CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

NOTICE OF MEETING

Thursday, March 21, 2024

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. – March 21, 2024
Mr. Jeff Pierson, Chair
Ms. Courtney Jones, Vice-Chair
Mr. Brian Geye, 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:
Minutes of the Advisory Committee Meeting held on February 15, 2024 *(Page 1)*

B. FINANCIAL REPORTS
Receive and file as presented:
Monthly Financial Report for the Period Ended January 31, 2024 *(Page 5)*

C. OBMP SEMI-ANNUAL STATUS REPORT 2023-2
Recommend to the Watermaster Board to adopt the Semi-Annual OBMP Status Report 2023-2, and direct staff to file a copy with the Court, subject to any necessary non-substantive changes. *(Page 23)*

D. SGMA REPORTING FOR WATER YEAR 2023
Recommend to the Watermaster Board to approve and direct staff to file the information/reports with the DWR. *(Page 44)*

II. BUSINESS ITEMS
None

III. REPORTS/UPDATES

A. WATERMASTER LEGAL COUNSEL
1. Watermaster Court Department Change
2. May 31, 2024 Court Hearing (Watermaster 46th Annual Report)
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 Consolidated Cases No. E080457 and E082127 (City of Ontario appeal re 2021-22 and 2022-23 Assessment Packages)

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

B. ENGINEER

1. SGMA Reporting for Water Year 2023
2. Ground-Level Monitoring Program
3. Data Collection and Evaluation
4. 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation
5. Emerging Contaminants Monitoring Plan

C. GENERAL MANAGER

1. Fiscal Year 2024/25 Budget Release
2. Status Report: Exhibit G Physical Solution Transfers
3. Other

D. INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY

1. Metropolitan Water District Activities Report (Written)
2. Water Supply Conditions (Written)
3. State and Federal Legislative Reports (Written)

E. METROPOLITAN MEMBER AGENCY REPORTS

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

03/21/24	Thu	9:00 a.m.	Advisory Committee
03/21/24	Thu	10:00 a.m.	Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Committee
03/26/24	Tue	10:00 a.m.	Fiscal Year 2024/25 Budget Release
03/28/24	Thu	9:30 a.m.	Watermaster Orientation*
03/28/24	Thu	11:00 a.m.	Watermaster Board

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

ADJOURNMENT

DRAFT MINUTES
CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
February 15, 2024

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 February 15, 2024.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT

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

Jeff Pierson, Chair	Crops
Tariq Awan	State of California – CDCR
Imelda Cadigal	State of California – CDCR
Jimmy Medrano	State of California – CDCR

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

Courtney Jones, Vice-Chair	City of Ontario
Dave Crosley	City of Chino
Ron Craig	City of Chino Hills
Chris Diggs	City of Pomona
John Bosler	Cucamonga Valley Water District
Marty Zvirbulis	Fontana Union Water Company
Cris Fealy	Fontana Water Company
Chris Berch	Jurupa Community Services District
Marty Zvirbulis	Nicholson Family Trust
Brian Lee	San Antonio Water Company

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

Braden Yu	City of Upland
Justin Scott-Coe	Monte Vista Irrigation Company
Justin Scott-Coe	Monte Vista Water District
John Lopez	Santa Ana River Water Company
Braden Yu	West End Consolidated Water Company

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

Brian Geye, Second Vice-Chair	California Speedway Corporation
Bob Bowcock	CalMat Co.

WATERMASTER BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT ON ZOOM

James Curatalo	Cucamonga Valley Water District
Bob Kuhn	Three Valleys Municipal Water District
Mike Gardner	Western Water

WATERMASTER STAFF PRESENT

Edgar Tellez Foster	Acting General Manager
Justin Nakano	Water Resources Technical Manager
Frank Yoo	Data Services and Judgment Reporting Mgr.
Daniela Uriarte	Senior Accountant
Alexandria Moore	Executive Assistant I/Board Clerk
Alonso Jurado	Senior Field Operations Specialist
Ruby Favela	Administrative Assistant
Jordan Garcia	Senior Field Operations Specialist
Erik Vides	Field Operations Specialist
Rudy Nunez	Office Specialist/Receptionist

WATERMASTER CONSULTANTS PRESENT ON ZOOM

Brad Herrema	Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP
Scott Nelsen	Eide Bailly, LLP
Andy Malone	West Yost
Garrett Rapp	West Yost

OTHERS PRESENT AT WATERMASTER

Natalie Avila	City of Chino
Amanda Coker	Cucamonga Valley Water District
Oscar Ramos	Fontana Union Water Company
Bryan Smith	Jurupa Community Services District

OTHERS PRESENT ON ZOOM

Hye Jin Lee	City of Chino
Nicole deMoet	City of Upland
Eduardo Espinoza	Cucamonga Valley Water District
Rob Hills	Cucamonga Valley Water District
Jimmie Moffatt	Cucamonga Valley Water District
Jiwon Seung	Cucamonga Valley Water District
Derek Hoffman	Fennemore Law
Christiana Daisy	Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Eddie Lin	Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Manny Martinez	Monte Vista Water District
Lewis Callahan	State of California – CDCR
Diana Frederick	State of California – DOJ
Marilyn Levin	State of California – DOJ
David De Jesus	Three Valleys Municipal Water District
Matthew Litchfield	Three Valleys Municipal Water District
Nicole deMoet	West End Consolidated Water Company
Laura Roughton	Western Water
Mallory O'Conor	Western Water
Ryan Shaw	Western Water
Richard Rees	WSP USA

CALL TO ORDER

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

ROLL CALL

(0:00:35) 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:
Minutes of the Advisory Committee Meeting held on January 18, 2024

B. FINANCIAL REPORTS
Receive and file as presented:
Monthly Financial Report for the Reporting Period Ended December 31, 2024

C. WATER TRANSACTION - CITY OF ONTARIO TO CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
Provide advice and assistance to the Watermaster Board on the proposed transaction.

D. APPLICATION: RECHARGE – CITY OF POMONA
Recommend to the Watermaster Board to approve The City of Pomona's application for recharge and direct staff to account for the same.

(0:03:16)
Motion by Mr. Chris Diggs, seconded by Mr. Brian Geye, Chair Pierson 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. PEACE AGREEMENT TIMELINE (INFORMATION ONLY)
Recommend future Watermaster appointment.

(0:03:37) Mr. Tellez Foster gave a presentation. A discussion ensued.

III. REPORTS/UPDATES

A. WATERMASTER LEGAL COUNSEL
1. February 2, 2024 Court Hearing (Watermaster Board Reappointment and GLMP Annual Report)
2. May 31, 2024 Court Hearing (Watermaster 46th Annual Report)
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 Consolidated Cases No. E080457 and E082127 (City of Ontario appeal re 2021- 22 and 2022-23 Assessment Packages)
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

(0:06:19) Mr. Herrema stated that his report remained unchanged from those given at the Pool Committee meetings last week.

B. ENGINEER
1. Ground-Level Monitoring Program
2. Water Quality Committee
3. 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation

(0:07:52) Mr. Rapp stated that his report remained unchanged from those given at the Pool Committee meetings last week.

C. GENERAL MANAGER
1. Regional Reliability Study
2. Diversion Permits Reporting
3. San Sevaine Drone Footage

(0:08:30) Mr. Tellez Foster stated that his report remained unchanged from those given at the Pool Committee meetings last week.

D. INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY

1. Metropolitan Water District Activities Report (Written)
2. Water Supply Conditions (Written)
3. State and Federal Legislative Reports (Written)

There was no oral report given.

E. METROPOLITAN MEMBER AGENCY REPORTS

There was no oral report given.

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 Pierson adjourned the Advisory Committee meeting at 9:13 a.m.

Secretary: _____

Approved: _____

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

9641 San Bernardino Road, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
Tel: 909.484.3888 www.cbwm.org

EDGAR TELLEZ FOSTER, PhD
Acting General Manager

STAFF REPORT

DATE: March 2024

TO: Watermaster Committees & Board

SUBJECT: Monthly Financial Reports (For the Reporting Periods Ended January 31, 2024) (Consent Calendar Item I.B.)

SUMMARY

Issue: Record of Monthly Financial Reports for the reporting periods ended January 31, 2024) [Normal Course of Business]

Recommendation: Receive and file Monthly Financials Reports for the reporting periods ended January 31, 2024) as presented.

Financial Impact: None.

Future Consideration
Advisory Committee – March 21, 2024: Receive and File
Watermaster Board – March 28, 2024:

ACTIONS:
Appropriative Pool – March 14, 2024: Received and Filed
Non-Agricultural Pool – March 14, 2024: Received and Filed
Agricultural Pool – March 14, 2024: Received and Filed
Advisory Committee – March 21, 2024:
Watermaster Board – March 28, 2024:

BACKGROUND

A monthly reporting packet is provided to keep all members apprised of Watermaster revenues, expenditures, and other financial activity. Monthly reports include the following:

1. Cash Disbursements – Summarized report of all payments made during the reporting month.
2. Credit Card Expense Detail – Detail report of all credit card activity during the reporting month.
3. Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses & Changes in Net Assets – Detail report of all revenue and expense activity for the fiscal YTD, summarized by pool category.
4. Treasurer's Report – Summary of Watermaster investments holdings and anticipated earnings as of month end.
5. Budget to Actual Report – Detail report of actual revenue and expense activity, shown for reporting month and YTD, comparatively to the adopted budget.
6. Monthly Variance Report & Supplemental Schedules – Supporting schedule providing explanation for major budget variances. Also provides several additional tables detailing pool fund balance, salaries expense, legal expense, and engineering expense.

DISCUSSION

Detailed explanation of major variances and other additional information can be found on the "Monthly Variance Report & Supplemental Schedules."

Watermaster staff is happy to provide additional explanation or respond to any questions on these reports.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Monthly Financial Reports (January 31, 2024)

Chino Basin Watermaster
Cash Disbursements
January 2024

Date	Number	Vendor Name	Description	Amount
01/02/2024	ACH01/02/24	CALPERS	January Medical Insurance Premiums	$ (12,196.06)
01/02/2024	ACH1/2/24	PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Annual Unfunded Accrued Liability-Plan 3299	(9,902.00)
01/08/2024	24528	ACWA JOINT POWERS INSURANCE AUTHORITY	February life insurance	(183.39)
01/08/2024	24529	CALIFORNIA BANK & TRUST	Account ending 6198 - See detail attached	(8,883.57)
01/08/2024	24530	CONCENTRA	Pre-employment screening	(181.00)
01/08/2024	24531	CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT - UTILITY	Water utility services for meter #16367513	(357.97)
01/08/2024	24532	FIRST LEGAL NETWORK LLC	Court filing services	(343.02)
01/08/2024	24533	FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS	Office alarm services	(152.14)
01/08/2024	24534	PITNEY BOWES GLOBAL FINANCIAL SVCS.	Postage meter lease	(454.87)
01/08/2024	24535	PURCHASE POWER	December postage refill	(301.50)
01/08/2024	24536	R&D PEST SERVICES	January pest control services	(100.00)
01/08/2024	24537	STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND	FY 24 Worker's compensation insurance	(2,768.91)
01/08/2024	24538	ULTIMATE STAFFING SERVICES	Temporary employment services	(2,951.20)
01/08/2024	24539	UNION 76	December fuel purchases	(271.99)
01/08/2024	24540	USAFACT, INC.	Pre-employment background check	(130.90)
01/08/2024	24541	VANGUARD CLEANING SYSTEMS	January cleaning service	(1,000.00)
01/08/2024	24542	VC3, INC.	December IT services	(6,495.18)
01/08/2024	24543	WAVE HR SOLUTIONS	December human resources services	(2,210.00)
01/10/2024	ACH1/10/24	PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Annual Unfunded Accrued Liability-Plan 3299	(9,902.00)
01/12/2024	24544	APPLIED COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES	December computer services	(4,250.00)
01/12/2024	24545	BOWCOCK, ROBERT		(250.00)
01/12/2024	24546	BURRTEC WASTE INDUSTRIES, INC.	January waste services	(160.73)
01/12/2024	24547	CORELOGIC INFORMATION SOLUTIONS	December computer services	(125.00)
01/12/2024	24548	CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT	February lease	(11,727.00)
01/12/2024	24549	CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT - UTILITY	Water utility services for meter #09540195	(150.17)
01/12/2024	24550	CURATALO, JAMES		(1,625.00)
01/12/2024	24551	DE BOOM, NATHAN		(125.00)
01/12/2024	24552	ELIE, STEVEN		(125.00)
01/12/2024	24553	EMPOWER LAB	December coaching services	(500.00)
01/12/2024	24554	FILIPPI, GINO		(125.00)
01/12/2024	24555	GEYE, BRIAN		(750.00)
01/12/2024	24556	HUITSING, JOHN		(750.00)
01/12/2024	24557	KUHN, BOB		(375.00)
01/12/2024	24558	PIERSON, JEFFREY		(5,125.00)
01/12/2024	24559	PITNEY BOWES INC.	Ink for machine	(144.01)
01/12/2024	24560	RON SHELLEY'S AUTOMOTIVE	Vehicle maintenance services	(232.22)
01/12/2024	24561	SOUTHERN CA EDISON	Electricity services	(1,138.07)
01/12/2024	24562	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	Electricity services	(133.47)
01/12/2024	24563	SPECTRUM ENTERPRISE	January internet services	(1,105.40)
01/12/2024	24564	STANDARD INSURANCE CO.	December life and disability services	(632.72)
01/12/2024	24565	THREE VALLEYS MUNICIPAL WATER DIST	Leadership breakfast registration fees	(90.00)
01/12/2024	24566	ULTIMATE STAFFING SERVICES	Temporary employment services	(885.36)
01/12/2024	24567	VERIZON WIRELESS	Computer services	(38.01)
01/12/2024	24568	VISION SERVICE PLAN	January vision insurance coverage	(113.85)
01/12/2024	24569	WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT		(125.00)
01/17/2024	24570	CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT - UTILITY	Water utility services for meter #018166034	(30.13)
01/17/2024	24571	GREAT AMERICA LEASING CORP.	December copy machine lease	(1,464.61)
01/17/2024	24572	INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY	Q3 Groundwater recharge O&M reimbursement	(130,049.27)
01/17/2024	24573	LEGAL SHIELD	January employee legal insurance	(145.45)
01/17/2024	24574	RON SHELLEY'S AUTOMOTIVE	Vehicle maintenance services	(756.37)
01/17/2024	24575	ULTIMATE STAFFING SERVICES	Temporary employment services	(1,180.48)
01/17/2024	24576	VERIZON WIRELESS	January telephone expense	(276.47)
01/19/2024	24577	CALIFORNIA GROUNDWATER COALITION	2024 membership dues	(10,450.00)
01/19/2024	24578	SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY	FY 24 TMDL task force cost share allocation	(9,357.00)
01/19/2024	24579	TOM DODSON & ASSOCIATES	OBMP Update	(8,992.50)
01/23/2024	24580	PITNEY BOWES INC.	Red ink cartridge purchase	(118.01)
01/23/2024	24581	READY REFRESH	Office water bottle lease	(84.05)
01/23/2024	24582	SOCALGAS	Gas utilities	(222.15)
01/23/2024	24583	THREE VALLEYS MUNICIPAL WATER DIST	Replenishment Water Order #20211118 and # 20231117	(1,874,730.20)
01/23/2024	24584	ULTIMATE STAFFING SERVICES	Temporary employment services	(1,475.60)
01/23/2024	24585	UNITED HEALTHCARE	February dental insurance coverage	(1,011.96)
01/26/2024	24586	CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT - UTILITY	Water utility services for meter #16367513 and 09540195	(220.95)

Chino Basin Watermaster
Cash Disbursements
January 2024

Date	Number	Vendor Name	Description	Amount
01/26/2024	24587	DE HAAN, HENRY		(250.00)
01/26/2024	24588	EIDE BAILLY LLP	November consulting services	(14,907.05)
01/26/2024	24589	FEENSTRA, BOB		(1,375.00)
01/26/2024	24590	ULTIMATE STAFFING SERVICES	Temporary employment services	(885.36)
01/26/2024	24591	VERIZON WIRELESS	Computer services	(38.01)
01/26/2024	24592	WEST YOST	December engineering services	(144,440.67)
			Total for Month	**$ (2,292,048.00)**

Chino Basin Watermaster
Credit Card Expense Detail
January 2024

Date	Number	Description	Expense Account	Amount
01/08/2024	24529	**CALIFORNIA BANK & TRUST**		
		ACWA Meeting - E. Tellez Foster, Elizabeth Hurst, Lisa Munoz	6141 · Meeting Expenses	(52.26)
		ACWA Hotel - E. Tellez Foster	6191 · Conferences - General	(482.56)
		Lunch Meeting- E. Tellez Foster, Alex Moore	6141 · Meeting Expenses	(38.40)
		Flood Control Permits - P12012057, P11998284	6909.3 · Other OBMP Expenses	(2,171.79)
		OPS Meeting Breakfast Meeting- CBWM OPS Team	6141 · Meeting Expenses	(147.04)
		BSMAR Conference - Edgar Tellez Foster flight	6173 · Airfare/Mileage	(580.96)
		BSMAR Conference - Edgar Tellez Foster registration	6191 · Conferences - General	(400.00)
		REV Max Starter subscription	6112 · Subscriptions/Publications	(29.99)
		Lunch Meeting- E. Tellez Foster, Scott Burton, Courtney Jones	6141 · Meeting Expenses	(154.89)
		Annual Site Inspection - Zone 1 FCAP-011	6909.3 · Other OBMP Expenses	(1,085.90)
		Misc. Office Supplies	6031.7 · Other Office Supplies	(31.86)
		Anna 10 year work Anniversary staff lunch	6141 · Meeting Expenses	(193.92)
		SHRM 3 year renewal - Anna Nelson	6111 · Membership Dues	(622.00)
		Misc. Office Supplies	6031.7 · Other Office Supplies	(39.97)
		Dock Stations and printer	6055 · Computer Hardware	(599.67)
		BambooHR payroll system	6061.2 · Bamboo HR Consultant	(225.04)
		Deposit - Christmas lunch staff	6141 · Meeting Expenses	(100.00)
		Misc. Office Supplies	6031.7 · Other Office Supplies	(157.30)
		HR Direct /Poster Guard	6031.7 · Other Office Supplies	(80.75)
		LinkedIn Monthly subscription	6112 · Subscriptions/Publications	(20.00)
		CBWM Christmas lunch staff	6141 · Meeting Expenses	(483.24)
		Senior Account position - LinkedIn Ad	6016 · New Employee Search Costs	(536.00)
		Misc. Office Supplies	6031.7 · Other Office Supplies	(88.90)
		Misc. Office Supplies	6031.7 · Other Office Supplies	(9.15)
		Senior Accountant interviews lunch- Anna Nelson, Kristi Even	6141 · Meeting Expenses	(23.30)
		Misc. Office Supplies	6031.7 · Other Office Supplies	(65.25)
		Misc. Office Supplies	6031.7 · Other Office Supplies	(12.42)
		Misc. Office Supplies	6031.7 · Other Office Supplies	(30.30)
		Senior Account position - LinkedIn Ad	6016 · New Employee Search Costs	(395.71)
		Starbucks Gift Card- Senior Accountant Candidate	6031.7 · Other Office Supplies	(25.00)
			Total for Month	**$ (8,883.57)**

Chino Basin Watermaster

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses & Changes in Net Assets

For the Period of July 1, 2023 through January 31, 2024

	JUDGMENT ADMIN.	OPTIMUM BASIN MGMT.	TOTAL JUDGMENT ADMIN & OBMP	POOL ADMINISTRATION & SPECIAL PROJECTS			GROUND WATER REPLENISH.	GRAND TOTALS	ADOPTED BUDGET 2023-2024
				AP POOL	OAP POOL	ONAP POOL			
Administrative Revenues:									
Administrative Assessments	$ 5,636,711	$ 3,678,686	$ 9,315,397	$ 646,000	$ -	$ 31,000	$ -	$ 9,992,397	$ 9,314,915
Interest Revenue	-	249,159	249,159	7,208	31,281	1,455	31,995	321,097	312,500
Groundwater Replenishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	349,825	349,825	-
Mutual Agency Project Revenue	186,412	-	186,412	-	-	-	-	186,412	186,412
Miscellaneous Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Administrative Revenues	**5,823,123**	**3,927,844**	**9,750,968**	**653,208**	**31,281**	**32,455**	**381,820**	**10,849,731**	**9,813,827**
Administrative & Project Expenditures:									
Watermaster Administration	2,560,162	-	2,560,162	-	-	-	-	2,560,162	2,993,430
Watermaster Board-Advisory Committee	156,849	-	156,849	-	-	-	-	156,849	366,923
Optimum Basin Mgmt Administration	-	518,748	518,748	-	-	-	-	518,748	1,215,309
OBMP Project Costs	-	2,183,336	2,183,336	-	-	-	-	2,183,336	5,409,723
Pool Legal Services	-	-	-	-	73,250	10,962	-	84,212	241,578
Pool Meeting Compensation	-	-	-	-	20,750	3,500	-	24,250	45,807
Pool Special Projects	-	-	-	-	9,357	-	-	9,357	-
Pool Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327,067
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,665,475
Agricultural Expense Transfer [1]	-	-	-	103,357	(103,357)	-	-	-	-
Total Administrative Expenses	**2,717,011**	**2,702,084**	**5,419,096**	**103,357**	**-**	**14,462**	**-**	**5,536,915**	**12,265,312**
Net Ordinary Income	**3,106,112**	**1,225,760**	**4,331,872**	**549,851**	**31,281**	**17,993**	**381,820**	**5,312,816**	**(2,451,485)**
Other Income/(Expense)									
Replenishment Water Assessments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,920,791)	(1,920,791)	-
Refund-Basin O&M Expenses	(1,542,183)	-	(1,542,183)	-	-	-	-	(1,542,183)	-
Refund-Recharge Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Other Income/(Expense)	**(1,542,183)**	**-**	**(1,542,183)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,920,791)**	**(3,462,973)**	**-**
Net Transfers To/(From) Reserves	**$ 1,563,929**	**$ 1,225,760**	**$ 2,789,689**	**$ 549,851**	**$ 31,281**	**$ 17,993**	**$ (1,538,971)**	**$ 1,849,843**	**$ (2,451,485)**
Net Assets, July 1, 2023			9,768,099	41,205	1,343,226	57,841	1,715,286	12,925,657	
Net Assets, End of Period			**12,557,788**	**591,056**	**1,374,507**	**75,834**	**176,316**	**14,775,500**	
Pool Assessments Outstanding [2]				(238,028)	(731,123)	-			
Pool Fund Balance				**$ 353,028**	**$ 643,384**	**$ 75,834**			

[1] Fund balance transfer as agreed to in the Peace Agreement.

