

SCOTT S. SLATER (State Bar No. 117317)
sslater@bhfs.com
BRADLEY J. HERREMA (State Bar No. 228976)
bherrema@bhfs.com
BENJAMIN MARKHAM (State Bar No. 347170)
bmarkham@bhfs.com
BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP
1020 State Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Telephone: 805.963.7000
Facsimile: 805.965.4333

Attorneys for
CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

CHINO BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER
DISTRICT,

Plaintiff,

v.

CITY OF CHINO, ET AL.,

Defendants.

Case No. RCVRS51010

[Assigned for All Purposes to the
Honorable Carlos M. Cabrera]

**EXHIBIT A - PART 4 OF 4
TO DECLARATION OF GARRETT RAPP
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION REGARDING
2025 SAFE YIELD REEVALUATION,
AMENDMENT OF RESTATED
JUDGMENT, PARAGRAPH 6**

Date: November 13, 2026
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Dept.: S24

Exhibit A

Table 7-2. Summary of Party Responses to Pumping Sustainability Threshold Information Request					
Party	Response to Questions ^(a)		MPI Threshold		
	How many of your wells need to fall below the sustainability metric before it becomes difficult to pump the desired amount of groundwater?	How long (in months or years) must the groundwater level at a single well remain below the sustainability metric before it becomes challenging to pump the desired amount of groundwater?	Number of wells with PST	Minimum number of wells exceeding PST in one year	Number of consecutive years of exceedance to indicate MPI
CDA	CDA has a number of wells at the Chino II facility that fall below the sustainability metric. Current condition puts most of the Chino II wells below the +25 ft. pump submergence, if there is a further drop in water levels, CDA will be required to reduce future production in those wells. To date, we've experienced as much as a 46 ft reduction in static water levels, which has resulted in a loss of approximately 5,745 gpm since the wells were drilled.	It's difficult to say a time period. The sustainability metric is 25 feet is the preferred amount of pump submergence. CDA has been operating some wells with less than the 25 feet of submergence for years. This requires that you pay more attention to the pumping level and only becomes a problem when the pumping level gets within a few feet of the pump.	22	4	5
Chino	Currently having two out of three wells that provide water to their respective water treatment facilities fall below the sustainability metric would make it difficult to pump the desired amount of groundwater to effectively and efficiently operate the water treatment system.	One well may not significantly impair our ability to operate our water treatment systems. However, I suppose if a single well was unable to produce groundwater for a considerable amount of time, a year or more, then our operations may be impacted. This would be due to the fact that maintenance or repair may need to be performed on the other remaining wells during this time.	10	3	3
Chino Hills	Unknown at this time, as wells have not been on for a few years. Use prior information.	Unknown at this time, as wells have not been on for a few years. Use prior information.	5	2	5
CVWD	CVWD's pumping sustainability is determined by production strategy, historical water levels, and pump performance. CVWD's production strategy involves estimating the amount of water needed to fulfill expected demands at a specific point in time, accounting for availability of water sources and cost to produce. Therefore, loss of any supply means CVWD must make it up elsewhere. For example, if imported water were not available, any loss of Chino Basin well supply would be considered "falling below the sustainability metric". An analysis of historical water levels across CVWD's Chino Basin wells showed that over the last 10 years, water levels have changed (in either direction) by 10 feet. To be conservative, CVWD doubled that number. The spreadsheet shows the sustainability metric as pump setting + 20 feet.	This depends on the well and hydrologic scenario. If water levels and pump performance were dropping during "normal" conditions, CVWD would be concerned at 6 months. However, during a drought, CVWD would track monthly water levels.	12	3	5
FWC	- We currently have 15 Chino basins wells two of which are not currently in service because they are not yet completed. - In addition to the two new wells that are not yet completed, we also have three wells F7A, F24A, and F31A that are impacted by Nitrate and/or perchlorate. This makes their availability difficult to rely on. - These wells are not equipped with well head treatment. - F17B has been out of service for some time and still needs additional work. - That would leave us with 8 wells remaining that could be utilized to meet system demands. - There are many factors that come into play when determining how many wells can fall below the sustainability metric and for what duration before it would be detrimental to meeting our systems demands. - Reviewing our 5, 10, and 15 year peak averages I think we would be considerably impacted if we lost three of the remaining eight wells especially during our peak months. The peak conditions can last 3-4 months a year.		13	3	5
JCSD	The simple answer is 1. The long answer depends on what well. Example is well 25 loses production, we will lose a blend and be in a bad spot. Well, 18 loses production, and it's just a loss in production.	Here is the challenge. We have been able to lower our pumps to mitigate the impacts we have seen. So, we are currently operating below the levels we show as impacted. Because the basin water levels in our area are decreasing, we are impacted as a district. This is also impacting our ability to drill more wells and increase production in these areas. To simplify, I don't have a time. It is more about supply than specific well.	18	1 (JCSD Well 25)	5
MVWD	Perhaps 3 wells falling below the metric would make things difficult, but this is just a guess at best. There are too many unknown variables to provide an accurate answer.	There are too many unknown variables to provide an accurate answer.	11	3	5
Ontario	Ontario does not foresee pump sustainability issues and can always drop the pump/add extension to produce the desired amount of groundwater. Furthermore, we maintain resiliency and redundancy of our system and rehabilitate wells on a regular schedule. If wells are not producing, they will be abandoned, and other wells can be utilized to meet demand.	Ontario has not had pump sustainability issues from a water elevation standpoint, but rather geologic limitations requiring the wells to be rehabilitated. A few wells have operated near the pump setting for several years without degradation of performance or causing cavitation.	20	6	5
Pomona	One well.	One month. This is based off our need to purchase imported water.	15	1	1
Upland	Currently the City of Upland has three pumps that are producing water from the Chino Basin. To make it difficult to pump the desired amount of groundwater from the Chino basin all three wells would need to fall below the sustainability metric elevation.	- Well 7A would need to fall below the sustainability metric for 2 months to cause challenges to pumping the desired amount of ground water. - Well 8 would need to fall below the sustainability metric for 10 months to cause challenges to pumping the desired amount of ground water. - Well 20 would need to fall below the sustainability metric for 10 months to cause challenges to pumping the desired amount of ground water.	4	3	5
(a) The TM uses the term "thresholds" to describe pumping sustainability, whereas the term "metrics" has been used historically by Watermaster, and was used for the information request. Watermaster is transitioning to "thresholds" because it is considered a more accurate and descriptive term.					

Section 7

2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation

7.2.2.2 Results

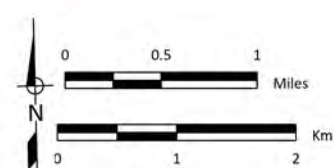
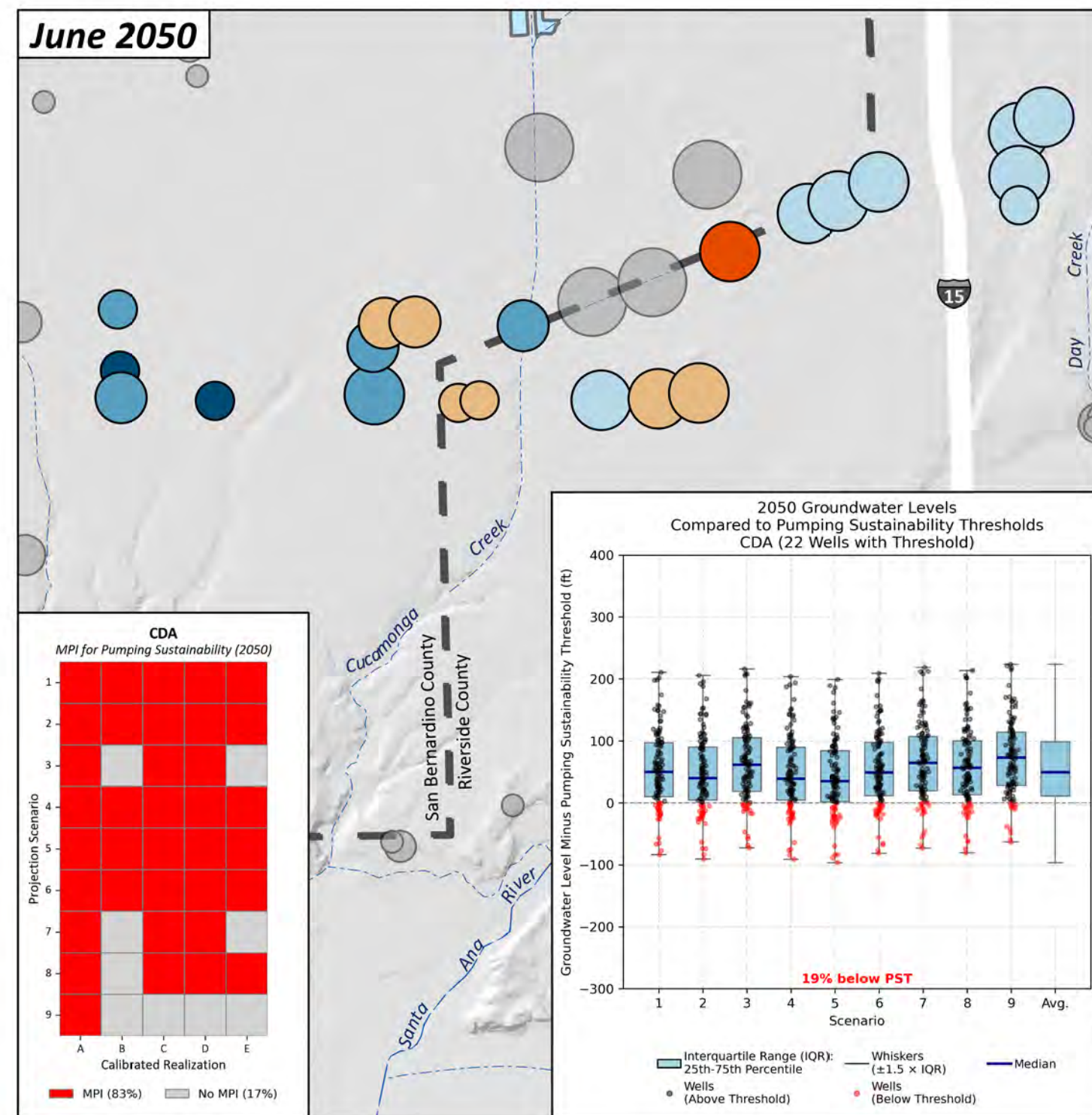
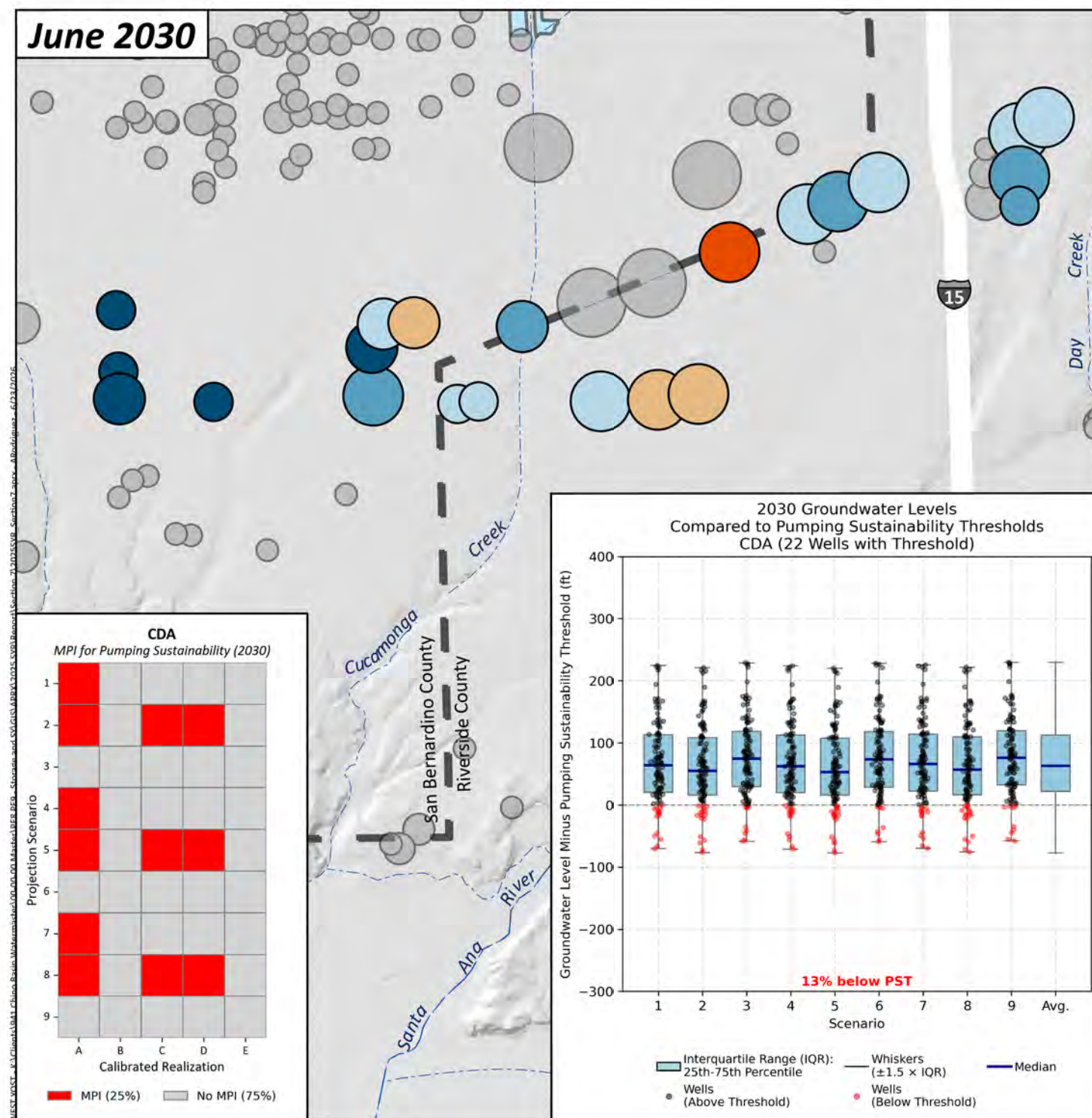
As an initial assessment of the extent of MPI due to pumping sustainability, a snapshot of pumping sustainability was taken at summer conditions at the end of the decade (July 1, 2030) and when managed storage approaches zero for many Projection Realizations (July 1, 2050). Figures 7-10 through 7-20 show these snapshots of conditions in FY 2030 and 2050 for each of the 11 AP retailers for which PSTs were developed. Each figure shows the following:

- Active pumping wells in the TSY Ensemble, with symbol sizes indicating the likelihood-weighted volume of pumping for that year. For the party featured in the figure, all wells are shown, even those that are not projected to be pumping in any scenario of the TSY Ensemble.
- The colors of the featured party's wells indicate the difference between the likelihood-weighted average groundwater elevation at that well compared to its PST. Red colors indicate wells that have water levels below the PST; blue colors indicate wells that have water levels above the PST.
- A "box-and-whiskers plot" that characterizes the distances above/below the PST for all wells by Projection Scenario (for all calibrated CVM realizations). Each dot represents one well in one Projection Realization. The red percentage at the bottom of the plot indicates the likelihood-weighted average percentage of groundwater elevations at all wells that are below the PST.
- A "heat map" of MPI by Projection Realization. Red squares indicate MPI associated with that Projection Realization.

