The current total supplemental water recharge capacity ranges from 90,310 to 118,310 acre-feet per year, which is greater than the projected supplemental water recharge capacity required by Watermaster.



[1] The modifier "wet" means actual physical water is being recharged in spreading basins as opposed to the dedication of water from storage or in-lieu recharge.

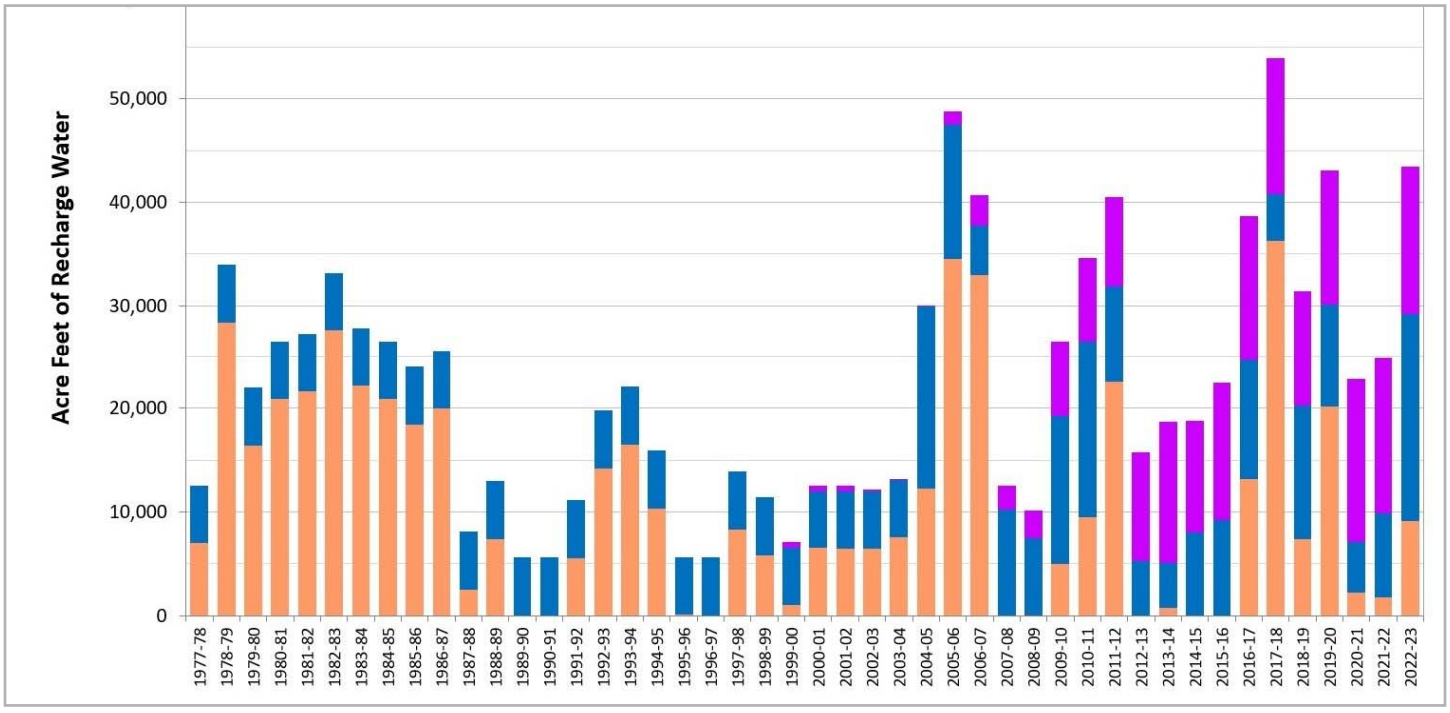
Program Element 2: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Recharge Program (Continued)

In 2008, Watermaster began preparing the *2010 Recharge Master Plan Update* (2010 RMPU) pursuant to the December 21, 2007 Court Order (the Peace II Agreement) to complete a Recharge Master Plan Update by July 1, 2010. In October 2010, the Court accepted the 2010 RMPU as satisfying the condition and ordered that certain recommendations of the 2010 RMPU be implemented. In November 2011, Watermaster reported its progress to the Court pursuant to the October 2010 Court Order, and in December 2011, the Court issued an order directing Watermaster to continue with its implementation of the 2010 RMPU per its October 2010 order but with a revised schedule. On December 15, 2011, the Watermaster Board moved to:

> "approve that within the next year there will be the completion of [a] Recharge Master Plan Update, there will be the development of an Implementation Plan to address balance issues within the Chino Basin subzones, and the development of a Funding Plan, as presented."

This motion led to the development of an update to the 2010 RMPU, and in 2012, Watermaster staff sent out a "call for projects" to the Watermaster Parties, seeking their recommendations for recharge improvement projects that should be considered in the update. The *2013 Amendment to the 2010 Recharge Master Plan Update* (2013 RMPU) outlines the recommended projects to be implemented by Watermaster and the IEUA and lays out the implementation and financing plans. The 2013 RMPU report was approved by the Watermaster Board in September 2013 and filed with the Court in October 2013. In December 2013, the Court approved the 2013 RMPU except for Section 5, which dealt with the accounting for new recharge from Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer Systems; Section 5 was later approved by the Court in April 2014.

In September 2018, Watermaster completed the 2018 Recharge Master Plan Update (2018 RMPU) and submitted it to the Court in October 2018. On December 28, 2018, the Court approved the 2018 RMPU. The next Recharge Master Plan Update (2023 RMPU) is currently being developed and will be completed no later than October 2023.



2013 RMPU Implementation. Watermaster and the IEUA are continuing to carry out the October 2013 Court Order, which authorizes them to implement the 2013 RMPU. Construction of the San Sevaine Basin improvements was completed in September 2018 and the construction of the Victoria Basin improvements was completed in December 2018. During this reporting period, the construction work for the Wineville/Jurupa/RP3 and Lower Day projects continued. The Lower Day project is substantially complete, pending a check list and final systems test. IEUA finalized the required regulatory agreement with California Department of Fish and Wildlife which has delayed the project bidding and construction for the Montclair Basins project. The Montclair project updated project completion is in 2024.

Program Element 2: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Recharge Program (Continued)

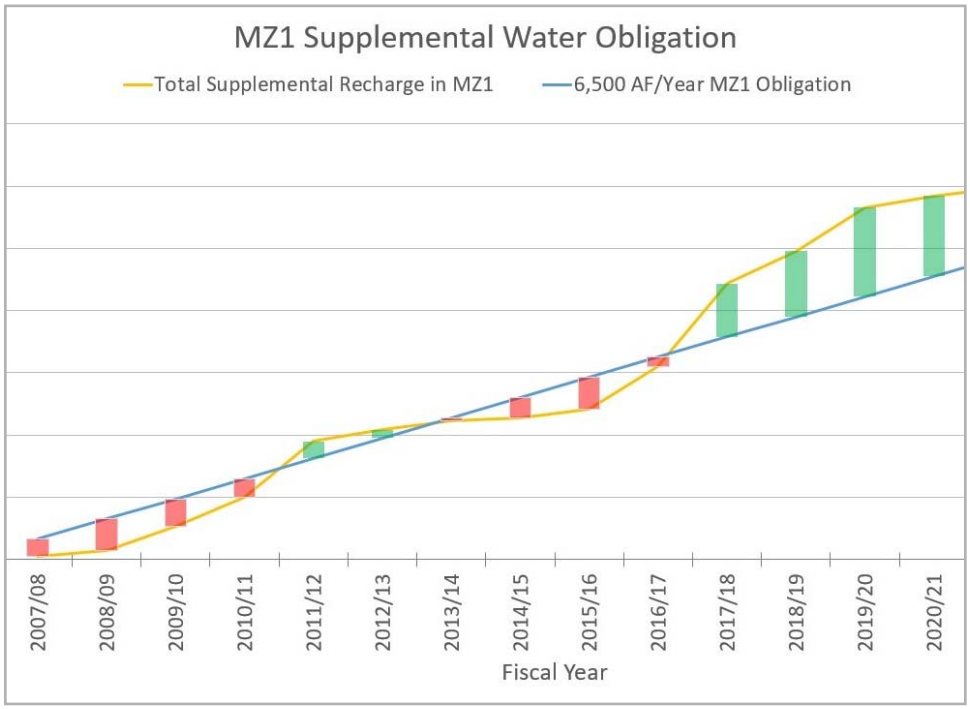
Additionally, Watermaster and the IEUA continue to collaborate in the development of projects outside of the 2013 RMPU effort that will increase and/or facilitate stormwater and supplemental water recharge and have jointly funded these projects, including monitoring upgrades and habitat conservation. During this reporting period, no projects were completed.

The Recharge Investigation and Projects Committee met three times during this reporting period on the progress of implementing the 2013 RMPU Projects and other recharge-related projects.

Recharge for Dilution of Recycled Water. In fiscal year 2009/10, Watermaster and the IEUA's recycled water recharge permit was amended to allow for existing underflow dilution and extended the period for calculating dilution from a running 60-month to a running 120-month period. Additionally, the IEUA has worked with the DDW to obtain approval to increase the allowable recycled water contribution (RWC) at wells to 50 percent. These permit amendments allow for increased recycled water recharge without having to increase the amount of imported and storm waters required for dilution. The IEUA projects its dilution requirements as part of its annual reporting to the Regional Board. Based on the latest Annual Report (May 2023), the IEUA projects that dilution requirements will be met through 2032 even if no imported water is available for dilution.

Recharge Activities. During this reporting period, ongoing recycled water recharge occurred in the Brooks, 8th Street, Victoria, San Sevaine, Banana, RP-3, and Declez Basins; stormwater was recharged at 18 recharge basins across all Chino Basin management zones; and imported water was recharged at MVWD's ASR wells, College Heights, Montclair, Turner, Lower Day, Victoria, San Sevaine, and RP-3 Basins, and at the Intext Property for a pilot agricultural managed aquifer recharge project. From January 1 through June 30, 2023, Watermaster and the IEUA recharged a total of 29,501 acre-feet of water: 14,855 acre-feet of stormwater, 5,475 acre-feet of recycled water, and 9,171 acre-feet of imported water.

Balance of Recharge and Discharge in MZ-1. The total amount of supplemental water recharged in MZ-1 since the Peace II Agreement through June 30, 2023 was approximately 126,518 acre-feet, which is about 22,518 acre-feet more than the 104,000 acre-feet required by June 30, 2023 (annual requirement of 6,500 acre-feet). The amount of supplemental water recharged into MZ-1 during the reporting period was approximately 6,826 acre-feet.



Program Element 3: Develop and Implement Water Supply Plan for the Impaired Areas of the Basin; and Program Element 5: Develop and Implement Regional Supplemental Water Program

As stated in the OBMP, "the goal of Program Elements 3 and 5 is to develop a regional, long range, cost effective, equitable, water supply plan for producers in the Chino Basin that incorporates sound basin management." One element of the water supply plan is the development of a way to replace the decline in agricultural groundwater production to prevent significant amounts of degraded groundwater from discharging to the Santa Ana River and violating the Basin Plan. Replacing the decline in agricultural groundwater production will mitigate the reduction of the Safe Yield of the basin and allow for more flexibility in the basin's supplemental water supplies if the produced groundwater is treated. This is achieved through the operation of the Chino Basin Desalter facilities, which comprise a series of wells and treatment facilities in the southern Chino Basin that are designed to replace the decline of the agricultural groundwater producers and to treat and serve this groundwater to various Appropriative Pool members.

The Chino I Desalter expansion and the Chino II Desalter facilities were completed in February 2006, bringing the total Chino Basin Desalter capacity to 29 million gallons per day (MGD) (32,480 acre-feet per year). Development and planning continued between the Chino Desalter Authority (CDA) and Watermaster to expand the production and treatment capacity of the Chino Basin Desalter by about 10 MGD. More than $77 million in grant funds were secured toward this expansion. As currently configured, the Chino I Desalter produces about 15,500 acre-feet of groundwater per year (13.8 MGD) at 14 wells (I-1 through I-11, and I-13 through I-15). This water is treated through air stripping (volatile organic compound [VOC] removal), ion exchange (nitrate removal), and/or reverse osmosis (for nitrate and TDS removal). The Chino II Desalter produces about 24,500 acre-feet of groundwater per year (21.8 MGD) at eleven wells (II-1 through II-4 and II-6 through II-12). This water is treated through ion exchange and/or reverse osmosis.

The most recently completed expansion project included adding three wells (Wells II-10, II-11, and II-12) to Chino II Desalter. These wells provide additional raw water to the Chino II Desalter to meet the maximum-benefit commitment to produce a total of 40,000 acre-feet per year from the combined desalter well fields. These wells are being utilized as part of the remediation action plan to clean up the South Archibald Plume (see the Program Element 6 update in this status report). Construction of wells II-10 and II-11 was completed in late 2015, equipping of the wells was completed in August 2018, and production at the wells commenced soon after.

Construction of well II-12 was completed in November 2020. And in August 2021 construction of the dedicated pipeline to convey groundwater from wells II-12, II-10, II-11, and I-11 to the Chino II Desalter was completed and well II-12 began pumping. The Chino Bain Desalters reached the 40,000 acre-feet per year of pumping capacity in June 2020, prior to the commencement of pumping at well II-12. During the reporting period, the Chino Basin Desalters maintained the pumping rate of 40,000 acre-feet per year.

Program Element 4: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Groundwater Management Plan for Management Zone 1

Because of the historical occurrence of pumping induced land subsidence and ground fissuring in southwestern Chino Basin (Managed Area), the OBMP required the development and implementation of an Interim Management Plan (IMP) for MZ-1 that would:

- Minimize subsidence and fissuring in the short-term.
- Collect the information necessary to understand the extent, rate, and mechanisms of subsidence and fissuring.
- Formulate a management plan to reduce to tolerable levels or abate future subsidence and fissuring.

From 2001-2005, Watermaster developed, coordinated, and conducted an IMP under the guidance of the MZ-1 Technical Committee (referred to now as the Ground-Level Monitoring Committee or GLMC). The investigation provided enough information for Watermaster to develop Guidance Criteria for the MZ-1 producers in the investigation area that, if followed, would minimize the potential for subsidence and fissuring during the completion of the MZ-1 Plan. The Guidance Criteria included a list of Managed Wells and their owners subject to the criteria, a map of the so-called Managed Area, and an initial threshold water level (Guidance Level) of 245 feet below the top of the PA-7 well casing. The MZ-1 Summary Report and the Guidance Criteria were adopted by the Watermaster Board in May 2006. The Guidance Criteria formed the basis for the MZ-1 Plan, which was approved by Watermaster in October 2007. The Court approved the MZ-1 Plan in November 2007 and ordered its implementation. Watermaster has implemented the MZ-1 Plan since that time, including the ongoing Ground-Level Monitoring Program (GLMP) called for by the MZ-1 Plan (refer to in Program Element 1).

Program Element 4: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Groundwater Management Plan for Management Zone 1 (Continued)

The MZ-1 Plan states that if data from existing monitoring efforts in the so-called Areas of Subsidence Concern indicate the potential for adverse impacts due to subsidence, Watermaster will revise the MZ-1 Plan pursuant to the process outlined in Section 3 of the MZ-1 Plan. In early 2015, Watermaster prepared an update to the MZ-1 Plan, which included a name change to the *2015 Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan*, and a *Work Plan to Develop the Subsidence Management Plan for Northwest MZ-1* (Work Plan) as an appendix. The Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan and the Work Plan were adopted through the Watermaster Pool process in July 2015.

The data, analysis, and reports generated through the implementation of the MZ-1 Plan, Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan, and Work Plan are reviewed and discussed by the GLMC, which meets on a periodic basis throughout the year. The GLMC is open to all interested participants, including the Watermaster Parties and their consultants. During this reporting period, Watermaster undertook the following data analysis and reporting tasks:

- Finalized the Recommended Scope of Work and Budget of the Ground-Level Monitoring Committee for Fiscal Year 2023/24 to describe the committee's recommendation for the Watermaster budget in Fiscal Year 2023/24.

One GLMC meeting was conducted during the reporting period on March 2, 2023. The meeting agenda included:

- Review the Recommended Scope of Work and Budget of the Ground-Level Monitoring Committee for Fiscal Year 2023/24.
- Review the technical memorandum on the recommendation for Subsidence Management Alternative #1 for 1D Modeling in Northwest MZ-1. The 1D model will be used to explore subsidence management strategies and develop a subsidence management plan for Northwest MZ-1.

Program Element 6: Develop and Implement Cooperative Programs with the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region and Other Agencies to Improve Basin Management

Program Elements 6 and 7 are necessary to address the water quality management problems in the Chino Basin. During the development of the OBMP, it was identified that Watermaster did not have sufficient information to determine whether point and non-point sources of groundwater contamination are being adequately addressed, including the various Chino Basin contaminant plumes. With the Regional Board and other agencies, Watermaster has worked to address the following major point source contaminant plumes in the Chino Basin:

South Archibald Plume

In July 2005, the Regional Board prepared draft Cleanup and Abatement Orders (CAOs) for six parties who were tenants on the Ontario Airport regarding the South Archibald Trichloroethene (TCE) Plume in the southern portion of the Chino Basin. The draft CAOs required the parties to "submit a work plan and time schedule to further define the lateral and vertical extent of the TCE and related VOCs that are discharging, have been discharged, or threaten to be discharged from the site" and to "submit a detailed remedial action plan, including an implementation schedule, to cleanup or abate the effects of the TCE and related VOCs." Four of the six parties (Aerojet-General Corporation, The Boeing Company, General Electric, and Lockheed Martin) voluntarily formed a group known as ABGL to work jointly on a remedial investigation. Northrop Grumman declined to participate in the group. The US Air Force, in cooperation with the US Army Corps of Engineers, funded the installation of one of the four clusters of monitoring wells installed by the ABGL Parties.

In 2008, Regional Board staff conducted research pertaining to the likely source of the TCE contamination and identified discharges of wastewater that may have contained TCE to the RP-1 treatment plant and associated disposal areas as a potential source. The Regional Board identified several industries, including some previously identified tenants of the Ontario Airport property, that likely used TCE solvents before and during the early-1970s, and discharged wastes to the Cities of Ontario and Upland's sewage systems and subsequently to the RP-1 treatment plant and disposal areas. In 2012, an additional Draft CAO was issued by the Regional Board jointly to the City of Ontario, City of Upland, and IEUA as the previous and current operators of the RP-1 treatment plant and disposal area (collectively, the RP-1 Parties). In part, the draft CAOs require that RP-1 Parties "supply uninterrupted replacement water service […] to all residences south of Riverside Drive that are served by private domestic wells at which TCE has been detected at concentrations at or exceeding 5 µg/L […]" and to report this information to the Regional Board. In addition, the RP-1 Parties are to "prepare and submit [a] […] feasibility study" and "prepare, submit and implement the Remedial Action Plan" to mitigate the "effects of the TCE groundwater plume."