[2] Outstanding balance of Pool Special Assessments

Chino Basin Watermaster

Treasurer's Report

January 2024

	Type	Monthly Yield	Cost	Market	% Total
Cash & Investments					
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) *	Investment	4.01%	$ 625,025	$ 620,989	3.9%
CA CLASS Prime Fund **	Investment	5.48%	13,281,958	$ 13,284,053	84.3%
Bank of America	Checking		1,860,282	1,860,282	11.8%
Bank of America	Payroll		-	-	0.0%
Total Cash & Investments			**$ 15,767,265**	**$ 15,765,324**	**100.0%**

* The LAIF Market Value factor is updated quarterly in September, December, March, and June.

** The CLASS Prime Fund Net Asset Value factor is updated monthly.

Certification

I certify that (1) all investment actions executed since the last report have been made in full compliance with Chino Basin Watermaster's Investment Policy, and (2) Funds on hand are sufficient to meet all foreseen and planned administrative and project expenditures for the next six months.

Edgar Tellez Foster, Acting General Manager

Prepared By:
Daniela Uriarte, Senior Accountant

Chino Basin Watermaster

Budget to Actual

For the Period July 1, 2023 to January 31, 2024

		January 2024	YTD Actual	FY 24 Adopted Budget	$ Over / (Under) Budget	% of Budget
1	**Administration Revenue**					
2	Local Agency Subsidies	$ -	$ 186,412	$ 186,412	$ -	100%
3	Admin Assessments-Appropriative Pool	-	9,669,482	8,886,165	783,317	109%
4	Admin Assessments-Non-Ag Pool	-	322,914	428,750	(105,836)	75%
5	**Total Administration Revenue**	**-**	**10,178,809**	**9,501,327**	**677,482**	**107%**
6	**Other Revenue**					
7	Appropriative Pool-Replenishment	-	335,840	-	335,840	N/A
8	Non-Ag Pool-Replenishment	-	13,985	-	13,985	N/A
9	Interest Income	132,205	321,097	312,500	8,597	103%
10	Miscellaneous Income	-	-	-	-	N/A
11	**Total Other Revenue**	**132,205**	**670,922**	**312,500**	**358,422**	**215%**
12	**Total Revenue**	**132,205**	**10,849,731**	**9,813,827**	**1,035,904**	**111%**
13	**Judgment Administration Expense**					
14	Judgment Administration	29,907	229,148	721,698	(492,550)	32%
15	Admin. Salary/Benefit Costs	420,160	1,317,142	1,413,610	(96,468)	93%
16	Office Building Expense	15,197	124,232	208,510	(84,278)	60%
17	Office Supplies & Equip.	1,790	32,506	49,438	(16,932)	66%
18	Postage & Printing Costs	2,304	15,424	33,806	(18,382)	46%
19	Information Services	20,898	86,634	199,818	(113,184)	43%
20	Contract Services	16,056	82,992	60,200	22,792	138%
21	Watermaster Legal Services	157,383	603,562	565,964	37,598	107%
22	Insurance	-	46,256	50,468	(4,212)	92%
23	Dues and Subscriptions	6,975	35,572	40,027	(4,455)	89%
24	Watermaster Administrative Expenses	1,710	5,957	7,550	(1,593)	79%
25	Field Supplies	-	583	3,200	(2,617)	18%
26	Travel & Transportation	2,889	14,940	29,570	(14,630)	51%
27	Training, Conferences, Seminars	9,946	35,176	50,400	(15,224)	70%
28	Advisory Committee Expenses	1,848	27,827	105,823	(77,996)	26%
29	Watermaster Board Expenses	18,869	129,023	261,100	(132,077)	49%
30	ONAP - WM & Administration	2,104	16,682	106,194	(89,512)	16%
31	OAP - WM & Administration	3,426	24,141	108,700	(84,559)	22%
32	Appropriative Pool- WM & Administration	4,798	43,404	112,173	(68,769)	39%
33	Allocated G&A Expenditures	(20,298)	(154,188)	(440,829)	286,641	35%
34	**Total Judgment Administration Expense**	**695,963**	**2,717,011**	**3,687,420**	**(970,408)**	**74%**
35	**Optimum Basin Management Plan (OBMP)**					
36	Optimum Basin Management Plan	46,524	518,748	1,215,309	(696,562)	43%
37	Groundwater Level Monitoring	30,532	226,006	459,625	(233,619)	49%
38	Program Element (PE)2- Comp Recharge	138,136	850,698	1,672,577	(821,879)	51%
39	PE3&5-Water Supply/Desalte	8,066	18,023	105,677	(87,654)	17%
40	PE4- Management Plan	21,023	191,280	817,643	(626,362)	23%
41	PE6&7-CoopEfforts/SaltMgmt	49,503	326,245	1,117,623	(791,378)	29%
42	PE8&9-StorageMgmt/Conj Use	47,338	416,896	795,750	(378,853)	52%
43	Recharge Improvements	-	-	1,665,475	(1,665,475)	0%
44	Administration Expenses Allocated-OBMP	6,851	68,849	222,160	(153,312)	31%
45	Administration Expenses Allocated-PE 1-9	13,446	85,340	218,669	(133,330)	39%
46	**Total OBMP Expense**	**361,419**	**2,702,084**	**8,290,508**	**(5,588,423)**	**33%**
47	**Pool Administration**					
48	Appropriative Pool-Legal Services	-	-	-	-	N/A
49	OAP Legal & Technical Services	8,550	73,250	186,612	(113,362)	39%
50	OAP Meeting Compensation	5,500	20,750	40,932	(20,182)	51%
51	OAP Expense - Special Projects	9,357	9,357	-	9,357	N/A
52	ONAP - Legal Services	-	10,962	54,966	(44,004)	20%
52	ONAP - Meeting Compensation	1,125	3,500	4,875	(1,375)	72%
53	**Total Pool Administration**	**24,532**	**117,819**	**287,384**	**(169,565)**	**41%**
55	**Other Expense**					
56	Groundwater Replenishment	-	1,920,791	-	1,920,791	N/A
57	Reserve Refunds	-	1,542,183	-	1,542,183	N/A
58	**Total Other Expense**	**-**	**3,462,973**	**-**	**3,462,973**	**N/A**
59	**Total Expenses**	**1,081,913**	**8,999,888**	**12,265,312**	**(3,265,424)**	**73%**
60	**Increase / (Decrease) to Reserves**	**$ (949,708)**	**$ 1,849,843**	**$ (2,451,485)**	**$ 4,301,328**	

Budget to Actual

The Budget to Actual report summarizes the operating and non-operating revenues and expenses of Chino Basin Watermaster for the fiscal year-to-date (YTD). Columns are included for current monthly and YTD activity shown comparatively to the FY 24 adopted budget. The final two columns indicate the amount over or under budget, and the YTD percentage of total budget used. As of January 31st, the target budget percentage is generally 58%.

Revenues

Lines 1-5 Administration Revenue – Includes local agency subsidies and administrative assessment for the appropriative, agricultural and non-agricultural pools. Below is a summary of notable account variances at month end:

- Line 2 Local Agency Subsidies is at 100% of budget due to annual administrative assessment received from Metropolitan Water District.
- Lines 3-4 Administrative Assessments for the Agricultural and Non-Agricultural pools include annual assessment invoices issued in November of each year, as well as special assessments issued at the direction of the respective pools. The Appropriative pool line is over budget due to changes in actual versus projected production, and special assessments issued.

Lines 6-11 Other Revenue – Includes pool replenishment assessments, interest income and other miscellaneous income.

Expenses

Lines 13-34 Judgment Administration Expense – Includes Watermaster general administrative expenses, contract services, insurance, office and other administrative expenses. Below is a summary of notable account variances at month end:

- Line 15 Admin Salary/Benefit Costs includes wages and benefits for Watermaster administrative staff. YTD is at 93% of budget due to vacation, sick time, and severance payouts.
- Line 17 Office Supplies and Equipment includes office supplies, minor office furniture, and other miscellaneous office items including bank fees. YTD is at 66% due to the timing of office furniture purchases and timing of shredding services.
- Line 20 Contract Services includes outside services for the annual audit report, HR consulting, court filings, and accounting consulting. YTD is over budget due to increased consulting services not anticipated in the budget. These increased consulting service costs should be offset by savings in administrative salaries and benefits.
- Line 22 Insurance includes general liability insurance, directors' and officers' liability, municipalities coverage, environmental pollution liability and other various insurance policies. YTD is at 92% of budget due to the timing of annual renewals for the directors' and officers' policy and municipalities coverage.
- Line 23 Dues and Subscriptions is at 89% of budget due to the timing of annual dues for ACWA, SHRM, and CA Groundwater Coalition.
- Line 24 Watermaster Administrative Expenses include meeting expenses and supplies for admin, committee, and other meetings. YTD is at 79% due to increased meeting activity.
- Line 27 Training, Conferences, Seminars is at 70% of budget due to the timing of conferences and increased employee training expenses not anticipated in the budget.

Lines 35-46 Optimum Basin Management Plan (OBMP) Expense – Includes legal, engineering, groundwater level monitoring, allocated administrative expenses, and other expenses.

Lines 47-53 Pool Administration Expenses – Includes expense activity relating to pool specific fund balances. These include legal services for each pool, Ag pool meeting compensation, and Ag pool special projects.

Lines 55-58 Other Expense – Includes groundwater replenishment, and various refunds as appropriate. YTD activity includes refunds for prior year recharge basin O&M expenses and excess reserves.

Pool Services Fund Accounting

Each Pool has a fund account created to pay their own legal service invoices. The legal services invoices are funded and paid using the fund accounts (8467 for the Overlying Agricultural Pool (OAP), 8567 for the Overlying Non-Agricultural Pool (ONAP), and 8367 for the Appropriate Pool (AP)). Along with the legal services fund account for the OAP (8467), the OAP also has two other fund accounts for Ag Pool Meeting Attendance expenses (8470), and Special Projects expenses (8471). The ONAP also have a meeting compensation fund account (8511) Additionally, the OAP has a reserve fund that is held by Watermaster and spent at the direction of the OAP. The AP also has an account 8368 relating to the Tom Harder contract. These fund accounts are replenished at the direction of each Pool, and the legal service invoices are approved by the Pool leadership and when paid by Watermaster, are deducted from the existing fund account balances. If the fund account for any pool reaches zero, no further payments can be paid from the fund and a replenishment action must be initiated by the pool.

The following tables detail the fund balance accounts as of January 31, 2024 (continued next page):

Fund Balance For Non-Agricultural Pool Account 8567 - Legal Services		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2023:	$	56,965.90
Additions:		
Interest Earnings		1,454.95
Payments received on ONAP Assessment invoices issued 11/18/23		25,000.00
Subtotal Additions:		26,454.95
Reductions:		
Invoices paid July 2023 - January 2024		(10,962.00)
Budget Transfers		(2,000.00)
Subtotal Reductions:		(12,962.00)
Available Fund Balance as of January 31, 2024	**$**	**70,458.85**

Fund Balance For Appropriative Pool Account 8367 - Legal Services		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2023:	$	(12,415.36)
Additions:		
Interest Earnings		7,207.92
Payments received on AP Pool Assessment invoices issued 10/30/23		178,107.17
Subtotal Additions:		185,315.09
Reductions:		
Invoices paid July 2023 - January 2024		-
Subtotal Reductions:		-
Available Fund Balance as of January 31, 2024	**$**	**172,899.73**

Fund Balance For Non-Agricultural Pool Account 8511 - Meeting Compensation		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2020:	$	875.00
Additions:		
Payments received on ONAP Assessment invoices issued 11/18/23	$	6,000.00
Budget Transfers		2,000.00
Subtotal Additions:		8,000.00
Reductions:		
Compensation paid July 2023 - January 2024		(3,500.00)
Subtotal Reductions:		(3,500.00)
Available Fund Balance as of January 31, 2024	**$**	**5,375.00**

Fund Balance For Appropriative Pool Account 8368 - Tom Harder Contract		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2023:	$	-
Additions:		
Interest Earnings		-
Payments received on AP Pool Assessment invoices issued 10/30/23		20,577.61
Subtotal Additions:		20,577.61
Reductions:		
Invoices paid July 2023 - January 2024		-
Subtotal Reductions:		-
Available Fund Balance as of January 31, 2024	**$**	**20,577.61**

Pool Services Fund Accounting – Cont.

Fund Balance for Agricultural Pool Account 8467 - Legal Services			**Agricultural Pool Reserve Funds As shown on the Combining Schedules**		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2023:	$	41,675.63	Beginning Balance July 1, 2023:	$	612,103.32
Additions:			Additions:		
Payments received on AP Pool Assessment invoices issued 10/30/23		144,935.99	YTD Interest earned on Ag Pool Funds FY 24		31,280.73
Total Additions:		144,935.99	Transfer of Funds from AP to Special Fund for Legal Service Invoices		73,250.00
			Total Additions:		104,530.73
Reductions:			Reductions:		
Invoices paid July 2023 - January 2024		(73,250.00)	Legal service invoices paid July 2023 - January 2024		(73,250.00)
Subtotal Reductions:		(73,250.00)	Total Reductions		(73,250.00)
Available Fund Balance as of January 31, 2024	**$**	**113,361.62**	**Agricultural Pool Reserve Funds Balance as of Jan. 31, 2024:**	**$**	**643,384.05**

Fund Balance For Agricultural Pool Account 8470 - Meeting Compensation			**Fund Balance For Agricultural Pool Account 8471 - Special Projects**		
Beginning Balance July 1, 2023:	$	950.98	Beginning Balance July 1, 2023:	$	10,993.67
Additions:			Additions:		
Payments received on AP Pool Assessment invoices issued 10/30/23		28,987.20	Payments received on AP Pool Assessment invoices issued 10/30/23		35,364.38
Budget Transfers[1]		10,993.67	Subtotal Additions:		35,364.38
Subtotal Additions:		39,980.87			
			Reductions:		
Reductions:			Invoices paid July 2023 - January 2024		(9,357.00)
Compensation paid July 2023 - January 2024		(20,750.00)	Budget Transfers[1]		(10,993.67)
Subtotal Reductions:		(20,750.00)	Subtotal Reductions:		(20,350.67)
Available Fund Balance as of January 31, 2024	**$**	**20,181.85**	**Available Fund Balance as of January 31, 2024**	**$**	**26,007.38**

[1]Per action taken at September pool committee meeting.

[1]Per action taken at September pool committee meeting.

Watermaster Salary Expenses

The following table details the Year-To-Date (YTD) Actual Watermaster burdened salary costs compared to the FY 24 adopted budget. The "$ Over Budget" and the "% of Budget" columns are a comparison of the YTD actual to the annual budget. As of January 31st, the target budget percentage is generally 58%.

	Year to Date Actual	FY 23-24 Budget	$ Over / (Under) Budget	% of Budget
WM Salary Expense				
5901.1 · Judgment Admin - Doc. Review	25,889	82,794	(56,905)	31.3%
5901.3 · Judgment Admin - Field Work	2,314	7,760	(5,446)	29.8%
5901.5 · Judgment Admin - General	44,882	60,129	(15,247)	74.6%
5901.7 · Judgment Admin - Meeting	6,856	2,633	4,223	260.4%
5901.9 · Judgment Admin - Reporting	1,324	31,033	(29,709)	4.3%
5910 · Judgment Admin - Court Coord./Attendar	8,774	19,098	(10,324)	45.9%
5911 · Judgment Admin - Exhibit G	1,347	2,370	(1,023)	56.8%
5921 · Judgment Admin - Production Monitorin	2,892	11,322	(8,430)	25.5%
5931 · Judgment Admin - Recharge Application	-	4,634	(4,634)	0.0%
5941 · Judgment Admin - Reporting	530	1,316	(786)	40.3%
5951 · Judgment Admin - Rules & Regs	-	12,726	(12,726)	0.0%
5961 · Judgment Admin - Safe Yield	612	26,330	(25,718)	2.3%
5971 · Judgment Admin - Storage Agreements	1,714	4,739	(3,025)	36.2%
5981 · Judgment Admin - Water Accounting/Da	67,060	109,793	(42,733)	61.1%
5991 · Judgment Admin - Water Transactions	2,693	8,688	(5,995)	31.0%
6011.11 · WM Staff - Overtime	7,856	15,000	(7,144)	52.4%
6011.4 · 457(f) NQDC Plan	18,494	55,467	(36,973)	33.3%
6011.10 · Admin - Accounting	111,048	367,685	(256,637)	30.2%
6011.15 · Admin - Building Admin	2,477	18,359	(15,882)	13.5%
6011.20 · Admin - Conference/Seminars	17,870	57,083	(39,213)	31.3%
6011.25 · Admin - Document Review	659	6,846	(6,187)	9.6%
6011.50 · Admin - General	294,096	569,850	(275,754)	51.6%
6011.60 · Admin - HR	67,262	43,489	23,773	154.7%
6011.70 · Admin - IT	30,092	53,975	(23,883)	55.8%
6011.80 · Admin - Meeting	23,811	90,440	(66,629)	26.3%
6011.90 · Admin - Team Building	5,758	41,304	(35,546)	13.9%
6011.95 · Admin - Training (Give/Receive)	10,030	34,312	(24,282)	29.2%
6017· Temporary Services	15,669	24,000	(8,331)	65.3%
6201 · Advisory Committee	20,059	55,149	(35,090)	36.4%
6301 · Watermaster Board	43,605	61,818	(18,213)	70.5%
8301 · Appropriative Pool	23,746	53,761	(30,015)	44.2%
8401 · Agricultural Pool	6,922	51,549	(44,627)	13.4%
8501 · Non-Agricultural Pool	4,418	50,443	(46,025)	8.8%
6901.1 · OBMP - Document Review	25,112	89,136	(64,024)	28.2%
6901.3 · OBMP - Field Work	643	7,003	(6,360)	9.2%
6901.5 · OBMP - General	56,130	124,049	(67,919)	45.2%
6901.7 · OBMP - Meeting	16,052	57,589	(41,537)	27.9%
6901.9 · OBMP - Reporting	3,362	2,370	992	141.8%
7104.1 · PE1 - Monitoring Program	90,383	171,515	(81,132)	52.7%
7201 · PE2 - Comprehensive Recharge	28,941	57,925	(28,984)	50.0%
7301 · PE3&5 - Water Supply/Desalter	-	4,791	(4,791)	0.0%
7301.1 · PE5 - Reg. Supply Water Prgm.	-	2,633	(2,633)	0.0%
7401 · PE4 - MZ1 Subsidence Mgmt. Plan	802	13,055	(12,253)	6.1%
7501 · PE6 - Coop. Programs/Salt Mgmt.	3,140	8,027	(4,887)	39.1%
7501.1 · PE 7 - Salt Nutrient Mgmt. Plan	459	6,582	(6,123)	7.0%
7601 · PE8&9 - Storage Mgmt./Recovery	2,032	11,217	(9,185)	18.1%
Subtotal WM Staff Costs	**1,097,816**	**2,591,787**	**(1,493,971)**	**42%**
60184.1 · Administrative Leave	15,428	6,799	8,629	226.9%
60185 · Vacation	143,031	119,130	23,901	120.1%
60185.1 · Comp Time	1,194	-	1,194	100.0%
60186 · Sick Leave	10,112	83,123	(73,011)	12.2%
60187 · Holidays	-	-	-	0.0%
Subtotal WM Paid Leaves	**169,764**	**209,052**	**(39,288)**	**81%**
Total WM Salary Costs	**1,267,581**	**2,800,839**	**(1,533,258)**	**45.3%**

Engineering

The following table details the Year-To-Date (YTD) Actual Engineering costs compared to the FY 24 adopted budget. The "$ Over Budget" and the "% of Budget" columns are a comparison of the YTD actual to the annual budget. As of January 31st, the target budget percentage is generally 58%.