The likelihood-weighted percentage of Projection Realizations that meet the MPI threshold for pumping sustainability in FY 2050 for each subarea is:

- **CDA: 83 percent**
- Chino: 0 percent
- Chino Hills: 0 percent
- CVWD: 3 percent
- FWC: 33 percent
- GSWC: 6 percent
- **JCSD: 65 percent**
- MVWD: 0 percent
- Ontario: 0 percent
- **Pomona: 57 percent**
- **Upland: 100 percent**

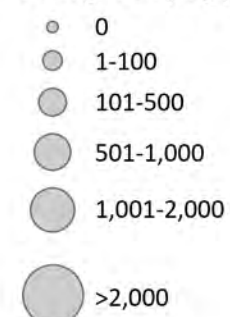
CDA, JCSD, Pomona, and Upland have 50 percent or more likelihood-weighted Projection Realizations meeting the subarea MPI threshold for pumping sustainability in FY 2050.



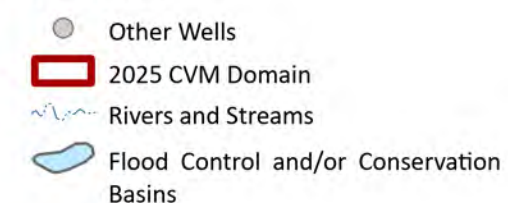
**Likelihood-Weighted
Average Groundwater Level Above/Below
the Pumping Sustainability Threshold (ft)**

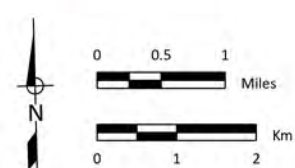
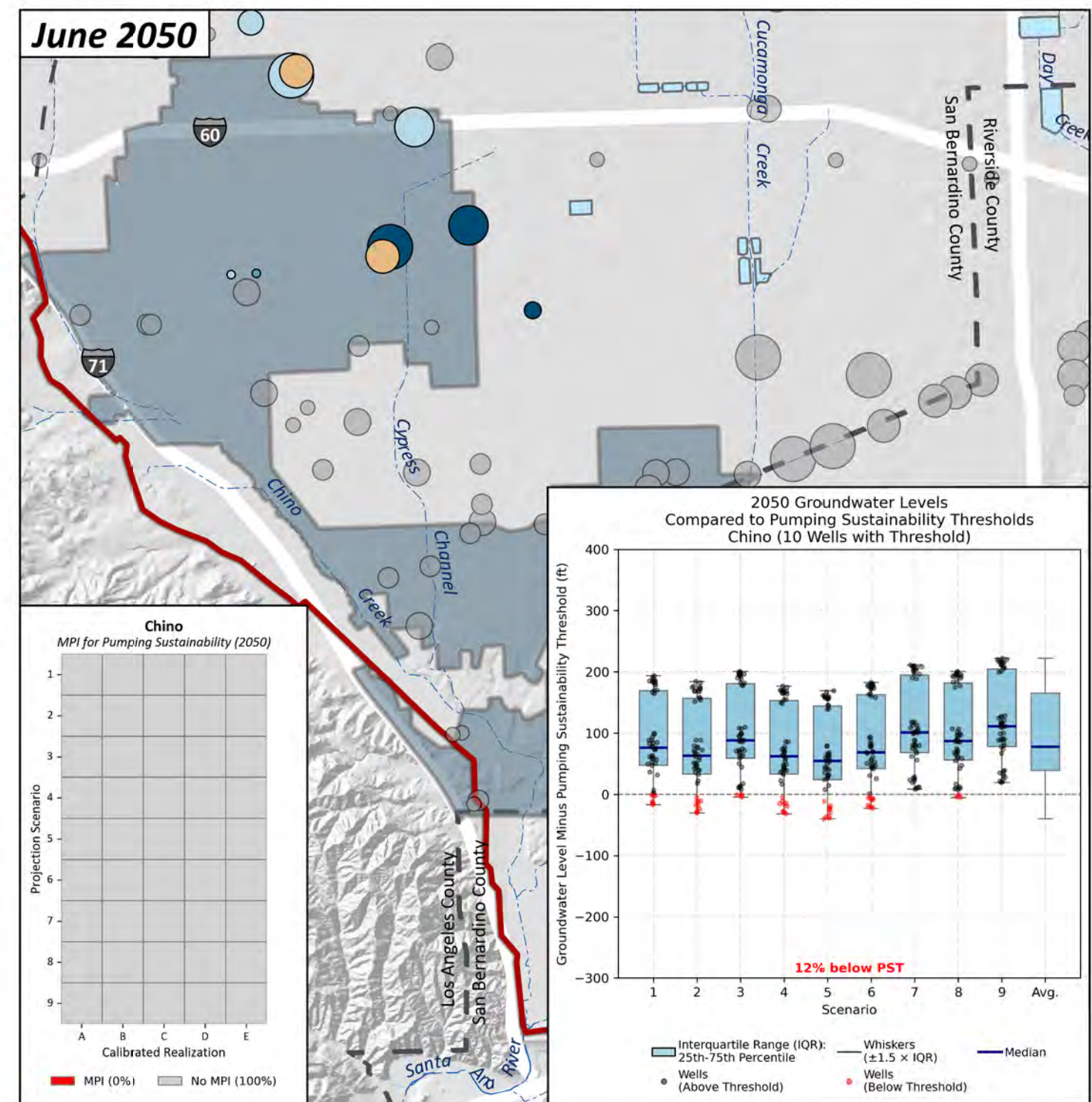
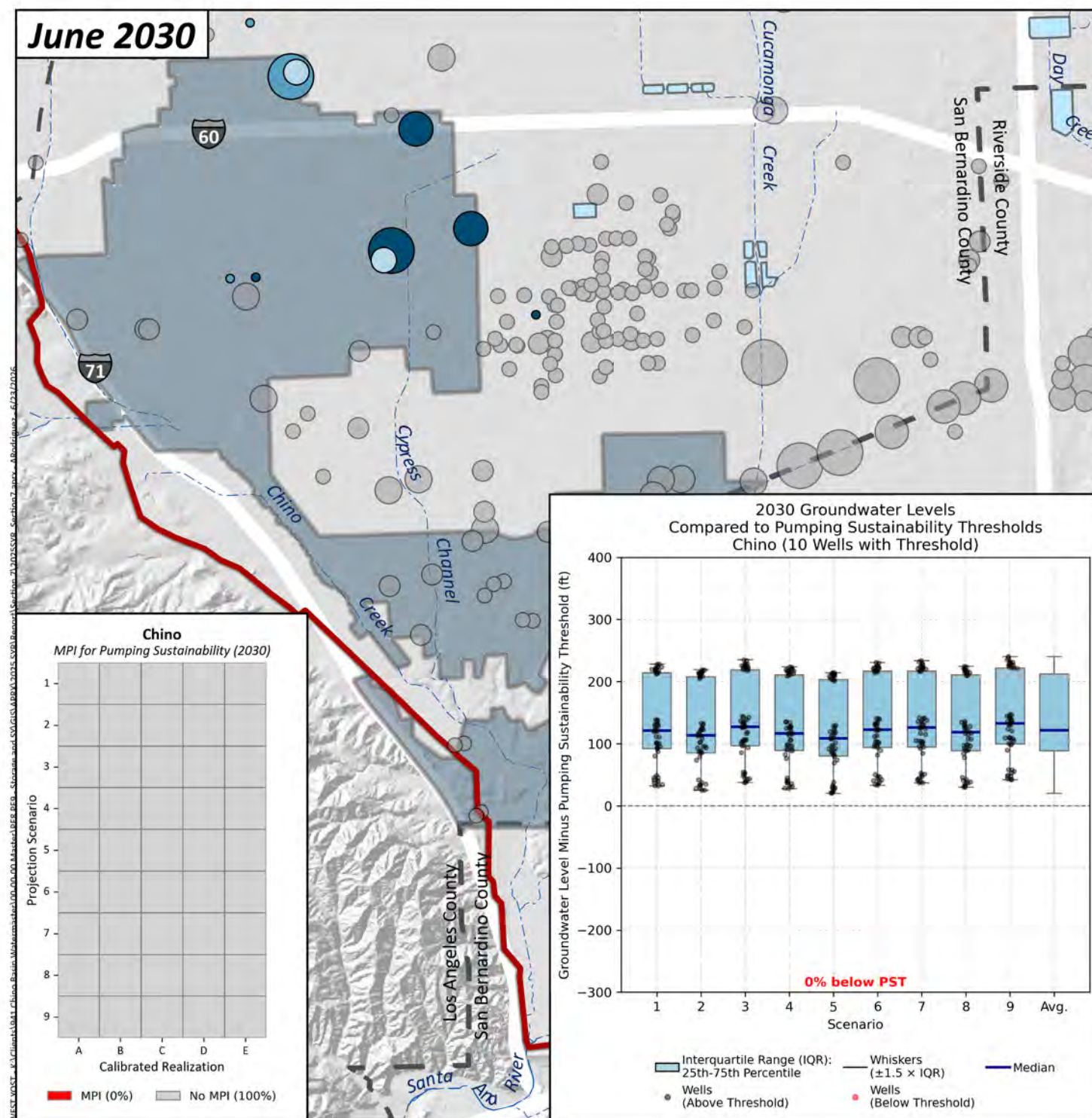


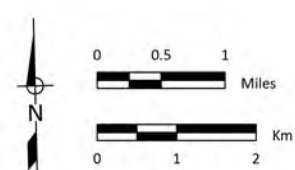
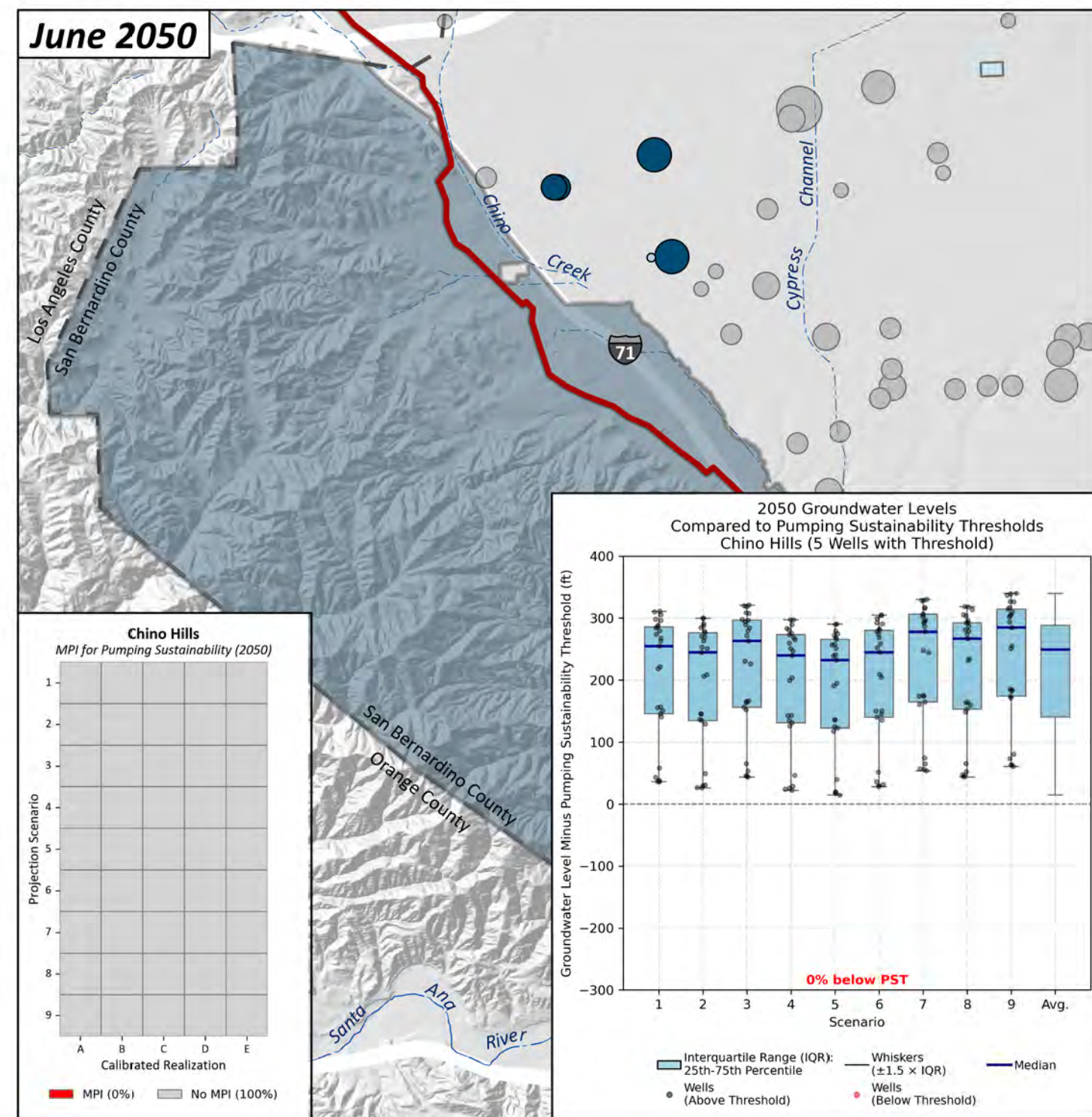
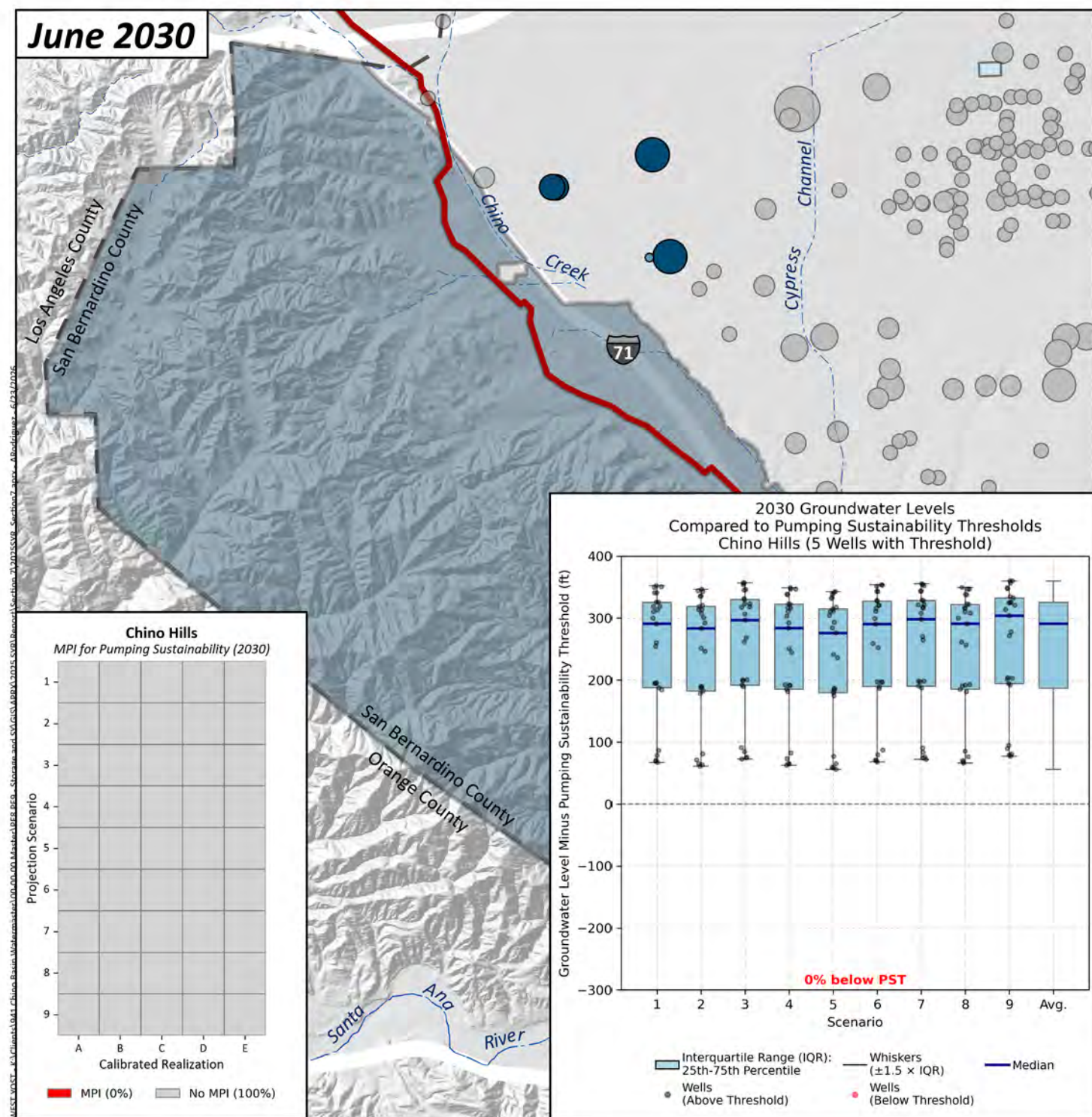
**Likelihood-Weighted
Average Pumping (afy)**