Program Element 6: Develop and Implement Cooperative Programs with the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region and Other Agencies to Improve Basin Management (Continued)

Under the Regional Board's oversight, the ABGL Parties and/or the RP-1 Parties conducted sampling four sample events at private residential wells and taps between 2007 and 2014 in the region where groundwater is potentially contaminated with TCE. By 2014, all private wells and/or taps in the region of the plume had been sampled at least once. Alternative water systems (tanks) have been installed at residences in the area where well or tap water contains TCE at or above 80 percent of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TCE. Residents who declined tank systems are being provided bottled water. Watermaster also samples for water quality at private wells in the area and uses this and other data obtained from its data collection programs to independently delineate the spatial extent of the plume. Watermaster completed its most recent characterization of the plume in June 2021 for the *2020 Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin Report*. In October of this reporting period, Watermaster prepared a semi-annual status report on the South Archibald Plume for Watermaster Parties.

In July 2015, the RP-1 Parties completed the Draft Feasibility Study Report for the South Archibald Plume (Feasibility Study). The Feasibility Study established cleanup objectives for both domestic water supply and plume remediation and evaluated alternatives to accomplish these objectives. In November 2015, a revised Draft Feasibility Study, Remedial Action Plan, and Responses to Comments were completed to address input from the public, the ABGL, and others. In September 2016, the Regional Board issued the Final CAO R8-2016-0016 collectively to the RP-1 Parties and the ABGL Parties. The Final CAO was adopted by all parties in November 2016, thus approving the preferred plume remediation and domestic water supply alternatives identified in the Remedial Action Plan. The parties also reached a settlement agreement that aligns with the Final CAO and authorizes funding to initiate implementation of the plume remediation alternative.

The plume remediation alternative involves the use of CDA production wells and facilities. The RP-1 Parties reached a Joint Facility Development Agreement with the CDA for the implementation of a project designed in part to remediate the South Archibald Plume. The project, termed the Chino Basin Improvement and Groundwater Clean-up Project, includes the operation of three newly constructed CDA wells (II-10, II-11, and II-12) and a dedicated pipeline connecting the three wells and the existing CDA well I-11 to the Desalter II treatment facility. Construction of two of the three wells (II-10 and II-11) were completed and became operational in 2018. The construction of well II-12 was completed in November 2020. In the first half of 2021, the RP-1 Parties and the CDA submitted the final *Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the Chino Basin Improvement and Groundwater Clean-up Project* to the Regional Board and completed the construction of five multi-depth monitoring wells at two locations in the South Archibald Plume (II-MW-4 and II-MW-5). In 2021, the CDA completed the equipping of well II-12, the modification to the decarbonator, and the construction of the raw water pipeline, and the project became operational in August of 2021.

The domestic water supply alternative for the private residences affected by TCE groundwater contamination is a hybrid between the installation of tank systems for some residences, where water is delivered from the City of Ontario potable supply via truck deliveries, and the installation of a temporary pipeline to connect some residences to the City of Ontario potable water system. The Cities of Ontario and Upland have assumed responsibility for implementing the domestic water supply alternative. In February 2017, the Cities of Ontario and Upland submitted the Domestic Water Supply Work Plan to the Regional Board to outline the approach to monitoring and supplying alternative water supplies for affected residences. As of the end of 2022, there are 30 affected residences that are being supplied water by tank systems, and five affected residences that have limited alternative water supply systems offered by the City of Ontario and remain on bottled water. The City of Ontario will continue to monitor for potentially affected residences to ensure that an alternative water supply is offered and provided to any residences with TCE concentrations greater than 80% of the MCL for TCE. There were no new activities during this period. reporting period.

Chino Airport Plume

In 1990, the Regional Board issued CAO No. 90-134 to the County of San Bernardino, Department of Airports (County) to address groundwater contamination originating from Chino Airport. During 1991 to 1992, ten underground storage tanks and 310 containers of hazardous waste were removed, and 81 soil borings were drilled and sampled on the airport property. From 2003 to 2005, nine onsite monitoring wells were installed and used to collect groundwater quality samples. In 2007, the County conducted its first offsite monitoring effort, and in 2008, the Regional Board issued CAO No. R8-2008-0064, requiring the County to define the lateral and vertical extent of the plume and prepare a remedial action plan. From 2009 to 2012, Tetra Tech, consultant to the County, conducted several off-site plume characterization studies to delineate the areal and vertical extent of the plume and constructed 33 offsite monitoring wells. From 2013 to early-2015, Tetra Tech conducted an extensive investigation of several areas identified for additional characterization of soil and groundwater contamination. At the conclusion of this work, they constructed an additional 33 groundwater monitoring wells on and adjacent to the airport property. In August 2016, the County completed a Draft Feasibility Study to identify remedial action objectives and evaluate remediation alternatives for mitigation. In January 2017, the Regional Board issued CAO R8-2017-0011, which requires the County to prepare a Final Feasibility Study that incorporates comments from the Regional Board

Program Element 6: Develop and Implement Cooperative Programs with the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region and Other Agencies to Improve Basin Management (Continued)

and to prepare, submit, and implement a Remedial Action Plan. The County submitted a Final Feasibility Study for Chino Airport on June 6, 2017, and it was approved by the Regional Board on June 7, 2017. On December 18, 2017, the County submitted the *Draft Interim Remedial Action Plan* for public review and comment through April 2018. The preferred remediation alternative is a groundwater pump-and-treat system to provide hydraulic containment and treatment of both the West and the East Plumes, originating from Chino Airport. The system consists of ten extraction wells that combined will produce approximately 900 gallons per minute of groundwater for treatment using granular activated carbon (GAC). The system will also treat groundwater from CDA wells I-1 through I-4 and I-16 through I-18. Once treated, the preferred option is to discharge the treated groundwater to the CDA's Chino I Desalter influent pipeline via a newly constructed pipeline. Currently the County is in discussions with the CDA to discharge the treated water from the extraction system to the CDA's influent pipeline. During this period, the CDA wells I-17 (offline for 5 years) and I-18 (never been online) within the Chino Airport plume began pumping.

In 2018, the County constructed five extraction wells and 12 nearby piezometers and conducted aquifer pumping tests of the extraction wells to help prepare the final design for the remedial solution. In 2019 and 2020, the County constructed 14 new monitoring wells at six locations to assist with the delineation of the plume. In 2022, the County completed the final *Remedial Action Work* that describes the plans for the construction and installation of the extraction wells, pipelines for conveyance of extracted groundwater, and the groundwater treatment system...

In late 2018, Watermaster used the Chino Basin groundwater flow model to analyze how increased groundwater production for the remedial solution from the ten new County well clusters and CDA wells will affect groundwater levels within the vicinity. Watermaster has commitments to this area to maintain Hydraulic Control and to avoid impacts to the groundwater dependent, riparian habitat in the Prado Basin. Watermaster completed the modeling and prepared a technical memorandum to describe the results, which concluded that operation of the remedial solution would improve Hydraulic Control in this area. In January 2022, the County completed construction of six wells near the riparian habitat along Chino Creek and initiated monitoring of groundwater levels for potential impacts to groundwater levels and the habitat from pumping at the remedial solution.

The County conducts quarterly and/or annual monitoring events at all 89 of their monitoring wells constructed to date. The conclusions from this monitoring program can be found in reports posted on the Regional Board's GeoTracker website. The most recent monitoring report submitted to the Regional Board is the *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report Winter and Spring 2022 Chino Airport Groundwater Assessment, San Bernardino County, California*, which was submitted to the Regional Board in during this reporting period in February 2023. Also during this reporting period, the County submitted a *Sampling and Analysis Plan Update* to update the plan prepared in 2002 plan. Watermaster also samples for water quality at private and monitoring wells in the area and uses this and other data obtained from its data collection programs to independently delineate the spatial extent of the plume. During this reporting period in June 2023, Watermaster completed its most recent characterization of the plume for the *2022 Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin Report*. In April of this reporting period, Watermaster prepared a semi-annual status report on the Chino Airport Plume for Watermaster Parties.

Other Water Quality Issues

Watermaster continues to track the monitoring programs and mitigation measures associated with other point sources in the Chino Basin, including: Alumax Aluminum Recycling, Alger Manufacturing Facility, the Former Crown Coach Facility, General Electric Test Cell and Flatiron, Former Kaiser Steel Mill, Milliken Landfill, Upland Landfill, and the Stringfellow National Priorities List sites. Watermaster prepared the most recent annual status reports in October 2022 for the GE Test Cell, GE Flatiron, Milliken Landfill, California Institution for Men, Stringfellow Plumes, and the former Kaiser Steel Mill site.

During the reporting period, Watermaster completed the most current delineations of the extent of the VOC plumes in June 2023 for the GE Test Cell, GE Flatiron, Milliken Landfill, and so-called Pomona VOC Plumes as part of the *2022 Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin Report*.

Program Element 7: Develop and Implement a Salt Management Program

Maximum Benefit Salinity Management Plan

In January 2004, the Regional Board amended the Basin Plan to incorporate an updated TDS and nitrogen (N) management plan. The Basin Plan amendment includes both "antidegradation" and "maximum-benefit" objectives for TDS and nitrate (nitrate) for the Chino-North and Cucamonga groundwater management zones (GMZs). The maximum-benefit objectives allow for recycled water

Program Element 7: Develop and Implement a Salt Management Program (Continued)

reuse and recharge of recycled water and imported water without the immediate need for mitigation; these activities are an integral part of the OBMP. The application of the maximum-benefit objectives is contingent on the implementation of specific projects and requirements termed the maximum-benefit commitments by Watermaster and IEUA. The status of compliance with each commitment is reported to the Regional Board annually in April. The nine maximum-benefit commitments include:

1. The implementation of a surface water monitoring program.
2. The implementation of a groundwater monitoring program.
3. The expansion of the Chino I Desalter to a capacity of 10 MGD and the construction of the Chino II Desalter with a design capacity of 10 MGD.
4. The additional expansion of desalter capacity (to 40 MGD) pursuant to the OBMP and the Peace Agreement (tied to the IEUA's agency-wide effluent TDS concentration).
5. The completion of the recharge facilities included in the Chino Basin Facilities Improvement Program.
6. The management of recycled water quality to ensure that the IEUA agency-wide, 12-month volume-weighted running average TDS and TIN concentrations do not exceed 550 mgl and 8 mgl, respectively.
7. The management of basin-wide, volume-weighted TDS and nitrogen concentrations in artificial recharge to less than or equal to the maximum-benefit objectives of 420 mgl and 5 mgl, respectively, on a five-year volume-weighted basis.
8. The achievement and maintenance of the "Hydraulic Control" of groundwater outflow from the Chino Basin, specifically from Chino-North GMZ, to protect Santa Ana River water quality and downstream beneficial uses.
9. The determination of ambient TDS and nitrate concentrations of Chino Basin groundwater every three years.

Monitoring Programs. Pursuant to maximum-benefit commitment numbers 1 and 2, Watermaster and the IEUA submitted a surface water and groundwater monitoring program work plan to the Regional Board in May 2004. On April 15, 2005, the Regional Board adopted resolution R8-2005-0064, approving Watermaster and the IEUA's surface and groundwater monitoring programs (2005 Work Plan). These monitoring programs were implemented pursuant to the 2005 Work Plan from 2004 to 2012. On February 12, 2012, the Regional Board adopted an amendment to the Basin Plan to remove all references to the specific monitoring locations and sampling frequencies required for groundwater and surface water monitoring. The Basin Plan amendment allows the monitoring programs to be modified over time, subject to the approval of the Executive Officer of the Regional Board. On December 6, 2012, the State Office of Administrative Law finalized the approval of the Basin Plan amendment. In place of specific monitoring requirements, the Basin Plan amendment required that Watermaster and the IEUA submit (i) a new surface water monitoring program work plan by February 25, 2012, and (ii) a new groundwater monitoring program work plan by December 31, 2013 to the Regional Board for approval. Pursuant to (i), Watermaster and the IEUA submitted the *2012 Hydraulic Control Monitoring Program Work Plan*, which was approved by the Regional Board in March 2012. Pursuant to (ii), Watermaster and the IEUA submitted the *2014 Maximum-Benefit Monitoring Program Work Plan* (2014 Work Plan) which was approved by the Regional Board in April 2014. The 2014 Workplan describes: the questions to be answered by the monitoring program, the methods that will be employed to address each question, the monitoring and data collection that will be performed to implement the methods, and a reporting schedule. The monitoring pursuant to the 2014 Work Plan is incorporated as part of the groundwater level, groundwater quality, and surface water monitoring programs described in Program Element 1. During this reporting period, Watermaster continued implementing the monitoring programs (see Program Element 1 for details).

Hydraulic Control and Chino Basin Desalters. Pursuant to maximum-benefit commitment number 8, to achieve and maintain Hydraulic Control, Watermaster and the IEUA constructed desalter wells and expanded the desalter capacity (maximum-benefit commitments numbers 3 and 4) to increase desalter production in the southern portion of the Chino Basin. The Chino Basin Desalters are designed to replace the diminishing agricultural production that previously prevented the outflow of high TDS and nitrate groundwater to the Santa Ana River and the Prado Basin surface water management zone (PBMZ). Hydraulic Control is defined by the Basin Plan as the elimination of groundwater discharge from the Chino-North GMZ to the Santa Ana River to a *de minimis* level. Pursuant to commitment number 8, Watermaster and the IEUA submitted a mitigation plan (2005 Mitigation Plan) to the Regional Board in March 2005. This plan demonstrated how Watermaster and the IEUA would address the mitigation for any temporary loss of Hydraulic Control. In October 2011, the Regional Board defined the *de minimis* discharge of groundwater from the Chino-North GMZ to the PBMZ as 1,000 acre-feet per year or less. Watermaster and the IEUA have demonstrated that complete Hydraulic

Program Element 7: Develop and Implement a Salt Management Program (Continued)

Control has been achieved at and east of Chino I Desalter Well 20. The construction and operation of the CCWF (see Program Element 5), which began in 2010, is intended to achieve Hydraulic Control, per the definition above, at the area west of Chino I Desalter Well 5. Watermaster and the IEUA recalibrate the Chino Basin groundwater-flow model every five years to estimate groundwater discharge from the Chino-North GMZ to the PBMZ (i.e., annual underflow past the CCWF) to determine whether Hydraulic Control has been achieved.

In February 2016, the CCWF commenced full-scale operation with production at wells I-16, I-17, I-20, and I-21 to achieve and maintain Hydraulic Control at the area west of Chino I Desalter Well 5. Production at the CCWF has decreased since 2017 as a result of the new MCL for 1,2,3-TCP, which required the temporary cessation of operation at Well I-17. In 2020, the Chino Basin groundwater-flow model was used to estimate the historical (fiscal year 2004-2018) and projected (fiscal year 2019-2050) volume of groundwater discharge past the CCWF under revised pumping conditions at the CCWF. The model results indicate that both the estimated historical and projected discharge past the CCWF area is always below the *de minimis* threshold level of 1,000 acre-feet per year. The model assumes an annual average pumping volume at the CCWF of 992 acre-feet per year from fiscal year 2019 through 2050.

Future agricultural groundwater production in the southern part of the basin is expected to continue to decline, necessitating future expansion of the desalters to sustain Hydraulic Control. In a letter dated January 23, 2014, the Regional Board required that Watermaster and the IEUA submit a plan detailing how Hydraulic Control will be sustained in the future as agricultural production in the southern region of Chino-North continues to decrease—specifically, how the Chino Basin Desalters will achieve the required total groundwater production level of 40,000 acre-feet per year. On June 30, 2015, Watermaster and the IEUA submitted a final plan and schedule for the construction and operation of three new desalter wells (II-10, II-11, and II-12). Well II-10 and II-11 were constructed and began operation in mid-2018, and Well II-12 was constructed in 2020 and began operation in mid-2021. The CDA officially reached the pumping capacity necessary to meet the 40,000 acre-feet per year required for Hydraulic Control in June 2020. This pumping capacity was achieved without the inclusion of Well II-12, which was part of the final expansion plan designed to meet the 40,000 acre-feet per year. A full status report on the desalter expansion facilities is described in Program Element 3.

Watermaster prepared an update to the 2005 Mitigation Plan to formally update (i) plan and schedule for the mitigation of any temporary loss of Hydraulic Control, (ii) definition of the required minimum pumping at the CCWF to maintain outflows from the Chino-North GMZ to the PBMZ to de minimis level, and (iii) definition of operational flexibility around the 40,000 acre-feet per year requirement for the aggregate pumping at the CDA facilities. The updated mitigation plan was submitted to the Regional Board on June 21, 2022. The Regional Board has reviewed the updated mitigation plan and has requested a meeting with Watermaster and the CDA. Watermaster and the CDA will meet with the Regional Board staff on September 2023 to discuss the mitigation plan.

Recycled Water Recharge. Pursuant to the maximum-benefit commitment number 5, Watermaster and the IEUA completed the construction of the recharge facilities and began artificial recharge of stormwater and recycled water in the Chino Basin in 2005. Additionally, pursuant to maximum-benefit commitment number 7, Watermaster and the IEUA limit recycled water for artificial recharge to the amount that can be blended on a volume-weighted basis with other sources of recharge to achieve five-year running average concentrations of no more than the maximum-benefit objectives (420 and 5 mgl for TDS and nitrate, respectively). This data is compiled and analyzed in April of each year for reporting to the Regional Board. During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA continued their monitoring programs to collect the data required for analysis and reporting to the Regional Board. Since recycled water recharge began in July 2005, the five-year volume-weighted running average TDS and nitrate concentrations have never exceeded the maximum-benefit objectives. As of December 2022, the five-year volume-weighted running average TDS and nitrate concentrations of these three recharge sources were 314 and 1.8 mgl respectively.

Recycled Water Quality. Pursuant to the maximum-benefit commitment number 6, Watermaster and the IEUA manage the recycled water quality to ensure that the 12-month volume-weighted running average IEUA agency-wide, wastewater effluent quality does not exceed the permit limits of 550 mgl and 8 mgl for TDS and TIN, respectively. Additionally, Watermaster and the IEUA must submit a plan and schedule to the Regional Board for the implementation of measures to ensure long-term compliance with these permit limits when either the 12-month volume-weighted running average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentration exceeds 545 mgl for three consecutive months or the TIN concentration exceeds 8 mgl in any one month (action limits). The IEUA calculates and reports the 12-month volume-weighted running average agency-wide effluent TDS and TIN concentrations in the *Groundwater Recharge Program Quarterly Monitoring Reports*.

Since the initiation of recycled water recharge in July 2005, the 12-month running average TDS and TIN concentrations have ranged between 456 and 534 mgl and 3.8 and 7.6 mgl, respectively, and have never exceeded the permit limits. During the statewide drought in mid-2015, a historical high 12-month running average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentration of 534 mgl was calculated for three consecutive months: June, July, and August. This 12-month running average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS

Program Element 7: Develop and Implement a Salt Management Program (Continued)

concentration of 534 mgl was only 11 mgl below the action limit. The 12-month running average agency-wide TDS concentration has decreased since mid-2015. As of June 2023, the 12-month running average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentration was 481mgl.