	Year to Date Actual	FY 23-24 Budget	$ Over / (Under) Budget	% of Budget
Engineering Services Costs				
5901.8 · Judgment Admin - Meetings-Engineering Services	$ -	$ 45,097	$ (45,097)	0.0%
5906.1 · Judgment Admin - Watermaster Model Update	-	41,235	(41,235)	0.0%
5906.71 · Judgment Admin - Data Requests-CBWM Staff	22,601	126,204	(103,604)	17.9%
5906.72 · Judgment Admin - Data Requests-Non-CBWM Staff	3,402	42,832	(39,430)	7.9%
5925 · Judgment Admin - Ag Production & Estimation	15,960	34,376	(18,417)	46.4%
5935 · Judgment Admin - Mat'l Physical Injury Requests	3,131	36,072	(32,941)	8.7%
5945 · Judgment Admin - WM Annual Report Preparation	11,671	15,416	(3,745)	75.7%
5965 · Judgment Admin - Support Data Collection & Mgmt Process	5,496	36,336	(30,841)	15.1%
6206 · Advisory Committee Meetings-WY Staff	4,643	23,466	(18,823)	19.8%
6306 · Watermaster Board Meetings-WY Staff	15,877	23,466	(7,589)	67.7%
8306 · Appropriative Pool Meetings-WY Staff	14,073	23,467	(9,394)	60.0%
8406 · Agricultural Pool Meetings-WY Staff	11,695	23,466	(11,771)	49.8%
8506 · Non-Agricultural Pool Meetings-WY Staff	6,739	23,466	(16,727)	28.7%
6901.8 · OBMP - Meetings-WY Staff	32,072	45,096	(13,024)	71.1%
6901.95 · OBMP - Reporting-WY Staff	37,740	57,316	(19,576)	65.8%
6906 · OBMP Engineering Services - Other	23,609	46,992	(23,384)	50.2%
6906.26 · 2020 OBMP Update	4,508	24,016	(19,508)	18.8%
7104.3 · Grdwtr Level-Engineering	133,613	256,445	(122,832)	52.1%
7104.8 · Grdwtr Level-Contracted Services	-	10,000	(10,000)	0.0%
7104.9 · Grdwtr Level-Capital Equipment	-	9,915	(9,915)	0.0%
7202 · PE2-Comp Recharge-Engineering Services	3,575	29,084	(25,509)	12.3%
7202.2 · PE2-Comp Recharge-Engineering Services	25,582	202,362	(176,780)	12.6%
7208 · SB88 Specs-Compliance-50% IEUA	-	54,012	(54,012)	0.0%
7210 · OBMP - 2023 RMPU	37,768	94,328	(56,561)	40.0%
7220 · Integrated Model Mtg./Tech. Review-50% IEUA	-	24,618	(24,618)	0.0%
7302 · PE3&5-PBHSP Monitoring Program	16,108	69,121	(53,013)	23.3%
7303 · PE3&5-Engineering - Other	635	15,632	(14,998)	4.1%
7306 · PE3&5-Engineering - Outside Professionals	1,280	6,500	(5,220)	19.7%
7402 · PE4-Engineering	114,848	262,544	(147,696)	43.7%
7402.10 · PE4-Northwest MZ1 Area Project	49,367	271,703	(222,336)	18.2%
7403 · PE4-Eng. Services-Contracted Services-InSar	21,365	175,000	(153,635)	12.2%
7406 · PE4-Engineering Services-Outside Professionals	-	76,552	(76,552)	0.0%
7408 · PE4-Engineering Services-Network Equipment	4,899	14,081	(9,182)	34.8%
7502 · PE6&7-Engineering	164,533	384,163	(219,630)	42.8%
7505 · PE6&7-Laboratory Services	30,266	49,164	(18,898)	61.6%
7508 · HC Mitigation Plan-50% IEUA (TO #6)	8,889	10,703	(1,815)	83.0%
7510 · PE6&7-IEUA Salinity Mgmt. Plan	11,365	34,631	(23,267)	32.8%
7511 · PE6&7-SAWBMP Task Force-50% IEUA	9,488	24,610	(15,122)	38.6%
7517 · Surface Water Monitoring Plan-Chino Creek - 50% IEUA	35,489	69,821	(34,332)	50.8%
7520 · Preparation of Water Quality Mgmt. Plan	56,439	157,692	(101,253)	35.8%
7610 · PE8&9-Support 2020 Mgmt. Plan	13,687	69,306	(55,618)	19.7%
7614 · PE8&9-Support Imp. Safe Yield Court Order	396,484	663,747	(267,263)	59.7%
7620 · OBMP - Evaluation of Extreme Future Planning Scenarios	4,693	51,130	(46,437)	9.2%
Total Engineering Services Costs	**$ 1,348,892**	**$ 3,755,182**	**$ (2,401,597)**	**35.9%**

* West Yost and Subcontractor Engineering Budget of $2,884,956 plus Carryover Funds from FY 2022/23 of $870,226

Legal

The following table details the YTD Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck (BHFS) expenses and costs compared to the FY 24 adopted budget. The "$ Over Budget" and the "% of Budget" columns are a comparison of the YTD actual to the annual budget. As of January 31st, the target budget percentage is generally 58%.

	Year to Date Actual	FY 23-24 Budget	$ Over / (Under) Budget	% of Budget
6070 · Watermaster Legal Services				
6071 · BHFS Legal - Court Coordination	$ 215,180	$ 171,260	$ 43,920	125.6%
6072 · BHFS Legal - Rules & Regulations	-	92,900	(92,900)	0.0%
6073 · BHFS Legal - Personnel Matters	189,260	10,820	178,440	1749.2%
6074 · BHFS Legal - Interagency Issues	-	43,704	(43,704)	0.0%
6077 · BHFS Legal - Party Status Maintenance	1,205	13,730	(12,525)	8.8%
6078 · BHFS Legal - Miscellaneous (Note 1)	127,498	233,550	(106,052)	54.6%
Total 6070 · Watermaster Legal Services	**533,143**	**565,964**	**(32,821)**	**94.2%**
6275 · BHFS Legal - Advisory Committee	3,125	26,708	(23,583)	11.7%
6375 · BHFS Legal - Board Meeting	45,148	85,272	(40,124)	52.9%
6375.1 · BHFS Legal - Board Workshop(s)	-	18,499	(18,499)	0.0%
8375 · BHFS Legal - Appropriative Pool	5,525	33,385	(27,860)	16.5%
8475 · BHFS Legal - Agricultural Pool	5,525	33,385	(27,860)	16.5%
8575 · BHFS Legal - Non-Ag Pool	5,525	33,385	(27,860)	16.5%
Total BHFS Legal Services	**64,847**	**230,634**	**(165,787)**	**28.1%**
6907.3 · WM Legal Counsel				
6907.31 · Archibald South Plume	-	12,085	(12,085)	0.0%
6907.32 · Chino Airport Plume	720	12,085	(11,365)	6.0%
6907.33 · Desalter/Hydraulic Control	1,358	37,200	(35,842)	3.7%
6907.34 · Santa Ana River Water Rights	311	20,595	(20,285)	1.5%
6907.36 · Santa Ana River Habitat	-	30,090	(30,090)	0.0%
6907.38 · Reg. Water Quality Cntrl Board	725	30,090	(29,366)	2.4%
6907.39 · Recharge Master Plan	34,154	30,495	3,659	112.0%
6907.40 · Storage Agreements	-	16,960	(16,960)	0.0%
6907.41 · Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability	-	9,900	(9,900)	0.0%
6907.44 · SGMA Compliance	-	9,900	(9,900)	0.0%
6907.45 · OBMP Update	159,898	172,880	(12,982)	92.5%
6907.47 · 2020 Safe Yield Reset	12,959	33,920	(20,961)	38.2%
6907.48 · Ely Basin Investigation	-	126,040	(126,040)	0.0%
6907.90 · WM Legal Counsel - Unanticipated	-	37,395	(37,395)	0.0%
Total 6907 · WM Legal Counsel	**210,123**	**579,635**	**(369,512)**	**36.3%**
Total Brownstein, Hyatt, Farber, Schreck Costs	**$ 808,113**	**$ 1,376,233**	**$ (568,120)**	**58.7%**

Optimum Basin Management Plan (OBMP)

The following table details the Year-To-Date (YTD) Actual OBMP costs compared to the FY 24 adopted budget. The "$ Over Budget" and the "% of Budget" columns are a comparison of the YTD actual to the annual budget. As of January 31st, the target budget percentage is generally 58%.

	Year to Date Actual	FY 23-24 Budget	$ Over / (Under) Budget	% of Budget
6900 · Optimum Basin Mgmt Plan				
6901.1 · OBMP - Document Review-WM Staff	$ 25,112	$ 89,136	$ (64,024)	28.2%
6901.3 · OBMP - Field Work-WM Staff	643	7,003	(6,360)	9.2%
6901.5 · OBMP - General-WM Staff	56,130	124,049	(67,919)	45.2%
6901.7 · OBMP - Meeting-WM Staff	16,052	57,589	(41,537)	27.9%
6901.8 · OBMP - Meeting-West Yost	32,072	45,096	(13,024)	71.1%
6901.9 · OBMP - Reporting-WM Staff	3,362	2,370	992	141.8%
6901.95 · OBMP - Reporting-West Yost	37,740	57,316	(19,576)	65.8%
Total 6901 · OBMP WM and West Yost Staff	**171,110**	**382,559**	**(211,449)**	**44.7%**
6903 · OBMP - SAWPA				
6903 · OBMP - SAWPA Group	24,071	24,071	0	100.0%
Total 6903 · OBMP - SAWPA	**24,071**	**24,071**	**0**	**100.0%**
6906 · OBMP Engineering Services				
6906.1 · OBMP - Watermaster Model Update	18,889	41,235	(22,346)	45.8%
6906.15 · Integrated Model Mtgs. - IEUA Costs	-	-	-	0.0%
6906.21 · State of the Basin Report	-	-	-	0.0%
6906.26 · 2020 OBMP Update	4,508	24,016	(19,508)	18.8%
6906.71 · OBMP - Data Requests - CBWM Staff	-	-	-	0.0%
6906.72 · OBMP - Data Requests - Non CBWM	-	-	-	0.0%
6906 · OBMP Engineering Services - Other	23,609	46,992	(23,384)	50.2%
Total 6906 · OBMP Engineering Services	**47,006**	**112,243**	**(65,237)**	**41.9%**
6907 · OBMP Legal Fees				
6907.31 · Archibald South Plume	-	12,085	(12,085)	0.0%
6907.32 · Chino Airport Plume	720	12,085	(11,365)	6.0%
6907.33 · Desalter/Hydraulic Control	1,358	37,200	(35,842)	3.7%
6907.34 · Santa Ana River Water Rights	311	20,595	(20,285)	1.5%
6907.36 · Santa Ana River Habitat	-	30,090	(30,090)	0.0%
6907.38 · Reg. Water Quality Cntrl Board	725	30,090	(29,366)	2.4%
6907.39 · Recharge Master Plan	34,154	30,495	3,659	112.0%
6907.40 · Storage Agreements	-	16,960	(16,960)	0.0%
6907.41 · Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability	-	9,900	(9,900)	0.0%
6907.44 · SGMA Compliance	-	9,900	(9,900)	0.0%
6907.45 · OBMP Update	159,898	172,880	(12,982)	92.5%
6907.47 · 2020 Safe Yield Reset	12,959	33,920	(20,961)	38.2%
6907.48 · Ely Basin Investigation	-	126,040	(126,040)	0.0%
6907.90 · WM Legal Counsel - Unanticipated	-	37,395	(37,395)	0.0%
Total 6907 · OBMP Legal Fees	**210,123**	**579,635**	**(369,512)**	**36.3%**
6908 · OBMP Updates				
6908.1 · 2020 OBMP Update-Dodson & Assoc.	63,180	107,578	(44,397)	58.7%
Total 6908 · OBMP Updates	**63,180**	**107,578**	**(44,397)**	**58.7%**
6909 · OBMP Other Expenses				
6909.1 · OBMP Meetings	-	1,500	(1,500)	0.0%
6909.3 · Other OBMP Expenses	3,258	2,724	534	119.6%
6909.6 · OBMP Expenses - Miscellaneous	-	5,000	(5,000)	0.0%
Total 6909 · OBMP Other Expenses	**3,258**	**9,224**	**(5,966)**	**35.3%**
Total 6900 · Optimum Basin Mgmt Plan	**$ 518,748**	**$ 1,215,309**	**$ (696,562)**	**42.7%**

Judgment Administration

The following table details the Year-To-Date (YTD) Actual Judgment Administration costs compared to the FY 24 adopted budget. The "$ Over Budget" and the "% of Budget" columns are a comparison of the YTD actual to the annual budget. As of January 31st, the target budget percentage is generally 58%.

	Year to Date Actual	FY 23-24 Budget	$ Over / (Under) Budget	% of Budget
5901 · Admin-WM Staff				
5901.1 · Admin-Doc. Review-WM Staff	$ 25,889	$ 82,794	$ (56,905)	31.3%
5901.3 · Admin-Field Work-WM Staff	2,314	7,760	(5,446)	29.8%
5901.5 · Admin-General-WM Staff	44,882	60,129	(15,247)	74.6%
5901.7 · Admin-Meeting-WM Staff	6,856	2,633	4,223	260.4%
5901.8 · Admin-Meeting - West Yost	-	45,097	(45,097)	0.0%
5901.9 · Admin-Reporting-WM Staff	1,324	31,033	(29,709)	4.3%
Total 5901 · Admin-WM Staff	**81,266**	**229,446**	**(148,180)**	**35.4%**
5900 · Judgment Admin Other Expenses				
5906.71 · Admin-Data Req-CBWM Staff	22,601	126,204	(103,604)	17.9%
5906.72 · Admin-Data Req-Non CBWM Staff	3,402	42,832	(39,430)	7.9%
5910 · Court Coordination/Attend-WM	8,774	19,098	(10,324)	45.9%
5911 · Exhibit G-WM Staff	1,347	2,370	(1,023)	56.8%
5921 · Production Monitoring-WM Staff	2,892	11,322	(8,430)	25.5%
5925 · Ag Prod & Estimation-West Yost	15,960	34,376	(18,417)	46.4%
5931 · Recharge Applications-WM Staff	-	4,634	(4,634)	0.0%
5935 · Admin-Mat'l Phy Inj Requests	3,131	36,072	(32,941)	8.7%
5941 · Reporting-WM Staff	530	1,316	(786)	40.3%
5945 · WM Annual Report Prep-West Yost	11,671	15,416	(3,745)	75.7%
5951 · Rules & Regs-WM Staff	-	12,726	(12,726)	0.0%
5961 · Safe Yield-WM Staff	612	26,330	(25,718)	2.3%
5965 · Support Data Collect-West Yost	5,496	36,336	(30,841)	15.1%
5971 · Storage Agreements-WM Staff	1,714	4,739	(3,025)	36.2%
5981 · Water Acct/Database-WM Staff	67,060	109,793	(42,733)	61.1%
5991 · Water Transactions-WM Staff	2,693	8,688	(5,995)	31.0%
Total 5900 · Judgment Admin Other Expenses	**147,882**	**492,252**	**(344,370)**	**30.0%**
Total 5900 · Judgment Administration	**$ 229,148**	**$ 721,698**	**$ (492,550)**	**31.8%**

"Carry Over" Funding:

During the month of July 2023, the "Carry Over" funding was calculated. The Total "Carry Over" funding amount of $2,277,561.54 has been posted to the general ledger accounts. The total amount consisted of $870,226.24 from Engineering Services, $816,709.78 from Capital Improvement Projects, $464,627.66 from OBMP Activities, $111,461.18 from Pool Funding Accounts, and $14,536.68 from Administration Services. More detailed information is provided in the table below.

Carry Over Budget Detail - FY 23/24

Description		Amount	Account	Fiscal Year	Type
Other Office Equipment - Boardroom Upgrades	$	10,037.93	6038	FY 2020/21	ADMIN
Board Workshop Expenses - Misc.		4,498.75	6375.2	FY 2021/22	ADMIN
Meter Installation - New Meter Installation		175,400.00	7540	FY 2018/19	OBMP
Meter Installation - Calibration and Testing		181,650.00	7545	FY 2018/19	OBMP
2022 OBMP Update - Dodson & Asso.		107,577.66	6908.1	FY 2022/23	OBMP
Watermaster Model Update		34,206.75	5906.1	FY 2022/23	ENG
Groundwater Level Monitoring Program		2,700.00	7104.3	FY 2022/23	ENG
PE2 - Comprehensive Recharge - Eng. Services		27,943.64	7202.2	FY 2020/21	ENG
PE2 - Comprehensive Recharge - Eng. Services		18,441.85	7202.2	FY 2021/22	ENG
PE2 - Comprehensive Recharge - Eng. Services		72,788.26	7202.2	FY 2022/23	ENG
SB88-Specs-Ensure Compliance-50% IEUA		54,012.38	7208	FY 2020/21	ENG
OBMP - 2023 RMPU		60,000.00	7210	FY 2022/23	ENG
Integrated Model - Meetings - 50% IEUA Costs		24,617.63	7220	FY 2021/22	ENG
PBHSP - Monitoring, Data Analysis, Reporting		21,000.00	7302	FY 2022/23	ENG
OBMP - Engineering Services		65,208.75	7402	FY 2022/23	ENG
PE4 - Northwest MZ-1 Area Project		23,805.91	7402.1	FY 2021/22	ENG
PE4 - Northwest MZ-1 Area Project		126,194.09	7402.1	FY 2022/23	ENG
PE4/MZ-1: InSAR - Outside Pro		85,000.00	7403	FY 2022/23	ENG
Ground Level Monitoring - Capital Equipment		5,000.00	7408	FY 2022/23	ENG
PE6-7: Coop Efforts/Salt Management:		40,000.00	7502	FY 2022/23	ENG
Groundwater Quality Monitoring Program		16,194.00	7505	FY 2022/23	ENG
Hydraulic Control Mitigation Plan Update-50% IEUA		9,687.25	7508	FY 2021/22	ENG
Hydraulic Control Mitigation Plan Update-50% IEUA		1,016.00	7508	FY 2022/23	ENG
IEUA - Update Recycle Water Permit - Salinity		19,752.23	7510	FY 2021/22	ENG
PE8&9 - Support Imp. 2020 Storage Mgmt. Plan		42,657.50	7610	FY 2020/21	ENG
Support Implementation of the Safe Yield Court Order:		120,000.00	7614	FY 2022/23	ENG
Upper Santa Ana River HCP (TO #7)		15,062.88	7690.7	FY 2014/15	PROJ
Upper Santa Ana River HCP (TO #7)		5,000.00	7690.7	FY 2015/16	PROJ
Lower Day Basin RMPU (TO #2)		238,646.90	7690.8	FY 2016/17	PROJ
Jurupa Basin Berm & Trash Boom		358,000.00	7690.23	FY 2022/23	PROJ
Funds on Hold for Projects/Refund		200,000.00	7690.9	FY 2017/18	PROJ
Agricultural Pool - Legal Services		41,675.63	8467	FY 2022/23	AP
Agricultural Pool - Mtg. Attendance Compensation		950.98	8470	FY 2022/23	OAP
Agricultural Pool - Special Project Funding		10,993.67	8471	FY 2021/22	OAP
Non-Agricultural Pool - Meeting Compensation		875.00	8511	FY 2022/23	ONAP
Non-Agricultural Pool - Legal Services		56,965.90	8567	FY 2022/23	ONAP
Balance at 7/31/23	**$**	**2,277,561.54**			

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

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EDGAR TELLEZ FOSTER, PhD
Acting General Manager

STAFF REPORT

DATE: March 21, 2024

TO: Advisory Committee Members

SUBJECT: OBMP Semi-Annual Status Report 2023-2 (Consent Calendar Item I.C.)