Other Layers



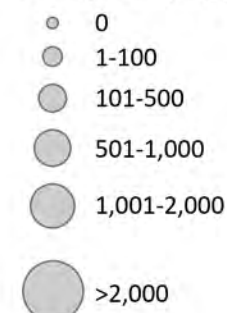




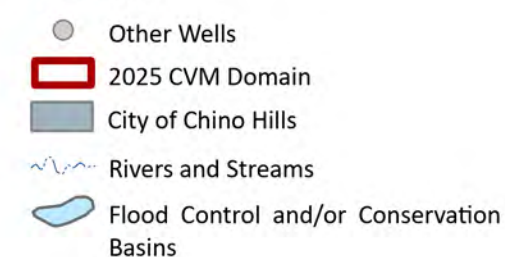
**Likelihood-Weighted
Average Groundwater Level Above/Below
the Pumping Sustainability Threshold (ft)**

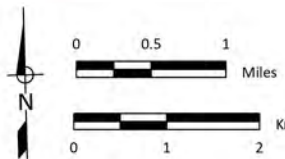
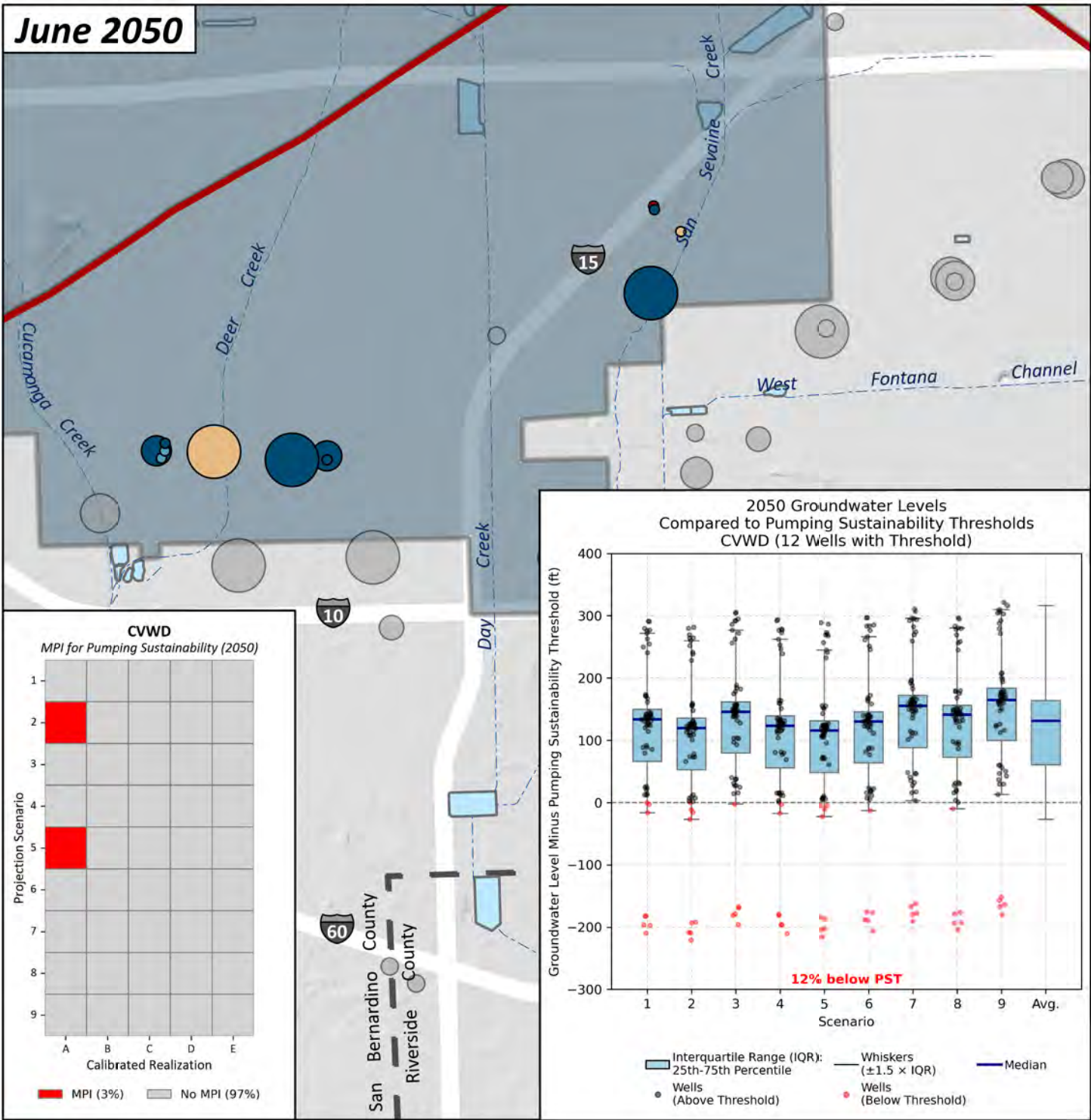
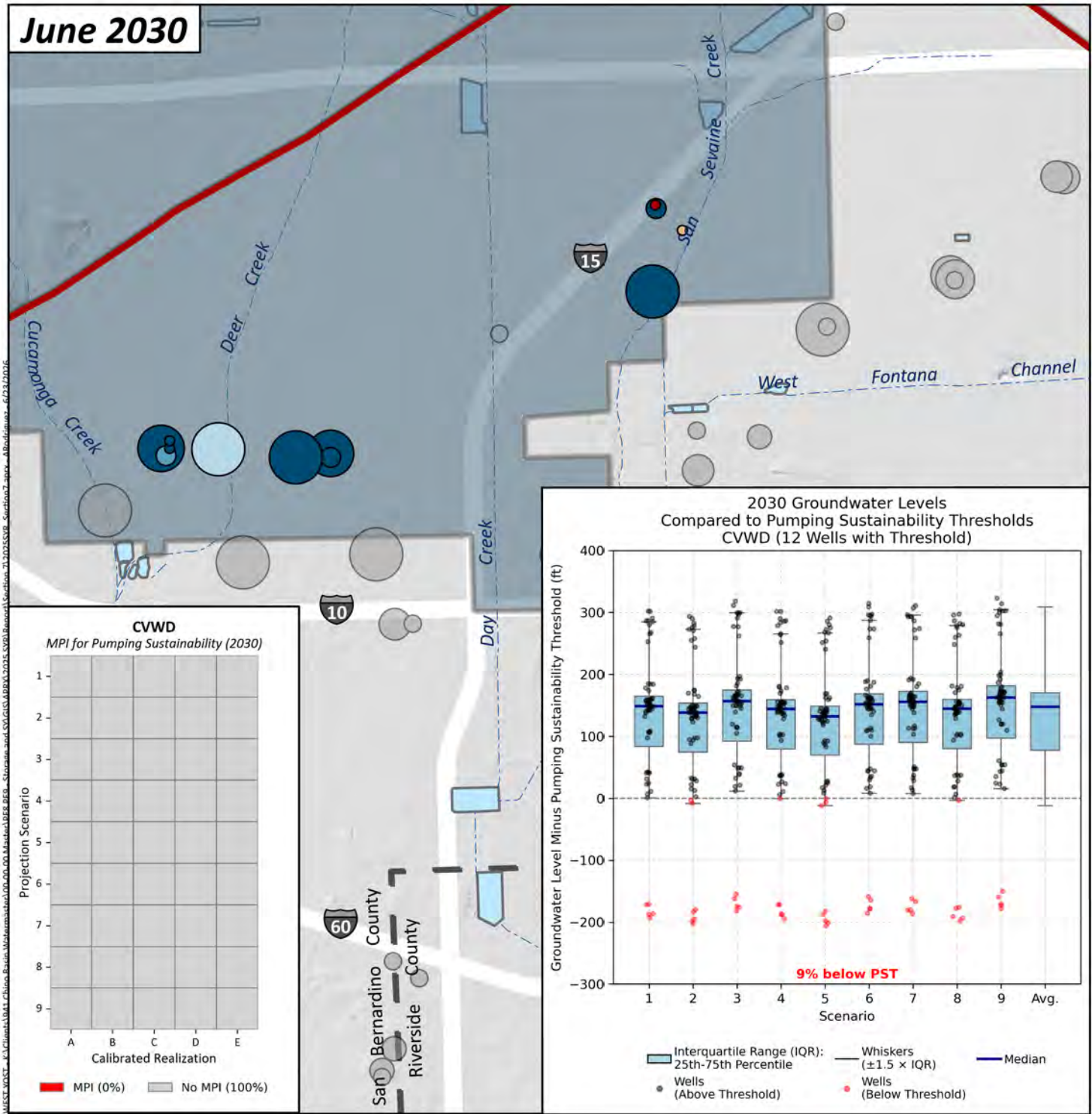


**Likelihood-Weighted
Average Pumping (afy)**



Other Layers

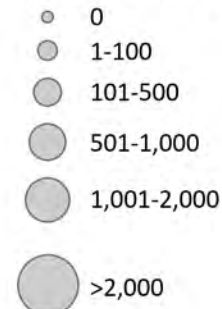




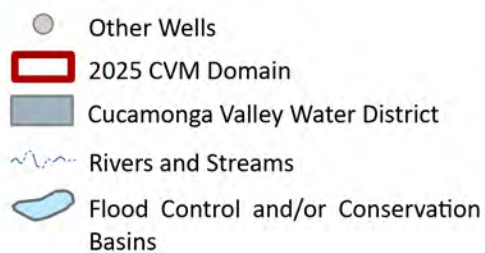
Likelihood-Weighted Average Groundwater Level Above/Below the Pumping Sustainability Threshold (ft)