Through analysis of water supply and wastewater data, Watermaster and the IEUA concluded that drought conditions have a meaningful impact on the short-term TDS concentration of the water supplies available to IEUA agencies and that future droughts similar to the 2012-2016 period could lead to short-term exceedances of the 12-month running average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentration. For this reason, in October 2016, Watermaster and the IEUA petitioned the Regional Board to consider modifying the TDS compliance metric for recycled water to a longer-term averaging period. The Regional Board agreed that an evaluation of the compliance metric was warranted and directed Watermaster and the IEUA to develop a technical scope of work to support the adoption of a longer-term averaging period for incorporation into the Basin Plan. The proposed technical scope of work to support a Basin Plan amendment to revise the recycled water compliance metric was submitted to the Regional Board in May 2017. The proposed scope of work which was approved by the Regional Board includes the following tasks:

- Develop numerical modeling tools (R4, Hydrus 2D, MODFLOW, MT3D) to evaluate the projected TDS and nitrate concentrations of the Chino Basin.
- Define a baseline (status-quo) scenario and evaluate it with the new modeling tools.
- Define salinity management planning scenarios and evaluate them with the new modeling tools to compare the projected TDS and nitrate concentrations against the baseline scenario.
- Use the results to develop a draft regulatory compliance strategy that includes a longer-term average period for recycled water TDS concentrations.
- Collaborate with the Regional Board to review and finalize the regulatory strategy.
- Support the Regional Board in the preparation of a Basin Plan amendment upon approval of the regulatory strategy.

Watermaster and the IEUA began implementing the scope of work in July 2017 and worked collaboratively with Regional Board staff to review interim work products. In December 2021, Watermaster and the IEUA completed and submitted the documentation of the technical work, *Total Dissolved Solids and Nitrate Concentrations Projections for the Chino Basin*, to the Regional Board Watermaster and the IEUA presented the technical work and received approval from the Regional Board staff in July 2022 to proceed with the work to amend the Basin Plan.

During this reporting period, Watermaster, IEUA, and the Regional Board staff have identified the appropriate regulatory compliance strategy to incorporate the longer-term averaging period into the Basin Plan.

Ambient Groundwater Quality. Pursuant to the maximum-benefit commitment number 9, Watermaster and the IEUA recompute ambient TDS and nitrate concentrations for the Chino Basin and Cucamonga GMZs every three years (due by June 30). The re-computation of ambient water quality is performed for the entire Santa Ana River Watershed, and the technical work is contracted, managed, and directed by the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority's (SAWPA) Basin Monitoring Program Task Force (Task Force). Watermaster and the IEUA have participated in each triennial, watershed-wide ambient water quality determination as members of the Task Force.

In December 2021, the Regional Board amended the Basin Plan (2021 Basin Plan Amendment [R8-2021-0025]) to require the Task Force to complete the next re-computation by October 1, 2023, and, at a minimum, every five years thereafter (unless the Regional Board revises this schedule). The Regional Board is currently preparing an amendment to the Basin Plan to ensure that the ambient water quality computation for GMZs with maximum-benefit SNMPs is consistent with the schedule defined in the 2021 Basin Plan Amendment.

During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA participated in the Task Force effort to compute the 2021 ambient water quality, which covers the 20-year period from 2002 to 2021. As part of this computation, Watermaster and the IEUA provided requested groundwater quality data, inputs on interim findings, and reviewed draft documentations to support the computation of the 2021 ambient water quality.

Program Element 8: Develop and Implement a Groundwater Storage Management Program; and Program Element 9: Develop and Implement a Storage and Recovery Program

Groundwater storage is critical to the Chino Basin stakeholders. The OBMP outlines Watermaster's commitments to investigate the technical and management implications of Local Storage Agreements, improve related policies and procedures, and then revisit all pending Local Storage Agreement applications.

The existing Watermaster/IEUA/MWDSC/Three Valleys Municipal Water District Dry-Year Yield (DYY) program is the only Storage and Recovery Program that is being implemented in the Chino Basin. By April 30, 2011, all DYY program construction projects and a full "put" and "take" cycle had been completed, leaving the DYY storage account with a zero balance. Another DYY cycle began in June 2017 and was completed in June 2022. The DYY storage account balance was zero acre-feet as of June 30, 2022. In response to the heavy precipitation in early 2023, MWDSC began recharging imported water in the Chino Basin in spring 2023. During the reporting period, MWDSC recharged about 7,939 acre-feet of imported water in the Chino Basin through the DYY program.

DYY Water Being Discharged to be Captured at a Basin

Safe Yield Recalculation

The Basin's Safe Yield was initially set by the Judgment at 140,000 acre-feet per year. The Safe Yield was based on the hydrology for the period of 1965 through 1974. Pursuant to the Judgment, the Chino Basin Safe Yield is to be recalculated periodically but not for at least ten years following 1978.

Pursuant to the OBMP Implementation Plan and Watermaster's Rules and Regulations, in year 2010/11 and every ten years thereafter, Watermaster is to recalculate the Safe Yield. The 2011 Safe Yield recalculation began in 2011 and after significant technical and legal process, on April 28, 2017, the Court issued a final order (2017 Court Order), resetting the Safe Yield to 135,000 acre-feet per year effective July 1, 2010.

In July 2018, Watermaster's Engineer began the technical work necessary for the Safe Yield recalculation for 2020 pursuant to the OBMP Implementation Plan using the approved methodology in the 2017 Court Order. After substantial technical process and stakeholder engagement, the Watermaster Board adopted recommendations to the Court to update the Safe Yield for the period 2021 through 2030 to 131,000 acre-feet per year. In July 2020, the Court approved Watermaster's recommendation and reset the Safe Yield to 131,000 acre-feet per year for the period commencing on July 1, 2020 and ending on June 30, 2030.

The 2017 Court Order 1) requires that the Safe Yield be reevaluated no later than June 30, 2025, 2) allows for supplementation of the current Safe Yield Reset methodology, and 3) requires annual collection and evaluation of data regarding cultural conditions of the Chino Basin. The annual data collection and evaluation process includes determining whether "there has been or will be a material change from existing and projected conditions or threatened undesirable results" as compared to the conditions evaluated in the 2020 Safe Yield Recalculation. If evaluation of the data suggests that any of these criteria are met, then Watermaster's Engineer is required to undertake "a more significant evaluation" to model the impacts of the existing and projected cultural conditions on the Chino Basin.

In 2022, Watermaster's Engineer completed a process to supplement the current Safe Yield Reset methodology to address comments received during the peer review process of the 2020 Safe Yield recalculation regarding uncertainty in the groundwater model and the data used in future projections. As a result of this process, which was supported by extensive peer review, Watermaster submitted an updated Safe Yield Reset methodology (2022 Safe Yield Reset methodology) to the Court. The Court approved the 2022 Safe Yield Reset methodology in December 2022.

During the reporting period, Watermaster's Engineer completed the annual data collection and evaluation process covering the period through fiscal year 2021/22 and initiated the process to reevaluate the Safe Yield of the Chino Basin for the period of fiscal year 2021 through 2030. This process includes updating Watermaster's groundwater-flow model and implementing the 2022 Safe Yield Reset methodology.

Program Element 8: Develop and Implement a Groundwater Storage Management Program; and Program Element 9: Develop and Implement a Storage and Recovery Program (Continued)

Groundwater Storage Management

Addendum to PEIR. The original OBMP storage management program consists of managing groundwater production, replenishment, recharge, and storage such that the total storage within the basin lies within the range known as the Safe Storage Capacity (SSC), which is the difference between the Safe Storage[2] and the Operational Storage Requirement[3]. The allocation and use of storage space in excess of the Safe Storage Capacity will preemptively require mitigation: mitigation must be defined, and resources must be committed to mitigation prior to allocation and use.

Water occupying the SSC includes Local Storage Account Water, Carryover Water, and water anticipated to be stored in future groundwater Storage and Recovery programs. This storage management program was evaluated in the OBMP programmatic environmental impact report (PEIR) in 2000.

After the OBMP PEIR, Watermaster and the Watermaster Parties revised the OBMP based on: new monitoring and borehole data collected since 1998, an improved hydrogeologic conceptualization of the basin, new numerical models that have improved the understanding of basin hydrology since 2000, and the need to expand the Chino Basin Desalters (desalters) to the 40,000 acre-feet per year of groundwater production required in the OBMP Implementation Plan. These investigations included a recalculation of the total water in storage in the basin, based on the improved hydrogeologic understanding. The total storage in the Chino Basin for 2000 was estimated to be about 5.9 million acre-feet[4], about 100,000 acre-feet greater than the estimated Safe Storage at the time.

The Watermaster Parties negotiated the Peace II Agreement to implement, among other things, the expansion of the desalters, the dedication of 400,000 acre-feet of groundwater in storage to desalter replenishment (i.e., approved overdraft), and changes in the Judgment to implement the Peace II Agreement. However, the storage management plan was not changed in light of the approved overdraft and the fact that the estimated storage in the basin exceeded the Safe Storage. The IEUA completed and subsequently adopted a supplemental environmental impact report for the Peace II Agreement in 2010.

As basin storage continued to grow following the implementation of the desalters and the Peace II Agreement, Watermaster and the IEUA proposed a temporary increase in the Safe Storage Capacity, which was analyzed through an addendum to the 2000 PEIR. On March 15, 2017, the IEUA adopted an addendum to the 2000 PEIR, increasing the Safe Storage Capacity from 500,000 acre-feet to 600,000 acre-feet for the period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021. This temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity was found to not cause material physical injury (MPI) and/or loss of Hydraulic Control, and it provided Watermaster, with assistance from the Parties, time to develop a new storage management plan and agreements to implement it.

Newly Built Dam to Redirect Water Flow for Capture

2020 Storage Management Plan. In 2019, Watermaster initiated a process with the Watermaster Parties and Board to develop the 2020 Storage Management Plan (2020 SMP) that would update the SMP currently included in the OBMP implementation plan. In that effort, Watermaster prepared a white paper that outlined the need and requirements of the 2020 SMP and presented it to the Watermaster Parties and other interested stakeholders in June 2019. This work built upon the findings of the 2018 Storage Framework Investigation, where Watermaster's Engineer evaluated the use of storage space in the range of 700,000 acre-feet to 1,000,000 acre-feet for potential Storage and Recovery programs. Watermaster and its Engineer published a final SMP report on December 19, 2019. This report was included in the 2020 OBMP Update Report, which the Watermaster Board adopted in full in October 2020. The SMP may be incorporated into the implementation plan for the 2020 OBMP Update.

Local Storage Limitation Solution. The temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity to 600,000 acre-feet was set to expire on June 30, 2021, after which it would have declined to 500,000 acre-feet absent a new Court-approved storage agreement. At the end of Production Year 2020, the total volume of Managed Storage was about 588,000 acre-feet. Anticipating the expiration of the

[2] Safe Storage is an estimate of the maximum storage in the basin that will not cause significant water quality and high groundwater related problems. Safe Storage was estimated in the development of the OBMP to be about 5.8 million acre-feet based on the then-current understanding of the basin.

[3] The Operational Storage Requirement is the storage or volume in the Chino Basin that is necessary to maintain the Safe Yield. This is an average value with the storage oscillating around this value due to dry and wet periods in precipitation. The Operational Storage Requirement was estimated in the development of the OBMP to be about 5.3 million acre-feet. This storage value was set at the estimated storage in the basin in 1997.

[4] The most recent modeling of the Chino Basin estimates the total water in storage to be about 12 million acre-feet.

Program Element 8: Develop and Implement a Groundwater Storage Management Program; and Program Element 9: Develop and Implement a Storage and Recovery Program (Continued)

temporary increase in Safe Storage, Watermaster Parties recommended that environmental documentation and analysis be developed to cover the use of Managed Storage above 500,000 acre-feet beyond June 30, 2021. The Parties' projected behavior and the operations of the DYY program were called the Local Storage Limitation Solution (LSLS). During fiscal year 2020/21, Watermaster's Engineer completed an investigation to assess the potential MPI for the LSLS using the updated groundwater-flow model that was used to recalculate the Safe Yield. The conclusions of the investigation were that there would be no unmitigable significant adverse impacts attributable to the LSLS. This work supported CEQA documentation to increase the Safe Storage Capacity after June 30, 2021. The LSLS allows the Safe Storage Capacity to increase to 700,000 acre-feet through June 30, 2030, and 620,000 acre-feet from July 1, 2030 through June 30, 2035. The CEQA documentation formed Addendum No. 2 to the OBMP PEIR, which was adopted by the IEUA Board on March 17, 2021. The Court granted Watermaster's motion to implement the LSLS, which became effective on July 1, 2021.

2020 OBMP Update

OBMP implementation began in 2000. By 2019, many of the projects and management programs envisioned in the 2000 OBMP have been implemented. The understanding of the hydrology and hydrogeology of the Chino Basin has improved since 2000, and new water-management issues have been identified that necessitate that the OBMP be adapted to protect the collective interests of the Watermaster Parties and their water supply reliability. For these reasons, the Watermaster, with input from the Parties, prepared a 2020 OBMP Update to set the framework for the next 20 years of basin-management activities.

During 2019, Watermaster convened a collaborative stakeholder process to prepare the 2020 OBMP Update, similar to that the process employed for the development of the 2000 OBMP. The final 2020 OBMP Scoping Report (Scoping Report) was published in November 2019 to document the results of the first four Listening Sessions that Watermaster conducted with the stakeholders. The Scoping Report summarized (1) the need to update the OBMP, (2) the issues, needs, and wants of the stakeholders, (3) the goals for the 2020 OBMP Update, and (4) the recommended scope of work to implement seven stakeholder-defined basin-management activities that could be included in the 2020 OBMP Update.

Through the listening session process, it became apparent that the 2000 OBMP goals remain unchanged, and the nine Program Elements (PEs) defined in the 2000 OBMP are still relevant today as the overarching program elements of a basin management program. Each of the seven activities in the Scoping Report had objectives and tasks that were directly related to one or more of the 2000 OBMP PEs. Based on this finding, the nine PEs defined in the 2000 OBMP were retained for the 2020 OBMP Update. Each of the seven activities were mapped to one of the existing PEs.

In January 2020, the Watermaster published the 2020 OBMP Update Report, which described: (1) the 2020 OBMP Update process; (2) the OBMP goals and new activities for the 2020 OBMP Update; (3) the status of the OBMP PEs and ongoing activities within them; and (4) the recommended 2020 OBMP management plan – inclusive of ongoing and new activities. The management plan will form the foundation for the Watermaster Parties to develop a 2020 OBMP Implementation Plan and the agreements necessary to implement it. After several workshops and comprehensive review and comments by Watermaster Parties, the final 2020 OBMP Update Report was adopted by the Watermaster Board on October 22, 2020.

Additionally, in January 2020, the Watermaster and IEUA (as the lead agency) began preparing a new environmental documentation (PEIR) to support the OBMP Update. The updated PEIR will support decision-making, investment, and grant applications for ongoing and new management actions under the OBMP. Based on input from the Parties, the certification of the PEIR was postponed to a later time. Watermaster and IEUA re-initiated the process to update and certify the PEIR in 2022. Watermaster and IEUA hosted three workshops during September, November, and December 2022 to solicit input from the Watermaster Parties on updates to the OBMP Update's project description and discuss the potential updates. During the reporting period, Watermaster and IEUA continued the process to update the PEIR, including completing the 2023 Storage Framework Investigation to update the 2018 Storage Framework Investigation (see PE 8/9 above) and drafting the PEIR. The draft PEIR is expected to be released for review in the latter half of 2023, with certification expected soon after.

An update to the current OBMP Implementation Plan will facilitate the execution of the management actions included in the 2020 OBMP Update. In March 2020, Watermaster convened a series of "Drafting Sessions" with the Watermaster Parties to develop a 2020 OBMP Implementation Plan Update and an agreement to implement it. Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the Chino Basin Parties requested that the Drafting Sessions be put on hold. The Parties decided that the immediate focus for 2020 OBMP implementation would be related to storage management and the LSLS (see above). Two new management activities in the 2020 OBMP Update are kicking off in fiscal year 2023/24: (1) develop a Storage and Recovery Master Plan; and (2) preparation of a Water Quality Management Plan.

Aerial View College Heights and Upland Basins

Aerial View of the Santa Ana River

Managed Aquifer Recharge at a Local Vineyard

Optimum Basin Management Program

Staff Status Report 2023-1: January to June 2023

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

Optimum Basin Management Program

Highlighted Activities

- During this reporting period, Watermaster manually measured about 300 water levels at about 40 private wells, three monitoring wells, and nine municipal supply wells throughout the Chino Basin, conducted two quarterly download events at about 130 wells containing pressure transducers, collected seven groundwater quality samples from four monitoring wells, and collected four surface water quality samples from two sites.

- Pursuant to a monitoring and mitigation requirement of the Peace II Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (SEIR), Watermaster, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), and the Orange County Water District (OCWD) continued to implement the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program (PBHSP). During this reporting period, Watermaster conducted two quarterly downloads of pressure transducers that measure water levels at the 18 PBHSP monitoring wells and one surface water site, prepared the annual report on the monitoring and analysis for water year 2022, and developed the PBHSP scope and budget for the fiscal year 2023/24.

- Pursuant to the Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan, Watermaster continued to implement the Ground-Level Monitoring Program for the MZ-1 and Northwest MZ-1 areas. During this reporting period, Watermaster: collected, processed, and checked groundwater level data and aquifer-system deformation data from the Ayala Park, Chino Creek, and Pomona extensometer facilities, continued high-resolution water-level monitoring at about 30 wells within the MZ-1 Managed Area and the Areas of Subsidence Concern. The Watermaster also conducted a Ground-Level Monitoring Committee meeting to review the draft technical memorandum" Construction, and Calibration of One-dimensional Compaction Models in the Northwest MZ-1 Area" and developed a recommended scope of work and budget of the Ground-Level Monitoring ~~Committee~~ Program for fiscal year 2023/24.

Important Court Hearings and Orders

- **JANUARY 20, 2023:**
  HEARING AND ORDER GRANTING WATERMASTER'S MOTION FOR COURT TO RECEIVE AND FILE THE 2021/22 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GROUND-LEVEL MONITORING COMMITTEE

- **MARCH 17, 2023:**
  HEARING AND ORDER GRANTING CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER'S MOTION FOR COURT TO RECEIVE AND FILE WATERMASTER'S 45TH ANNUAL REPORT

- **MAY 12, 2023:**
  HEARING AND ORDER GRANTING WATERMASTER'S MOTION FOR COURT TO RECEIVE AND FILE WATERMASTER'S SEMI-ANNUAL OBMP STATUS REPORT 2022-2

- Watermaster and the IEUA are continuing to implement the 2013 Amendment to the 2010 Recharge Master Plan Update (2013 RMPU) pursuant to the October 2013 Court Order authorizing its implementation. During this reporting period, construction of the Wineville/Jurupa/RP3 and Lower Day projects continued. The agreements for the Montclair Basins were obtained in preparation for the start of construction in 2024.

- During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA recharged a total of 29,501 acre-feet of water: 14,855 acre-feet of stormwater and 5,475 acre-feet of recycled water, and 9,171 acre-feet of imported water.