SUMMARY:

Issue: Pursuant to the September 28, 2000 Court Order under *Periodic Reporting Requirements*, Watermaster produces the Semi-Annual Optimum Basin Management Program (OBMP) Status Reports. The report for the period July to December 2023 has been drafted. [Discretionary Function]

Recommendation: Recommend to the Watermaster Board to adopt the Semi-Annual OBMP Status Report 2023-2, and direct staff to file a copy with the Court, subject to any necessary non-substantive changes.

Financial Impact: None.

Future Consideration
Advisory Committee – March 21, 2024: Advice and assistance.
Watermaster Board – March 28, 2024: Adopt and file with the Court.

ACTIONS:
Appropriative Pool – March 14, 2024: Unanimously recommended Advisory Committee to recommend Watermaster Board to adopt.
Non-Agricultural Pool – March 14, 2024: Unanimously recommended its representatives to support at Advisory Committee and Watermaster Board subject to changes they deem appropriate.
Agricultural Pool – March 14, 2024: Unanimously recommended Advisory Committee to recommend Watermaster Board to adopt.
Advisory Committee – March 21, 2024:
Watermaster Board – March 28, 2024:

BACKGROUND

The OBMP Semi-Annual Status Report 2023-2 covers the period from July to December 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 2023-2 has been drafted (Attachment 1). Once adopted by the Watermaster Board, a copy of the OBMP Semi-Annual Status Report 2023-2 will be filed with the Court.

At the Pool Committee meetings held on March 14, 2024, 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 2023-2

Optimum Basin Management Program

Staff Status Report 2023-2: July to December 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 and 15 municipal supply wells throughout the Chino Basin; conducted two quarterly downloads of pressure transducers installed at about 130 private, municipal, and monitoring wells; collected groundwater quality samples from 57 municipal, private, and 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 at the 18 PBHSP monitoring wells, collected water quality parameters at four sites quarterly, and collected and reviewed riparian habitat monitoring data.

- 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; groundwater production data from wells in Northwest MZ-1; and continued high-resolution water-level monitoring at about 30 wells within the MZ-1 Managed Area and the Areas of Subsidence Concern. Watermaster also published a draft technical memorandum, *1D Model Simulation of Subsidence in Northwest MZ-1— Subsidence Management Alternative #1*, which included a recommend "Northwest MZ-1 Guidance Level" to slow down rates of compaction and subsidence in Northwest MZ-1 area.

- 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 48,313 acre-feet of water: 8,408 acre-feet of stormwater and 4,245 acre-feet of recycled water, and 35,660 acre-feet of imported water.

- Watermaster and IEUA are continuing to implement the Maximum Benefit Salt and Nutrient 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 collaborated with the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana Water Board) staff to finalize the *Updated Plan for Mitigation of Temporary Loss of Hydraulic Control in the Chino Basin*, which updated the definition of minimum pumping at the Chino Creek Well Field to maintain Hydraulic Control, provided definition of operational flexibility for desalter operation, and updated protocol for mitigation of temporary loss of Hydraulic Control. Additionally, Watermaster and the IEUA continued to provide support to the Santa Ana Water Board staff on the Basin Plan amendment to update the commitments and requirements for the Maximum Benefit Salt and Nutrient Management Plan.

- Watermaster continued work to implement elements of the 2017 Court Order. During this reporting period, this work included initiating the annual data collection and evaluation process covering the period through fiscal year 2022/23 and continuing the process to reevaluate the Safe Yield of the Chino Basin for the period of fiscal year 2021 through 2030.

- During the reporting period, Watermaster and its stakeholders convened the Water Quality Committee and the Storage and Recovery Master Plan Committee to initiate two planning efforts that were identified in the 2020 OBMP Update.

Important Court Hearings and Orders

- **August 4, 2023:**
  Hearing and Order Granting Motion for Site Visit by the Court; Hearing and Order Denying City of Ontario's Motion Challenging Watermaster's November 17, 2022 Actions/Decision to Approve the FY 2022/2023 Assessment Package

- **December 1, 2023:**
  Hearing and Order Granting Motion for Court to Receive and File Watermaster Semi-Annual OBMP Status Report 2023-1; Hearing and Order Approving Watermaster's 2023 Recharge Master Plan Update

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 2023 to October 2023 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 2023/24 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 (Santa Ana Water 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 July to December 2023 period.

WM Staff Taking a Water Quality Sample to Test for VOCs

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 70 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 63 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 in 2022. Also during this reporting period, Watermaster collected groundwater quality samples from: 11 MZ3 monitoring wells, 21 HCMP monitoring wells, and 22 private wells. 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 432 producing wells, 233 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 September and December 2023 of transducers that measure groundwater levels and temperature at 8 PBHSP monitoring wells, and transducers that measure electrical conductivity (EC), temperature, and groundwater levels at ten PBHSP monitoring wells.

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

- Conducted the surface-water monitoring program at four surface water sites, which included quarterly collection of field parameters for EC and temperature in September and December 2023.
- Collected and reviewed the following riparian habitat monitoring data:
    - Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) remote sensing data collected from Landsat satellites and processed by the USGS for water year 2023.
    - A custom flight to collect a high-resolution air photo for 2023 of the Prado Basin area. This was cost shared with the OCWD.

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— Santa Ana Water 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, 4 lysimeter samples, 5 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:

- 2Q-2023 Quarterly Report, which was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on August 15, 2023
- 3Q-2023 Quarterly Report, which was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on November 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.

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

- 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, Chino Creek, and Pomona extensometer facilities.
- Continued implementation of the Work Plan:
    - Collected, processed, and checked groundwater level and production data from wells in Northwest MZ-1 on a monthly basis.
    - Collected, processed, and checked groundwater level data and aquifer-system deformation data from the Pomona extensometer facility (PX).
- Published a draft technical memorandum titled: *1D Model Simulation of Subsidence in Northwest MZ-1—Subsidence Management Alternative #1*. This work was used to understand the potential future rates of subsidence in Northwest MZ-1 through 2050 under the pumping/recharge plans of the parties as simulated for the 2020 Safe Yield Reset. The recommendation from this work is that Watermaster should establish a "Northwest MZ-1 Guidance Level" of 630 ft-amsl for hydraulic heads in Layers 3 and 5 at the PX location. This Guidance Level approximates the current and projected heads in Layer 1 where the current and projected rates of compaction are the lowest. The Guidance Level would be an aspirational Watermaster recommendation that, if achieved, would likely slow the rates of compaction and subsidence to more tolerable levels over time.

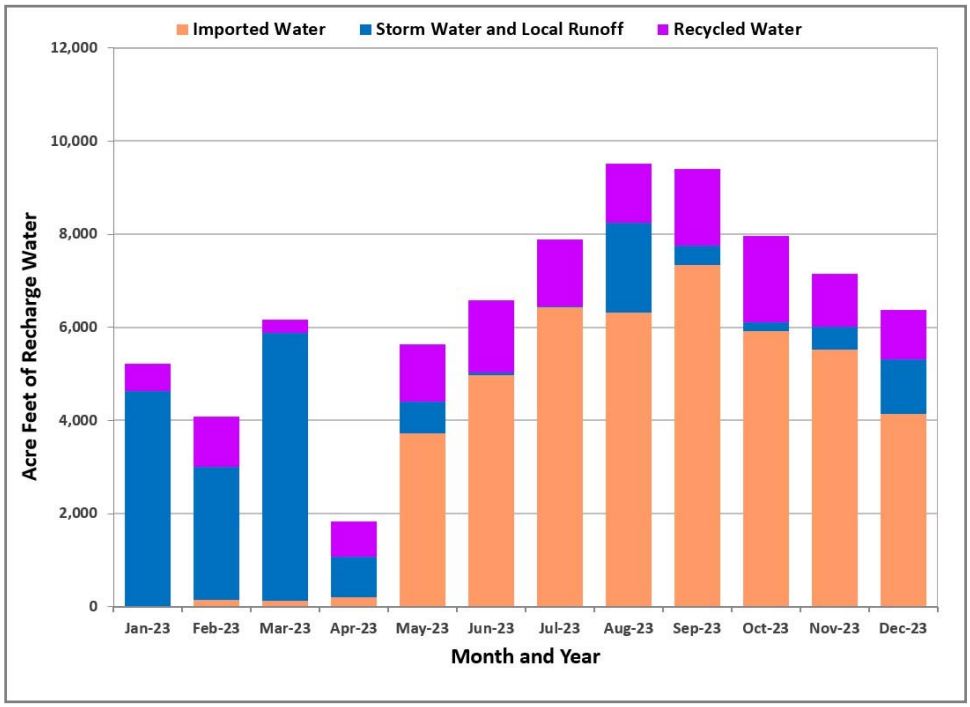
Program Element 2: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Recharge Program

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.

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."



[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.

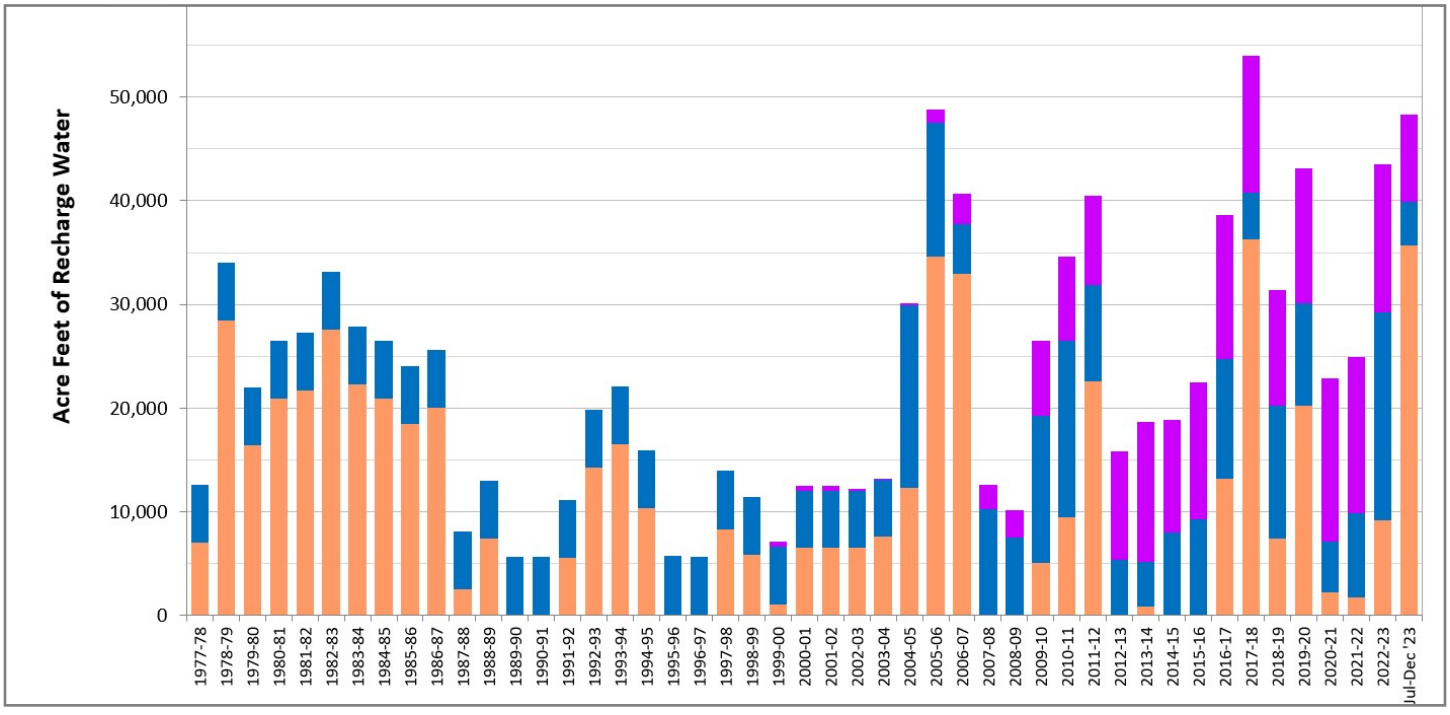
Program Element 2: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Recharge Program (Continued)

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.

In September 2023, Watermaster completed the 2023 Recharge Master Plan Update (2023 RMPU) and submitted it to the Court in October 2023. The Court approved the 2023 RMPU on December 6, 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 updated project completion date for Montclair Basins is 2024.



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.

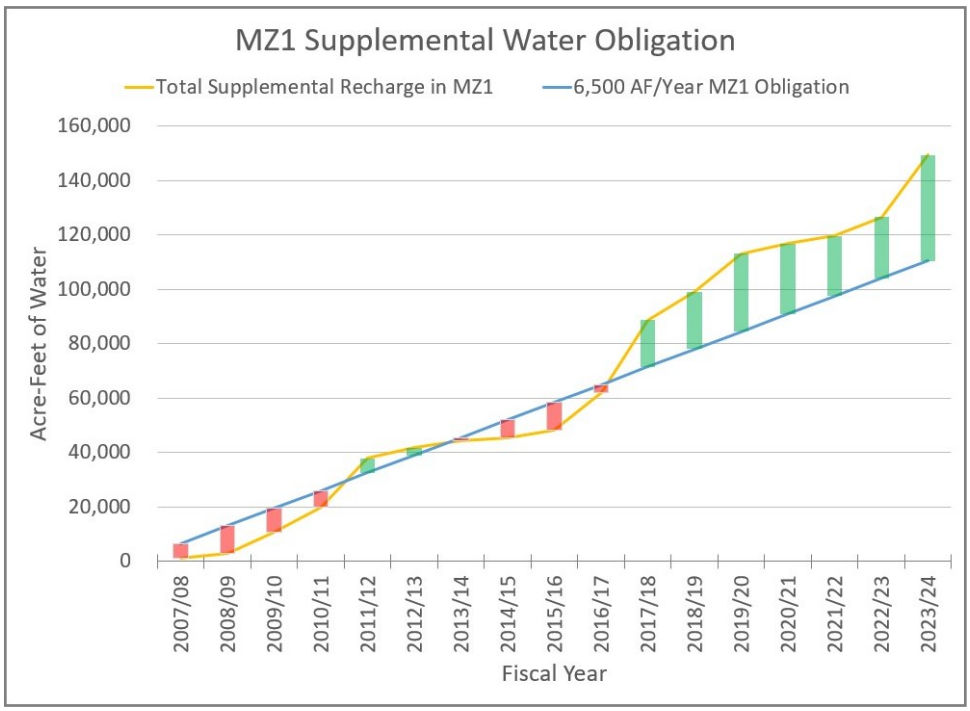
The Recharge Investigation and Projects Committee met two times during this reporting period on the progress of implementing the 2013 RMPU Projects and other recharge-related projects.

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

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 Santa Ana Water 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, Upland, College Heights, Montclair, 8th Street, Turner, Lower Day, Etiwanda, San Sevaine, Hickory, RP-3, and Jurupa Basins. From July 1 through December 31, 2023, Watermaster and the IEUA recharged a total of 48,313 acre-feet of water: 8,408 acre-feet of stormwater, 4,245 acre-feet of recycled water, and 35,660 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 December 31, 2023 was approximately 149,373 acre-feet, which is about 38,873 acre-feet more than the 110,500 acre-feet required by June 30, 2024 (annual requirement of 6,500 acre-feet). The amount of supplemental water recharged into MZ-1 during the reporting period was approximately 22,864 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

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 (Continued)

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 treats about 14,500 acre-feet of groundwater per year (12.9 MGD) pumped from 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 25,500 acre-feet of groundwater per year (22.7 MGD) from pumping 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 of the Chino Basin Desalters 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 also 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 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 in August 2021 and well II-12 began pumping soon after. 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).

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.

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

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 *2022-23 Annual Report for the Ground-Level Monitoring Program* including responses to GLMC comments.
- Published a draft technical memorandum titled: *1D Model Simulation of Subsidence in Northwest MZ-1—Subsidence Management Alternative #1*. This work was used to understand the potential future rates of subsidence in Northwest MZ-1 through 2050 under the pumping/recharge plans of the parties as simulated for the 2020 Safe Yield Reset. The recommendation from this work is that Watermaster should establish a "Northwest MZ-1 Guidance Level" of 630 ft-amsl for hydraulic heads in Layers 3 and 5 at the PX location. This Guidance Level approximates the current and projected heads in Layer 1 where the current and projected rates of compaction are the lowest. The Guidance Level would be an aspirational Watermaster recommendation that, if achieved, would likely slow the rates of compaction and subsidence to more tolerable levels over time.

One GLMC meeting was conducted during the reporting period on October 4, 2023. The meeting agenda included:

- Review the draft *2022-23 Annual Report for the Ground-Level Monitoring Program*.
- Review the draft technical memorandum: *1D Model Simulation of Subsidence in Northwest MZ-1—Subsidence Management Alternative #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 Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water 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, Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water Board to outline the approach to monitoring and supplying alternative water supplies for affected residences. 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. During this reporting period the City of Ontario completed the annual water supply sampling event at private residences pursuant to the Domestic Water Supply Plan and prepared and submitted an annual monitoring report of the results to the Santa Ana Water Board in December 2023. As of the end of 2023, there are 30 affected residences that are being supplied water by tank systems, and five affected residences that remain on bottled water.

Chino Airport Plume

In 1990, the Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water 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 2015, Tetra Tech, consultant to the County, conducted several off-site and on-site plume characterization studies to delineate the areal and vertical extent of the plume and constructed 66 monitoring wells. 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 Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO R8-2017-0011, which requires the County to prepare a Final Feasibility Study that incorporates comments from the

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)

Santa Ana Water Board and to prepare, submit, and implement a Remedial Action Plan. The County submitted a Final Feasibility Study on June 6, 2017, and it was approved by the Santa Ana Water Board on June 7, 2017. On December 18, 2017, the County submitted the *Draft Interim Remedial Action Plan* with the remediation alternative is a groundwater pump-and-treat system to provide hydraulic containment and treatment of the Chino Airport plume. The system consists of ten extraction wells that will produce approximately 1,700 gallons per minute along with groundwater produced from CDA's I-16 through I-18. The groundwater extracted will be conveyed to a new granular activated carbon (GAC) constructed by the CDA, with funding shared by the County (South GAC System). An additional treatment system (North GAC System) constructed by CDA will treat water from four CDA wells (I-1 through I-4) that produce from the lower aquifer in the plume; however, this system is not associated with the County's remedial action. Once treated at the South GAC system, water will be conveyed to the existing Chino I Desalter that uses reverse osmosis and ion exchange to treat for nitrate and TDS and will be discharged for use as potable municipal water supply.

Since 2018, the County constructed five extraction wells, 12 piezometers, and 14 monitoring wells to assist with the design for the remedial solution and delineation of the plume. In 2022, the County completed the final *Remedial Action Work Plan* which divides the construction of the pump and treat system into two phases. The first Phase (1) is in progress and includes the construction of the remaining onsite extraction wells, conveyance pipeline, and additional monitoring wells, which should be completed by 2025. Phase 2 will focus on offsite locations of the treatment system. In April 2023, CDA wells I-17 (offline for 5 years) and I-18 (never been online) within the Chino Airport plume began pumping and conveyed groundwater for treatment at the South GAC System. During this reporting period the County commenced construction of the onsite extraction wells, and acquisition of property rights for the offsite extraction wells and pipeline as part of Phase 2.