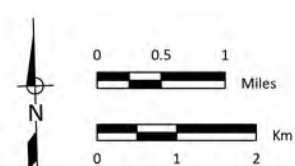
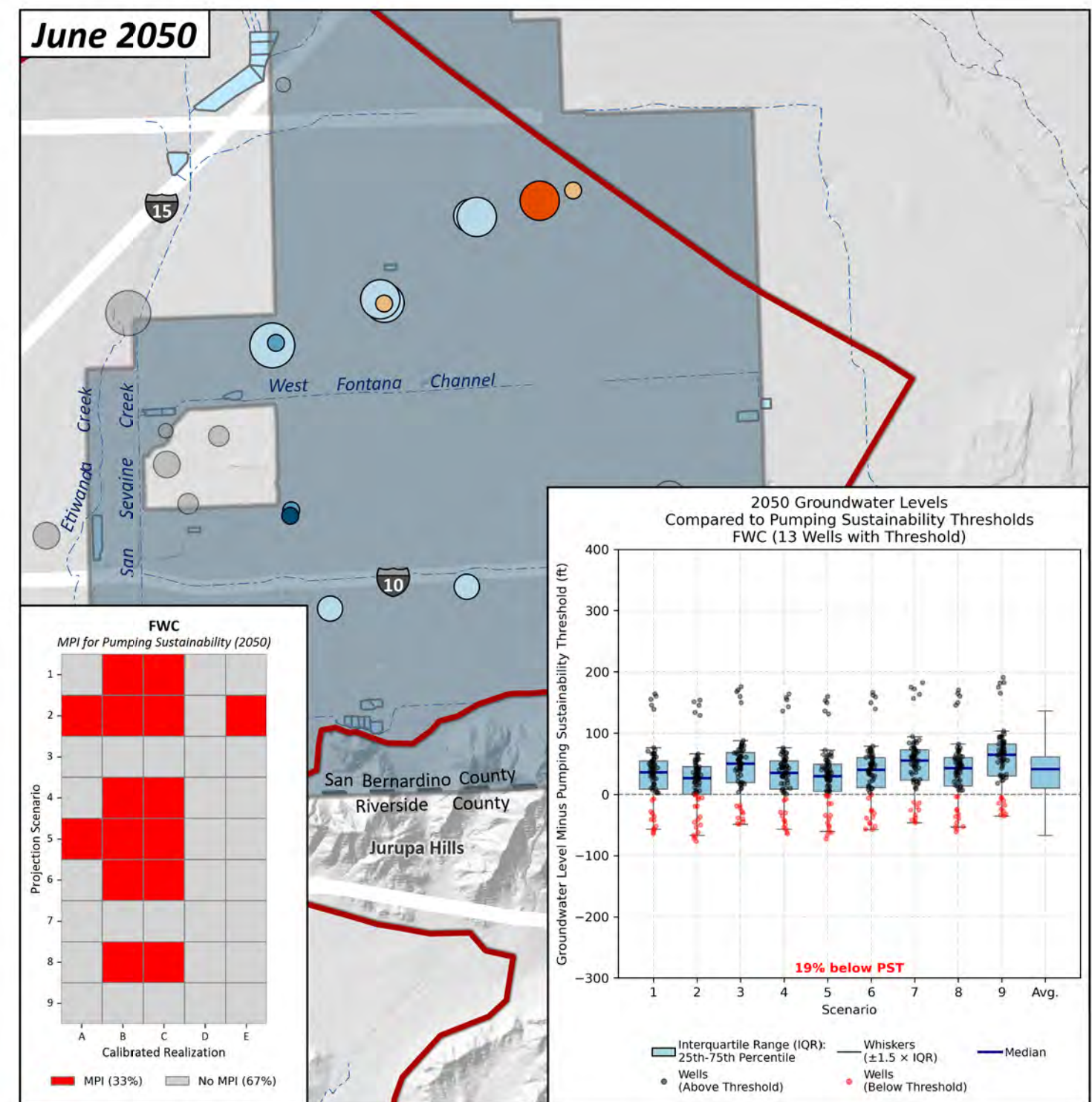
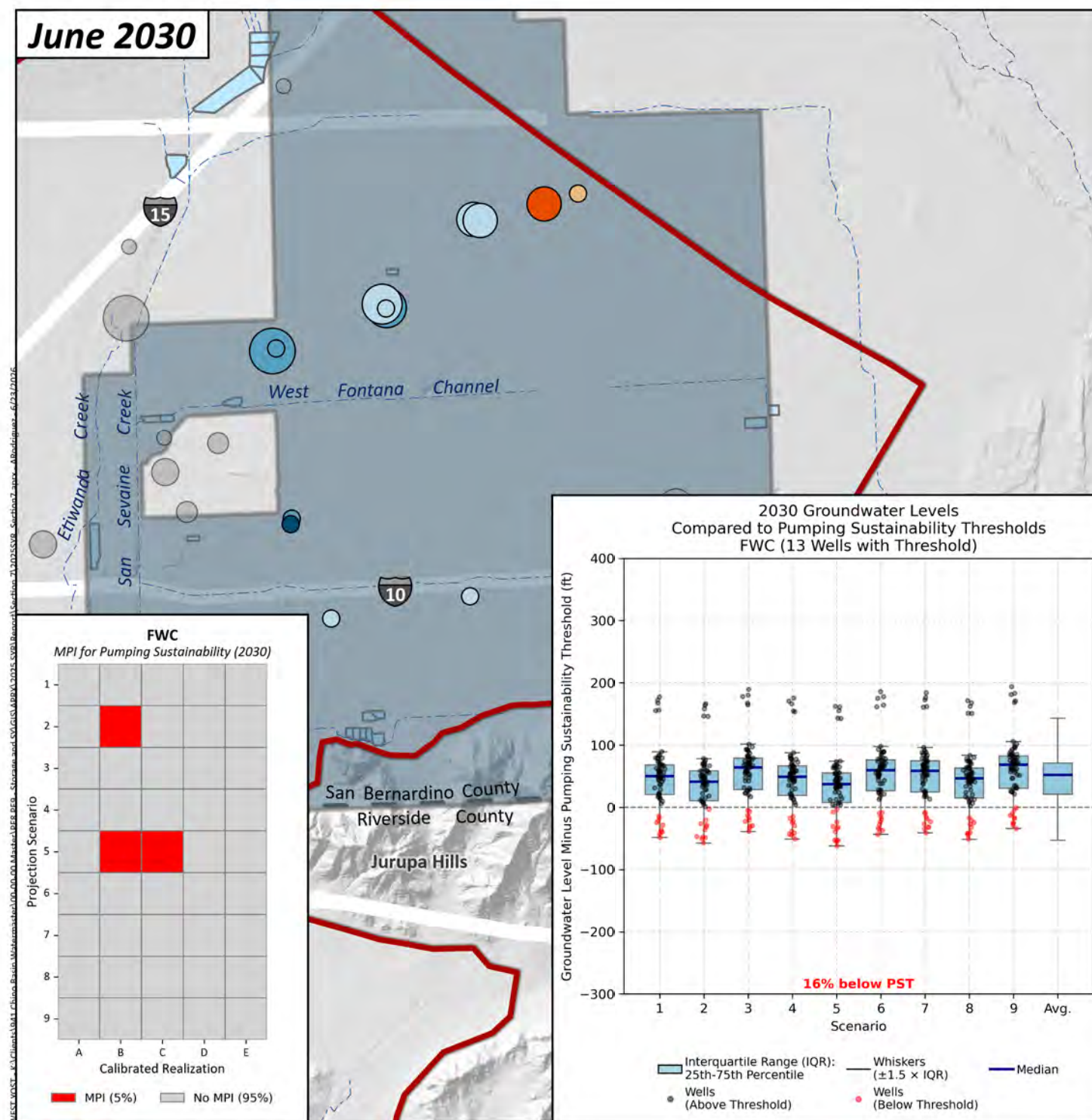


Likelihood-Weighted Average Pumping (afy)



Other Layers

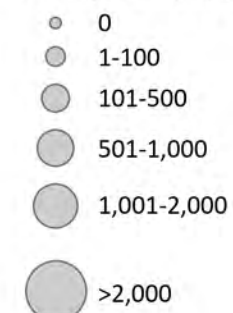




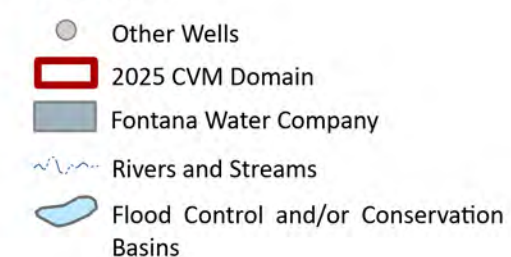
Likelihood-Weighted Average Groundwater Level Above/Below the Pumping Sustainability Threshold (ft)



Likelihood-Weighted Average Pumping (afy)



Other Layers



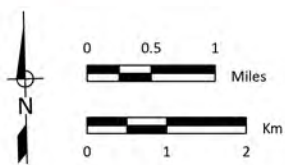
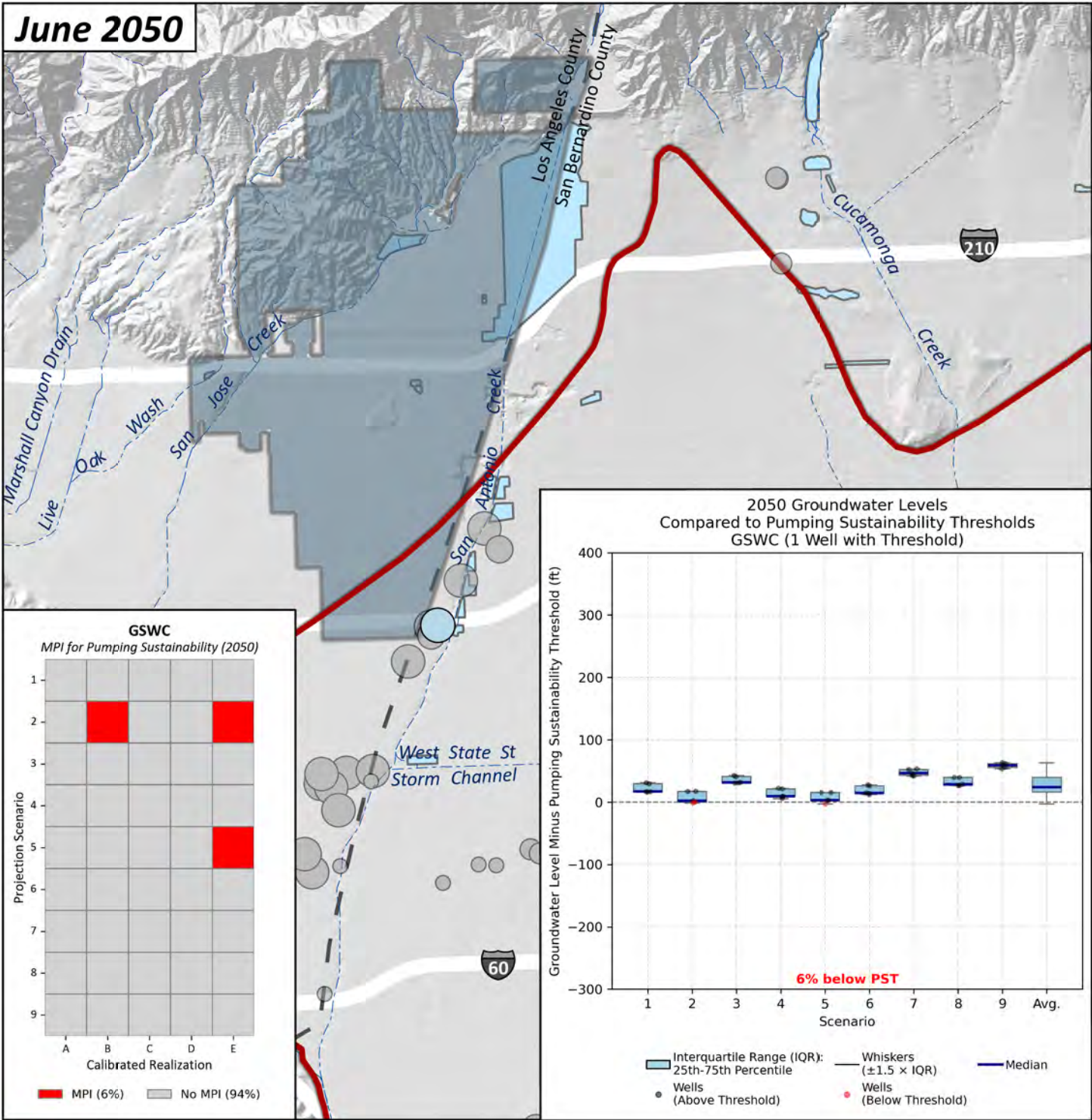
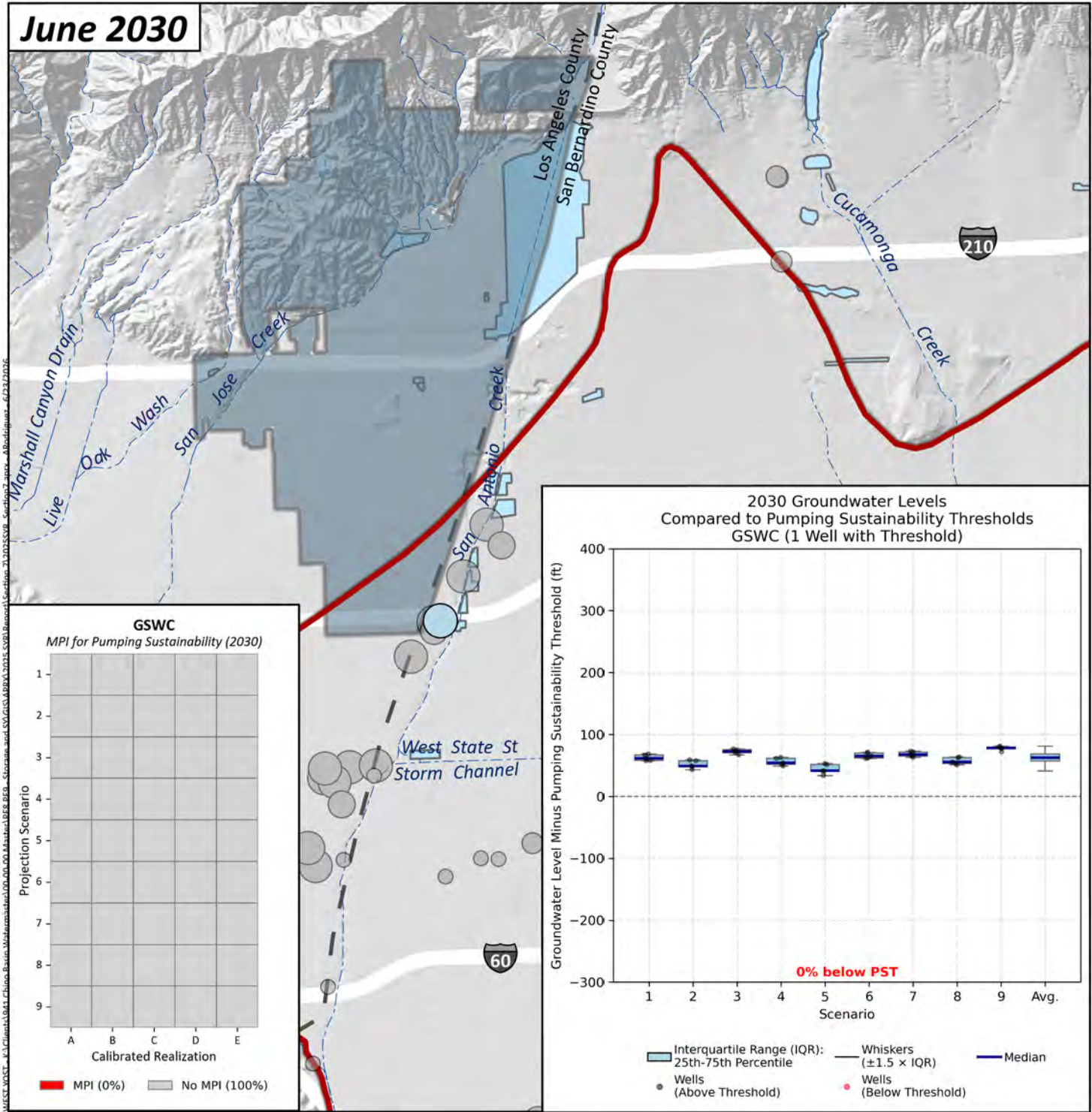
Prepared for:

Chino Basin Watermaster
2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation



Assessment of MPI due to Pumping Sustainability 2030 and 2050
Fontana Water Company

Figure 7-14



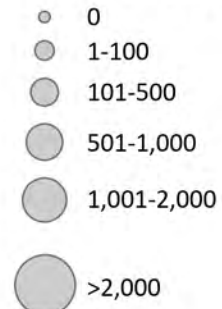
Prepared by:

WEST YOST
Water. Engineered.