- Watermaster and IEUA are continuing to implement the Maximum Benefit Salinity Management Plan which includes conducting groundwater and surface water monitoring, maintaining Hydraulic Control of the basin, operating the Chino Desalters at 40,000 acre-feet per year of pumping, managing recycled water quality and recharge, and participating in the re-computation of ambient water quality with the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority and Basin Monitoring Program Task Force. During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA worked with the Regional Board staff to identify the appropriate regulatory compliance strategy to incorporate the longer-term averaging period into the Basin Plan. The Watermaster and IEUA also prepared and submitted the 2022 Maximum Benefit Annual Report to the Regional Board by its regulatory deadline of April 15, 2023.

- Watermaster continued work to implement elements of the 2017 Court Order. During this reporting period this work included completed the annual data collection and evaluation process covering the period through fiscal year 2021/22 to evaluate changes in cultural conditions compared to the data used in the 2020 Safe Yield recalculation, and initiated the process to reevaluate the Safe Yield of the Chino Basin for the period of fiscal year 2021 through 2030.

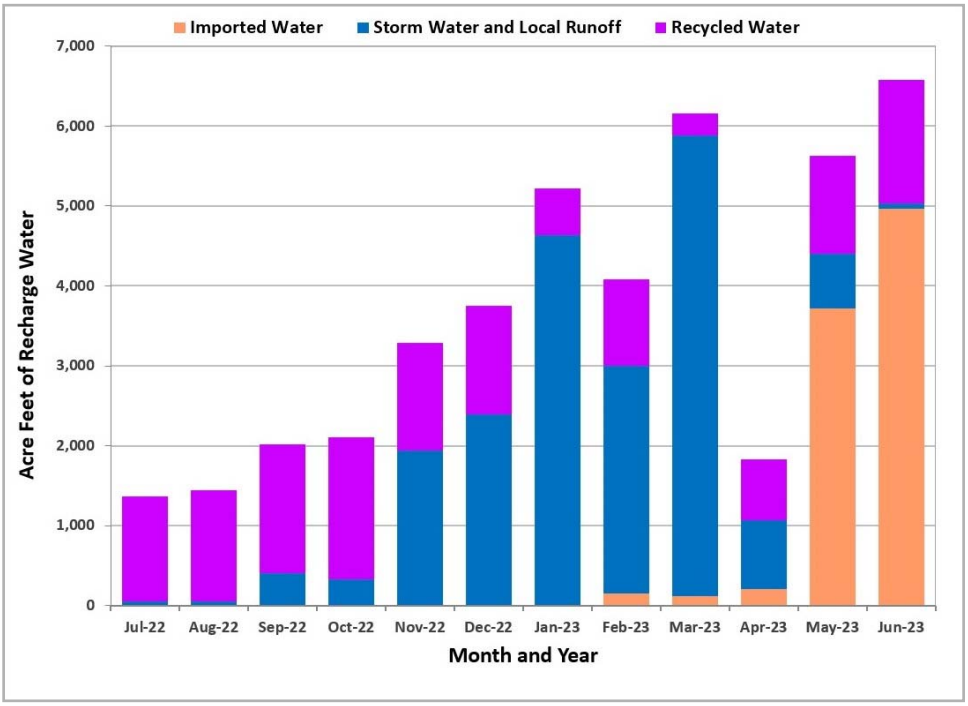
Program Element 1: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Monitoring Program (Continued)

- Collected, processed, and checked groundwater level data and aquifer-system deformation data from the Pomona extensometer facility (PX).
- Finalized the technical memorandum Description of Subsidence Management Alternative #1 for 1D Model Simulation of Subsidence in Northwest MZ-1. The one-dimensional (1D) compaction models at the MVWD-28 and PX locations will be used to simulate aquifer-system deformation under this future scenario of pumping and recharge that was used in the 2020 Safe Yield Reset. The results will be used ~~by the GLMC~~ as a first step to explore subsidence management strategies in Northwest MZ-1 and develop a subsidence management plan for Northwest MZ-1.

Program Element 2: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Recharge Program

The objectives of the comprehensive recharge program include: enhancing the yield of the Chino Basin through the development and implementation of a Recharge Master Plan to improve, expand, and construct recharge facilities that enable the recharge of storm, recycled, and imported waters; ensuring a balance of recharge and discharge in the Chino Basin management zones; and ensuring that sufficient storm and imported waters are recharged to comply with the recycled water dilution requirements in Watermaster and the IEUA's recycled water recharge permits.

Pursuant to Program Element 2 of the OBMP, Watermaster and the IEUA partnered with the San Bernardino County Flood Control District and the Chino Basin Water Conservation District to construct and/or improve 18 recharge sites. This project is known as the Chino Basin Facilities Improvement Project (CBFIP). The average annual stormwater recharge of the CBFIP facilities is approximately 10,000 acre-feet per year, the supplemental "wet"[1] water recharge capacity is about 56,600 acre-feet per year, and the in-lieu supplemental water recharge capacity ranges from 17,700 to 49,900 acre-feet per year. In addition to the CBFIP facilities, the Monte Vista Water District (MVWD) has ~~five~~ four aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) wells with a ~~demonstrated~~ well injection capacity of 5,500 acre-feet per year. The current total supplemental water recharge capacity ranges from 90,310 to 118,310 acre -feet per year, which is greater than the projected supplemental water recharge capacity required by Watermaster.



[1] The modifier "wet" means actual physical water is being recharged in spreading basins as opposed to the dedication of water from storage or in-lieu recharge.

Program Element 8: Develop and Implement a Groundwater Storage Management Program; and Program Element 9: Develop and Implement a Storage and Recovery Program (Continued)

Groundwater Storage Management

Addendum to PEIR. The original OBMP storage management program consists of managing groundwater production, replenishment, recharge, and storage such that the total storage within the basin lies within the range known as the Safe Storage Capacity (SSC), which is the difference between the Safe Storage[2] and the Operational Storage Requirement[3]. The allocation and use of storage space in excess of the Safe Storage Capacity will preemptively require mitigation: mitigation must be defined, and resources must be committed to mitigation prior to allocation and use.

Water occupying the SSC includes Local Storage Account Water, Carryover Water, and water anticipated to be stored in future groundwater Storage and Recovery programs. This storage management program was evaluated in the OBMP programmatic environmental impact report (PEIR) in 2000.

After the OBMP PEIR, Watermaster and the Watermaster Parties revised the OBMP based on: new monitoring and borehole data collected since 1998, an improved hydrogeologic conceptualization of the basin, new numerical models that have improved the understanding of basin hydrology since 2000, and the need to expand the Chino Basin Desalters (desalters) to the 40,000 acre-feet per year of groundwater production required in the OBMP Implementation Plan. These investigations included a recalculation of the total water in storage in the basin, based on the improved hydrogeologic understanding. The total storage in the Chino Basin for 2000 was estimated to be about 5.9 million acre-feet[4], about 100,000 acre-feet greater than the estimated Safe Storage at the time.

The Watermaster Parties negotiated the Peace II Agreement to implement, among other things, the expansion of the desalters, the dedication of 400,000 acre-feet of groundwater in storage to desalter replenishment (i.e., approved overdraft), and changes in the Judgment to implement the Peace II Agreement. However, the storage management plan was not changed in light of the approved overdraft and the fact that the estimated storage in the basin exceeded the Safe Storage. The IEUA completed and subsequently adopted a supplemental environmental impact report for the Peace II Agreement in 2010.

As basin storage continued to grow following the implementation of the desalters and the Peace II Agreement, Watermaster and the IEUA proposed a temporary increase in the Safe Storage Capacity, which was analyzed through an addendum to the 2000 PEIR. On March 15, 2017, the IEUA adopted an addendum to the 2000 PEIR, increasing the Safe Storage Capacity from 500,000 acre-feet to 600,000 acre-feet for the period July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2021. This temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity was found to not cause material physical injury (MPI) and/or loss of Hydraulic Control, and it provided Watermaster, with assistance from the Parties, time to develop a new storage management plan and agreements to implement it.

Newly Built Dam to Redirect Water Flow for Capture

2020 Storage Management Plan. In 2019, Watermaster initiated a process with the Watermaster Parties and Board to develop the 2020 Storage Management Plan (2020 SMP) that would update the SMP currently included in the OBMP implementation plan. In that effort, Watermaster prepared a white paper that outlined the need and requirements of the 2020 SMP and presented it to the Watermaster Parties and other interested stakeholders in June 2019. This work built upon the findings of the 2018 Storage Framework Investigation, where Watermaster's Engineer evaluated the use of storage space in the range of 700,000 acre-feet to 1,000,000 acre-feet for potential Storage and Recovery programs. Watermaster and its Engineer published a final SMP report on December 19, 2019. This report was included in the 2020 OBMP Update Report, which the Watermaster Board adopted in full in October 2020. The SMP ~~will~~ may be incorporated into the implementation plan for the 2020 OBMP Update.

Local Storage Limitation Solution. The temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity to 600,000 acre-feet was set to expire on June 30, 2021, after which it would have declined to 500,000 acre-feet absent a new Court-approved storage agreement. At the end of Production Year 2020, the total volume of Managed Storage was about 588,000 acre-feet. Anticipating the expiration of the

[2] Safe Storage is an estimate of the maximum storage in the basin that will not cause significant water quality and high groundwater related problems. Safe Storage was estimated in the development of the OBMP to be about 5.8 million acre-feet based on the then-current understanding of the basin.

[3] The Operational Storage Requirement is the storage or volume in the Chino Basin that is necessary to maintain the Safe Yield. This is an average value with the storage oscillating around this value due to dry and wet periods in precipitation. The Operational Storage Requirement was estimated in the development of the OBMP to be about 5.3 million acre-feet. This storage value was set at the estimated storage in the basin in 1997.

[4] The most recent modeling of the Chino Basin estimates the total water in storage to be about 12 million acre-feet.

Program Element 8: Develop and Implement a Groundwater Storage Management Program; and Program Element 9: Develop and Implement a Storage and Recovery Program (Continued)

temporary increase in Safe Storage, Watermaster Parties recommended that environmental documentation and analysis be developed to cover the use of Managed Storage above 500,000 acre-feet beyond June 30, 2021. The Parties' projected behavior and the operations of the DYY program were called the Local Storage Limitation Solution (LSLS). During fiscal year 2020/21, Watermaster's Engineer completed an investigation to assess the potential MPI for the LSLS using the updated groundwater-flow model that was used to recalculate the Safe Yield. The conclusions of the investigation were that there would be no unmitigable significant adverse impacts attributable to the LSLS. This work supported CEQA documentation to increase the Safe Storage Capacity after June 30, 2021. The LSLS allows the Safe Storage Capacity to increase to 700,000 acre-feet through June 30, 2030, and 620,000 acre-feet from July 1, 2030 through June 30, 2035. The CEQA documentation formed Addendum No. 2 to the OBMP PEIR, which was adopted by the IEUA Board on March 17, 2021. The Court granted Watermaster's motion to implement the LSLS, which became effective on July 1, 2021.

2020 OBMP Update

OBMP implementation began in 2000. By 2019, many of the projects and management programs envisioned in the 2000 OBMP have been implemented. The understanding of the hydrology and hydrogeology of the Chino Basin has improved since 2000, and new water-management issues have been identified that necessitate that the OBMP be adapted to protect the collective interests of the Watermaster Parties and their water supply reliability. For these reasons, the Watermaster, with input from the Parties, prepared a 2020 OBMP Update to set the framework for the next 20 years of basin-management activities.

During 2019, Watermaster convened a collaborative stakeholder process to prepare the 2020 OBMP Update, similar to that the process employed for the development of the 2000 OBMP. The final 2020 OBMP Scoping Report (Scoping Report) was published in November 2019 to document the results of the first four Listening Sessions that Watermaster conducted with the stakeholders. The Scoping Report summarized (1) the need to update the OBMP, (2) the issues, needs, and wants of the stakeholders, (3) the goals for the 2020 OBMP Update, and (4) the recommended scope of work to implement seven stakeholder-defined basin-management activities that could be included in the 2020 OBMP Update.

Through the listening session process, it became apparent that the 2000 OBMP goals remain unchanged, and the nine Program Elements (PEs) defined in the 2000 OBMP are still relevant today as the overarching program elements of a basin management program. Each of the seven activities in the Scoping Report had objectives and tasks that were directly related to one or more of the 2000 OBMP PEs. Based on this finding, the nine PEs defined in the 2000 OBMP were retained for the 2020 OBMP Update. Each of the seven activities were mapped to one of the existing PEs.

In January 2020, the Watermaster published the 2020 OBMP Update Report, which described: (1) the 2020 OBMP Update process; (2) the OBMP goals and new activities for the 2020 OBMP Update; (3) the status of the OBMP PEs and ongoing activities within them; and (4) the recommended 2020 OBMP management plan – inclusive of ongoing and new activities. The management plan will form the foundation for the Watermaster Parties to develop a 2020 OBMP Implementation Plan and the agreements necessary to implement it. After several workshops and comprehensive review and comments by Watermaster Parties, the final 2020 OBMP Update Report was adopted by the Watermaster Board on October 22, 2020.

Additionally, in January 2020, the Watermaster and IEUA (as the lead agency) began preparing a new environmental documentation (PEIR) to support the OBMP Update. The updated PEIR will support decision-making, investment, and grant applications for ongoing and new management actions under the OBMP. Based on input from the Parties, the certification of the PEIR was postponed to a later time. Watermaster and IEUA re-initiated the process to update and certify the PEIR in 2022. Watermaster and IEUA hosted three workshops during September, November, and December 2022 to solicit input from the Watermaster Parties on updates to the OBMP Update's project description and discuss the potential updates. During the reporting period, Watermaster and IEUA continued the process to update the PEIR, including completing the 2023 Storage Framework Investigation to update the 2018 Storage Framework Investigation (see PE 8/9 above) and drafting the PEIR. The draft PEIR is expected to be released for review in the latter half of 2023, with certification expected soon after.

An update to the current OBMP Implementation Plan will facilitate the execution of the management actions included in the 2020 OBMP Update. In March 2020, Watermaster convened a series of "Drafting Sessions" with the Watermaster Parties to develop a 2020 OBMP Implementation Plan Update and an agreement to implement it. Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the Chino Basin Parties requested that the Drafting Sessions be put on hold. The Parties decided that the immediate focus for 2020 OBMP implementation would be related to storage management and the LSLS (see above). Two new management activities in the 2020 OBMP Update are kicking off in fiscal year 2023/24: (1) develop a Storage and Recovery Master Plan; and (2) preparation of a Water Quality Management Plan.

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

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PETER KAVOUNAS, P.E.
General Manager

STAFF REPORT

DATE: September 21, 2023

TO: Advisory Committee Members

SUBJECT: 2023 Recharge Master Plan Update and Resolution No. 2023 - 06 (Business Item II.A.)

SUMMARY:

Issue: The 2023 Recharge Master Plan Update (RMPU) is due to be filed with the Court by October 2023 as required by the Peace II Agreement. (Within WM Duties and Powers)

Recommendation: Recommend Board approval of the 2023 RMPU as presented, adopt Resolution No. 2023 – 06, and file with the Court

Financial Impact: None

Future Consideration
Advisory Committee – September 21, 2023: Advice and assistance
Watermaster Board – September 28, 2023: Approve the 2023 RMPU and adopt Resolution No. 2023 – 06, and file with the Court

ACTIONS:
Appropriative Pool – September 14, 2023: Unanimously recommended to Advisory Committee to recommend to Watermaster Board approval and adoption.
Non-Agricultural Pool – September 14, 2023: Unanimously recommended its representatives to support at Advisory Committee and Watermaster Board subject to change they deem appropriate.
Agricultural Pool – September 14, 2023: Unanimously recommended to Advisory Committee to recommend to Watermaster Board approval and adoption.
Advisory Committee – September 21, 2023:
Watermaster Board – September 28, 2023:

BACKGROUND

Section 8.1 of the Peace II Agreement requires that the Recharge Master Plan will be updated and jointly approved by Watermaster and Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) as frequently as necessary, not less frequently than every five years, and that Court approval be obtained for such updates. The most recent Recharge Master Plan Update (RMPU) was undertaken in 2018. As such, per Section 8.1 of the Peace II Agreement, an update to the 2018 RMPU is due to be filed with the Court no later than 2023.

To satisfy this requirement, Watermaster, with the assistance of West Yost, began the process of updating the 2023 RMPU in February 2021. Specifically, on April 8, 2021, Watermaster held the first of four 2023 RMPU Steering Committee meetings to obtain input, review, and comment on the 2023 RMPU as it was being developed. The Steering Committee was open to all and met quarterly until Watermaster hosted a workshop on August 16, 2018, to summarize the document in its entirety and address comments that were received.

Throughout the development of the 2023 RMPU, the Watermaster Board received periodic updates as to the progress made by the Steering Committee.

To meet the deadline to file the 2023 RMPU with the Court, Board approval from Watermaster and IEUA is necessary by September 2023.

DISCUSSION

The 2023 RMPU consists of eight sections, developed with input from the Steering Committee.

- Sections 1 and 2 summarize and describe the background and purpose of the RMPU, the changed conditions in the Basin since the 2018 RMPU, including an update on the implementation of the 2013 RMPU, and planning assumptions used in the 2023 RMPU.

- Section 3 describes the basin response to historical recharge activities since the implementation of the OBMP and changes that have occurred since the 2018 RMPU was completed. Information in this section is used to determine the effectiveness of storm and supplemental water recharge activities, as well as inform Watermaster's decision on the location and magnitude of future supplemental water recharge.

- Section 4 establishes planning assumptions for the completion of the 2023 RMPU. Information is used to evaluate the basin response to planning projections and determine the effectiveness or storm and supplemental water recharge activities, as well as inform Watermaster's decision on the location and magnitude of future supplemental water recharge.

- Section 5 describes the basin response to planning projections. The basin response is described in terms of groundwater-level changes, hydraulic balance and control. The information in this section is used to determine the effectiveness or storm and supplemental water recharge activities, as well as inform Watermaster's decision on the location and magnitude of future supplemental water recharge.

- Section 6 describes the need for new recharge capacity through 2045. The need for new recharge capacity is based on a comparison of projected future recharge requirements and physical capacity to achieve the required recharge.

- Section 7 summarizes the Renewal and Replacement Plan. Previous to these efforts, recharge system assets were not included in any Basin wide replacement planning. The Forecast presented in this chapter can be incorporated into future planning and budgeting so recharge systems assets can be refurbished, rehabilitated, or replaced prior to failure.

In Section 8, conclusions and recommendations based on the previous section's analysis are described.

The conclusions are:

1. Watermaster has access to enough recharge capacity to meet its supplemental recharge obligations through 2045.
2. The historical state of balance of recharge and discharge for MZ1 is consistent with the Peace Agreements.
3. No changes are recommended for the 6,500 AFY supplemental water recharge obligation in MZ1.
4. No change in the prioritization of the recharge locations and amounts to meet the balance of recharge and discharge requirements.
5. The MS4 data collection from Section 5 of the 2013 RMPU Amendment will continue.

The recommendations are:

1. Continue implementation of 2013 RMPU yield enhancement projects.
2. Continue the implementation of the Board-requested recharge project analysis.
3. Develop the scope and budget for the 2028 RMPU in FY 2026/27.
4. Complete the 2028 RMPU in FY 2027/28 and file the 2028 RMPU report with the Court in October 2028.
5. Annually review the time and effort involved in the collection of information on MS4 project implementation and reassess the value of this effort.
6. Develop a plan to collaborate with MS4 permittees to ensure MS4-compliance projects prioritize recharge (as opposed to retention).
7. Refine and implement the Renewal and Replacement plan.