Watermaster has commitments to this area within the vicinity of the Chino Airport to maintain Hydraulic Control and to avoid impacts to the groundwater dependent riparian habitat in the Prado Basin, and in 2018 Watermaster used the Chino Basin groundwater flow model to analyze how increased groundwater production for the remedial solution will affect groundwater levels within the vicinity. 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. And 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 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 Santa Ana Water Board's GeoTracker website. The most recent monitoring report submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board is the *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report Winter and Spring 2023 Chino Airport Groundwater Assessment, San Bernardino County, California*, which was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board in during this reporting period in December 2023. 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. In June 2023, Watermaster completed its most recent characterization of the plume for the *2022 Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin Report*. In October of this reporting period, Watermaster prepared a semi-annual status report on the Chino Airport Plume for Watermaster Parties.

Other Plumes

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. During this reporting period, Watermaster prepared the most recent annual status reports in October 2023 for the GE Test Cell, GE Flatiron, Milliken Landfill, California Institution for Men, Stringfellow Plumes, and the former Kaiser Steel Mill site. The most current Watermaster delineations of the extent of these (VOC) plumes were completed in June 2023 for the 2022 Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin Report.

Water Quality Management Program

Through the collaborative stakeholder process to update the OBMP in 2020 (see 2020 OBMP Update section of this report), the parties identified a new management action under PE 6 to development of a Water Quality Management Program (WQMP) that addresses contaminants of emerging regulations of concern to better prepare the parties for addressing compliance with new State

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 Federal drinking water regulations, and provides for the long-term maximum beneficial use of the basin. It was identified that reconvening the Water Quality Committee (WQC) that met historically from 2003 to 2010 to implement PE 6 of the 2000 OBMP would be the ideal approach to guide the development and implementation of the WQMP. During this reporting period, Watermaster held a kick-off meeting to reconvene the WQC on October 18, 2023. The October WQC meeting attendees were asked to provide initial feedback on the emerging contaminants to monitor for the initial Emerging Contaminants Monitoring Plan to support the development of a WQMP and what are some of the initial goals and objectives for a WQMP and the WQC.

Program Element 7: Develop and Implement a Salt Management Program

Maximum Benefit Salt and Nutrient Management Plan

In January 2004, the Santa Ana Water 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 as N (nitrate) for the Chino-North and Cucamonga groundwater management zones (GMZs). The maximum-benefit objectives allow for recycled water reuse and recharge of recycled and imported waters 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 Santa Ana Water Board annually in April. The nine maximum-benefit commitments include:

1. The development and implementation of a surface water monitoring program.
2. The development and implementation of a groundwater monitoring program.
3. The expansion of the Chino I Desalter to 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-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 Santa Ana Water Board in May 2004. On April 15, 2005, the Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water Board for approval. Pursuant to (i), Watermaster and the IEUA submitted the *2012 Hydraulic Control Monitoring Program Work Plan*, which was approved by the Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water 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

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

part of the groundwater level, groundwater quality, and surface water monitoring programs described in Program Element 1. During this reporting period, Watermaster continued to implement 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, the Chino Basin Desalters were expanded (maximum-benefit commitments numbers 3 and 4) to increase production in the southern portion of the Chino Basin. The Chino Basin Desalters are designed to replace the decreased 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 Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water 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 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 are 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 Santa Ana Water 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 Chino Basin Desalters 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 operational in August 2021 and 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 draft updated mitigation plan was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on June 30, 2022.

During this reporting period, Watermaster, IEUA, and CDA met with the Santa Ana Water Board staff in September and October 2023 to discuss the draft updated mitigation plan. Following the meetings, IEUA and Watermaster finalized and submitted the mitigation plan to the Santa Ana Water Board on December 11, 2023. The updated mitigation plan: removed the definition of the minimum pumping requirement at the CCWF to maintain Hydraulic Control; provided definition of operational flexibility for desalter production fluctuations on the order of plus or minus 2,100 acre-feet a year that maintain a five-year average pumping of about 40,000 acre-feet a year; and updated protocol for mitigation of temporary loss of Hydraulic Control.

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

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

plan and schedule to the Santa Ana Water 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 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 December 2023, the 12-month running average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentration was 464 mgl.

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 Santa Ana Water Board to consider modifying the TDS compliance metric for recycled water to a longer-term averaging period. The Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water Board in May 2017. The proposed scope of work which was approved by the Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water Board to review and finalize the regulatory strategy.
- Support the Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water Board. Watermaster and the IEUA presented the technical work and received approval from the Santa Ana Water Board staff in July 2022 to proceed with the work to amend the Basin Plan. Specifically, the amendment to the Basin Plan will, in part, modify the TDS compliance metrics and action limit for IEUA's recycled water supply under maximum-benefit commitment number 6 to a 10-year volume-weighted running average of the agency-wide supply.

During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA provided support to the Santa Ana Water Board staff on the Basin Plan amendment, including preparing documents to comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and other requirements needed to amend the Basin 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 Santa Ana Water Board. During this reporting period,

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

Watermaster and the IEUA continued their monitoring programs to collect the data required for analysis and reporting to the Santa Ana Water 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.

As part of the Basin Plan amendment, the TDS and nitrate compliance metrics for the artificial recharge under maximum-benefit commitment number 5 are proposed to be modified to 10-year volume-weighted running average. During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA continue to provide supports to the Santa Ana Water Board staff with the Basin Plan amendment.

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 Santa Ana Water 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 Santa Ana Water Board revises this schedule). The Santa Ana Water 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. The Task Force finalized the 2021 ambient water quality determination on October 1, 2023.

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 was initiated in the early 2000's and 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. 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 29,800 acre-feet of imported water in the Chino Basin through the DYY program.

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.

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

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 initiated the annual data collection and evaluation process covering the period through fiscal year 2022/23 and continued the process to reevaluate the Safe Yield of the Chino Basin for the period of fiscal year 2021 through 2030 (the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation). The 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation process includes updating Watermaster's groundwater-flow model and implementing the 2022 Safe Yield Reset methodology. Watermaster hosted two workshops during the reporting period to gather stakeholder and peer review input to support the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation.

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.

[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)

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 temporary increase in Safe Storage, Watermaster Parties recommended expanding environmental documentation and analysis 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.

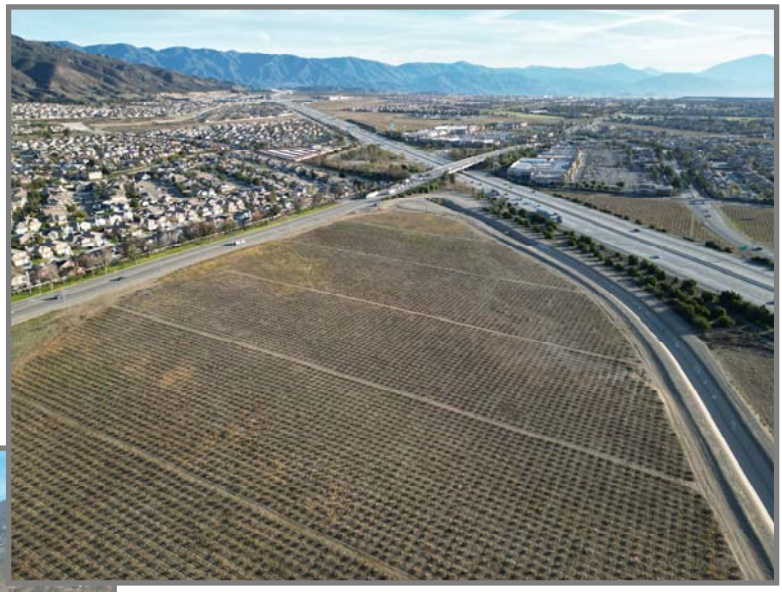
Additionally, in January 2020, the Watermaster and IEUA (as the lead agency) began preparing a new subsequent Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) to support the OBMP Update. The updated SEIR will support decision-making, investment, and grant applications for ongoing and new management actions under the OBMP. Based on input from the Parties, the certification of the SEIR was postponed to a later time. Watermaster and IEUA re-initiated the process to update and certify the SEIR in 2022, hosting three workshops 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, IEUA released the draft SEIR for public review in September 2023. The comment period for the

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

draft SEIR extended through November 9, 2023. Watermaster and IEUA began responding to comments during this reporting period, and IEUA expects to certify the final SEIR in early 2024.

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 began in fiscal year 2023/24: (1) development of a Storage and Recovery Master Plan (SRMP); and (2) preparation of a GQMP.

During the reporting period, Watermaster and its stakeholders convened the WQC and the SRMP Committee (SRMPC) to develop the GQMP and SRMP, respectively. The initial activities of the WQC were to define the objectives and refine the scope of work for the GQMP, including providing initial input on the development of a monitoring plan for emerging contaminants (see Groundwater Quality Management Program section under PE 6 in this report). The initial activities of the SRMPC were to define the objectives of the SRMP and refine the scope of work for its development, including defining desired benefits of Storage and Recovery Programs in the Chino Basin. These stakeholder-driven processes are continuing into 2024.



Vineyard at Beech Ave & 15 Fwy

San Sevaine Basin Cells 1 & 2

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

9641 San Bernardino Road, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
Tel: 909.484.3888 www.cbwm.org

EDGAR TELLEZ FOSTER, PhD
Acting General Manager

STAFF REPORT

DATE: March 21, 2024

TO: Advisory Committee Members

SUBJECT: SGMA Reporting for Water Year 2023 (Consent Calendar Item I.D.)

SUMMARY:

Issue: Pursuant to the SGMA, Water Code Section 10720.8(f), the Chino Basin Watermaster is required to submit specific data, information, and reports to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) by April 1, 2024. [WM Duties and Powers].

Recommendation: Recommend to the Watermaster Board to approve and direct staff to file the information/reports with the DWR.

Financial Impact: None

Future Consideration
Advisory Committee – March 21, 2024: Advice and assistance.
Watermaster Board – March 28, 2024: Approve and direct staff to file the information/reports with the DWR.

ACTIONS:
Appropriative Pool – March 14, 2024: Unanimously recommended Advisory Committee to recommend Watermaster Board to approve.
Non-Agricultural Pool – March 14, 2024: Unanimously recommended its representatives to support at Advisory Committee and Watermaster Board subject to changes they deem appropriate.
Agricultural Pool – March 14, 2024: Unanimously recommended Advisory Committee to recommend Watermaster Board to approve.
Advisory Committee – March 21, 2024:
Watermaster Board – March 28, 2024:

BACKGROUND

California Water Code Section 10720.8(a) identifies 26 adjudicated areas, including the Chino Basin, which are exempt from the requirements of the SGMA except for the reporting requirements listed in Water Code Section 10720.8(f). A Watermaster or local agency within an adjudicated area listed under Water Code 10720.8(a) is required to report the following:

(1) By April 1, 2016, submit to the department a copy of a governing final judgment, or other judicial order or decree, and amendments entered before April 1, 2016.
(2) Within 90 days of entry by court, submit to the department a copy of any amendment made and entered by the court to the governing final judgment or other judicial order or decree on or after April 1, 2016.
(3) By April 1, 2016, and annually thereafter, submit to the department a report containing the following information to the extent available for the portion of the basin subject to the adjudication:
(A) Groundwater elevation data unless otherwise submitted pursuant to Section 10932.
(B) Annual aggregated data identifying groundwater extraction for the preceding water year.
(C) Surface water supply used for or available for use for groundwater recharge or in-lieu use
(D) Total water use
(E) Change in groundwater storage
(F) The annual report submitted to the court.

DISCUSSION

Pursuant to Water Code 10720.8(f), the Chino Basin Watermaster submitted items (1), (2), and (3) listed above by April 1, 2016. Item (3) information was submitted for water years 2015 through 2021. The submittal of water year 2023 information by April 1, 2024, is the ninth such submittal by the Chino Basin Watermaster to the DWR for Water Code 10720.8(a) item (3).

The DWR has implemented an online submission system, which is accessible with secure login credentials, to facilitate the transmittal of all the required data and reports for adjudicated basins pursuant to the SGMA. The online system, called the *Adjudicated Basin Annual Reporting System*, consists of a specialized reporting template to populate all the required information and to upload supporting documents and reports. The attached Memorandum, prepared by West Yost, explicitly describes the information and reports that will be submitted by the Chino Basin Watermaster to the DWR's *Adjudicated Basin Annual Reporting System* by April 1, 2024.

At the March 14, 2024 the item was considered by the three Pool Committees and was unanimously recommended for Board Approval.

ATTACHMENTS
1. Memorandum: Chino Basin Watermaster submittal of the water year 2023 reporting requirements for adjudicated basins pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

WEST YOST
Water. Engineered.

23692 Birtcher Drive
Lake Forest CA 92630

949.420.3030 phone
530.756.5991 fax
westyost.com

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 7, 2024

Project No.: 941-80-23-07
SENT VIA: EMAIL

TO: Chino Basin Watermaster

FROM: Chino Basin Watermaster Engineer

SUBJECT: Chino Basin Watermaster submittal of the water year 2023 reporting requirements for adjudicated basins pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

Pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requirements for adjudicated basins, as described in California Water Code (CWC) Section 10720.8(f), the Chino Basin Watermaster (Watermaster) is preparing to submit information pursuant to the annual reporting requirements for Chino Basin for water year 2023 (October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2023) to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). The SGMA requires that the following six categories of data be submitted to the DWR by April 1 of each year: (A) groundwater elevation data, unless otherwise submitted pursuant to Section 10932[1]; (B) annual aggregated data identifying total groundwater extractions for the preceding water year; (C) surface water supply used, or available for use, for groundwater recharge or in-lieu use; (D) total water use; (E) change in groundwater storage; and (F) the Watermaster's annual report submitted to the Court.

The annual reporting data are submitted to the DWR using its Adjudicated Basins Annual Reporting System—a password-secured, online submission system accessible at Link. The DWR Adjudicated Basins Annual Reporting System facilitates the submission of all reporting requirements for adjudicated basins and consists of a standardized reporting template to enter all the required information pursuant to the SGMA legislation, including the ability to upload supporting documents and reports. The standardized reporting template includes sections to upload specific required information for reporting under the SGMA legislation, as well as sections for including optional information.

This memorandum describes the information that will be submitted to the DWR using the Adjudicated Basins Annual Reporting System on behalf of the Watermaster to satisfy the water year 2023 reporting requirements for the Chino Basin. If the information and/or reports proposed for submittal to the DWR are not required, it is specified in this memorandum.

[1] CWC Section 10932 requires reporting of groundwater levels for the California State Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) Program.

Water Data for Water Year 2023

The following Chino Basin water year 2023 data and digital documents will be submitted. The DWR Adjudicated Basins Annual Reporting System language is in ***bold italics*** and the information for submittal is shown in regular text**.** All volume data are reported in acre-feet (AF).

(A) Groundwater elevation data unless otherwise submitted pursuant to Section 10932.

Is water level data submitted to the CASGEM Program? Yes

Does the watermaster collect or receive additional groundwater levels? Yes

Does the watermaster measure groundwater levels? Yes

(B) Annual aggregated data identifying groundwater extraction for the preceding water year

Total Groundwater Extraction (AF): 118,905

Groundwater extraction by water use sector (if available):

The submittal of this information is optional; the following information will be submitted:

Sector	*Volume (AF)*	*Explanation*
Urban	105,312	Appropriative Pool (Pool 3)
Agricultural	11,201	Agricultural Pool (Pool 1)
Other Sector	2,392	Non-Agricultural Pool (Pool 2)

(C) Surface water supply used for or available for use for groundwater recharge or in-lieu use.

Surface Water Supply (AF): 163,721

Method used to determine:

The submittal of this information on the method is optional but recommended by the DWR. The following information on the method will be submitted with the surface water supply volumes to provide clarity on the source and compilation of these volumes:

The value reported represents total surface water used for direct consumption and for groundwater recharge. Imported water and recycled water deliveries to recharge basins are metered and recorded daily. Storm water and urban runoff recharge volumes are measured by stage sensors in the recharge basins. Imported water, recycled water, and local surface water amounts used for direct consumption are provided by the individual parties in the Chino Basin. For parties that have service areas not entirely within the Chino Basin adjudicated boundary, the proportion of the surface water supply used for consumption inside the Chino Basin adjudicated boundary is not quantified. The portion of the reported volumes that were used for recharge, were recharged entirely within the Chino Basin adjudicated boundary.

Water available for recharge or in-lieu use by source type (if available):

The submittal of this information is optional; the following information will be submitted:

Sector	Volume (AF)	*Explanation*
Local Surface Deliveries	53,370	This includes 21,895 AF of storm water and urban runoff for groundwater recharge, and 31,475 AF of native surface water for direct consumption.
State Water Project Deliveries	79,245	This includes 29,250 AF for groundwater recharge, and 49,995 AF for direct consumption.
Recycled Water	31,106	This includes 14,325 AF for groundwater recharge, and 16,781 AF for non-potable reuse.

(D) Total Water Use (report water use in the basin as data is available and/or as reported in the annual report)

Total Water Use (AF): 336,978

Method used to determine:

The submittal of this information is optional; the following information on the method will be submitted to provide clarity on the source and compilation of these total water use volumes:

Total water use data includes water used for direct consumption and for groundwater recharge. Data were obtained from Watermaster records, and/or collected from the parties in the Chino Basin. The total water use represents the sum of total water use by parties to the Chino Basin Judgment. Many of the Chino Basin appropriative pool parties have service areas that extend outside the Chino Basin adjudicated boundary. The proportion of the total water use for direct consumption that is used inside the Chino Basin adjudicated boundary is not quantified by Watermaster.

Total water use is reported using the pre-defined categories by the DWR under the ***Water use met by source type*** below, and is apportioned as follows: ***Groundwater*** is groundwater produced from the Chino Basin and other basins for direct use; ***Surface water*** is imported State Water Project water and native surface water used for direct use; ***Recycled or reused water*** is recycled water used for direct use; and ***Other*** is water used for groundwater recharge which includes storm water and urban runoff, imported State Water Project water, and recycled water.

Water Use met by source type:

The submittal of this information is optional; the following information will be submitted:

Type	*Volume (AF)*
Groundwater	173,256
Surface water	81,470
Recycled or reused water	16,782
Other	65,470

(E) Annual change in groundwater storage

Change in storage (AF): +57,113

Method used to determine:

The submittal of this information is optional but recommended by the DWR. The following information will be submitted:

The change in storage over the period of October 1, 2022 through September 30, 2023 was estimated using the Chino Basin groundwater model.

Time period for change: Start date: 10/1/2022 ***End date:*** 9/30/2023

(F) The annual report submitted to the court

Start date: 7/1/2022 ***End date:*** 6/30/2023

Please submit an electronic (PDF preferred) copy of your annual report:

Watermaster published the Annual Report for fiscal year 2022/2023 since the last SGMA annual reporting requirements for the Chino Basin were submitted on April 1, 2023. The Chino Basin Watermaster 46th Annual Report for fiscal year 2022/2023 is submitted herein and covers the period of July 2022 through June 2023.

Please submit additional reports or documents:

The submittal of this information is optional. This memorandum will be submitted along with the data and information described above. Additional Chino Basin Watermaster engineering and legal reports are available for public download on Watermaster's website at www.cbwm.org.

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

March 21, 2024

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

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

Submitted March 2024

For More Information Contact:

Eddie Lin

elin@ieua.org

909.993.1740

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

MWD Proposes Updated CAMP4W Targets

On February 29, 2024, MWD's Subcommittee on Long-Term Regional Planning Processes and Business Modeling reviewed new time-bound targets for the CAMP4W process. The targets include resource-based and policy-based categories.

Resource-Based Targets	Core Supply
	Flex Supply
	Storage
Policy-Based Targets	Assist in Maintaining Existing and Under Construction Local Agency Supply
	Equitable Supply Reliability
	Regional Water Use Efficiency
	Water Use Efficiency (used to offset Core Supply need)
	Average Regional Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)
	Greenhouse Gas Reduction
	Flexible Water Management (Under Surplus Conditions)

MWD Proposed Rates and Charges

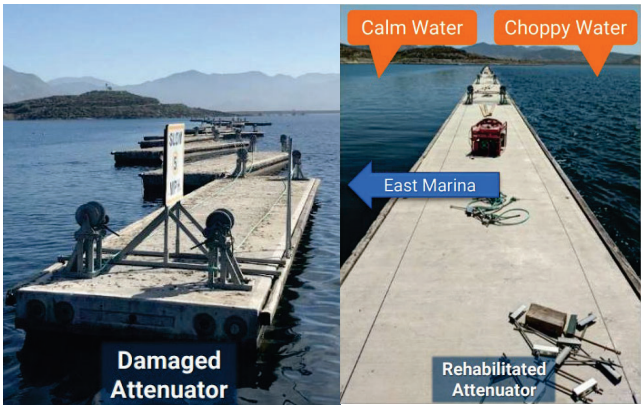
On February 27, 2024, the MWD Board of Directors reviewed proposed water rate increases as part of the Biennial Budget Workshop #2 scenario planning. Under a scenario of lower water demands for two years, a 13% rate increase in 2025 and an 8% rate increase in 2026 resulted in MWD revenues falling below minimum reserve levels. Under a scenario of lower water demands for 10 years, a 22% rate increase in 2025 and 8% in 2026 would be required to meet minimum reserve levels. Alternative scenarios including ad-valorem (AV) property tax increases were also explored. If the AV property tax rate was increased from 0.0035% to 0.007%, rate increases of 7% in 2025 and 6% in 2026 would keep MWD above minimum reserve levels through 2034 assuming normal water sales. If 2025 and 2026 rate increases were to be held at 0%, AV property taxes would have to be gradually increased from 0.0035% to 0.0180% over the next 10 years assuming normal water sales. Historically, MWD has reduced revenue from property taxes from 100% of revenue in 1930 to approximately 10% of revenue in 2023.