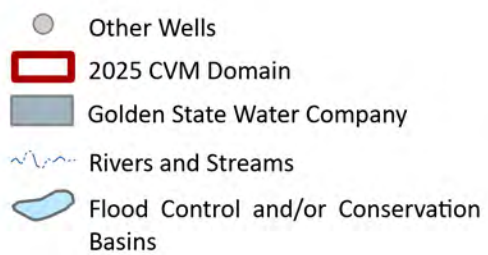
**Likelihood-Weighted
Average Groundwater Level Above/Below
the Pumping Sustainability Threshold (ft)**



**Likelihood-Weighted
Average Pumping (afy)**



Other Layers



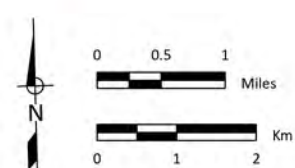
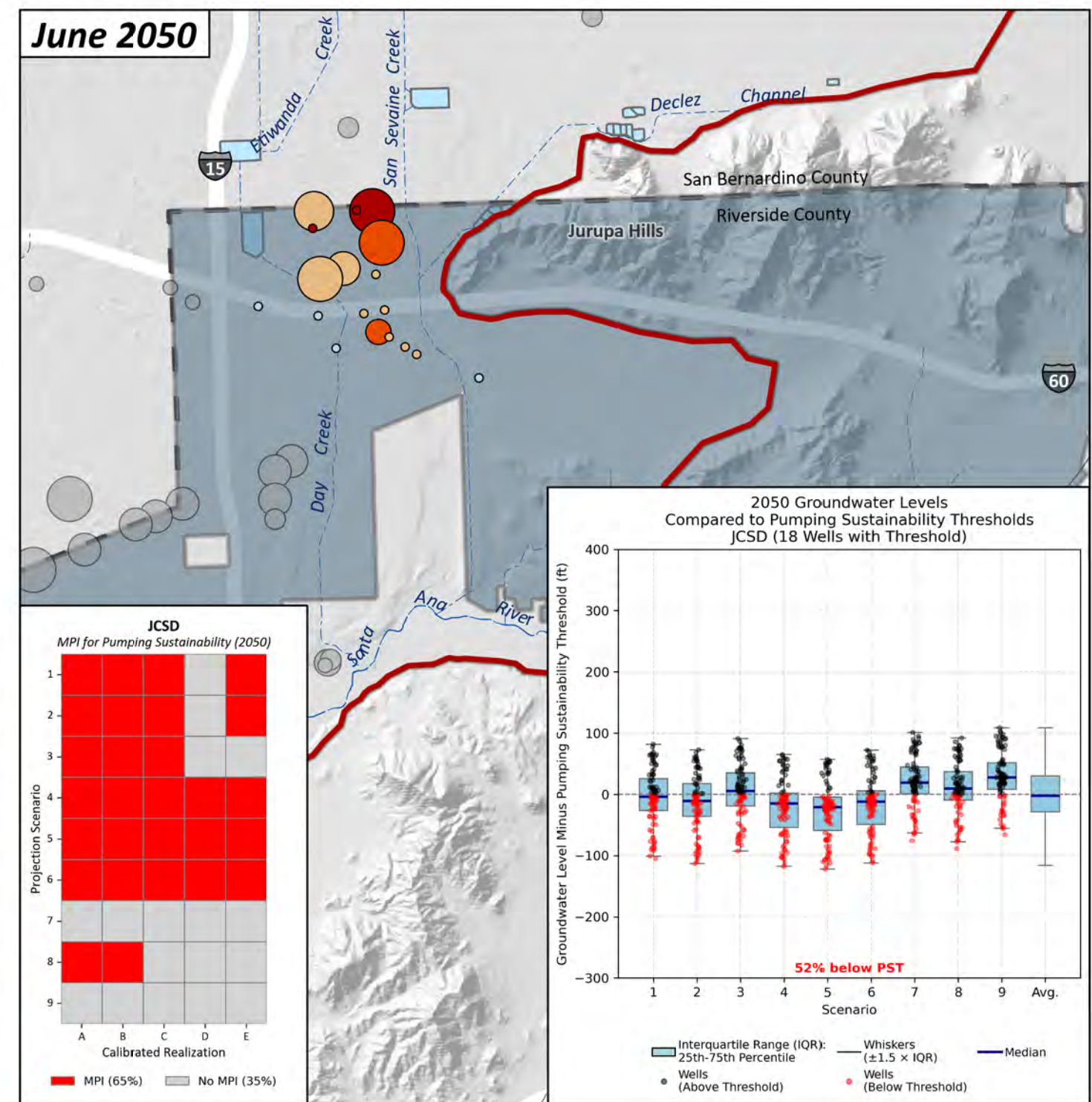
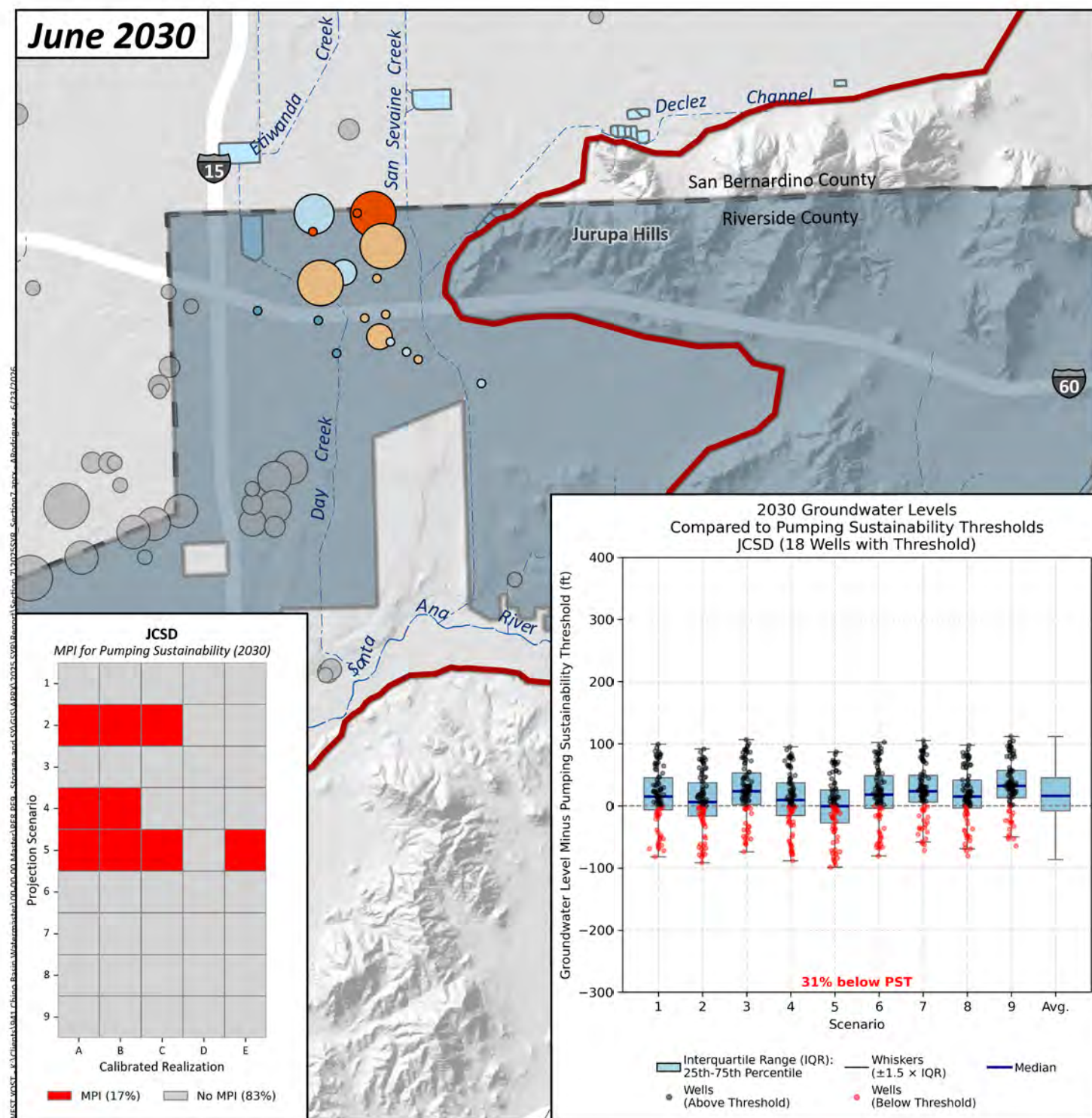
Prepared for:

Chino Basin Watermaster
2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation



**Assessment of MPI due to
Pumping Sustainability
2030 and 2050**
Golden State Water Company

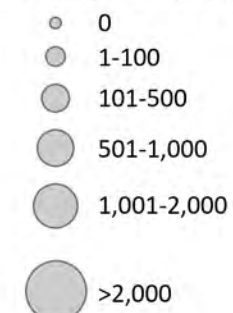
Figure 7-15



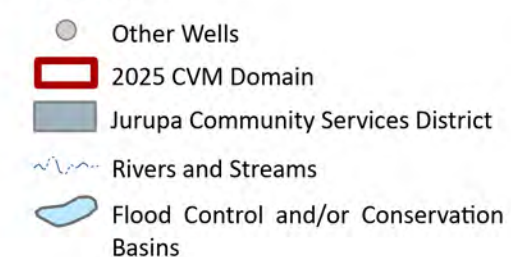
Likelihood-Weighted Average Groundwater Level Above/Below the Pumping Sustainability Threshold (ft)

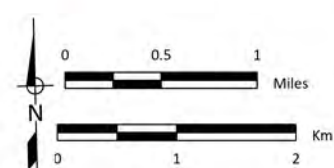
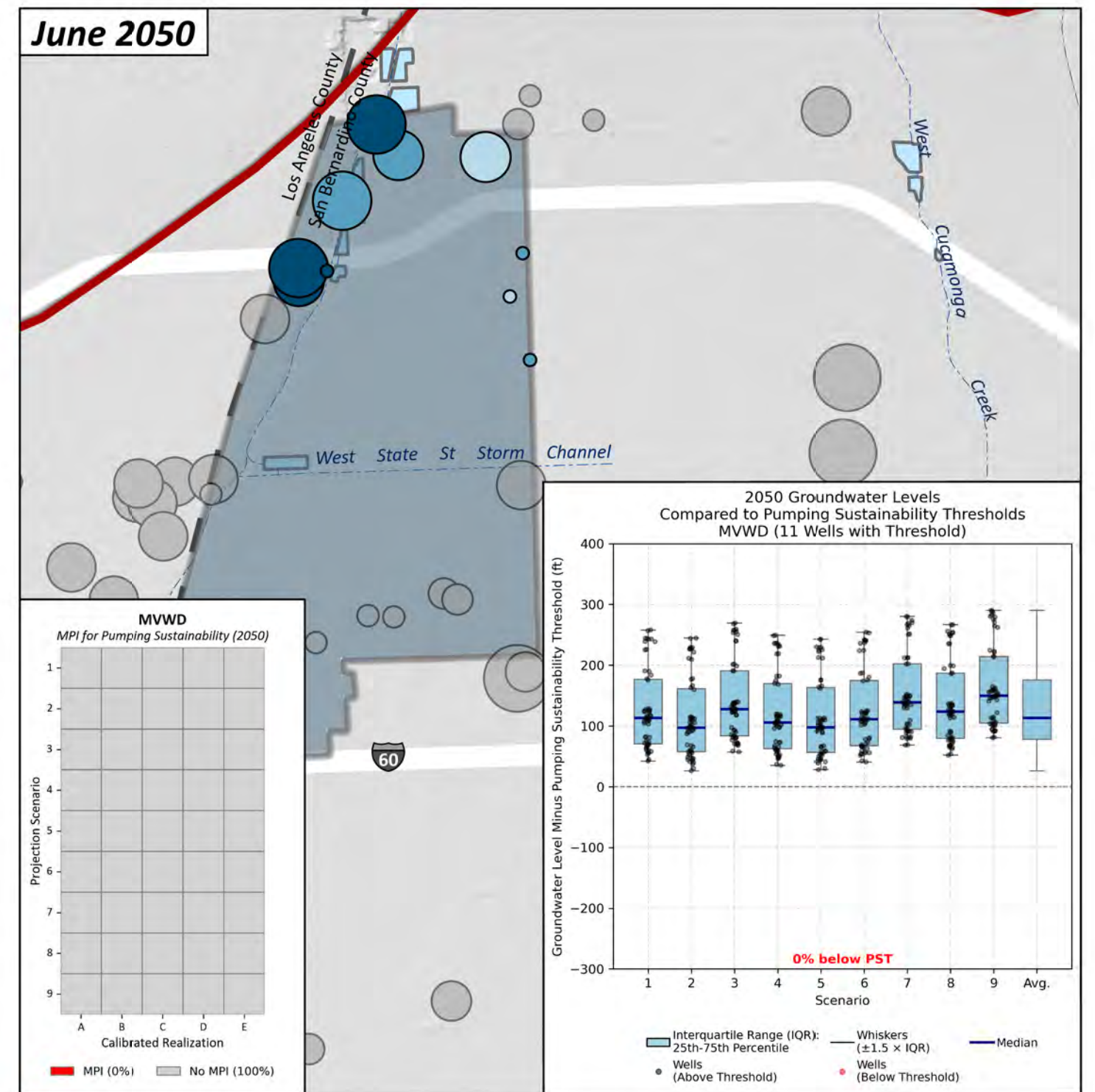
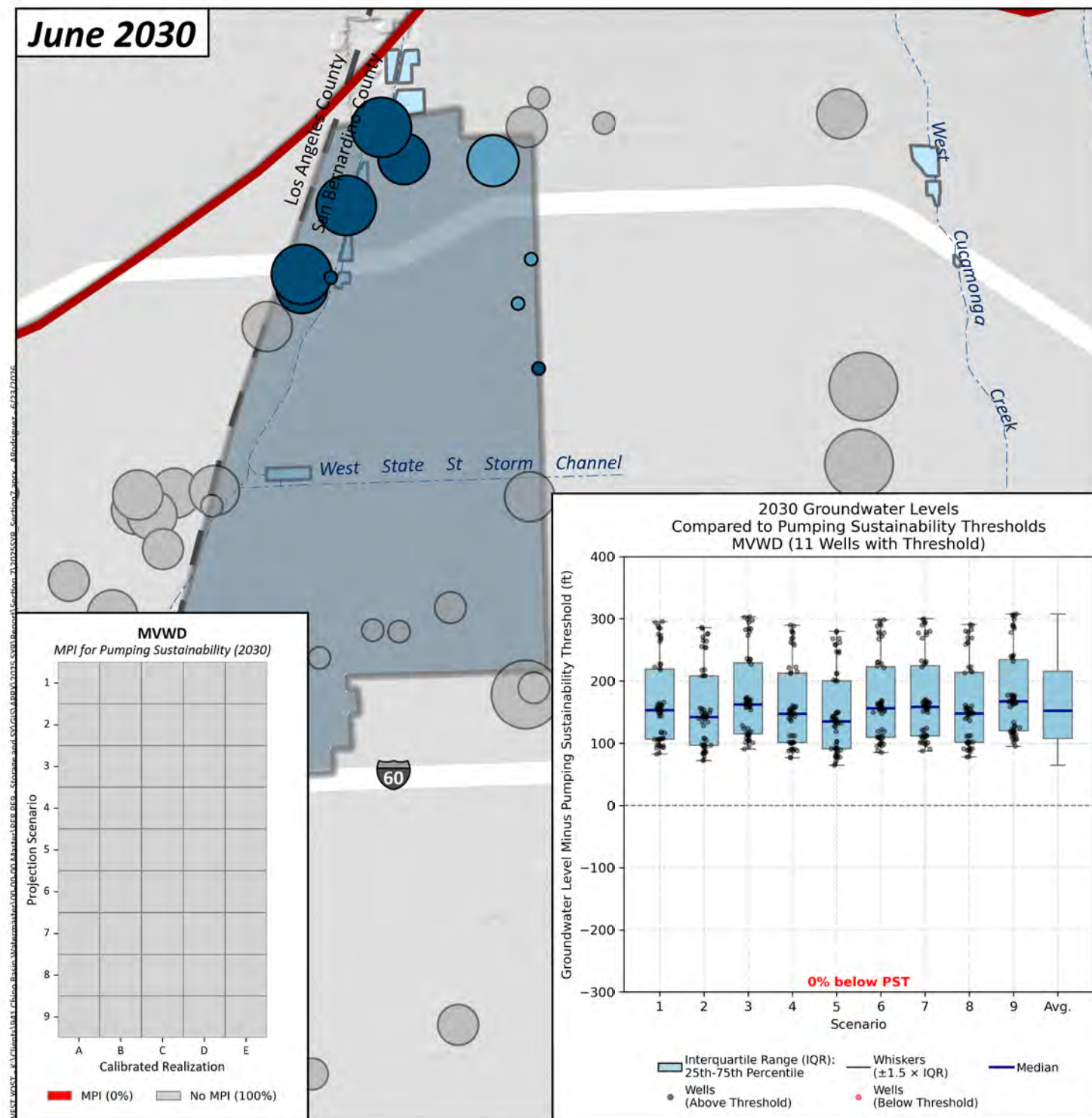