The Draft 2023 RMPU was released for review on August 15, 2023, with comments due by August 25, 2023. A response to comments is presented in this iteration as discussed at the Appropriative Pool meeting (Attachment 1).

At the Pool Committee meetings held on September 14, 2023, the Appropriative and Overlying (Agricultural) Pools unanimously recommended the Advisory Committee to recommend to the Watermaster Board to approve, adopt, and file with the Court; the Overlying (Non-Agricultural) Pool unanimously recommended its representatives to support at Advisory Committee and Watermaster Board subject to changes they deem appropriate.

ATTACHMENTS
1. Draft 2023 Recharge Master Plan and Redline from Pools to Advisory
2. Draft Resolution 2023-06

BUSINESS ITEM II.A.

2023 Recharge Master Plan Update

Recommend Approval of the 2023 RMPU as presented, adopt Resolution No. 2023 – 06

Click on the link below to access the report:

https://cbwm.syncedtool.com/shares/folder/PaauzoQapiZ/?folder_id=453447087

RESOLUTION 2023-06
OF THE
CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER
REGARDING THE ADOPTION OF THE 2023 RECHARGE MASTER PLAN UPDATE

1. **WHEREAS**, in 2000, the Chino Basin Watermaster adopted a Recharge Master Plan which established the technical foundation for the development of the recharge facilities and practices in the Chino Basin; and

2. **WHEREAS**, in 2001, Watermaster, in cooperation with the Inland Empire Utilities Agency ("IEUA"), initiated the Chino Basin Facilities Improvement Project ("CBFIP") which implemented facilities recommendations in the Recharge Master Plan; and

3. **WHEREAS**, in 2006, Watermaster, in cooperation with IEUA, initiated Phase II of the CBFIP in order to implement additional facilities recommendations in the Recharge Master Plan; and

4. **WHEREAS**, on December 21, 2007, the Court approved the Peace II Measures which set forth a modified approach to management of the Chino Basin known as Basin Re-Operation, the ultimate goal of which is the achievement of Hydraulic Control; and

5. **WHEREAS**, Section 8.1 of the Peace II Agreement, the relevant portions for purposes of this Resolution are attached as Exhibit A hereto, included the requirement that the Recharge Master Plan be updated and that each of Watermaster and IEUA approve the updates to the Recharge Master Plan; and

6. **WHEREAS**, pursuant to Section 8.3 of the Peace II Agreement, Watermaster is obligated to make an annual finding that it is in substantial compliance with the Recharge Master Plan, as revised. This requirement exists to ameliorate any long-term risk attributable to reliance upon un-replenished groundwater production by the Desalters, and is a condition on the annual availability of any portion of the 400,000 acre-feet set aside as controlled overdraft; and

7. **WHEREAS**, pursuant to Section 8.1 of the Peace II Agreement, updates to the Recharge Master Plan must occur as frequently as necessary, but not less frequently than every five years, and must be approved by the Court; and

8. **WHEREAS**, updates to the Recharge Master Plan must account for the new Basin management regime and other changes that occurred since the creation or last update of the Recharge Master Plan; and

9. **WHEREAS**, on June 30, 2010, Watermaster submitted its updated Recharge Master Plan ("2010 RMPU") to the Court; and

10. **WHEREAS**, Watermaster submitted its 2013 Amendment to the 2010 Recharge Master Plan Update ("2013 RMPU") to the Court on November 4, 2013; and

11. **WHEREAS**, on December 13, 2013, the Court issued an order approving the 2013 RMPU, except Section 5 thereof, and on April 25, 2013, the Court issued an Order approving Section 5 of the 2013 RMPU; and

12. **WHEREAS**, Watermaster submitted its 2018 Recharge Master Plan Update ("2018 RMPU") to the Court on October 9, 2018; and

13. **WHEREAS**, on December 28, 2018, the Court issued an order approving the 2018 RMPU; and

14. **WHEREAS**, at its November 17, 2022 regular meeting, the Board reviewed an opinion from West Yost Associates ("West Yost") regarding the adequacy of replenishment capacity. The Board adopted the findings in the West Yost report, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit B, which found that, as there is sufficient recharge capacity to meet future replenishment obligations identified in the 2013 RMPU and 2018 RMPU and that if Basin Re-Operation were terminated prior to 2030, that Watermaster would be able to increase its replenishment activity in order to maintain hydrologic balance within the Basin, and, accordingly, Watermaster was in substantial compliance with the Recharge Master Plan, as required; and

15. **WHEREAS**, in October 2022, a Recharge Master Plan Update Steering Committee ("Steering Committee"), composed of stakeholders in the Basin, including IEUA, was convened through the Recharge Investigations and Projects Committee ("RIPComm") in order to develop the 2023 Recharge Master Plan Update ("2023 RMPU"), attached hereto as Exhibit C, through a collaborative process. The Steering Committee convened at three RIPComm meetings in October 2022, January 2023, and July 2023 in addition to an independent stakeholder workshop in August 2023 in order for stakeholders to participate in the development of the 2023 RMPU; and

16. **WHEREAS**, the 2023 RMPU addresses the elements required by the Court's December 21, 2007 Order Concerning Motion for Approval of Peace II Documents and the Peace II Agreement; and

17. **WHEREAS**, the 2023 RMPU includes: (1) a description of changed conditions in the Basin from those detailed in the 2018 RMPU and planning assumptions for the 2023 RMPU; (2) a description of the Basin's response to the updated conditions in the Basin; (3) an inventory of existing and planned recharge facilities in the Basin that can be compared to the Basin's recharge needs; (4) identification of future needs for recharge capacity in the Basin and a comparison with available recharge capacity; and, (5) recommendations for future activities and an implementation plan for the 2023 RMPU; and

18. **WHEREAS**, the 2023 RMPU also includes a renewal and replacement plan to predict, plan, and fund renewal or replacement of aging recharge assets in response to aging recharge assets and the absence of basin-wide renewal and replacement planning; and

19. **WHEREAS**, IEUA has been an active participant in the 2023 RMPU process and, on September 13, 2023, IEUA's Board of Directors approved the 2023 RMPU; and

20. **WHEREAS**, the Watermaster Board has received periodic updates as to the progress made by the Steering Committee in the development of the 2023 RMPU.

NOW, THEREFORE, on the basis of the staff reports, expert opinions and substantial evidence presented, Watermaster finds that:

1. There exists sufficient recharge capacity to meet future replenishment obligations identified in the 2023 RMPU. If Basin Re-Operation were terminated prior to 2030, Watermaster would be able to increase its replenishment activity in order to maintain hydrologic balance within the Basin, in compliance with the Recharge Master Plan.

2. Watermaster and interested parties, through the Steering Committee, thoroughly evaluated changed circumstances since the time of the 2018 RMPU and how these changes affect the Recharge Master Plan, and this evaluation is included in Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the 2023 RMPU.

3. Watermaster and interested parties, through the Steering Committee, thoroughly evaluated the existing and planned recharge facilities in the Basin as compared to the Basin's recharge needs, and this evaluation is included in Sections 2 and 7 of the 2023 RMPU. Section 7's renewal and replacement plan is a new component of the Recharge Master Plan to address aging recharge assets and the absence of basin-wide renewal and replacement planning.

4. Watermaster and interested parties, through the Steering Committee, considered the need for future recharge capacity by comparing the projected future recharge requirements of the Basin and physical capacity to achieve that requirement and concluded that the existing recharge capacity and facilities on which it relies are sufficient until the next Recharge Master Plan update in 2028. This evaluation is included in Section 6 of the 2023 RMPU.

5. Using the information and analysis contained in Sections 1 through 7 of the 2023 RMPU, Watermaster and interested parties, through the Steering Committee, developed recommendations and an implementation plan for the 2023 RMPU, which are included in Section 8 of the 2023 RMPU.

6. The development of the 2023 RMPU complies with the requirements for an update to the Recharge Master Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that, on the basis of the staff reports, expert opinions and substantial evidence presented, Watermaster finds that:

1. The 2023 RMPU is based on sound technical analysis and adequately updates the 2018 RMPU in light of changed economic, legislative, and hydrologic conditions within the State of California and in satisfaction of the Peace II Agreement and the Court's Orders.

2. Based upon the 2023 RMPU, there exists sufficient recharge capacity to meet future replenishment obligations identified in the 2023 RMPU through 2045. If Basin Re-Operation were terminated prior to 2030, Watermaster would be able to increase its replenishment activity in order to maintain hydrologic balance within the Basin, in compliance with the Recharge Master Plan.

3. Watermaster adopts the 2023 RMPU as the guidance document for the further development of the recharge facilities within the Basin.

4. Pursuant to the Peace II Agreement Section 8.1, Watermaster and IEUA will update the Recharge Master Plan not less frequently than once every five years. The Plan will next be updated no later than 2028.

APPROVED by the Advisory Committee this 21st day of September 2023.
ADOPTED by the Watermaster Board on this 28th day of September 2023.

By: _____
Chairman, Watermaster Board

APPROVED:

_____
Chairman, Advisory Committee

ATTEST:

_____
Board Secretary
Chino Basin Watermaster

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) ss
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO)

I, Bob G. Kuhn Secretary/Treasurer of the Chino Basin Watermaster, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution being No. 2023-06, was adopted at a regular meeting on the Chino Basin Watermaster Board by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

_____
Secretary

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

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PETER KAVOUNAS, P.E.
General Manager

STAFF REPORT

DATE: September 21, 2023

TO: Advisory Committee Members

SUBJECT: Board-Requested Recharge Project Analysis (Business Item II.B.)

SUMMARY:

Issue: Staff needs direction to prepare the Work Plan to have the Projects identified at the Watermaster Board's direction eligible for Grant funding. [Discretionary Function]

Recommendation: Approve and recommend Watermaster Board approval to move forward with gathering necessary information and documentation for each project to be considered grant-ready and prepare the Work Plan.

Financial Impact: None. This work item has been included in the FY 2023/24 budget.

Future Consideration
Advisory Committee – September 21, 2023: Approval
Watermaster Board – September 28, 2023: Approve a list of potential projects for further analysis Adoption

ACTIONS:
Appropriative Pool – September 14, 2023: Unanimously recommended Advisory Committee to recommend Watermaster Board approval.
Non-Agricultural Pool – September 14, 2023: Unanimously recommended its representatives to support at Advisory Committee and Watermaster Board subject to changed they deem appropriate.
Agricultural Pool – September 14, 2023: Unanimously recommended Advisory Committee to recommend Watermaster Board approval.
Advisory Committee – September 21, 2023:
Watermaster Board – September 28, 2023:

BACKGROUND

The Chino Basin Watermaster maintains a summary of Grant and Low interest loan opportunities to support water projects in the Chino Basin. At the October 27, 2022 Board Meeting, the Watermaster Board directed staff to revisit whether projects that were deferred from the 2013 Recharge Master Plan Update (2013 RMPU) list of potential projects could be candidates for existing or future grants and loans. The goal expressed by the Board was to revisit and refine the list of projects, then to have West Yost analyze the planning and construction costs, or "soft costs", to get the selected projects eligible to apply for future Grant funding.

In November 2022, A budget amendment of $60,000 was approved by the Advisory Committee and Watermaster Board to develop a Work Plan for this effort. The Work Plan would describe: The Projects, the next planning and/or construction tasks to implement the Project, and provide costs estimates to perform the next planning or construction tasks.

DISCUSSION

Watermaster Staff and West Yost have compiled a list of potential projects that were deferred from the 2013 RMPU which includes feedback from the Stakeholders (ATTACHMENT 1). Based on the updated list, Staff is seeking guidance on moving forward with an in-depth analysis of all the projects, or a partial list thereof and incorporating them in the Work Plan, positioning them for potential grant funding application should an opportunity arise

At the Pool Committee meetings held on September 14, 2023, the Appropriative and Overlying (Agricultural) Pool Unanimously recommended Advisory Committee to recommend to the Watermaster Board to approve the list of projects for further analysis. The Overlying (Non-Agricultural) Pool unanimously recommended its representatives to support at Advisory Committee and Watermaster Board subject to changed they deem appropriate. At that meeting, Vice chair Bob Bowcock asked for the MS4 project to be considered with its effect on potential impacts to policy as part of the Work Plan.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Table of Projects to Analyze

Draft Table of Projects to Analyze

Project Name	Land Owner	Has the information and documentation necessary to apply for planning grant (year of most recent evaluation)	Capital Cost[a] ($)	New Stormwater Recharge[a] (afy)	Unit Stormwater Recharge Cost[a] ($/af)
North West Upland Basin	City of Upland	Yes (2013) [a]	$6,574,000	93	$4,620
Montclair Basins	CBWCD	Yes (2022)	$5,600,000	68	$5,400
California Institution for Men (CIM) [b]	State of California	No	NE	NE	NE
Ely Basin	CBWCD, SBCFCD	Yes (2013) [a]	$3,017,000	101	$1,990
Lower Cucamonga Ponds[b]	SBCFCD	No	NE	NE	NE
Riverside Basin[b]	RCFCD	No	NE	NE	NE
~~Sultana Avenue~~	~~City of Fontana~~	~~Yes (2013) (a)~~	~~$601,000~~	~~7~~	~~$5,620~~
~~Vulcan Basin~~	~~CalMat Co.~~	~~Yes (2013) [a]~~	~~$33,168,000~~	~~857~~	~~$2,560~~
Jurupa Basin[b]	SBCFCD	No	NE	NE	NE
AgMAR	n/a	No	NE	NE	NE
Mills Wetlands[b]	USACE	No	NE	NE	NE
ASR Wells	n/a	No	NE	NE	NE
MS4 Compliance Projects	n/a	No	NE	NE	NE
Regional Recharge Distribution System	n/a	No [c]	$184,000,000	5,000	$2,810

(a) Projects considered to have the information and documentation necessary to apply for grant funding were evaluated in 2013. The project costs were re-evaluated in 2018 as part of the 2018 RMPU. However, it should be noted that the project cost and benefit should be re-evaluated based on most current conditions.

(b) These projects are considered elements of the Regional Recharge Distribution System project listed under "Basin-Wide."

(c) The Regional Recharge Distribution system was evaluated at a conceptual level in 2017. The evaluation is considered insufficient for grant funding applications.

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

September 21, 2023

INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY REPORTS

The following items are provided for receive and file.

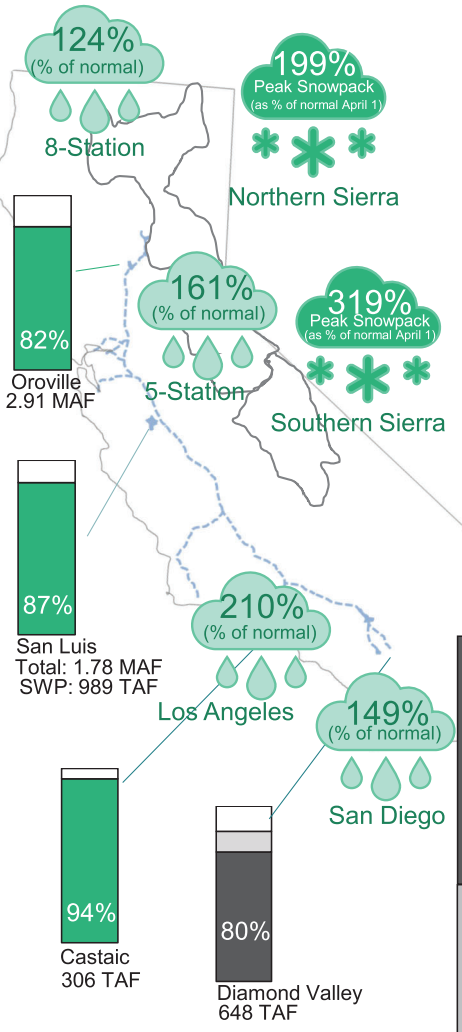
- Metropolitan Water District Activities Report
- Water Supply Conditions
- State and Federal Legislative Reports

WATER SUPPLY CONDITIONS REPORT

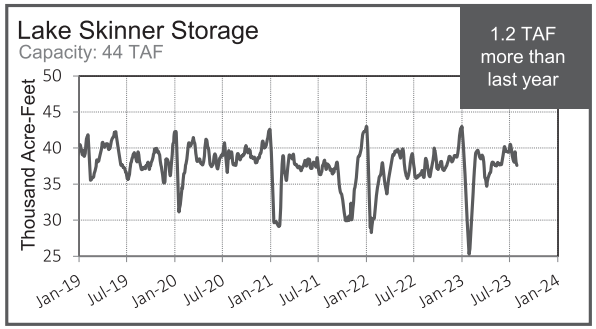
Water Year
2022-2023
As of: August 28, 2023

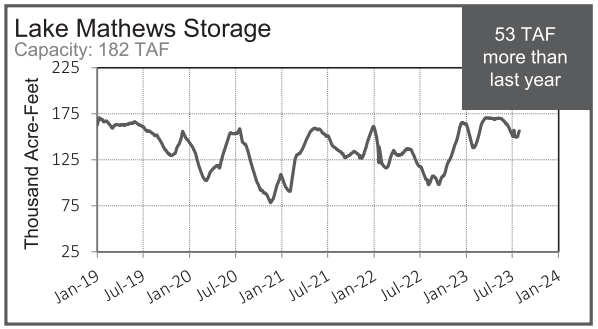
State Water Project Resources

SWP Table A – 100% - 1,911,500 AF



Metropolitan Resources

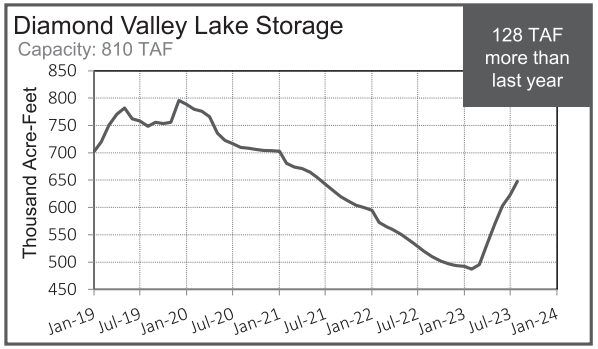




MWD WSDM Storage

Calendar Year 2023

	Projected Storage Balance (end of 2023)
SWP Carryover and Flexible Storage	400 TAF
In-Region Storage	621 TAF
Out-of-Region Storage	392 TAF
Desert Water & Coachella Valley	171 TAF
Lake Mead ICS and Other Actions	1,584 TAF



Highlights

Learn more about imported supplies:

- State Water Project - https://www.mwdh2o.com/state-water-project-map/
- Colorado River Aqueduct - https://www.mwdh2o.com/colorado-river-aqueduct-map/

https://www.mwdh2o.com/WSCR

Colorado River Resources

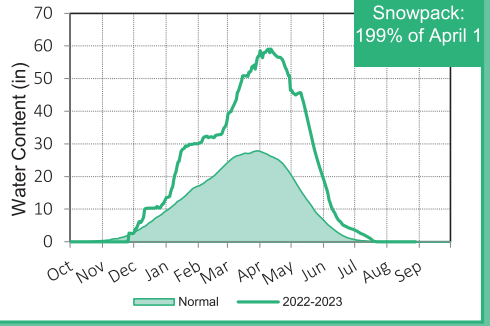
Projected CRA Diversions – 658,000 AF

State Water Project Resources

As of: 08/28/2023

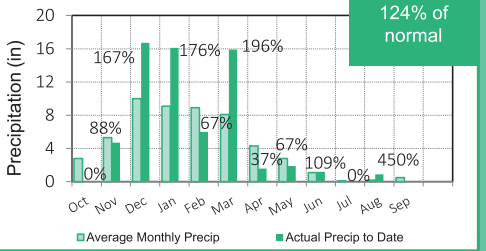
Northern Sierra Snowpack

Peak Snowpack: 199% of April 1



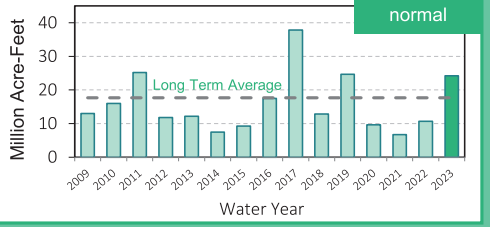
8 Station Index Precipitation

65.1 in 124% of normal



Sacramento River Runoff

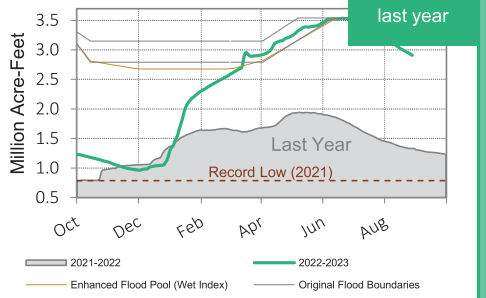
Forecast: 137% of normal



Oroville Reservoir Storage

Capacity: 3.54 MAF

1.57 MAF more than last year



Other SWP Supplies

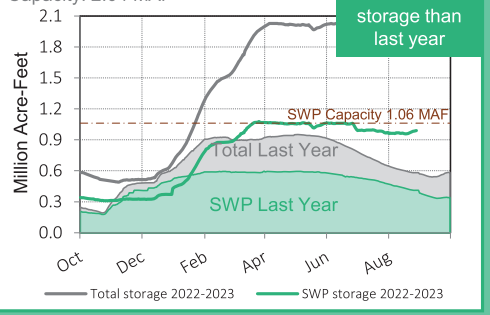
Calendar Year 2023

Carryover	39,000 acre-feet
Article 21	134,000 acre-feet

San Luis Reservoir Storage

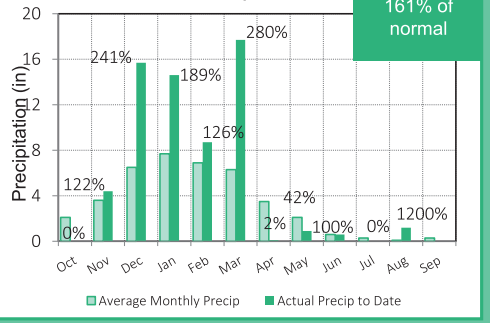
Capacity: 2.04 MAF

578 TAF more SWP storage than last year



5 Station Index Precipitation

63.9 in 161% of normal



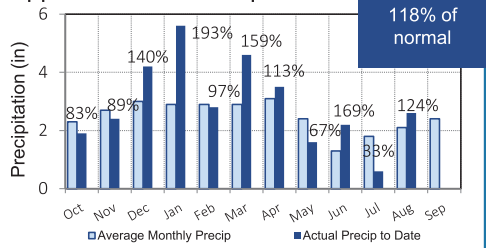
https://www.mwdh2o.com/WSCR

Colorado River Resources

As of: 08/28/2023

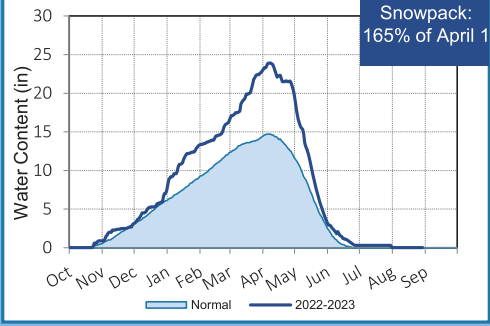
Upper Colorado Precipitation

32.0 in 118% of normal



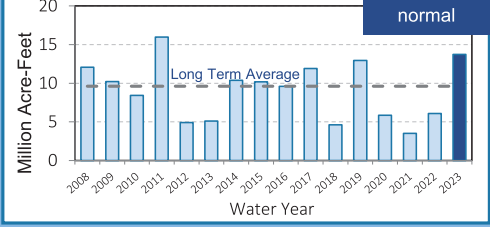
Upper Colorado Snowpack

Peak Snowpack: 165% of April 1



Powell Unregulated Inflow

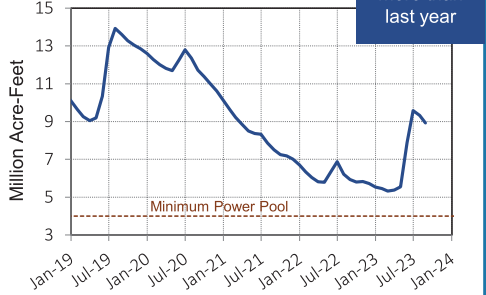
Forecast: 143% of normal



Lake Powell Storage

Capacity: 24.3 MAF

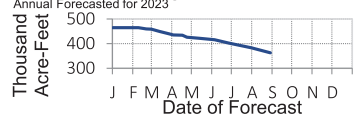
2.91 MAF more than last year



PVID/Yuma Agricultural Use

Annual Forecasted for 2023

Forecasted Use for 2023: 363 TAF



Projected Lake Mead ICS

Calendar Year 2023

Put (+) / Take (-)

TBD

Lake Mead Surplus/Shortage Outlook

	2023	2024	2025	2026
Surplus	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shortage	100%	93%	57%	47%
Metropolitan DCP*			3% 180 TAF	16% 252 TAF

Likelihood based on results from the April 2023 CRMMS in Ensemble Model/CRSS model run. Includes DCP Contributions.

* Chance of required DCP contribution by Metropolitan. Volume is average contribution when needed.

Lake Mead Storage

Capacity: 26.1 MAF

1.58 MAF more than last year

https://www.mwdh2o.com/WSCR

IEUA's Summary on Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) Board Activities

Submitted September 2023

For More Information Contact:

Cathleen Pieroni

cpieroni@ieua.org

909.217.6943

See www.MWDh2o.com for the latest information from MWD and tune into livestream broadcasts of meetings.

MWD Board Approves FY 2023/24 Tax Rate

- On August 15, 2023, MWD's Board of Directors approved a tax rate of 0.0035% of assessed valuation.
- The approved tax rate is the same as the rate levied in FY 2022/23 and was consistent with MWD's current budget.

MWD Approves Tree Rebate

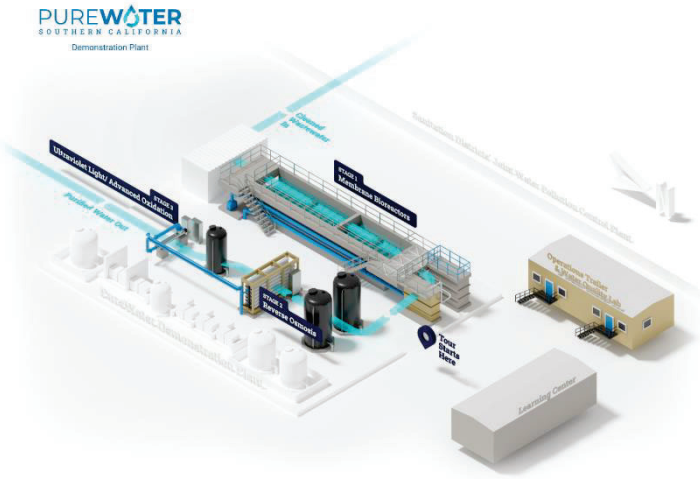
On August 14, 2023, MWD's One Water and Stewardship Committee added a tree rebate to the turf replacement program. Trees provide urban cooling, increase water infiltration of the soil, and promote healthy soil. To support these benefits and increase the regional tree canopy, a $100 rebate per tree planted, with a maximum of 5 trees, was added to the turf removal program. An exclusion list including hedges, invasive species, and non-native palm trees would not qualify for the additional rebate. MWD staff are also developing a recommended tree list.

Cyclic Cost Offset Program Amended

On August 14, 2023, the MWD One Water and Stewardship Committee approved amendments to the cyclic cost offset program. Changes includes an increased purchase time from 5 years to 10 years, increasing the rate from $264/AF to $354/AF, updated evaporative losses from 5% for up to two years to loss credit for cumulative evaporative and groundwater losses so long as documentation of losses are provided, and an updated reporting process that requires staff report as soon as water spillage is projected. The Committee also clarified surface water inclusion in the program by granting the General Manager the ability to execute other agreements, including surface storage, that achieve the same benefits under the same financial terms and conditions.

Pure Water Southern California Demonstration Plant Renamed

On August 15, 2023, MWD's Board of Directors renamed the Pure Water Southern California Demonstration Plant as the Grace F. Napolitano Pure Water Southern California Innovation Center. Ms. Napolitano was elected to the California Assembly in 1992 and the U.S. House of Representatives in 1999, where she has served as the lead Democrat on the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment for the last eight years. Representative Napolitano has advocated for solutions to the challenges faced by Metropolitan and other water agencies including advocacy for conservation, water recycling, desalination, and groundwater management.

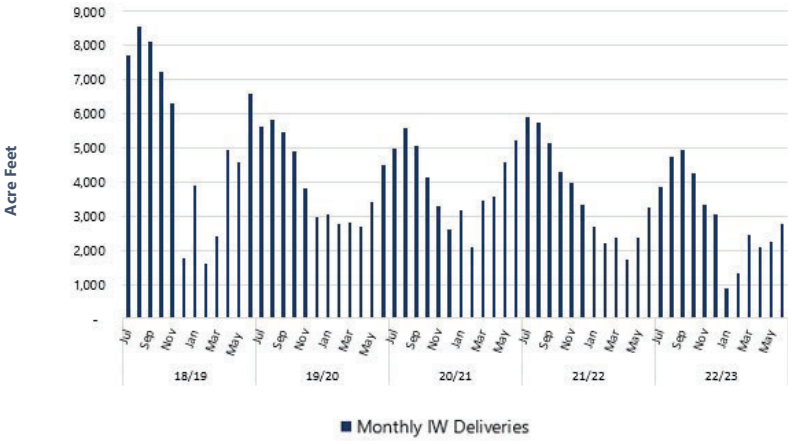


GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

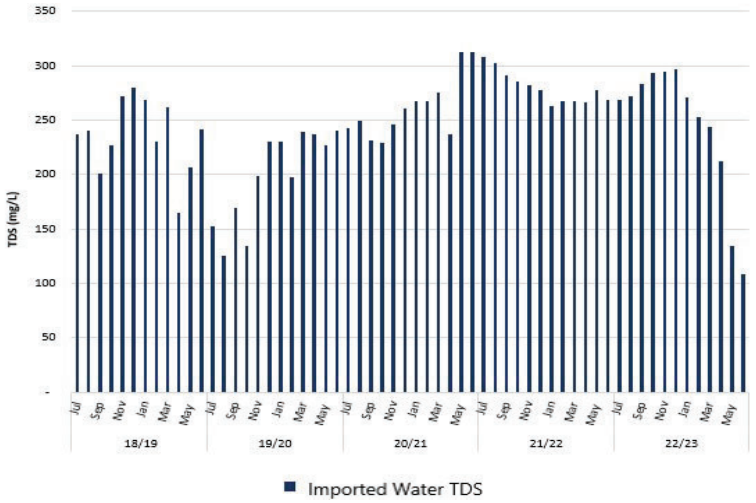
AUGUST 2023

Imported Water

Full Service Imported Water Deliveries Summary (FY 2018/19 to 2022/23)

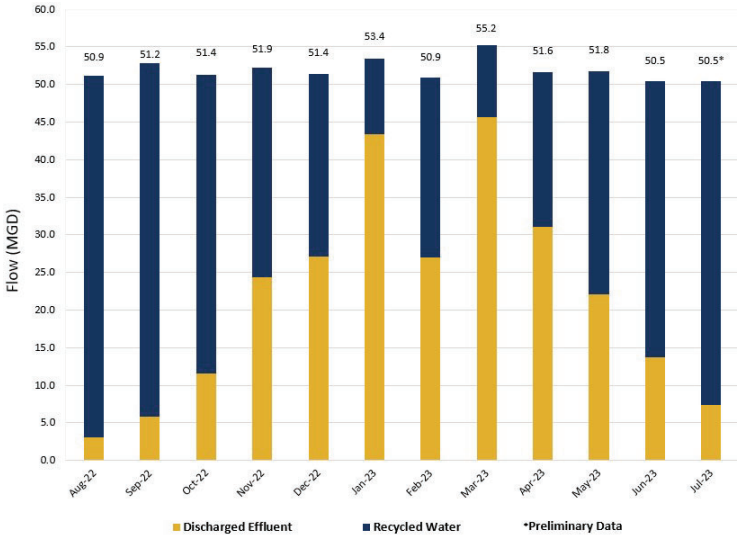


Imported Water TDS Summary (FY 2018/19 to 2022/23)

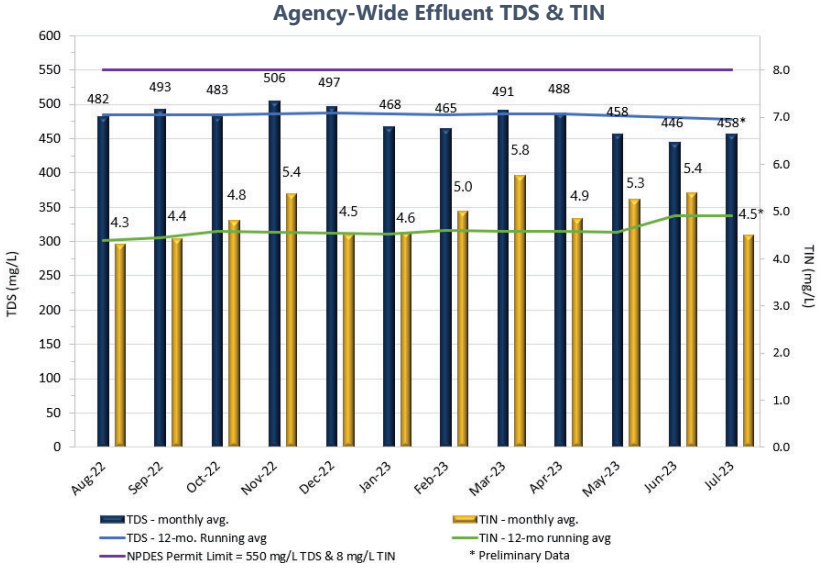


Recycled Water

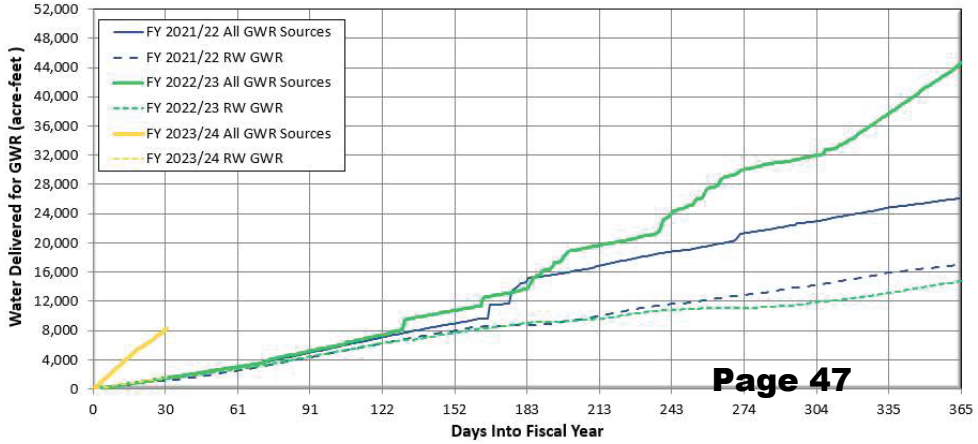
Recycled Water Use



Agency-Wide Effluent TDS & TIN



Groundwater Recharge



JULY 2023 NOTES:

- Total stormwater and dry weather flow recharged was preliminarily estimated at 19 acre-feet.
- Recycled water delivered for recharge totaled 1,563 acre-feet.
- Imported water recharge from MWD, SAWco, and CVWD was 6,698 acre-feet.
- Chino Basin Watermaster will remove 4.2% for evaporation losses from delivered supplemental water sources (imported water and recycled water).
- Considering evaporation losses, total recharge was preliminarily estimated at 7,933 acre-feet.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

AUGUST 2023

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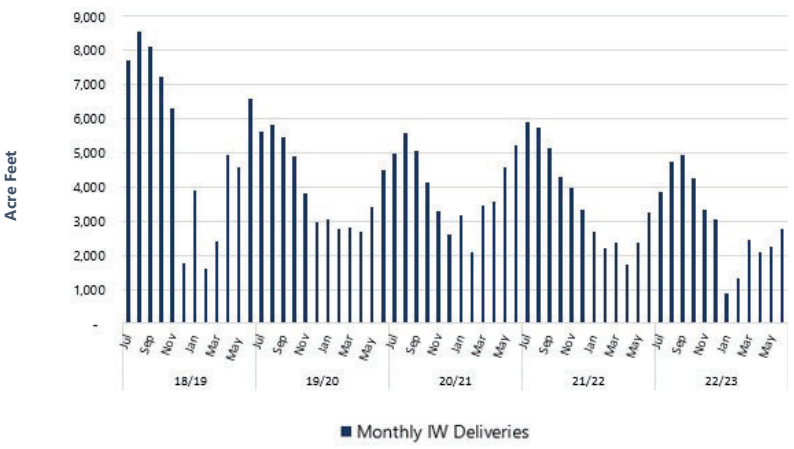

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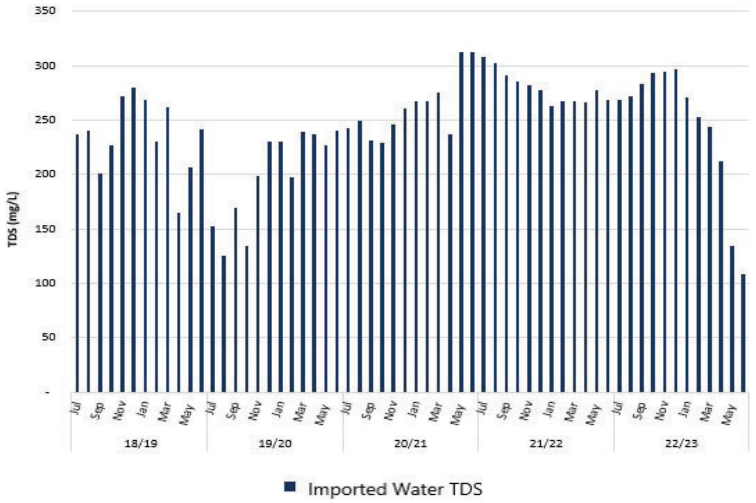