MWD Proposed FY 2024/25 – 2025/26 Capital Investment Plan (CIP)

On February 27, 2024, the MWD Board of Directors reviewed the FY 2024/25 – 2025/26 CIP, which totaled $636.48 million and covered 539 major capital projects.

MWD Approves Contract for Installation of a New Floating Wave Attenuator at Diamond Valley Lake (DVL)

On February 12, 2024, the MWD Engineering, Operations, & Technology Committee awarded a $7,842,856 contract to Power Engineering Construction Co. for the installation of a new floating wave attenuator at DVL. The existing wave attenuator will be refurbished and moved to the East Marina. The wave attenuator was constructed in 2003 and creates a safe and stable boarding environment by diminishing wind generated waves at the marina. This project will provide safe, long-term public access to DVL for recreational boating and fishing.



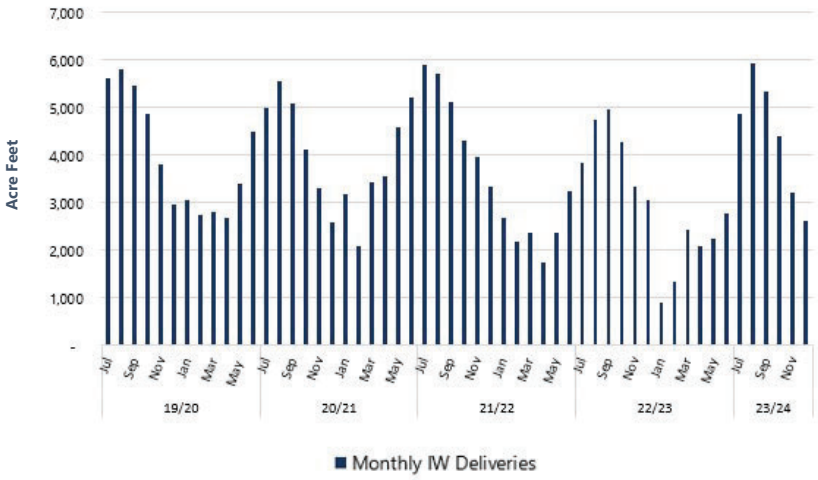
DVL Wave Attenuators. Photo from February 2024, MWD Engineering, Operations, & Technology Committee

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

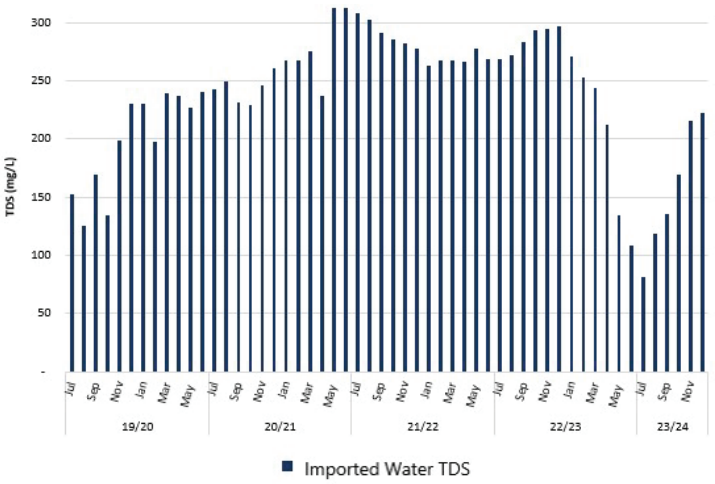
FEBRUARY 2024

Imported Water

Full Service Imported Water Deliveries Summary (FY 2019/20 to 2023/24)

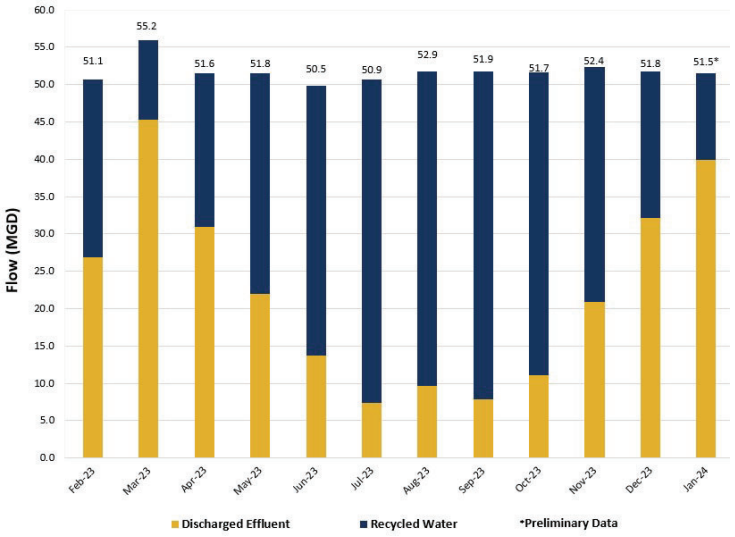


Imported Water TDS Summary (FY 2019/20 to 2023/24)

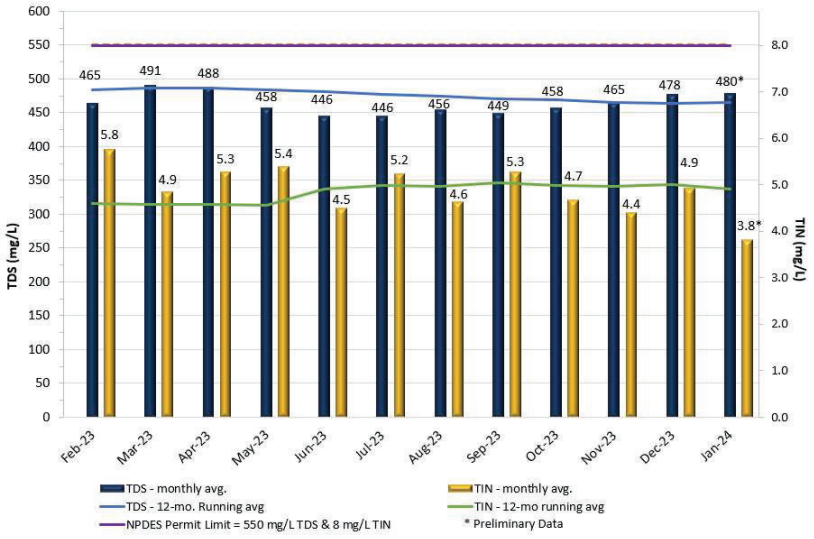


Recycled Water

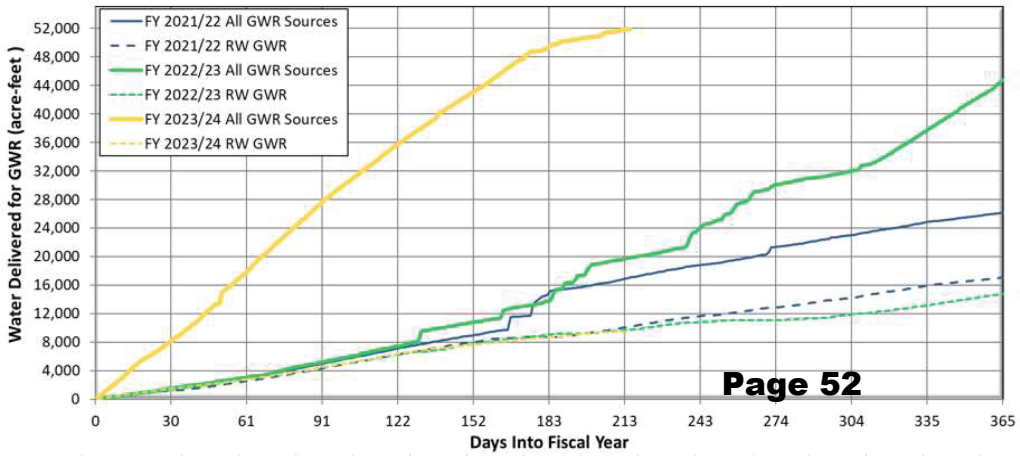
Recycled Water Use



Agency-Wide Effluent TDS & TIN



Groundwater Recharge



JANUARY 2024 NOTES:

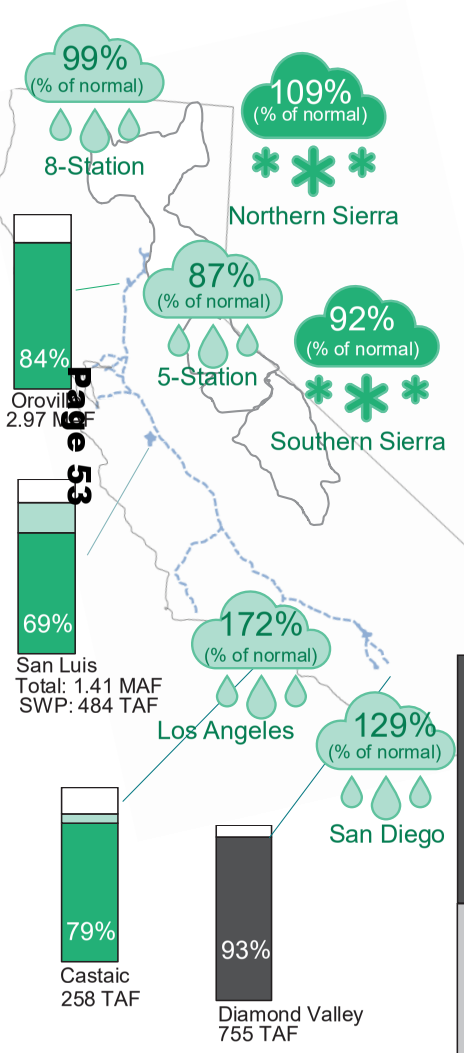
- Total stormwater and dry weather flow recharged was preliminarily estimated at 1,070 acre-feet.
- Recycled water delivered for recharge totaled 772 acre-feet.
- Imported water recharge from Western/JCSD purchase was 321 acre-feet.
- Chino Basin Watermaster will remove 1.5% for evaporation losses from delivered supplemental water sources (imported water and recycled water).
- Considering evaporation losses, total recharge was preliminarily estimated at 2,146 acre-feet.

WATER SUPPLY CONDITIONS REPORT

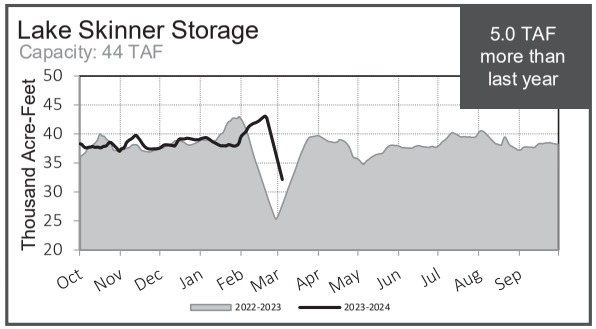
Water Year
2023-2024
As of: March 03, 2024

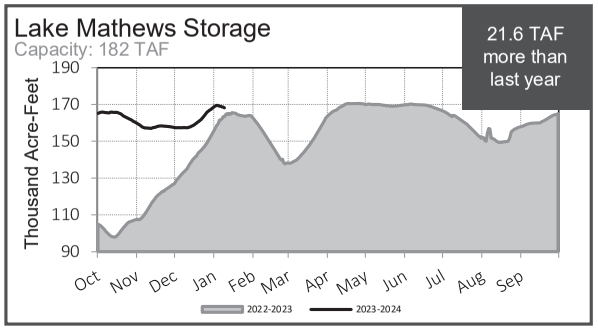
State Water Project Resources

2024 SWP Table A – 15% - 286,725 AF



Metropolitan Resources

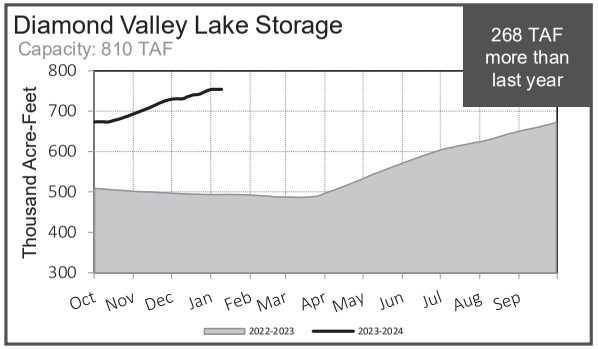




MWD WSDM Storage

Calendar Year 2024

	Take Capacity (2024)
Lake Mead ICS	130,000 acre-feet
State Water Project System	593,000 acre-feet
In-Region Supplies and WSDM Actions	635,000 acre-feet



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

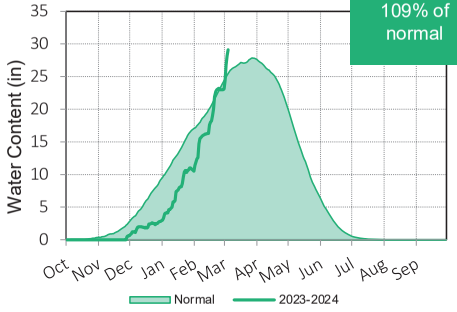
Projected 2024 CRA Diversions – 979,000 AF

State Water Project Resources

As of: 03/03/2024

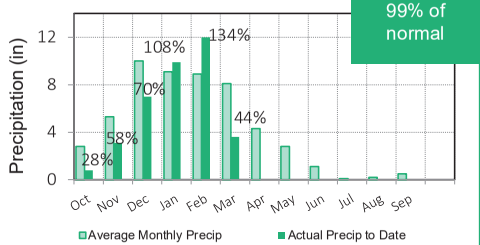
Northern Sierra Snowpack

28.2 in 109% of normal



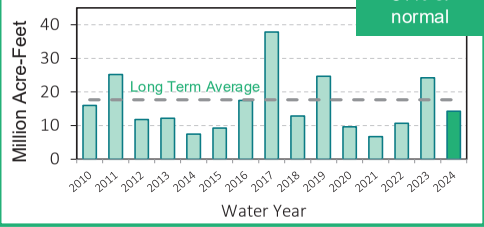
8 Station Index Precipitation

36.4 in 99% of normal



Sacramento River Runoff

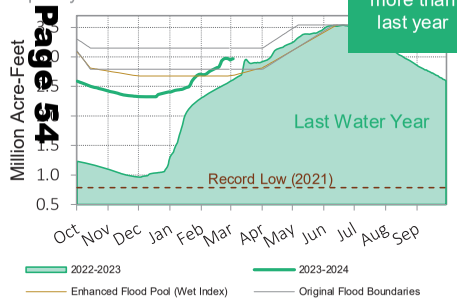
Forecast: 81% of normal



Oroville Reservoir Storage

Capacity: 3.54 MAF

355 TAF more than last year



Other SWP Supplies

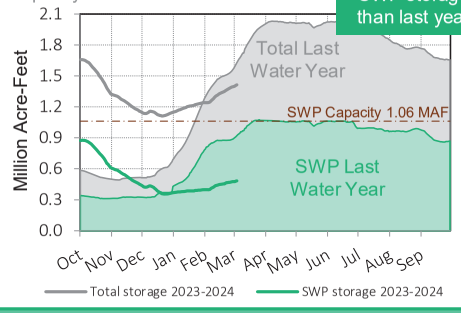
Calendar Year 2024

Carryover	200,000 acre-feet
Article 12e	8,400 acre-feet
Article 14b	19,500 acre-feet

San Luis Reservoir Storage

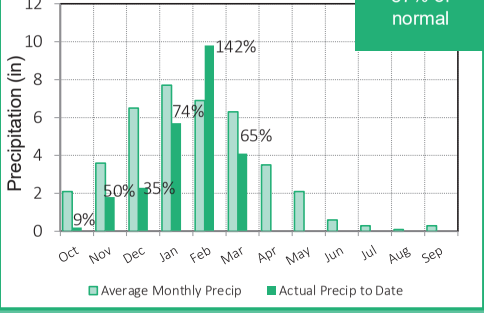
Capacity: 2.04 MAF

437 TAF less SWP storage than last year



5 Station Index Precipitation

23.9 in 87% of normal



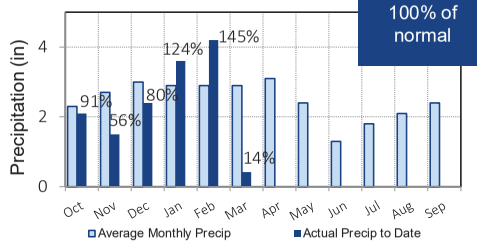
https://www.mwdh2o.com/WSCR

Colorado River Resources

As of: 03/03/2024

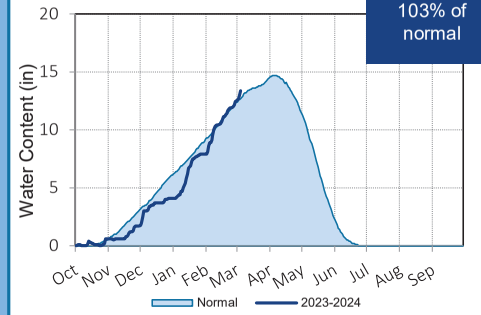
Upper Colorado Precipitation

14.2 in 100% of normal



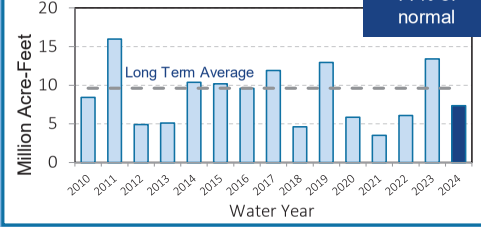
Upper Colorado Snowpack

13.0 in 103% of normal



Powell Unregulated Inflow

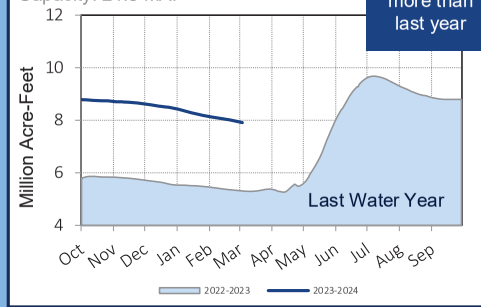
Forecast: 77% of normal



Lake Powell Storage

Capacity: 24.3 MAF

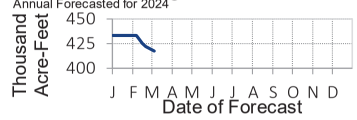
2.60 MAF more than last year



PVID/Yuma Agricultural Use

Annual Forecasted for 2024

Forecasted Use for 2024: 417 TAF



Projected Lake Mead ICS

Calendar Year 2024

Put (+) / Take (-)

TBD

Lake Mead Surplus/Shortage Outlook

	2024	2025	2026
Surplus	0%	0%	0%
Shortage	100%	90%	83%
Metropolitan DCP*			10% 195 TAF

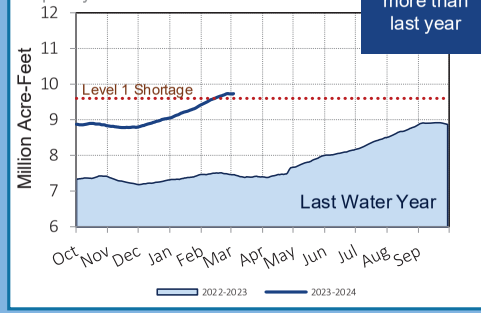
Likelihood based on results from the January 2024 CRMMS in Ensemble Model/CRSS model run. Includes DCP Contributions.