Likelihood-Weighted Average Pumping (afy)



Other Layers

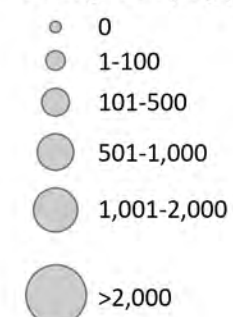




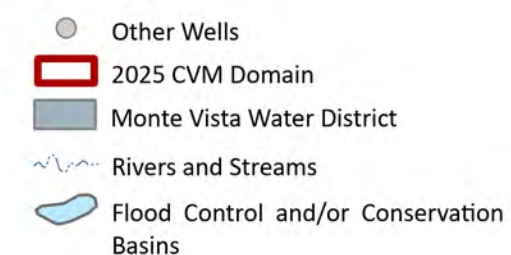
Likelihood-Weighted Average Groundwater Level Above/Below the Pumping Sustainability Threshold (ft)

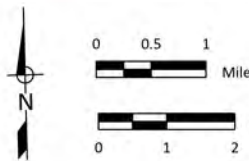
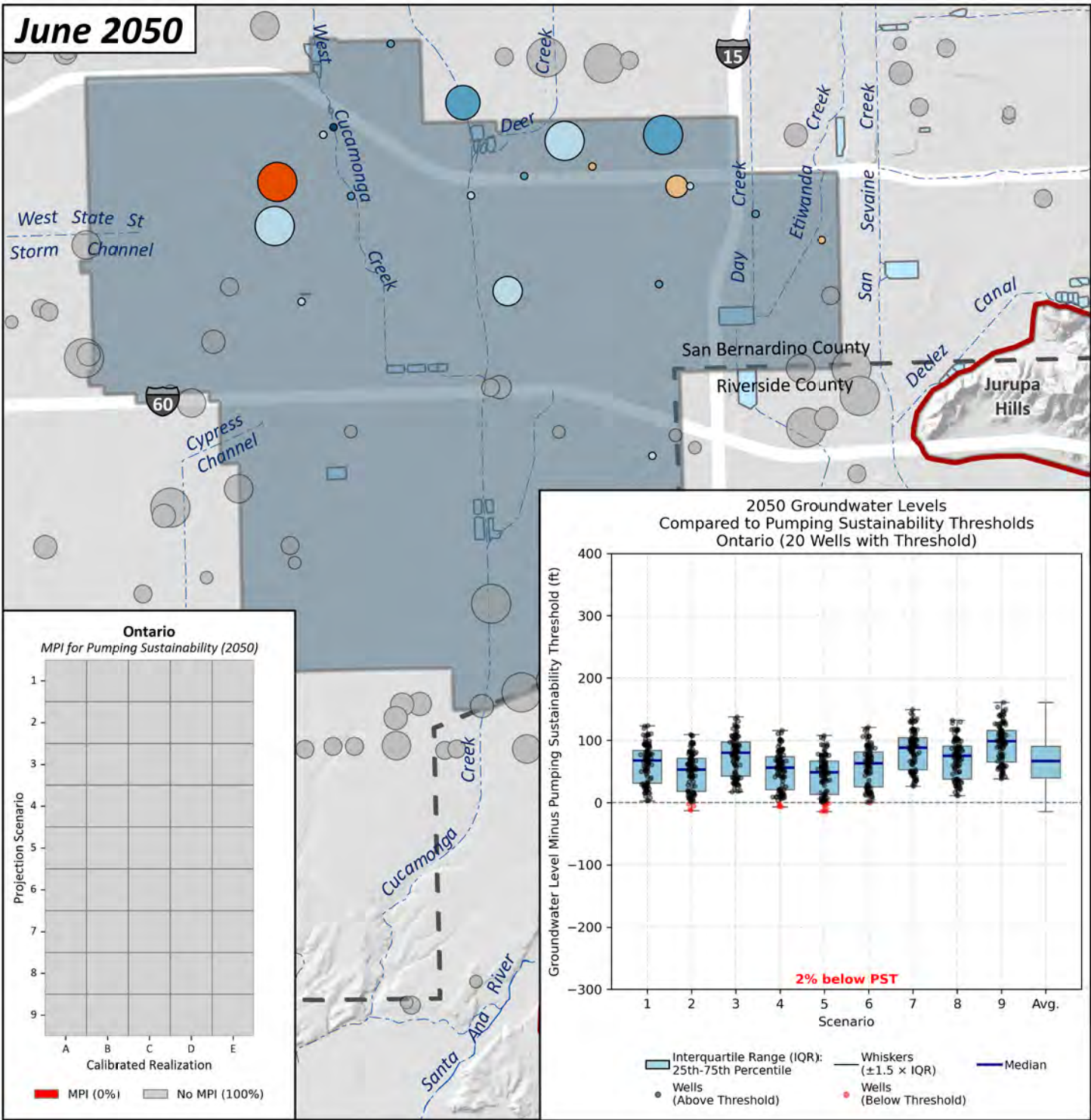
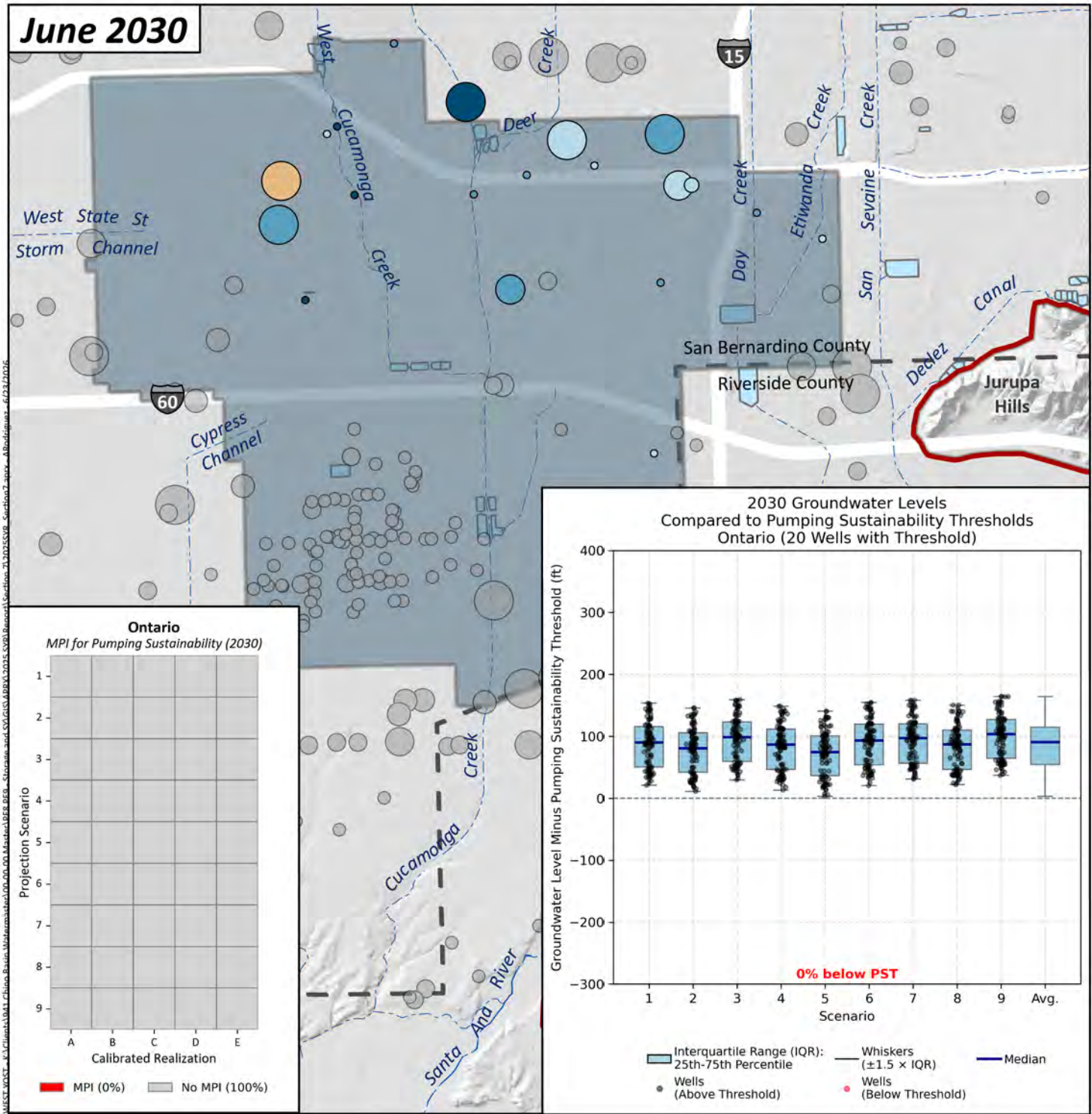


Likelihood-Weighted Average Pumping (afy)



Other Layers





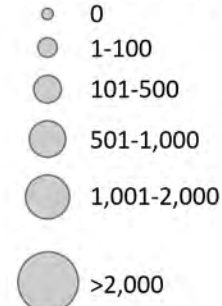
Prepared by:

WEST YOST
Water. Engineered.

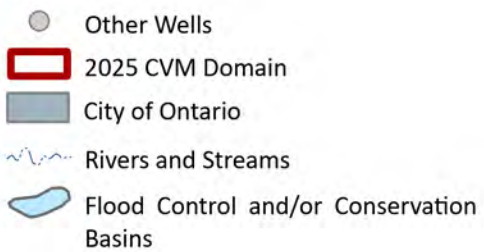
**Likelihood-Weighted
Average Groundwater Level Above/Below
the Pumping Sustainability Threshold (ft)**



**Likelihood-Weighted
Average Pumping (afy)**



Other Layers



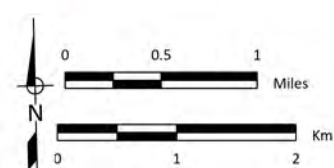
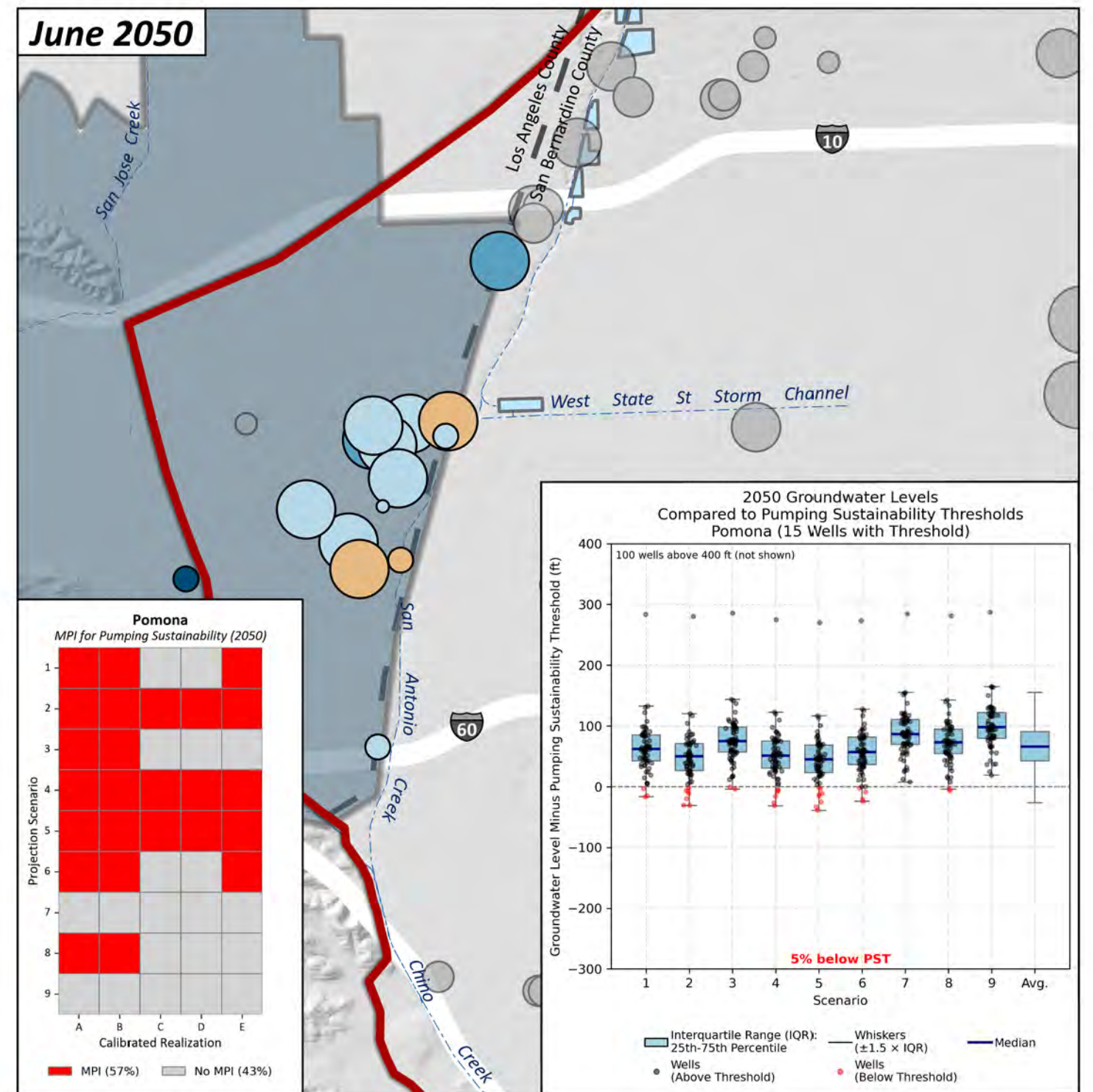
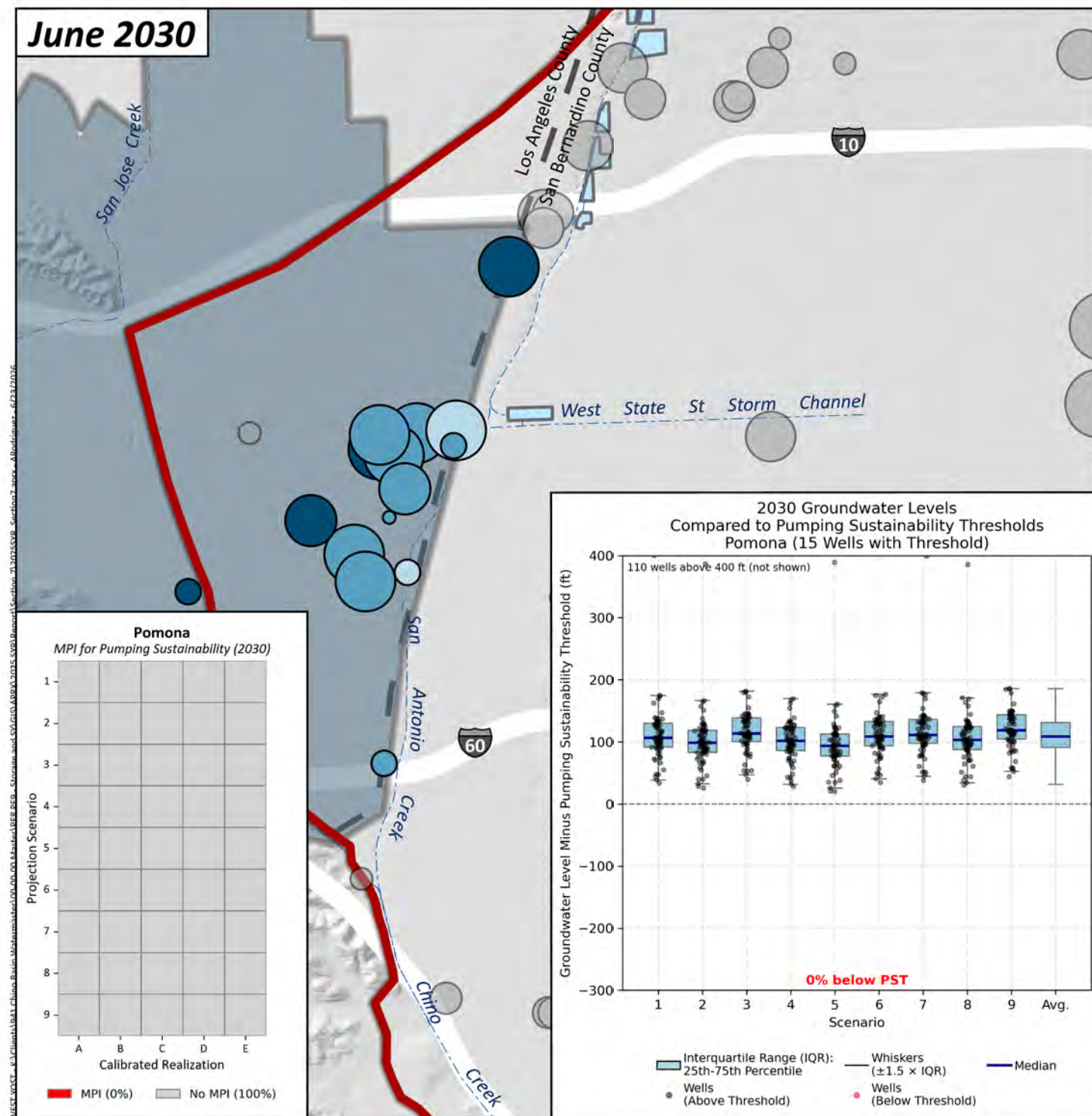
Prepared for:

Chino Basin Watermaster
2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation



**Assessment of MPI due to
Pumping Sustainability
2030 and 2050
City of Ontario**

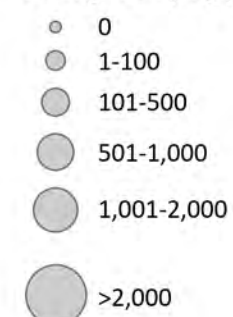
Figure 7-18



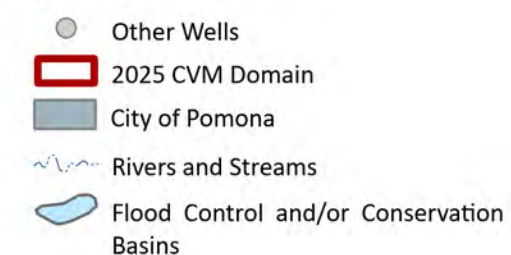
Likelihood-Weighted Average Groundwater Level Above/Below the Pumping Sustainability Threshold (ft)

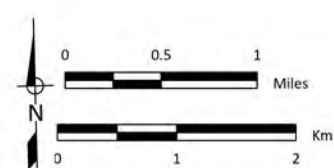
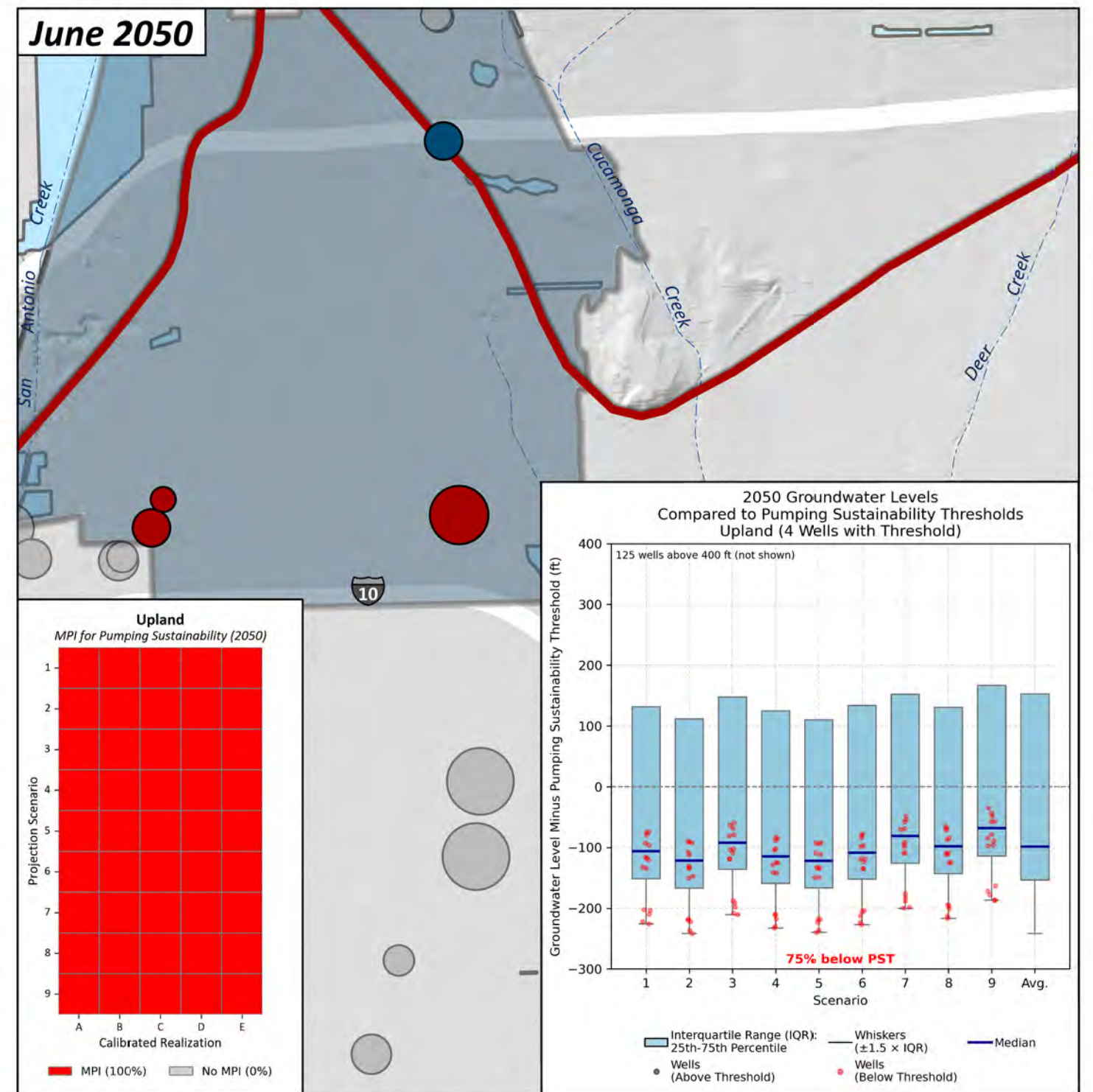
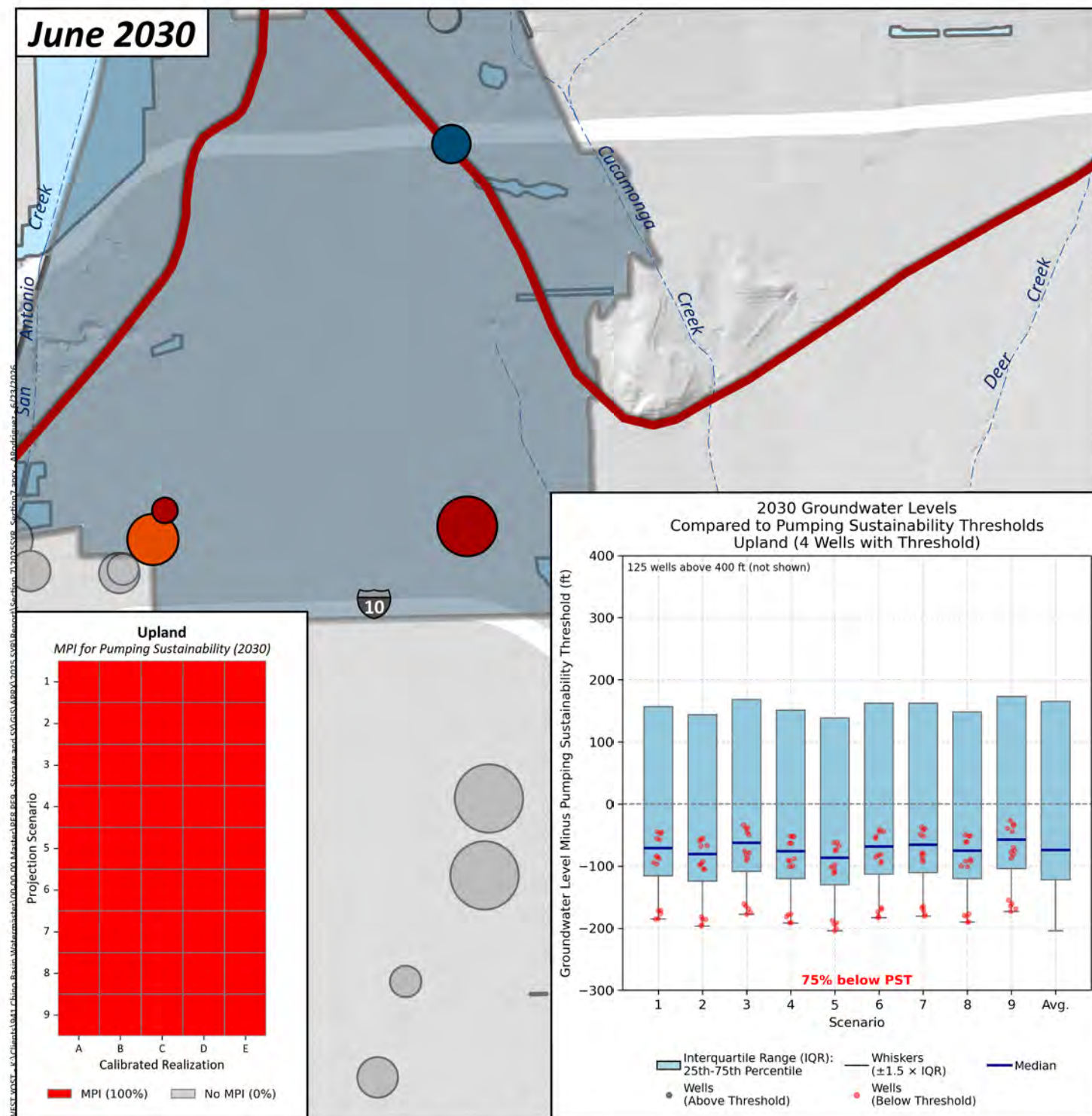


Likelihood-Weighted Average Pumping (afy)



Other Layers

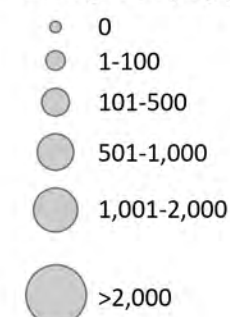




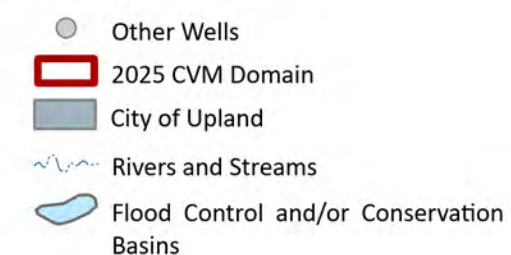
Likelihood-Weighted Average Groundwater Level Above/Below the Pumping Sustainability Threshold (ft)



Likelihood-Weighted Average Pumping (afy)



Other Layers



Section 7

2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation

7.2.2.3 Discussion

Table 7-3 summarizes the pumping sustainability analysis, indicating the number of wells for which each party has PSTs, the average percentage of wells exceeding the PST for each scenario, and the likelihood-weighted average percentage of wells exceeding the PST for the TSY ensemble. A review of hydrographs confirms that a PST exceedance in 2050 meets the five-year duration criterion to be considered MPI, in the absence of an agency-provided definition.

Figure 7-21 shows that pumping-sustainability-related MPI increases from an average of 1.5 subareas in FY 2030 to 3.5 subareas in FY 2050. The degree of MPI varies between Projection Realizations, having the highest incidence in High Demand Scenarios (Projection Scenarios 4, 5, and 6) and the Hot/Dry Climate Scenarios (Scenarios 2 and 5).