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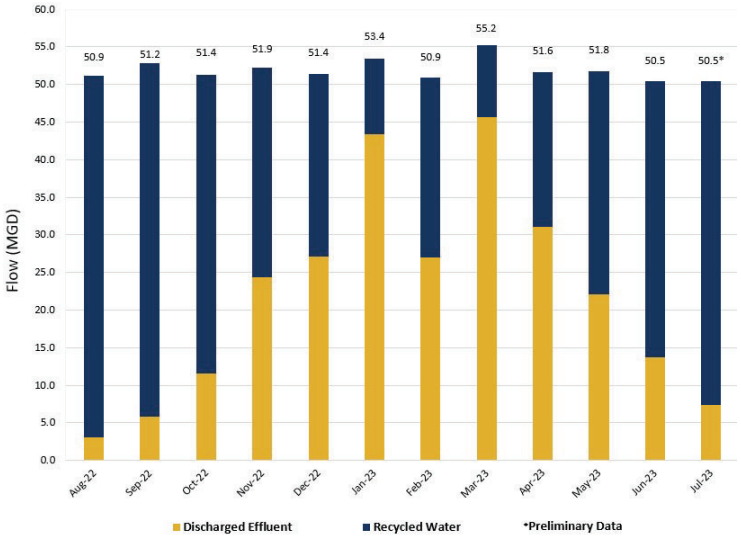
Recycled Water Use



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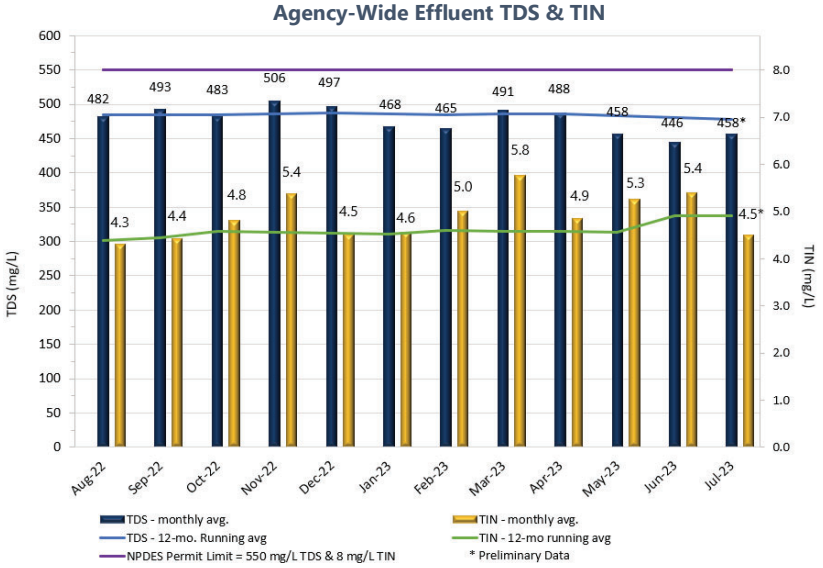

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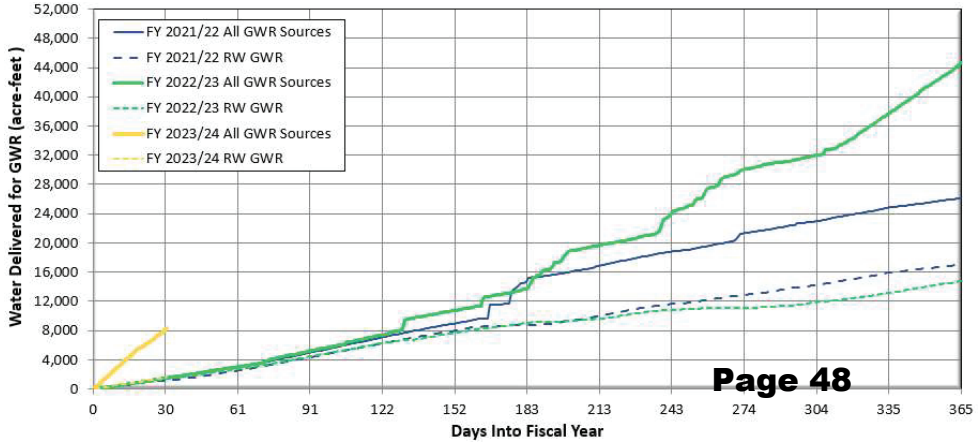

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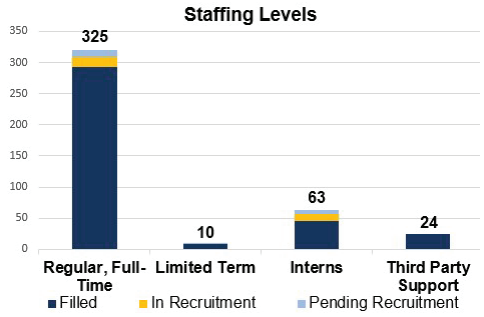
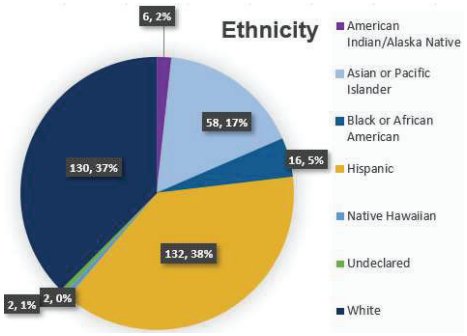
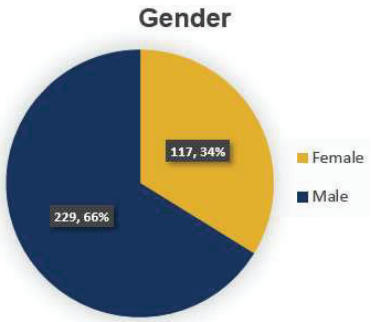
Human Resources

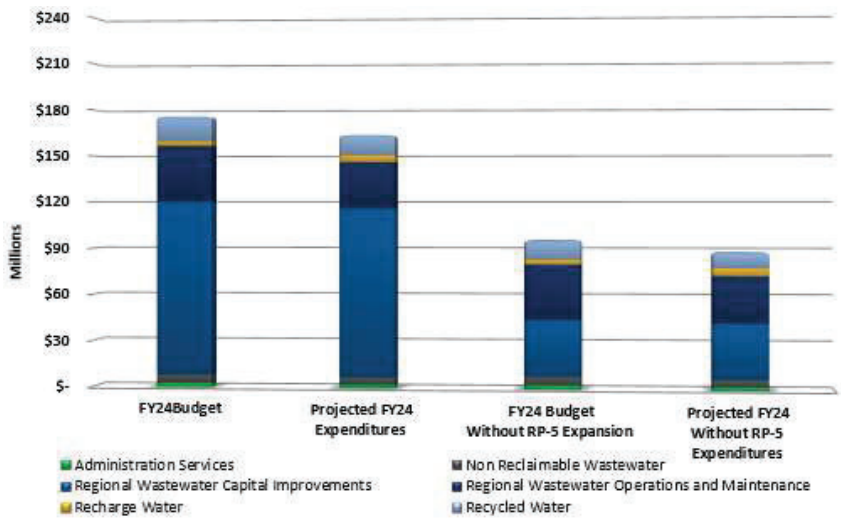
Pulse of the Organization







Engineering & Construction Management FY 2023/24 Budget Status Update



Biosolids/Compost

IERCF Inbound & Outbound

Grants

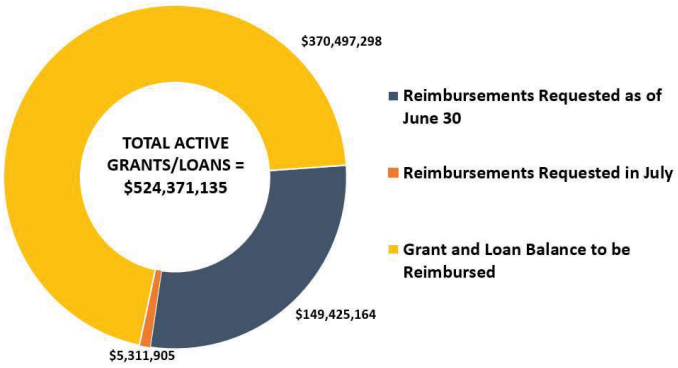
Grant Agreements and Applications

FUNDING INVOICES SUBMITTED

$5.2M State Water Resources Control Board – Clean Water State Revolving Funding Program – RP-5 Expansion Project

$54K The Department of Resources Recycling and Recover (CalRecycle) – 2020/2021 Illegal Disposal Site Abatement Grant Program

Financial Update



Attachments

Bid & Award Look Ahead Schedule
Active Capital Improvement Project Status
Emergency Projects

Agency Highlights

* Throughout the month of July, IEUA recognized Smart Irrigation Month! Founded in 2005 by the Irrigation Association, Smart Irrigation Month highlights the benefits of efficient irrigation and the importance of water-use efficiency during a month historically known to reach peak demands for outdoor water-use. In honor of Smart Irrigation Month, IEUA has partnered with the following customer agencies: Cucamonga Valley Water District, Monte Vista Water District, West Valley Water District, and the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, and Upland to offer free hose nozzles to residents.

* External Affairs conducted two drawings for those who participated in the Summer Blood Drive in partnership with LifeStream. The raffled prizes were (2) Knott's Berry farm tickets and a Summer Essentials Bag. Congratulations to our two Summer Blood Drive raffle winners, Ruben Vasquez (Pretreatment & Source Control Inspector I) and Anna Marie Contreras (GWR Intern)!

* On July 25, Operations staff identified a spill during morning rounds at the Preserve Lift Station, staff immediately isolated the leak, and contacted IEUA Collections to facilitate immediate cleanup. The cause of the spill is attributed to rags and debris causing the air relief check valve to fail in the open position allowing wastewater to spill. The lift station is owned by the City of Chino, IEUA provided mutual aid support for the cleanup as well as documentation for the city to report the category 2 spill with the state.

* Human Resources announced the upcoming "On the Menu:" formerly known as the Brown Bag series.

* On July 25, Lucia Diaz presented to UCLA Landscape Program students on restoring native habitat and natural drainage, showcasing environmental value of the Prado Basin.

* On July 26, IEUA held its annual Employee Appreciation Summer Celebration where attendees were invited to travel back to the 70's!

CARPI & CLAY

Inland Empire Utilities Agency, a Municipal Water District Federal Update

August 31, 2023

A Look Ahead: Congress Returns to Washington

Congress has spent the month of August back at home in their respective districts/ states. The Senate is scheduled to return the week of September 4th and the House the week of September 11th. When Members return to Washington, their top focus will be on the Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 appropriations bills. The federal fiscal year ends on September 30th, and to avoid a government shutdown, Congress will need to pass a short-term Continuing Resolution (CR). Given the current political climate in the House, the path forward for the CR will be more difficult than in previous years. In addition, FY24 appropriations, Congress will need to deal with several other authorizations that expire at the end of the month, including Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) authorization, the Farm Bill, the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief and the National Flood Insurance Program.

FY 2024 House vs. Senate Community Project Funding

The chart below provides a side-by-side comparison of community project requests in both the House and Senate FY24 appropriations bills. A couple of important items to note: 1) the Defense, Legislative Branch, and State and Foreign Operations bills were not included in the community project request process, and 2) the House Financial Services and Labor, HHS, and Education bills do not contain any community project requests.

FY24 Bill	House CPF Amount (in millions)	# of House Community Projects (earmarks)	Senate CPF Amount (in millions)	# of Senate Community Projects (earmarks)
Agriculture	$485	396	$297	226
Commerce, Justice, Science	$600	683	$547.276	460
Energy & Water	$944.5	90	$783.22	176
Financial Services	$0	0	$188	196
Homeland Security	$181.2	123	$120	91
Interior-Environment	$880	767	$744	436

Labor-HHS-Education	$0	0	$1,429.6	1,074
MilCon-VA	$294.6	24	$1,332	125
Transportation-HUD	$3,969	2,668	$2,137.5	919

OMB Submits $40.1 Billion Supplemental Funding Request

The White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) submitted a $40.1 billion supplemental funding request to Congress that requests funding for Ukraine, natural disaster relief, and border security. The request details $13.1 billion for military aid and $8.5 billion for diplomatic programs related to the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, $12 billion for the disaster relief fund at the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and $4 billion to fund border security programs at the Departments of Homeland Security (DHS), Health and Human Services (HHS), and State. The full request can be found **HERE**.

OMB Releases Final BABA Guidance

OMB released its final guide on implementing provisions of the *Build America, Buy America* (BABA) Act included as part of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL). The guidance outlines the statutory requirements and domestic sourcing standards for manufactured products, construction materials, iron, and steel used in federally funded infrastructure projects. A summary of the guidance can be found **HERE** and the full guidance can be found **HERE**.

EPA and USACE Release Amended WOTUS Rule

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) released an updated Water of the United States (WOTUS) rule. Following the U.S. Supreme Court decision in May in the *Sackett v. EPA* case, EPA and USACE were required to amend the rule to address language regarding wetlands protections. In the newly released rule, the definition for wetlands regulated under WOTUS are only wetlands with relatively permanent surface water connections to larger waterways. Additionally, EPA and USACE did not put the amended rule out for public comment, citing the "good cause" exception of the Administrative Procedure Act as the agencies claim the rule was being amended to comply with the Supreme Court ruling. The amended rule can be found **HERE**.

CISA Announces Availability of $374.9 Million for SLCGP

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) announced the availability of $374.9 million in grant funding for the FY23 State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program (SLCGP). SLCGP was authorized by BIL and provides $1 billion in funding over four years to support state and local governments in developing the capabilities to detect, protect against, and respond to cyber threats. Applications are due October 6th and more information can be found **HERE**.

Reclamation Announces 2024 Operating Conditions for Lake Powell and Lake Mead

The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) released the **Colorado River Basin August 2023 24-month Study**, which lays out the operating criteria for Lake Powell and Lake Mead. Based on projections in the study, Lake Powell will operate in a Mid-Elevation Release Tier with a 7.48 million acre-feet release in water year 2024. Consistent with existing agreements, Lake Mead will operate in a Level 1 Shortage Condition – an improvement from the Level 2 Shortage Condition announced last year – with required shortages by Arizona and Nevada, coupled with Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan water savings contributions. These levels will remain in effect until the near-term guidelines from the Supplemental EIS are finalized.

Companion Water Efficiency and Conservation Bills Reintroduced

California Representative Mike Levin (D) and Senator Padilla introduced companion legislation in the House and Senate titled the *Water Efficiency, Conservation, and Sustainability Act of 2023* (**H.R. 5016**/**S. 2654**). The legislation would create three new programs at EPA to address water inefficiencies and losses in public water systems:

- **Water Efficiency and Conservation Grant Program ($50 million/year for five years)**: Would provide funding to states, municipalities, and water systems to carry out water efficiency incentive and direct installation programs.
- **Sustainable Water Loss Control Program ($40 million/year for five years)**: Would provide funding and technical assistance to conduct annual water audits, implement controls to address losses, and establish water loss control programs.
- **Assistance for Water Efficient Plumbing Code Adoption ($20 million/year for five years)**: Would provide funding to state, local, and tribal governments to assist in the voluntary adoption and implementation of model water-efficient plumbing codes.

A fact sheet on the legislation can be found **HERE**.

Federal Funding Opportunities & Announcements

EPA Publishes DERA NOFO. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a NOFO for the availability of $115 million in grant funding under the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) for projects that cut pollution from the nation's existing fleet of older diesel engines. Funding can be used to upgrade or replace older diesel-powered buses, trucks, marine engines, locomotives, and nonroad equipment with newer more efficient technologies. Applications are due December 1st and more information can be found **HERE**.

FEMA Announces $2.442 Billion in BRIC and FMA Awards. FEMA announced $2.442 billion in Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) awards to support hazard mitigation projects by state, local, tribal, and territorial governments. BRIC-funded projects received $1.8 billion, and FMA-funded projects received $642 million. The list of projects selected can be found **HERE**.

Reclamation Releases NOFOs for Three WaterSMART Program Grants. The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) released NOFOs for three grants under the WaterSMART Program, including:

- **Drought Resiliency Projects:** Provides funding for projects that increase water management flexibility and operational resiliency. Applications are due October 31st and more information can be found **HERE**.
- **Planning and Project Design Grants:** Provides funding for collaborative planning and design projects to support water management improvements, including Watery Strategy Grants, Project Design Grants, and Drought Contingency Plans. There are two application windows: to be considered for FY23, applications are due October 17th, and to be considered for FY24, applications are due April 2nd. More information can be found **HERE**.
- **Cooperative Watershed Management Program:** Provides funding for activities to develop a watershed group, complete watershed restoration planning activities, and design watershed management projects. There are two application windows: to be considered for FY23, applications are due December 5th, and to be considered for FY24, applications are due September 3rd, 2024. More information can be found **HERE**.

Federal Agency Personnel/Regulatory Announcements

CEQ Releases Proposed Bipartisan Permitting Reform Implementation Rule. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) announced its proposed Bipartisan Permitting Reform Implementation Rule to revise the regulations for implementing procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act. CEQ is proposing to improve public involvement, provide regulatory certainty, and to consider climate change and environmental justice in decision making processes. Comments are due September 29th and more information can be found **HERE**.

EPA Initiates Review of Ozone NAAQS. EPA announced a new review of the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to update the standards to reflect current ozone conditions and consider new information related to acceptable ozone levels. EPA will consider reports on ozone science from the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and the Ozone Review Panel while conducting the review. Comments are due October 24th and more information can be found **HERE**.

EPA Releases Nationwide Monitoring Data on 29 PFAS and Lithium. EPA released the first set of data collected under the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. The new data will provide EPA with the frequency and levels that 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium occur in drinking water systems. More information can be found **HERE**.

FEMA Hosts Summit on Extreme Heat. On August 28th, FEMA hosted a summit on extreme heat for community leaders and officials. The summit focused on sharing tactics

and best practices for dealing with the impacts of extreme heat and related weather conditions. More information can be found **HERE**.

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West Coast Advisors
Strategic Public Affairs

August 31, 2023

To: Inland Empire Utilities Agency

From: Michael Boccadoro
Beth Olhasso

RE: August Report

Overview:
Hurricane Hillary brought enough water to the state to bring all but six percent of the state out of drought conditions. A far cry from the start of 2023 when the entire state was experiencing drought conditions. Reservoirs are slowly being drawn down as we near September, but still remain well above average for this time of the year. Carryover storage is expected to be significant as we roll into a new water year.