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

Lake Mead Storage

Capacity: 26.1 MAF

2.27 MAF more than last year



https://www.mwdh2o.com/WSCR

West Coast Advisors
Strategic Public Affairs

February 28, 2024

To: Inland Empire Utilities Agency

From: Michael Boccadoro
Beth Olhasso

RE: February Report

Overview:
Mother Nature has flipped the script on winter and the snowpack has rebounded to just slightly below average for this time of year. While reservoirs remain full with a near normal snowpack, the State Water Project only got a five present bump in allocation, from ten to fifteen percent. Federal managers increased Central Valley Project allocations for certain classes significantly, some to even 100 percent allocation for north of Delta diverters. As always, final allocation numbers will come on April 1, so there is about another month for the snowpack to climb further. All indications suggest it will in fact increase with a major new storm to hit on the final days of February and first few days of March.

The Department of Water Resources recently made a presentation to the California Water Commission on their plan for the Delta this year. They list their top priority as the Incidental Take Permit for the SWP, followed by Delta conveyance and subsidence.

DWR recently submitted a Change of Point of Diversion Petition to the SWRCB. A necessary, routine, step for Delta Conveyance has proven to be another opportunity for conveyance opponents to issue press releases and complain about other issues they have with the project.

DWR and the SWRCB released a joint report on the state of brackish desalination in California. A requirement in the Governor's Water Supply Strategy, the report falls short of making any recommendations for further advancing brackish desal in the state.

California's budget problems have gone from bad to worse. Tax receipts for January came in well below expected. The Legislative Analyst Office has calculated the budget deficit to now be $73 billion. Budget sub committee hearings are commencing in both the Senate and Assembly. The committees will hear testimony from departments, but not vote on most of the items until after the May Revise.

Over 2,000 bills have been introduced since January including bills to change the water-use efficiency regulations, delaying or exempting local governments from the Advanced Clean Fleets rule, changing how connection fees can be assessed, prohibiting "added PFAS" and others. Bills have to be in print for 30 days before they can be acted upon which will mean the very busy committee time will be late March and early April before the April 26 policy committee deadline.

Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Status Report – February 2024

Water Supply Conditions

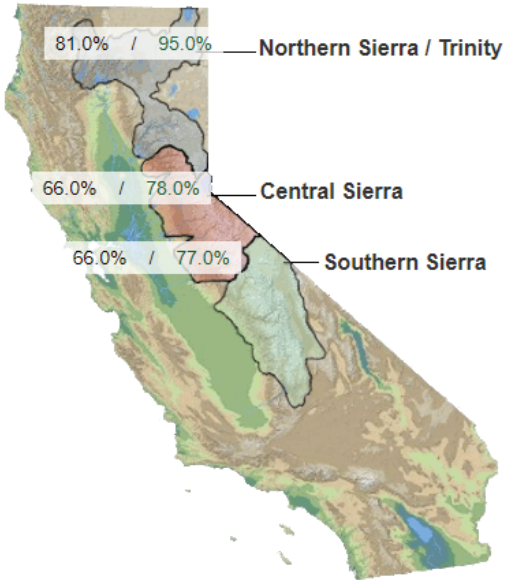
Snowpack conditions have rebounded after a very slow start to the winter. An early March storm should help the snowpack inch closer to normal. The Department of Water Resources remains conservative by only increasing State Water Project allocations from 10 to 15 percent. The Bureau of Reclamation recently released allocations for the Central Valley Project. Allocations range from 75-100 percent to north of Delta contractors, to 15-100 percent south of Delta.

Reservoirs remain well above average for this time of year and are being managed for flood control.

Provided by the California Cooperative Snow Surveys

Data For: **26-Feb-2024**

% Apr 1 Avg. / % Normal for this Date



Change Date : 26-Feb-2024

NORTH	
Data For: 26-Feb-2024	
Number of Stations Reporting	25
Average snow water equivalent	23.3"
Percent of April 1 Average	81%
Percent of normal for this date	95%

CENTRAL	
Data For: 26-Feb-2024	
Number of Stations Reporting	49
Average snow water equivalent	17.8"
Percent of April 1 Average	66%
Percent of normal for this date	78%

SOUTH	
Data For: 26-Feb-2024	
Number of Stations Reporting	28
Average snow water equivalent	14.6"
Percent of April 1 Average	66%
Percent of normal for this date	77%

STATEWIDE SUMMARY	
Data For: 26-Feb-2024	
Number of Stations Reporting	102
Average snow water equivalent	18.3"
Percent of April 1 Average	70%
Percent of normal for this date	82%

State Water Project Update at the California Water Commission
The Department of Water Resources recently presented their "Goals and Areas of Focus for 2024" to the California Water Commission.

Their top policy initiatives for the year include:

- Incidental take permit for long-term operations of the SWP
- Delta Conveyance
- Subsidence
- Feather River
- Sisk Seismic Remediation
- Contract Extension
- River Valve Outlet System

The item was an informational item, no action was taken by the Commission.

DWR Submits a Change in Point of Diversion Petition for Delta Conveyance
A necessary step in furthering the Delta Conveyance project, DWR has submitted a "Change in Point of Diversion" petition because the project plans to change the point of where the water is collected. The petition does not create a new water right, nor change the maximum diversion amount.

The SWRCB will now review the petition for accuracy and then release a plan for public review and involvement, including an opportunity to protest the petition.

Opponents of Delta Conveyance were quick to use the filing to air past grievances about other parts the project, like the EIR, and didn't really focus on the point of diversion change in their initial comments.

DWR and SWRCB Release "Projected Brackish Water Desalination Projects in CA" Report
The Governor's 2022 California Water Supply Strategy calls for expanded brackish water desalination: 28,000 acre-feet by 2030 and 84,000 acre-feet by 2040 and identifies five steps for meeting the goal. The first was to identify existing projects and potential projects for the state to consider investing in.

The report, released in February, identifies 14 planned, in construction, or operating projects since 2021. While it is likely regulators would have liked to show funding opportunities for these planned projects, with the budget situation as it is, they likely had to amend their report after the January budget release clawed back funding for brackish treatment.

FY 24-25 State Budget Update
California's budget woes continue. In January, Governor Newsom released his budget proposal for FY 24-25. While there are disagreements between the Legislative Analyst Office (LAO) and the Department of Finance on how significant the state's deficit, it is clear to all parties that the budget situation is getting even worse. January tax receipts came in significantly under expectations causing the LAO to revise its deficit estimation to $73 billion. While there are still

many months left in the budget process, prospects are not looking good for general fund expenditures.

Legislative Update

Members of the Legislature have introduced over 2,000 bills since January 1. While many of them are "spot bills," meaning they do not contain any substantive information, the race has started to pass legislation in this final year of the 2023-24 legislative session.

Hot topics for 2024 include:

Water Use Efficiency: There are already six bills that have been introduced to change different aspects of the Making Conservation a California Way of Life regulations, with at least four of those being spot bills. It is clear that there will be some sort of discussion in the Legislature this year about water use efficiency regulations. IEUA staff will continue to review and work with member agencies about the best approach. The bills include: AB 2894 (Gallagher); AB 2947 (Lackey); AB 3121 (Hart); SB 1110 (Ashby); SB 1185 (Niello); SB 1330 (Archuleta):

Water Quality/PFAS:

- AB 3073 (Haney) would require POTWs to collect wastewater samples and send to the SWRCB for testing of "illicit substances."
- SB 903 (Skinner) is sponsored by CASA. Would prohibit a person from distributing, selling or offering for sale a product that contains intentionally added PFAS.
- SB 1147 (Portantino) would require OEHHA to identify safe and unsafe levels of microplastics in drinking water develop public health standards for safe levels.

Connection Fees: There are several bills attempting to address the state's housing issues by changing the way connection fees are collected. AB 1820 (Schiavo); AB 2257 (Wilson); SB 937 (Weiner)

Flood Flows: AB 2060 (Soria) and SB 1390 (Caballero) both attempt to ensure that regulations don't get in the way when excess water is available for diversion for groundwater recharge. MWD has flagged these bills as potentially of concern because they don't contain any provisions to protect existing water rights holders.

Advanced Clean Fleets: AB 2626 (Dixon) & AB 2319 (Sanchez) would both delay the Advanced Clean Fleets rules for local governments.

The very busy committee time will really kick in at the beginning of April before the policy committee deadline on April 26.

Bill Number	Author/Sponsor	Title and/or Summary	Summary	IEUA Position/ Bill Location	Positions Taken by Associations & Regional Agencies
Bills With Positions					
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 Asm. Water, Parks & Wildlife Committee	ACWA in support
SB 1218	Newman (D)	Water: emergency water supplies	Existing law, the Urban Water Management Planning Act, requires every public and private urban water supplier that directly or indirectly provides water for municipal purposes to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan. The act requires an urban water management plan to include a water shortage contingency plan, as provided. This bill would declare that it is the established policy of the state to encourage and incentivize, but not mandate, the development of emergency water supplies, and to support their use during times of water shortage.	SUPPORT	IRWD Sponsor
Priority Watch Bills					
AB 817	Pacheco (D)	Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body	The Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, each legislative body of a local agency to provide notice of the time and place for its regular meetings and an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted. The act also requires that all meetings of a legislative body be open and public, and that all persons be permitted to attend unless a closed session is authorized. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible	TWO YEAR BILL Senate Rules Committee	ACWA Support

			to the public. Existing law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction. Current law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternate teleconferencing provisions during a proclaimed state of emergency (emergency provisions) and, until January 1, 2026, in certain circumstances related to the particular member if at least a quorum of its members participate from a singular physical location that is open to the public and situated within the agency's jurisdiction and other requirements are met (nonemergency provisions). This bill, until January 1, 2026, would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use similar alternative teleconferencing provisions and would impose requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed. In order to use teleconferencing pursuant to this act, the bill would require the legislative body that established the subsidiary body by charter, ordinance, resolution, or other formal action to make specified findings by majority vote, before the subsidiary body uses teleconferencing for the first time and every 12 months thereafter.		
AB 1573	Friedman (D)	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. Current 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. Current law specifies the provisions of the updated model ordinance, as provided. Current 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 a culturally specific project, as defined, 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, among other changes, prohibit the use of traditional overhead sprinklers on all new and rehabilitated landscapes and require that new and rehabilitated landscapes use only water efficient irrigation devices.	TWO YEAR BILL Senate Floor	ACWA- Oppose unless amended
AB 1820	Schiavo (D)	Housing development projects: applications: fees and exactions.	Existing law requires a city or county to deem an applicant for a housing development project to have submitted a preliminary application upon providing specified information about the proposed project to the city or county from which approval for the project is being sought. Existing law requires a housing development project be subject only to the ordinances, policies, and standards adopted and in effect when the preliminary application was submitted. This bill would authorize a development		

			proponent that submits a preliminary application for a housing development project to request a preliminary fee and exaction estimate, as defined, and would require the local agency to provide the estimate within 10 business days of the submission of the preliminary application. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
AB 1827	Papan (D)	Local government: fees and charges: water: higher-consumptive water parcels.	The California Constitution specifies various requirements with respect to the levying of assessments and property-related fees and charges by a local agency, including requiring that the local agency provide public notice and a majority protest procedure in the case of assessments and submit property-related fees and charges for approval by property owners subject to the fee or charge or the electorate residing in the affected area following a public hearing. This bill would provide that the fees or charges for property-related water service imposed or increased, as specified, may include the incrementally higher costs of water service due to specified factors, including the higher water usage demand of parcels. The bill would provide that the costs associated with higher water usage demands, the maximum potential water use, or a projected peak water usage demand may be allocated using any method that reasonably assesses the water service provider's cost of serving those parcels that are increasing potential water usage demand, maximum potential water use, or project peak water use demand. The bill would declare that these provisions are declaratory of existing law. This bill contains other existing laws.		IRWD Sponsor
AB 2257	Wilson (D)	Local government: property-related water and sewer fees and assessments: remedies.	The California Constitution specifies various requirements with respect to the levying of assessments and property-related fees and charges by a local agency. The California Constitution includes a public notice and a majority protest procedure in the case of assessments and procedures for submitting property-related fees and charges for approval by property owners subject to the fee or charge or to the electorate residing in the affected area following a public hearing. Existing law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with these requirements. This bill would prohibit, if a local agency complies with specified procedures, a person or entity from bringing a judicial action or proceeding alleging noncompliance with the constitutional provisions for any new, increased, or extended fee or assessment, as defined, unless that person or entity has timely submitted to the local agency a written objection to that fee or assessment that specifies the grounds for alleging noncompliance, as specified. This bill would provide that local agency responses to the timely submitted written objections shall go to the weight of the evidence supporting the agency's compliance with the substantive limitations on fees and assessments imposed by the constitutional provisions. The bill would also prohibit an independent cause of action as to the adequacy of the local agency's responses. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		

AB 2346	Lee (D)	Organic waste reduction regulations: procurement of recovered organic waste products.	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to complete, approve, and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in the state to reduce the statewide methane emissions by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to adopt regulations that achieve specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills, as provided. The department's organic waste regulations require local jurisdictions to annually procure a quantity of recovered organic waste products and to comply with their procurement targets by directly procuring recovered organic waste products for use or giveaway or by requiring, through a written agreement, that a direct service provider to the jurisdiction procure recovered organic waste products, or both. Those regulations specify the types of recovered organic waste products that a jurisdiction may procure, including compost that is produced at a compostable material handling operation or facility, or a specified digestion facility that composts onsite. Other regulations of the department require all compostable materials handling activities to obtain a facility permit from the department prior to commencing operations and meet other specified requirements, but exclude from those requirements certain activities that the regulations state do not constitute a compostable material handling operation or facility, including the composting of green material, agricultural material, food material, and vegetative food material, and the handling of compostable materials under certain conditions, as provided. This bill would authorize local jurisdictions to be credited for the procurement of recovered organic waste products through an agreement with a direct service provider, as defined, and would allow the direct service provider agreement to include the procurement of recovered organic waste products on a prospective or retrospective basis as long as the purchase of those products occurs during the year for which the local jurisdiction seeks credit. The bill would also authorize local jurisdictions to count towards their procurement targets, compost produced and procured from specified compost operations, as defined, and, until 2030, investments made for the expansion of the capacity of compostable materials handling operations or community composting operations, as provided.		
AB 2049	Papan (D)	Office of Planning and Research: permitting accountability transparency dashboard.	Existing law establishes the Office of Planning and Research within the Governor's office to provide long-range planning and research and to serve as the comprehensive state planning agency. This bill would require the office, on or before January 1, 2026, to create and maintain, as specified, a permitting accountability transparency internet website (dashboard). The bill would require the dashboard to include a display for each permit to be issued by specified state agencies for all covered projects. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. The bill would also require the dashboard to include, but not be limited to, information for each permit to be issued by a state agency that is required for the completion of the project, including, among other requirements, the permit application submission date. The bill would require each state agency with a		CMUA Sponsor

			responsibility for issuing a permit for a covered project to provide information in the appropriate time and manner as determined by the office. The bill would also make related findings and declarations.		
AB 2515	Papan (D)	Menstrual products: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	Existing law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, requires a package or box containing menstrual products that was manufactured on or after January 1, 2023, for sale or distribution in this state to have printed on the label a plain and conspicuous list of all ingredients, as defined, in the product, by weight, and prohibits the sale of a menstrual product in the state unless the menstrual product and the manufacturer of the menstrual product comply with the specified labeling requirements. Existing law, beginning January 1, 2025, prohibits a person or entity from manufacturing, selling, delivering, holding, or offering for sale in commerce any cosmetic product that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as defined. This bill would similarly prohibit any person from selling in the state any menstrual products that contain regulated PFAS, as defined. The bill would require, no later than January 1, 2027, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, to identify and assess the hazards of chemicals or chemical classes that can provide the same or similar function in menstrual products as regulated PFAS and that can impact vulnerable populations and to make this information publicly available on the DTSC's internet website. The bill would authorize the department to adopt regulations, as specified, for the purposes of implementing and enforcing these provisions. The bill would make a violation of these provisions punishable by civil fines, as specified, and would make any fine or order by the department appealable to the Board of Environmental Safety. The bill would create, and would require all fines collected by the department to be deposited in, the T.A.M.P.O.N. Act Fund. The bill would also authorize any person to bring an action in superior court for a violation of this prohibition, and would authorize the court to grant injunctive relief. This bill contains other existing laws.		
AB 2517	Fong, V (R)	Water: water districts: irrigation districts: debris removal.	Existing law authorizes an irrigation district to control, distribute, store, spread, sink, treat, purify, recapture, and salvage any water, including, but not limited to, sewage waters for the beneficial use or uses of the district or its inhabitants or the owners of rights to waters therein. Existing law authorizes a water district, with exceptions, to acquire, control, distribute, store, spread, sink, treat, purify, recycle, recapture, and salvage any water, including sewage and stormwaters, for the beneficial use or uses of the district, its inhabitants, or the owners of rights to water in the district. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to streamline the process for water districts and irrigation districts to remove debris in waterways.		
AB 2626	Dixon (R)	Advanced Clean Fleets	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt and implement motor vehicle emission standards, in-use performance standards, and motor vehicle fuel specifications for the control of air contaminants and sources of air pollution that the state board has found necessary, cost		

		regulations: local governments.	effective, and technologically feasible. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the state board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases and requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions from those sources. Pursuant to its authority, the state board has adopted the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation, which imposes various requirements for transitioning local, state, and federal government fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, other high-priority fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, and drayage trucks to zero-emission vehicles. The Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation authorizes entities subject to the regulation to apply for exemptions from its requirements under certain circumstances. This bill would extend the compliance dates for local government set forth in the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation by 10 years. The bill would prohibit the state board from taking enforcement action against a local government for violating the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation if the alleged violation occurs before January 1, 2025. This bill contains other existing laws.		
AB 2729	Patterson, Joe (R)	Residential Fees and Charges	Existing law prohibits a local agency that imposes fees or charges on a residential development for the construction of public improvements or facilities from requiring the payment of those fees or charges until the date of the final inspection or the date the certificate of occupancy is issued, whichever occurs first, except that the payment may be required sooner if the local agency determines that the fees or charges will be collected for public improvements or facilities for which an account has been established and funds appropriated and for which the local agency has adopted a proposed construction schedule or plan prior to final inspection or issuance of the certificate of occupancy, or if the fees or charges are to reimburse the local agency for expenditures previously made. This bill would delete the above-described authorization for a local agency to require payment of fees or charges prior to the date of final inspection or issuance of the certificate of occupancy, whichever occurs first.		
AB 2735	Rubio, B (D)	Joint powers agreements: public utilities	Existing law, the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, authorizes 2 or more public agencies, if authorized by their governing bodies, by agreement to jointly exercise any power common to the contracting parties. Existing law authorizes a mutual water company, as defined, to enter into a joint powers agreement with a public agency for these purposes. Existing law authorizes 2 or more local public entities, or a mutual water company and a public agency, to provide insurance, as specified, by a joint powers agreement. Existing law authorizes local public entities or a mutual water company and a public agency to enter into a joint powers agreement for the purposes of risk-pooling, as specified. This bill would authorize a public utility, as defined, to enter into a joint powers agreement with a public agency for the purpose of jointly exercising any power common to the contracting parties. The bill would also authorize a public utility and one or more public		

			agencies to provide insurance, as specified, by a joint powers agreement. The bill would also authorize a public utility and one or more public agencies to enter into a joint powers agreement for the purposes of risk-pooling, as specified.		
AB 2875	Friedman (D)	Wetlands: state policy	Summary: Existing law, the Keene-Nejedly California Wetlands Preservation Act, requires the Natural Resources Agency to prepare a plan for the acquisition, protection, preservation, restoration, and enhancement of wetlands, including funding requirements and the priority status of specific proposed wetlands projects. By Executive Order No. W-59-93, former Governor Pete Wilson declared it to be the policy of the state that its Comprehensive Wetlands Policy rests on three primary objectives, including the objective of ensuring no overall net loss and long-term net gain in the quantity, quality, and permanence of wetlands acreage and values, as provided. This bill would declare that it is the policy of the state to ensure no net loss and long-term gain in the quantity, quality, and permanence of wetlands acreage and values in California. The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations.		
AB 2947	Lackey (R)	Water: turfgrass conversion	Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources within the Natural Resources Agency and prescribes the powers and responsibilities of the department. 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, unless the department makes a specified finding. This bill would prohibit the department, when it allocates funding for turf replacement programs, from excluding urban water suppliers' turfgrass conversion rebate programs if the rebate program requires the recipient of a rebate to achieve a net water savings and to use the most efficient turfgrass irrigation equipment, as provided. The bill would require an urban water supplier that offers a turfgrass conversion rebate program to report annually to the department on the number of turfgrass conversions that are funded through the program and the estimated water savings from the program.		Sponsor: Scott's Miracle Grow
AB 3050	Low (D)	Artificial intelligence	Existing law requires the Secretary of Government Operations to develop a coordinated plan to, among other things, investigate the feasibility of, and obstacles to, developing standards and technologies for state departments to determine digital content provenance. For the purpose of informing that coordinated plan, existing law requires the secretary to evaluate, among other things, the impact of the proliferation of deepfakes, as defined. This bill would require the Department of Technology to issue regulations to establish standards for watermarks to be included in covered AI-generated material, as defined. The bill would require the department's standard to, at minimum, require an AI-generating entity to include digital content provenance in the watermarks. The bill would prohibit an AI-generating entity from creating covered AI-generated material unless the material includes a watermark that meets the standards established by the department. The bill would provide that the prohibition becomes operative on the date that is one year after the date on which the department issues the		

			regulations to establish standards for watermarks. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
AB 3073	Haney (D)	Wastewater testing: illicit substances	Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to classify types of wastewater treatment plants, as defined, for the purpose of determining the levels of competence necessary to operate them. Existing law requires a person who operates a nonexempt wastewater treatment plant to possess a valid, unexpired wastewater certificate of the appropriate grade. This bill would require the state board to create a program to test for illicit substances, including, but not limited to, cocaine, fentanyl, methamphetamine, and morphine, in wastewater, as provided. The bill would require local sanitation agencies to collect wastewater sample for testing by the state board. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the state board to transmit the results of its wastewater testing to the State Department of Public Health for the department to post on its internet website. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
AB 3121	Hart (D)	Urban retail water suppliers: written notice: conservation order: dates.	Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board, on and after January 1, 2025, to issue a written notice to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective. Existing law authorizes the board, on and after January 1, 2026, to issue a conservation order to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective. This bill would instead provide that the date the board is authorized to issue a written notice to January 1, 2026 and a conservation order to January 1, 2027.		
AB 3219	Shanchez (R)	Advanced Clean Fleets regulations: local governments	Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt and implement motor vehicle emission standards, in-use performance standards, and motor vehicle fuel specifications for the control of air contaminants and sources of air pollution that the state board has found necessary, cost effective, and technologically feasible. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the state board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases and requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions from those sources. Pursuant to its authority, the state board has adopted the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation, which imposes various requirements for transitioning local, state, and federal government fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, other high-priority fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks, and drayage trucks to zero-emission vehicles. The Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation authorizes entities subject to the regulation to apply for exemptions from its requirements under certain circumstances. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would allow a local government that declares a fiscal emergency, through an ordinance, to be provided a delay from complying with the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation. This bill contains other existing laws.		

SB 903	Skinner (D)	Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	Existing law, commencing January 1, 2025, prohibits the manufacture, distribution, sale, or offering for sale in the state of any new, not previously used, textile articles that contain regulated perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Existing law, commencing January 1, 2025, prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery, holding, or offering for sale in commerce of any cosmetic product that contains intentionally added PFAS. This bill would, beginning January 1, 2030, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a product that contains intentionally added PFAS, as defined, unless the Department of Toxic Substances Control has made a determination that the use of PFAS in the product is a currently unavoidable use, the prohibition is preempted by federal law, or the product is used. The bill would specify the criteria and procedures for determining whether the use of PFAS in a product is a currently unavoidable use, for renewing that determination, and for revoking that determination. The bill would require the department to maintain on its internet website a list of each determination of currently unavoidable use, when each determination expires, and the products and uses that are exempt from the prohibition. The bill would impose a civil penalty for a violation of the prohibition, as specified. The bill would establish the PFAS Penalty Account and require all civil penalties received to be deposited into that account and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be used for the administration and enforcement of these provisions, as specified. This bill would, by January 1, 2027, require the department to adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of this bill. The bill would require the regulations to establish and provide for the assessment of an application fee. The bill would create the PFAS Oversight Fund and require all application fees to be deposited into the fund. The bill would require moneys in the account, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be used to cover the department's reasonable costs of administering this act. This bill contains other existing laws.		CASA Sponsored
SB 937	Wiener	Development projects: permits and other entitlements: fees and charges	The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Existing law, the Permit Streamlining Act, among other things, requires a public agency that is the lead agency for a development project to approve or disapprove that project within specified time periods. Existing law extended by 18 months the period for the expiration, effectuation, or utilization of a housing entitlement, as defined, that was issued before, and was in effect on, March 4, 2020, and that would expire before December 31, 2021, except as specified. Existing law provides that if the state or a local agency extended the otherwise applicable time for the expiration, effectuation, or utilization of a housing entitlement for not less than 18 months, as specified, that housing entitlement would not be extended an additional 18 months pursuant to these provisions. This bill would extend by 18 months the period for the expiration, effectuation, or utilization of a housing		

			entitlement, as defined, that was issued before January 1, 2024, and that will expire before December 31, 2025, except as specified. The bill would toll this 18-month extension during any time that the housing entitlement is the subject of a legal challenge. By adding to the duties of local officials with respect to housing entitlements, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
SB 1045	Blakespear (D)	Composting Facilities	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. Existing law provides that it is the policy goal of the state that at least 75% of solid waste generated annually be source reduced, recycled, or composted, and that statewide landfill disposal of organic waste be reduced from the 2014 level by 75% on or before 2025. Existing law prohibits a person from establishing or expanding a solid waste facility in a county after a countywide or regional agency integrated waste management plan has been approved unless the solid waste facility is, among other things, a disposal facility, a transformation facility, or an EMSW conversion facility that meets specific criteria. Existing law authorizes the department, by regulation, to specify classifications of solid waste facilities that are exempt from these and other facility regulations if the department makes specific findings, including that the nature of the solid wastes poses no significant threat to the public health, the public safety, or the environment. This bill would require the department, in coordination with the State Air Resources Board and the State Water Resources Control Board, to develop a policy that promotes the development of coordinated permitting and regulation of composting facilities while protecting the environment.		
SB 1110	Ashby (D)	Urban retail water suppliers: informational order: conservation order	Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board, on and after January 1, 2024, to issue informational orders pertaining to water production, water use, and water conservation to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective. Existing law requires the board to consider certain information in determining whether to issue an informational order.This bill would require the board to additionally consider lower cost actions the water supplier has implemented or will implement in order to help the water supplier achieve overall water supply resiliency in determining whether to issue an informational order. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
SB 1135	Limon (D)	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: income taxes: credit	Existing law, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include in its regulation of those emissions the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the		

			auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law continuously appropriates the annual proceeds of the fund to the various purposes.This bill, in the 2025–26 fiscal year through the 2035–36 fiscal year, would transfer 1% of the annual proceeds of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, not to exceed $120,000,000 per fiscal year, to the California Compost Tax Credit Fund, which the bill would establish. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
SB 1147	Portantino (D)	Drinking water: bottled water: microplastics levels	Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law requires the state board to adopt a definition of microplastics in drinking water and to adopt a standard methodology to be used in the testing of drinking water for microplastics and requirements for 4 years of testing and reporting of microplastics in drinking water, including public disclosure of those results. This bill would require, among other things, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to study the health impacts of microplastics in drinking water, including bottled water, in order to evaluate and identify safe and unsafe levels of microplastics in those types of water, and, on or before January 1, 2026, to develop and deliver to the state board, among other things, public health standards and goals for a safe level of microplastics in those waters. The bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2028, to adopt and implement those public health standards and goals developed and delivered by OEHHA, and to provide those public health standards and goals to local water agencies, along with other specified information provided by OEHHA. The bill would also require the state board to establish testing and reporting requirements for an annual testing of microplastics in bottled water sold in or into this state, as specified.		
SB 1259	Niello (R)	California Environmental Quality Act: judicial review	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA authorizes specified entities to file and maintain with a court an action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul an act of a public agency on grounds of noncompliance with the requirements of CEQA.This bill would authorize a defendant, in an action brought under CEQA, to file a motion requesting the plaintiff or petitioner to identify every person or entity that contributes in excess of $10,000, as specified, toward the plaintiff's or petitioner's costs of the action. The bill would authorize the motion to be heard on shortened time at the court's discretion. The bill would authorize a plaintiff or petitioner to request the court's permission to withhold the public disclosure of a person or entity who made a monetary contribution. The bill also would require the plaintiff or		

			petitioner to use reasonable efforts to identify the actual persons or entities that are the true source of the contributions, to include the exact total amount contributed, and to identify any pecuniary or business interest related to the project of any person or entity that contributes in excess of $10,000 to the costs of the action, as specified. The bill would, except as provided, prohibit those disclosures from being admissible into evidence for any purpose. The bill would provide that a failure to comply with these requirements may be grounds for dismissal of the action by the court.		
SB 1330	Archuleta (D)	Urban retail water supplier: water use	Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources, in coordination with the State Water Resources Control Board, to conduct necessary studies and investigations, and recommend for adoption by the board appropriate variances for unique uses that can have a material effect on an urban retail water supplier's urban water use objective. Existing law requires the department, in recommending variances, to also recommend a threshold of significance for each recommended variance. Existing law requires an urban retail water supplier to request and receive approval by the board for inclusion of a variance in calculating their water use objective. Existing law requires the board to post specified information on its internet website relating to variances, including a list of all urban retail water suppliers with approved variances. This bill would require the board to adopt variances recommended by the department for unique uses that can have a material effect on an urban retail water supplier's urban water use objective. The bill would provide that variances adopted by the board shall not be subject to a threshold of significance. The bill would require an urban retail water supplier to self-certify the amount of water included in its urban water use objective that is attributable to a variance. The bill would require the board to randomly audit a select number of variances each year to ensure the self-certifications are based on variances adopted by the board. The bill would delete the provision relating to posting specified information about variances on the board's internet website and the provision requiring an urban retail water supplier to request and receive approval by the board for inclusion of a variance in calculating their water use objective. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
SB 1390	Caballero (D)	Groundwater recharge: floodflows: diversion	Existing law declares that all water within the state is the property of the people of the state, but the right to the use of the water may be acquired by appropriation in the manner provided by law. Existing law requires the appropriation to be for some useful or beneficial purpose. Existing law provides, however, that the diversion of flood flows for groundwater recharge does not require an appropriative water right if certain conditions are met, including that a local or regional agency has adopted a local plan of flood control or has considered flood risks part of its most recently adopted general plan. Existing law also requires the person or entity making the diversion to file with the State Water Resources Control Board a final report after the diversions cease, as provided. These requirements apply to diversions commenced before January 1, 2029. This bill would extend the operation of these requirements to diversions commenced before January 1,		

			2034. The bill would revise, recast, and expand the conditions that are required to be met to include a requirement that a local or regional agency make a declaration that its proposed diversion is in accordance with one of certain enumerated plans relating to flood control or flood risk, as specified, or a county emergency operations plan. The bill would also require the final report to contain information, if applicable, describing the forecasting models used to determine a likely imminent escape of surface water and a description of the methodology used to determine the abatement of flood conditions.		
SB 1402	Min (D)	30x30 goal: state agencies: adoption, revision, or establishment of plans, policies, and regulations	By Executive Order No. N-82-20, Governor Gavin Newsom directed the Natural Resources Agency to combat the biodiversity and climate crises by, among other things, establishing the California Biodiversity Collaborative and conserving at least 30% of the state's lands and coastal waters by 2030. Existing law requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to prepare and submit, on or before March 31, 2024, and annually thereafter, a report to the Legislature on the progress made in the prior calendar year toward achieving the goal to conserve 30% of California's lands and coastal waters by 2030. Existing law provides that it is the goal of the state to conserve at least 30% of California's lands and coastal waters by 2030, known as the 30x30 goal. This bill would require all state agencies, departments, boards, offices, commissions, and conservancies to consider the 30x30 goal when adopting, revising, or establishing plans, policies, and regulations.		

Inland Empire Utilities Agency, a Municipal Water District Federal Update

February 28, 2024

FY24 Appropriations Update

The federal government is currently being funded through a laddered Continuing Resolution (CR) that expires on March 1st and March 8th. Congress returned to Washington, D.C. this week searching for a path forward to avoid a partial government shutdown at the end of the week. At the time of this memo, there is a *very tentative* agreement between Congressional leaders to extend the deadlines of the current CRs to March 8th and March 22nd. In return for the extended CR dates, Congress would seek to move the final Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 appropriations bills in two packages prior to these deadlines. Details on this agreement have yet to be released.

President Biden to Send Budget Proposal on March 11th

Following the State of the Union on March 7th, President Biden is expected to send his FY25 budget proposal to Congress on March 11th. The release of the President's budget is expected to start the FY25 appropriations process in Congress.

Agencies Release 2023 Equity Action Plan Updates

All federal agencies released updates to their Equity Action Plans, as directed by EO 14901, *Further Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government*. The updates detail progress by each agency in 2023 toward meeting Biden administration environmental justice (EJ) and equity goals. Equity Action Plan 2023 Updates are available for:

- **Department of Agriculture (USDA)**
- **Department of Energy (DOE)**
- **Department of the Interior**
- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

Special Election Results

In the special election in New York's 3rd Congressional District, former Representative Tom Suozzi won election to the seat occupied by expelled former Representative George Santos and assumed office on February 28th. House Republicans now have a five-seat majority with 219 members to 213 Democrats, with three vacancies.

Additional Members Announce Retirement

This month, additional Representatives announced their intent to retire at the end of the 118th Congress, many of these retirements include Committee Chairs. They are:

- Representative Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R-WA), Chair of the Committee on Energy & Commerce
- Representative Mark Green (R-TN), Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security
- Representative Mike Gallagher (R-WI)
- Delegate Gregorio Sablan (D-MP)

Congressional Letters

Democratic Members Urge EPA to Strengthen Lead and Copper Rule. Democratic Senators Tammy Duckworth (IL), Cory Booker (NJ), along with Representatives Debbie Dingell (MI) and Rashida Tlaib (MI), led a **letter** to EPA Administrator Michael Regan urging changes to the final Lead and Copper Rule Improvements proposal released in December 2023. The lawmakers urge EPA to require expedited replacement of lead service lines, ensure that individual property owners do not have to pay for lead service line replacement, require comprehensive testing for lead in schools and childcare facilities, strengthen reporting requirements, and better enforce existing LCRI regulations. EPA is expected to finalize the final LCRI proposal by this fall.

Senators and Representatives Call on IRS to Clarify Tax Status of Lead Replacement Grants. A bipartisan group of Senators and Representatives, led by Senators Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) and Deb Fischer (R-NE), wrote a **letter** to Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Commissioner Danny Werfel urging the agency to clarify the tax status of lead pipe replacement grants. The letter mentions that IRS' General Welfare Exclusion exempts "taxpayers from reporting legislatively provided payments that promote public health as taxable income" and that the agency should extend this guidance to property owners that receive funds to replace lead service lines.

Federal Funding Opportunities & Announcements

DOE Announces Clean Transportation Deployment and Demonstration NOFO. DOE released a **NOFO** for the availability of $15 million for projects that will help advance deployment of technologies to help achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions in the transportation sector. Topic areas include:

- Clean Cities Outreach, Engagement, and Technical Assistance ($5 million)
- Training on Zero Emission Vehicle and Infrastructure Technologies for Critical Emergency Response Workers ($5 million)
- Clean Transportation Demonstration and Deployment ($5 million)

Applicants must submit a concept paper by March 12th, and full applications are due by April 30th.

DOE Announces Expansion of Capacity Building for Repurposing Energy Assets. DOE announced an additional $2.7 million is available for the **Capacity Building for Repurposing Energy Assets** initiative. The initiative will help communities build technical capacity and develop a workforce necessary to revitalize energy systems,

address environmental impacts, and support communities with energy assets that are or will be retired. **Applications** are due by April 18th.

DOL Announces Growth Opportunities NOFO. DOL released a **NOFO** for the availability of $85 million through the Growth Opportunities program. The grants will fund education, skills training, supportive services, and paid work experience for youth in the justice system. Applications are due by April 2nd.

EPA to Host Three Grants Webinars in Late March. EPA will host three webinars on its grant programs in late March:

- **Competition Process Webinar** – March 26th at 1:00 pm ET;
- **Procurement, Subawards, and Participant Support Costs Webinar** – March 27th at 11:30 am ET; and
- **New EPA Davis-Bacon Grant Term and Condition Webinar** – March 28th at 12:30 pm ET.

FWS Announces $10.8 Million in National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Awards. The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) **announced** $10.8 million in awards for 12 projects to support the recovery of threatened and endangered species, enhance flood protection and water quality, and restore coastal wetlands.

NCRS Announces Availability of 2024 California Conservation Contribution Agreements. The National Resources Conservation Service (NCRS) released a **NOFO** for the availability of $1 million in 2024 California Conservation Contribution Agreements. NCRS intends to select conservation projects in California that focus on agriculture, forestry, water resources, wildlife, food security, EJ, and workforce issues. Applications are due by April 8th.

Federal Agency Personnel/Regulatory Announcements

President Biden Appoints John Podesta as International Climate Advisor. President Biden announced that John Podesta will serve as Senior Advisor to the President for International Climate Policy, succeeding former Secretary of State John Kerry. Kerry will depart his role by April and is expected to join President Biden's reelection campaign.

OMB Releases Federal Program Inventory. The White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) released the **Federal Programs Inventory** webpage to provide information about all federal programs that provide grants, loans, or direct payments. The inventory includes objectives, estimated spending, and actual spending for each program.

EPA Announces Acting Deputy Administrator. EPA announced that Bruno Pigott will serve as Acting Deputy Administrator following the departure of Deputy Administrator Radhika Fox. Pigott currently serves as Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator for Water and has been with the agency since 2021.

EPA Releases Listing of Specific PFAS as Hazardous Constituents NPRM. EPA released an **NPRM** titled "Listing of Specific Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances as Hazardous Constituents." The NPRM would add nine per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), their salts, and their structural isomers, to its list of hazardous constituents under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Comments are due by April 8th.

EPA Releases Hazardous Waste from Solid Waste Management Units NPRM. EPA released an **NPRM** titled "Definition of Hazardous Waste Applicable to Corrective Action from Solid Waste Management Units." The NPRM would amend the definition of hazardous waste applicable to corrective action to address releases from solid waste management units at RCRA-permitted treatment, storage, and disposal facilities and would require corrective action for any substance that meets the statutory definition of hazardous waste, including PFAS. Comments are due by March 11th.

EPA Announces Expansion of Closing Wastewater Access Gap Initiative. EPA announced an expansion of the **Closing America's Wastewater Access Gap Community Initiative** to an additional 150 communities. The initiative partners with underserved communities to provide technical assistance on accessing federal wastewater funding. EPA is accepting technical assistance requests on a rolling basis and interested communities can make a request **HERE**.

EPA Seeks Comment on Draft NPDES Permit Guidance for Combine Sewer Systems. EPA is seeking comment on its new **draft guidance** for future National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for combined sewer systems. The draft guidance highlights available options for communities with combined sewer overflows, summarizes options under the Clean Water Act, and details the option to use EPA's 2012 Integrated Planning Framework to look holistically at future projects. Comments are due by March 21st.

EPA CRWU Initiative Releases EJ StoryMap. EPA's Creating Resilient Water Utilities (CRWU) Initiative released its new **EJ StoryMap**. The resource provides water utilities with information to incorporate EJ priorities into their climate adaption planning process.

FEMA Releases Update to Mitigation Action Portfolio. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) released an **update** to its Mitigation Action Portfolio (MAP). MAP features Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program project ideas that address all types of natural hazards, including coastal and inland flooding, wildfire, droughts, and landslides.

Reclamation Announces Partnership with Seven Non-Profits. Reclamation **announced** partnerships with seven non-profits to fill youth and entry-level internships. The five-year partnerships will allow Reclamation to assist the selected non-profits by cost-sharing the recruitment and placement of youth interns and resource assistants.

Reclamation Releases Study on Colorado River Evaporation. Reclamation released a **report**, titled "Mainstream Evaporation and Riparian Evapotranspiration Study," detailing that 1.3 million acre-feet of water evaporated annually between Lake Mead and the border with Mexico from 2017 to 2021. The report did not account for water lost to

leaks or seepage from diversion of the river through reservoirs, canals, or other infrastructure.

USACE and Reclamation Release Joint Infrastructure Report. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Reclamation released a **joint report** entitled "State of the Infrastructure: A Join Report by the Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers." The report provides a high-level overview of the infrastructure asset portfolio and related asset management practices, collaboration efforts, and future strategies.

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