The highly anticipated draft Making Conservation a California Way of Life/ Water Use Efficiency regulations have been released by the State Water Resources Control Board. Even with a potable reuse "bonus incentive" and extra outdoor irrigation allowance if using recycled water, most water agencies see the mandates proposed by the regulations as unattainable and/or very costly. Significant efforts are underway to make changes to the proposed regulations and the water community will be out in force at the October 6 State Board meeting. IEUA staff have been working closely with member agencies on these regulations.

The first public hearing for the draft Chrome-6 maximum contaminant level (MCL) (10 parts per billion) included hours of testimony. Water agencies testified to the cost of implementation while some environmentalists argued that the regulations don't go far enough.

The CPUC has approved increased use of the Aliso Canyon Natural Gas Storage Facility heading into the winter season. Aliso Canyon, which leaked significant amounts of natural gas in 2015-16, is a critical piece of energy reliability in Southern California. The gas stored is critical to ensure the lights stay on and homes are heated in the winter months throughout Southern California.

A new study has been submitted to the SWRCB claiming that Sites Reservoir will cause hundreds of thousands of metric tons of methane to be emitted into the atmosphere as organic matter decomposes at the bottom of the reservoir. The Sites Project Authority refutes this study, pointing to conditions in their environmental permits requiring removal of organic matter before the reservoir is filled.

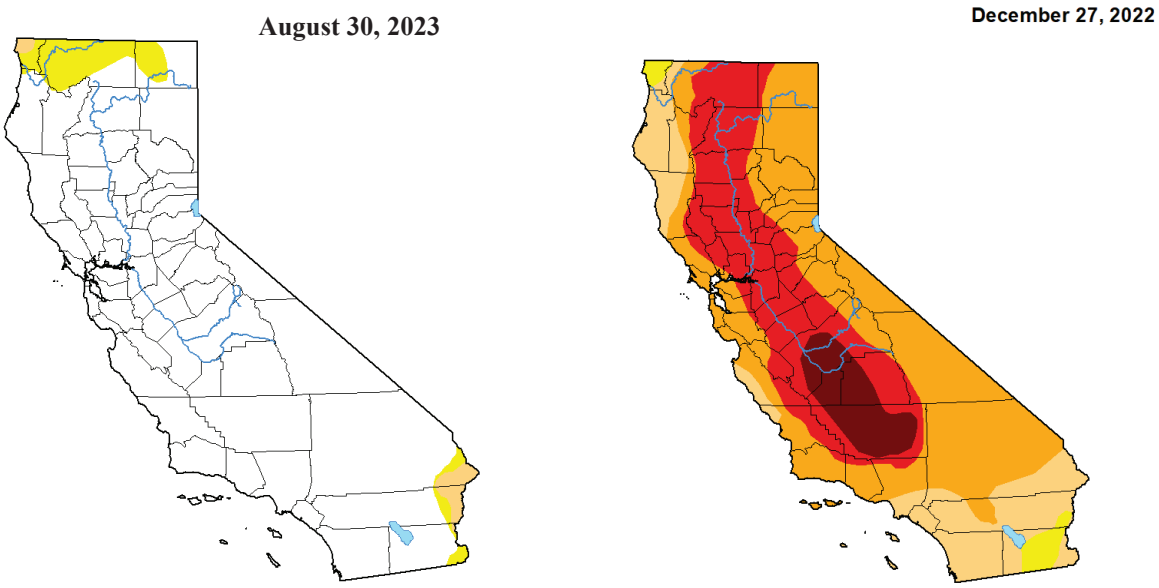
The Legislature is in the final weeks of the first year of the two-year session, ending on September 14. Most of the tough water policy work was done earlier in the session. Water rights bills are either two-year bills or have been amended to remove water community opposition. PFAS legislation is moving fairly easily. The resources/climate bond appears to have stalled at the end of session as the Governor wants only one bond on the March ballot, his priority mental

health/homelessness bond. A resources/climate bond will be revisited next year for the November 2024 ballot.
A late session move to counter the "Taxpayer Protection Act" citizen initiative has popped up. ACA 13, coauthored by Speaker Rivas, would require any initiative that looks to change a voter vote threshold to also be passed by the same threshold.

Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Status Report – August 2023

Water Supply Conditions
After Hurricane Hillary blew through California, the state went from drought conditions impacting 25 percent of the state, to just 6.6 percent. One year ago, and even as late January 1, 100 percent of the state was in drought conditions.

While, as expected, reservoir levels are declining as summer turns into fall, water levels remain well above average, up and down the state. Lake Oroville is sitting at 139 percent of historical average and 82 percent capacity. San Luis Reservoir, the main south-of-Delta storage facility for the State Water Project, is at 226 percent of average for this time of the year and 87 percent capacity. State Water Project water continues to flow into Diamond Valley Lake, which is at 80 percent capacity.



Water Use Efficiency Regulations Released
The State Water Resources Control Board recently initiated the formal rulemaking for "Making Conservation a Way of Life" by releasing the draft text to implement AB 1668 (Friedman, 2018) and SB 606 (Hertzberg, 2018). The goal of the regulatory framework is to achieve long-term water use efficiency.

The proposed regulation would require urban retail water suppliers to meet a water use objective starting in 2025. The total proposed water budget is based on gallons per capita per day (GPCD), comprised of a residential indoor standard, residential outdoor standard, commercial industrial institutional outdoor standard, water loss, with any variances or bonus incentives (potable reuse) included.

It is important to note that the proposed regulations include several measures important to IEUA: the bonus incentive will allow member agencies to count their proportional share of potable reuse water in their water budget. Second, the proposed regulation, as directed by statute, allows for consideration of "special landscapes" which gives special consideration for outdoor irrigation using recycled water. However, the proposed regulation includes a never-before-discussed provision requiring agencies to get approval annually to use the "special landscape" distinction.

There is a workshop at the SWRCB on October 4- IEUA staff is working with Member Agencies on this issue.

Chrome-6 MCL Update
As previously reported, the SWRCB has proposed a maximum contaminant level for chrome-6 at 10 parts per billion (ppb). The proposal came following six years of review.

The SWRCB held a workshop on the proposed MCL on August 2 where several hours of testimony was taken from stakeholders. While there was significant concern about the cost from stakeholders, key board members indicated support for the MCL, including Chair Esquivel.

Complicating matters, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment is currently examining "additional information" to consider revising its public health goal (PHG) which is at 0.02 ppb.

Board Member McGuire indicated he is interested in the OEHHA review before final vote on the MCL. "Soon" is the best answer given for when the OEHHA study will be complete.

Water agencies continue to argue the MCL is too stringent and will be very costly and difficult, if not impossible, to comply with- forcing rate increases. Environmentalists are pushing for rapid adoption and even a lower MCL closer to OEHHA's 0.02-ppb PHG.

A date for final adoption has not been released.

CPUC Adopts Increased Gas Storage at Aliso Canyon
At its August 31 meeting, the California Public Utilities Commission approved a request to increase the allowable supply of natural gas at the Aliso Canyon gas storage facility, agreeing that it is necessary to ensure reliability this winter.

While the facility is on the path to retirement after the 100,000 metric ton methane leak in 2015-16, the CPUC has concluded several times that the facility is vital to ensuring reliable and affordable energy to Southern California.

Despite *significant* opposition from the environmental community, after the natural gas price spikes of winter 2023, that also increased the cost of electricity, the CPUC is careful to ensure the state cannot be blamed should such an issue occur again.

Sites Reservoir in the Spotlight

A new study has been submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) that challenges the amount of methane that might be emitted from Sites Reservoir, should it ever be built. Research conducted by Friends of the River, who opposes the entire Sites project, and funded by Patagonia (the clothing company) posits that decomposing plants and other organic matter collection near the bottom of the reservoir produce methane that bubbles up to the surface. The report, using newly developed modeling to estimate greenhouse gas emissions over a 100-year period finds that Sites would emit 362,000 metric tons of emissions annually (equivalent to 80,653 cars).

The analysis has been submitted to the SWRCB during the protest period, as the water right permit for the project is considered.

The Sites Project Authority disagrees with the assessment and has presented much smaller estimates of GHGs, using a different calculation method. They point to a condition in their environmental documents that require removal of vegetation from the bottom of the reservoir before it is filled with water.

The LA Times wrote more about the new study.

Legislation

The Legislature is in the final days of the legislative session, which ends on September 14. There are 766 bills on the Senate and Assembly Appropriations Suspense Files, which will be considered on September 1. Following the Labor Day break, members will spend the final two weeks in their respective chambers working through all the bills that survive the Suspense File.

The Senate recently elected Senator Mike McGuire to be the next President Pro Tem of the Senate. He will transition to the role in January as Pro Tem Toni Atkins is termed out in 2024. Pro Tem-elect McGuire represents a coastal district from Vallejo (near Oakland) all the way to the Oregon border.

ACA 13 is a newly introduced legislative ballot measure that would require any initiative measure amending the Constitution seeking to increase the voter approval requirement to adopt any state or local measure would be approved only if the proportion of votes cast in favor is equal or greater than the highest voter approval requirement that the initiative measure would impose.

This proposed ACA is in direct response to the November 2024 Ballot Initiative: Taxpayer Protection and Government Accountability Act, as described in previous reports. The act would make justification of public water agency fees or charges more difficult and likely result in litigation. The local government would bear the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the amount of the charge is “reasonable” and those charges would have to be imposed by ordinance.

Speaker Rivas is a co-sponsor of ACA 13 which is also supported by ACWA, CSDA, CA League of Cities, CA Assn of Counties and others.

The ACA is in the Assembly Appropriations Committee. Because it is a 2/3 vote bill, it is not subject to regular bill deadlines.

Resources/Climate Bond Update
With just a few days left in the session, it is very unlikely that a resources/climate bond will be considered by the end of the session. The Governor wants voters to focus on his homelessness/mental health bond and is not interested in competition for the March 2024 ballot. The Legislature will have until summer 2024 to pass a measure for the November 2024 ballot.

Water Rights
As previously reported, AB 460 (Bauer-Kahan) has been made a two-year bill. As in print, the bill could have significant implications on the Voluntary Agreements. The author intends to have discussions over the winter with stakeholders to try to reach consensus.

SB 389 (Allen) was amended in July to only allow the SWRCB to request information from a water right holder. It does nothing to change SWRCB enforcement authority. ACWA and other members have removed their opposition to the bill. It awaits action in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

PFAS
The three PFAS bills moving through the Legislature this year have passed out of the Assembly and are in the Senate for consideration. AB 727 (Weber) is sponsored by CASA and would prohibit PFAS in cleaning products. AB 1423 (Schiavo) would prohibit PFAS in artificial turf. AB 246 (Schiavo) would ban PFAS in menstrual products. They have all taken amendments to appease opponents, but are all still moving and await action in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 727 has taken five sets of amendments to keep moving through the process after facing opposition from the Housing & Commercial Products Association and the California Manufacturers and Technology Association. They are mostly concerned about how the bill would impact polish or floor maintenance products, noting that these products are critical to mitigate wear and tear and extend the life of flooring. The latest set of amendments require a written warning to any retailer selling cleaning products with PFAS and allows them 30 days to remove stock from their shelves, if not sold. The measure passed the Senate Environmental Quality Committee and Judiciary Committee and Senate Appropriations and is awaiting final action on the Senate Floor.

Bill Number	Author/Sponsor	Title and/or Summary	Summary	IEUA Position/ Bill Location	Positions Taken by Associations & Regional Agencies
AB 727	Weber/ CASA	Product safety: cleaning products: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	Would, beginning January 1, 2025, prohibit a person from manufacturing, selling, delivering, distributing, holding, or offering for sale in the state a cleaning product that contains regulated PFAS, as specified. The bill would make a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty not to exceed $5,000 for a first violation and not to exceed $10,000 for each subsequent violation, upon an action brought by the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney.	SUPPORT Senate Floor	CASA Support
~~*AB 1072*~~	~~*Wicks*~~	~~*Water conservation and efficiency: low-income residential customers.*~~	~~*Would declare the policy of the state that all residents have access to water conservation and efficiency programs. The bill would also set forth related findings including that reaching the state's environmental justice goals and commitments requires designing climate adaptation programs so that all households may participate.*~~	~~*WATCH*~~ ~~*Failed in Asm. Appr.*~~	
AB 1216	Muratsuchi	Wastewater treatment plants: monitoring of air pollutants.	Would require, on or before January 1, 2025, the owner or operator of a wastewater treatment facility that is located within 1,500 feet of a residential area and has an original design capacity of 425,000,000 gallons or more per day to develop, install, operate, and maintain a wastewater treatment-related fence-line monitoring system in accordance with guidance developed by the appropriate air quality management district. The bill would require the wastewater treatment-related fence-line monitoring system to include equipment capable of measuring pollutants of concern, including hydrogen sulfide, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds emitted to the atmosphere from wastewater treatment or reclamation processes that the appropriate district deems appropriate for monitoring. The bill would also require the owner or operator of a wastewater treatment facility to collect real-time data from the wastewater treatment-related fence-line monitoring system, to maintain records of that data, and to transmit the data to the appropriate air quality management district in accordance with the district's guidance. In addition, the bill would require, to the extent feasible, the data generated by these systems to be provided to the public as quickly as possible in a publicly accessible format.	OPPOSE Senate Floor	CASA OPPOSE CASA asking for a sunset clsuse
AB 1423	Schiavo	Product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances: artificial turf or	Would, commencing January 1, 2024, require a manufacturer or installer of a covered surface, defined as artificial turf or a synthetic surface that resembles grass, proposing to design, sell, or install a field with a covered surface to any party to notify the party at the earliest possible date that the covered surface contains regulated PFAS, as defined. The bill would also prohibit, commencing January 1, 2024, a public entity, including a charter city, charter county, city, or county, any public or private school serving pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, a public institution of higher education, other than the University of California, or a private institution of higher education from	SUPPORT Senate Appropriations Committee	

		synthetic surfaces.	purchasing or installing a covered surface containing regulated PFAS, as provided.		
AB 1572	Friedman	Potable water: nonfunctional turf	This bill would make legislative findings and declarations concerning water use, including that the use of potable water to irrigate nonfunctional turf is wasteful and incompatible with state policy relating to climate change, water conservation, and reduced reliance on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta ecosystem. The bill would direct all appropriate state agencies to encourage and support the elimination of irrigation of nonfunctional turf with potable water. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	WATCH Senate Appropriations Committee	ACWA- Oppose unless amended- likely removing opposition— Negotiated amendments remove multifamily housing from the bill
AB 1573	Friedman	Water conservation: landscape design: model ordinance	The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act provides for a model water efficient landscape ordinance that is adopted and updated at least every 3 years by the Department of Water Resources, unless the department makes a specified finding. Existing law requires a local agency to adopt the model ordinance or to adopt a water efficient landscape ordinance that is at least as effective in conserving water as the updated model ordinance, except as specified. Existing law specifies the provisions of the updated model ordinance, as provided. Existing law includes a related statement of legislative findings and declarations. This bill would require the updated model ordinance to include provisions that require that plants included in a landscape design plan be selected based on their adaptability to climatic, geological, and topographical conditions of the project site, as specified. The bill would also exempt landscaping that is part of ecological restoration projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system, mined-land reclamation projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system, and existing plant collections, as part of botanical gardens and arboretums open to the public, from the model ordinance. The bill would require the updated model ordinance to include provisions that require that all new or renovated nonresidential areas install plants that meet specified criteria, and that prohibit the inclusion of nonfunctional turf in nonresidential landscape projects after January 1, 2026. The bill would also revise the legislative findings and declarations to state that the model ordinance furthers the state's goal to conserve biodiversity and provide for climate resilience consistent with state drought efforts to eliminate the use of irrigation of nonfunctional turf. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	WATCH Senate Appropriations Committee	ACWA- Oppose unless amended
AB 1637	Irwin	Local government: internet websites and email addresses	The California Constitution authorizes cities and counties to make and enforce within their limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws and further authorizes cities organized under a charter to make and enforce all ordinances and regulations in respect to municipal affairs, which supersede inconsistent general laws. This bill, no later than January 1, 2027, would require a local agency, as defined, that maintains an internet website for use by the public to ensure that the internet website utilizes a ".gov" top-level domain or a ".ca.gov" second-level domain and would require a local agency that maintains an internet website that is noncompliant with that requirement to redirect that internet website to a	WATCH- AMENDS TAKE OUT SPECIAL DISTRICTS	CSDA- moves to "watch" with new amends

			domain name that does utilize a ".gov" or ".ca.gov" domain. This bill, no later than January 1, 2027, would also require a local agency that maintains public email addresses to ensure that each email address provided to its employees utilizes a ".gov" domain name or a ".ca.gov" domain name. By adding to the duties of local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Senate Appropriations Committee	
SB 366	Caballero CMUA	The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets	Current law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, which is known as "The California Water Plan." Current law requires the department to include a discussion of various strategies in the plan update, including, but not limited to, strategies relating to the development of new water storage facilities, water conservation, water recycling, desalination, conjunctive use, water transfers, and alternative pricing policies that may be pursued in order to meet the future needs of the state. Current law requires the department to establish an advisory committee to assist the department in updating the plan. This bill would revise and recast certain provisions regarding The California Water Plan to, among other things, require the department to instead establish a stakeholder advisory committee and to expand the membership of the committee to include tribes, labor, and environmental justice interests. The bill would require the department, in coordination with the California Water Commission, the State Water Resources Control Board, other state and federal agencies as appropriate, and the stakeholder advisory committee to develop a comprehensive plan for addressing the state's water needs and meeting specified long-term water supply targets established by the bill for purposes of "The California Water Plan."	SUPPORT TWO YEAR BILL	ACWA in support
~~*SB 687*~~	~~*Eggman*~~	~~*Water Quality Control Plan: Delta Conveyance Project.*~~	~~*Would require the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt a final update of the 1995 Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary, as provided, before the board may consider a change in point diversion or any other water rights permit or order for the Delta Conveyance Project. The bill would also, if, after completing the update of the plan and in compliance with existing law, the board approves a change in point of diversion or any other water rights permit or order associated with the Delta Conveyance Project, prohibit the operation of the Delta Conveyance Project unless and until the updated plan is fully implemented. The bill would specify that these provisions do not constitute an authorization for or approval of funding for the Delta Conveyance Project or any other project that includes isolated Delta conveyance facilities, and do not reduce any statutory or other regulatory conditions or permit requirements for Delta conveyance projects.*~~	~~*BILL FAILED IN SENATE APPOPS*~~	~~*State Water Contractors - OPPOSE*~~
SB 745	Cortese	Drought-Resistant Buildings Act	Would require the California Building Standards Commission to research, develop, adopt, approve, codify, and publish voluntary and mandatory building standards to reduce potable water use in new residential and nonresidential buildings, as specified. The bill would require the commission to perform a review of voluntary and mandatory water efficiency and water reuse standards in the California Buildings Standards Code every 3 years, commencing with the next triennial edition, and update as needed.	OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED Assembly Appropriations Committee	Oppose unless amended by CASA, CSDA, CMUA, ACWA, WateReuse

SB 149	Caballero	California Environmental Quality Act: administrative and judicial procedures: record of proceedings: judicial streamlining.	Infrastructure Package bill on streamlining of judicial review for CEQA challenges	Signed by Governor	Support by ACWA, CMUA, WateReuse