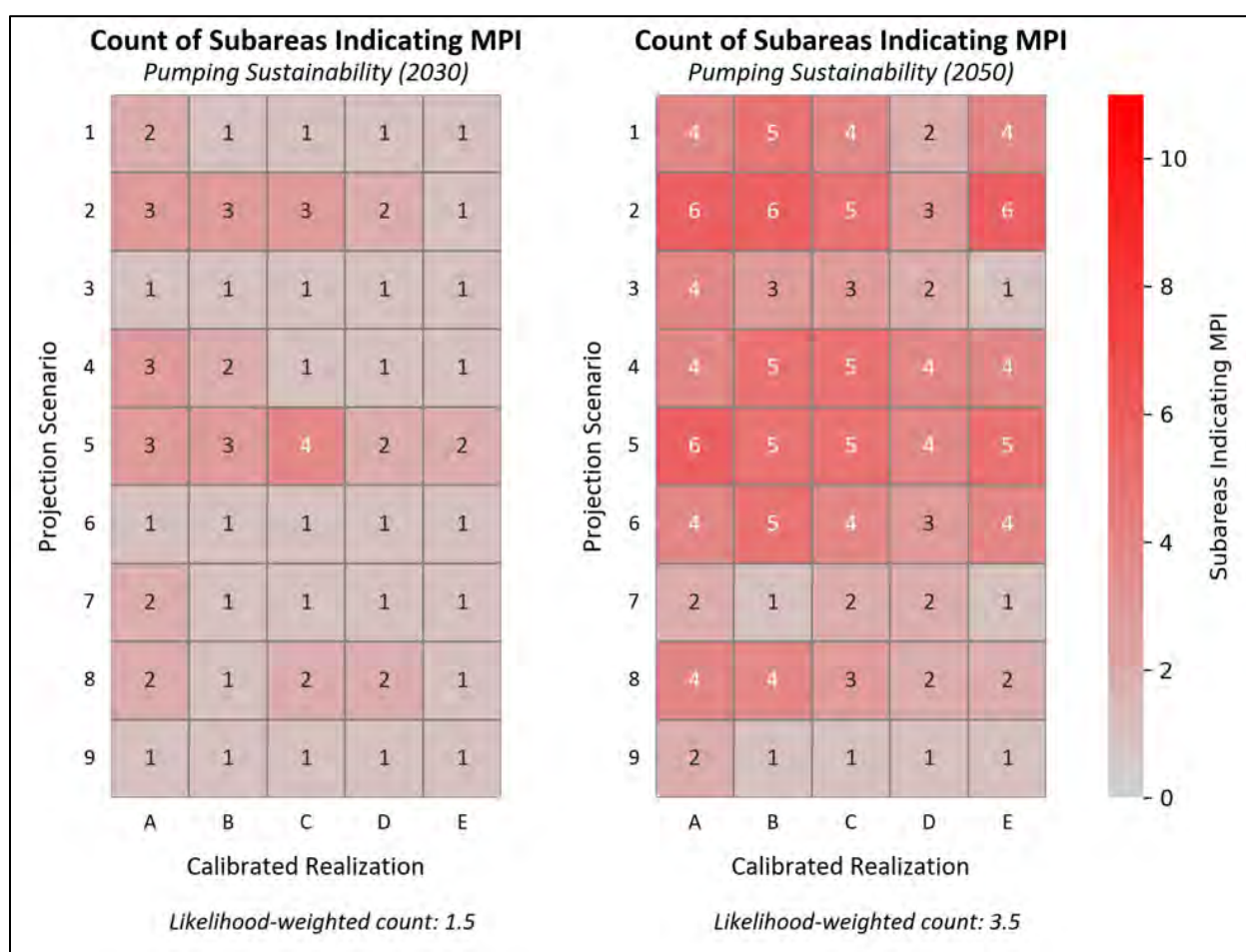


Figure 7-21. Count of Subareas Indicating MPI for Pumping Sustainability for the TSY Ensemble (FY 2030 and 2050).

7.2.2.3.1 Drivers of MPI for Pumping Sustainability

Based on the results presented above, the three primary drivers of MPI due to pumping sustainability are: extraction of water from managed storage; a hotter/drier climate; and the parties' localized well operations. In addition, there is significant uncertainty in the PSTs and groundwater levels in Upland's service area.

Table 7-3. Percentage of Wells Below Pumping Sustainability Thresholds, FY 2030 and FY 2050

Scenario	Likelihood Weight	Party																					
		CDA 22 wells with PST Figure 7-10		Chino 10 wells 7-11		Chino Hills 5 wells 7-12		CVWD 12 wells 7-13		FWC 13 wells 7-14		GSWC 1 well 7-15		JCSD 18 wells 7-16		MVWD 11 wells 7-17		Ontario 20 wells 7-18		Pomona 15 wells 7-19		Upland 4 wells 7-20	
		2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050
1	4	14	21	0	14	0	0	8	13	15	19	0	0	30	56	0	0	0	0	0	4	75	75
2	2	16	23	0	20	0	0	12	15	17	26	0	40	41	66	0	0	0	4	0	9	75	75
3	2	8	16	0	8	0	0	8	10	15	15	0	0	24	41	0	0	0	0	0	3	75	75
4	2	14	24	0	20	0	0	10	12	15	19	0	0	38	74	0	0	0	4	0	8	75	75
5	1	16	24	0	20	0	0	13	15	19	23	0	20	51	77	0	0	0	8	0	11	75	75
6	1	8	21	0	18	0	0	8	10	15	19	0	0	29	71	0	0	0	1	0	5	75	75
7	2	13	16	0	0	0	0	8	8	15	15	0	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	75
8	1	16	18	0	8	0	0	10	10	15	19	0	0	28	36	0	0	0	0	0	3	75	75
9	1	8	11	0	0	0	0	8	8	15	15	0	0	19	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	75
Likelihood-Weighted Average		13%	19%	0%	12%	0%	0%	9%	12%	16%	19%	0%	6%	31%	52%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	5%	75%	75%

Section 7

2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation

Figure 7-22 shows the direct relationship between declining storage and the increasing MPI due to pumping sustainability, depicting the average change in storage from FY 2021-2050 versus the average number of subareas indicating MPI for pumping sustainability in FY 2050 for several subgroups of Projection Realizations.

- The High Demand Projection Realizations (Scenarios 4, 5, and 6) indicate MPI at an average of 4.5 subareas, compared to 1.9 subareas and 3.9 subareas for the Low Demand and Expected Demand Projection Realizations, respectively.
- The number of subareas indicating MPI increases by a factor of 0.5 (Low Demand) to 1.5 (Expected and High Demand) from FY 2030 to FY 2050.
- In all High Demand Projection Realizations, the balance of managed storage is zero by 2050, whereas the average managed storage is 409,000 af and 146,000 af in 2050 for the Low Demand and Expected Demand Projection Realizations, respectively.

Climate also drives MPI, but to a lesser degree than demand. The Hot/Dry Climate Projection Realizations (Scenarios 2, 5, and 8) indicate MPI at an average of 4.4 subareas, compared to 2.6 subareas and 3.3 subareas for the Cool/Wet and Average Climate Scenarios, respectively.

Localized operations of the CDA, JCSD, and Pomona wellfields also may have an impact on the MPI simulated in these subareas:

- **CDA:** The likelihood-weighted percentage of Projection Realizations indicating MPI for CDA increases from 25 percent in 2030 to 83 percent in 2050. This increase is not driven by CDAs pumping rates, which remain constant throughout the projection period. As shown in Figure 7-10, the wells indicating MPI are mostly in the center of the wellfield, near where more of CDAs pumping is concentrated. In several Projection Realizations, this pumping results in lower groundwater levels compared to the surrounding area. For example, Figure 6-26 shows groundwater level declines of over 40 feet near some of the future wells (II-13 and II-14) from 2022 to 2050, which is about 10 feet lower than the regional groundwater level declines in that area. This suggests that the MPI is driven by both regional changes in groundwater levels and the simulated pumping distribution in the CDA wellfield.
- **JCSD:** The likelihood-weighted percentage of Projection Realizations indicating MPI for JCSD increases from 17 percent in 2030 to 65 percent in 2050. This increase is driven by JCSD's pumping rates (especially those exceeding the Low Demand Water Plan Scenario [around 11,400 afy at buildout]), the broader basin-wide decline in groundwater levels, and the operational configuration of JCSD's wellfield. To support this finding, two of the 15 Projection Scenarios under the Low Demand Water Plan Scenarios indicated MPI (A8 and B8), while 11 of the Expected Water Plan Scenarios and all of the High Demand Water Plan Scenarios indicated MPI. Figure 7-16 shows that pumping is concentrated over about six wells within less than two miles of each other, suggesting that well interference may exacerbate drawdown at higher pumping rates.

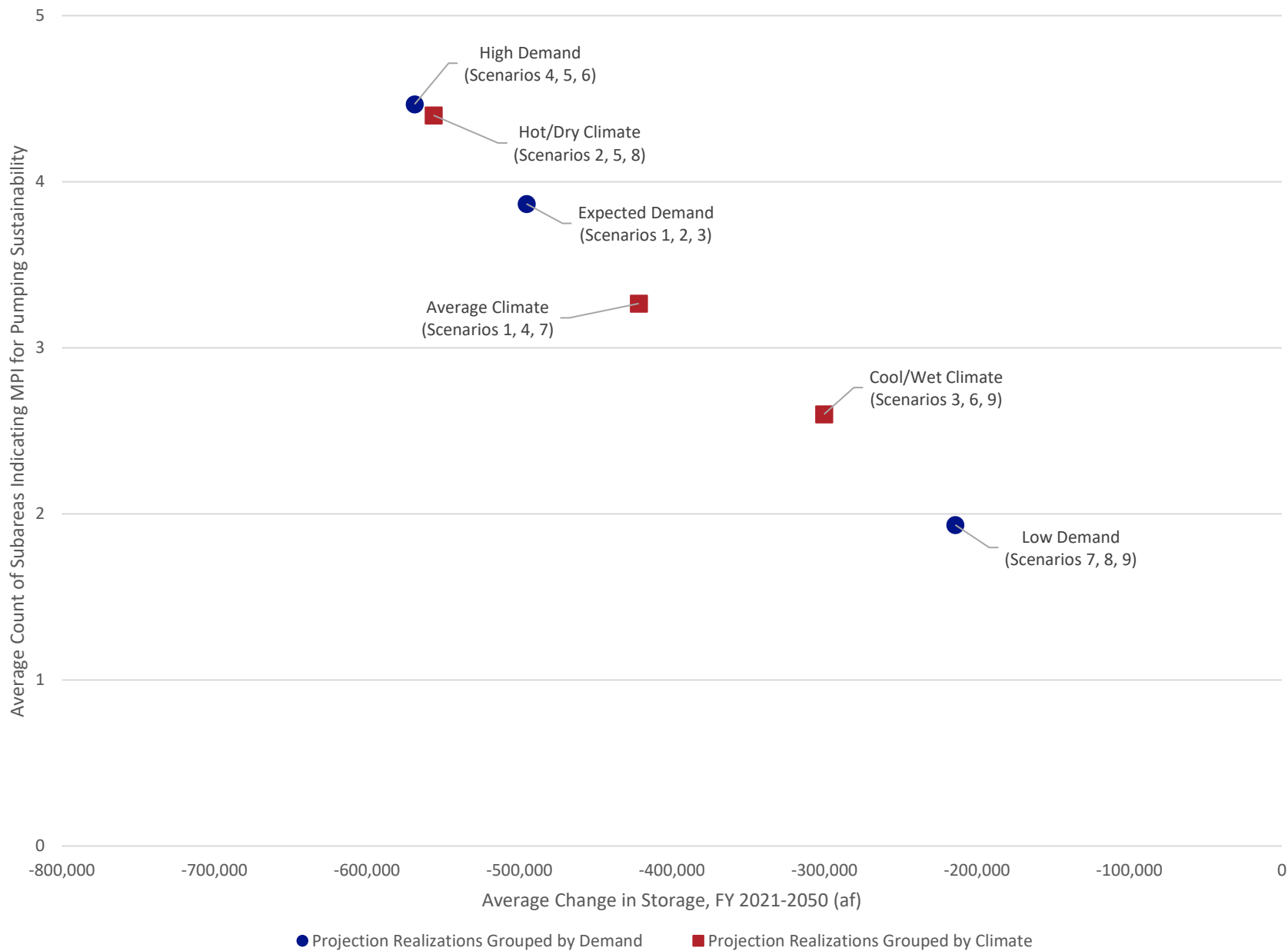


Section 7

2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation

- **Pomona:** The likelihood-weighted percentage of Projection Realizations indicating MPI for Pomona increases from 0 percent in 2030 to 57 percent in 2050. This increase is driven by Pomona's pumping rates (especially those exceeding the Low Demand Water Plan Scenario [around 12,300 afy at buildout]), the broader basin-wide decline in groundwater levels, and the operational configuration of Pomona's wellfield. To support this finding, only two of the 15 Projection Scenarios under the Low Demand Water Plan Scenarios indicated MPI, while 10 of the Expected Water Plan Scenarios and 13 of the High Demand Water Plan Scenarios indicated MPI. Figure 7-19 shows that pumping is concentrated over about 12 wells within less than 2 miles of each other, suggesting that well interference may exacerbate drawdown at higher pumping rates.

Figure 7-22. Change in Storage and Prevalence of MPI for Pumping Sustainability



Section 7

2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation

The finding of MPI for Upland's pumping sustainability carries a low degree of certainty for two main reasons:

- Uncertainty in simulated groundwater levels: Groundwater data in this specific portion of the aquifer is sparse, leading to higher uncertainty in the simulated groundwater levels for this area.
- PSTs: Upland has not revised its PSTs for several years; the PSTs are based on their most recently collected pump settings. Upland has also not reported experiencing pumping sustainability challenges at existing groundwater levels.

Therefore, the MPI finding for Upland requires further examination and discussion with Upland before recommendations for mitigation can be made.

7.2.2.3.2 Potential Methods to Avoid or Mitigate MPI due to Pumping Sustainability

The analysis above indicates that the groundwater-level declines that could lead to pumping-sustainability-related MPI are mainly driven by future extractions of groundwater from managed storage and localized pumping patterns. These extractions from managed storage may be accelerated under hot/dry climate conditions and/or greater than expected water demands, but the extractions from managed storage are predicted to be the primary driver of future pumping sustainability challenges. As discussed below in Section 7.3.2, a changed Safe Yield **is not** the most effective method to mitigate the potential for pumping sustainability-related MPI. Instead, the Watermaster has the ability to employ alternative methods to mitigate the potential for MPI due to pumping sustainability, which include: recharge master planning and implementation; storage management planning and implementation for both local storage and regional storage and recovery programs; and pumping adjustments by the parties. Recharge master planning and storage management planning were described above as methods to address land subsidence. Pumping sustainability challenges can be mitigated within a wellfield by lowering pumping equipment, changing pumping patterns, or a combination of the two.

7.2.3 Hydraulic Control

The attainment of hydraulic control is measured by demonstrating, from results of a calibrated groundwater model (e.g., the 2025 CVM), either that all groundwater north of the CDA well fields does not discharge through the CDA well fields (total hydraulic containment standard) or that groundwater discharge through the CDA well fields is, in aggregate, less than 1,000 afy (de minimis standard). The Regional Board has agreed that compliance with the de minimis standard will be determined from groundwater monitoring data and the results of periodic calibrations of the Watermaster groundwater model and interpretations of the calibration results.

7.2.3.1 Methods to Evaluate the State of Hydraulic Control

Hydraulic control is evaluated based on calculating the total groundwater flow from north to south (southward flow) across a designated "line of hydraulic control." This line is positioned approximately perpendicular to the regional groundwater flow direction across an area downgradient of the western portion of the CDA well field; this area historically has shown incomplete capture of southward flowing groundwater by the CDA wells. The line of hydraulic control was originally delineated in the early 2000s



Section 7

2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation

based on model-simulated groundwater-flow vectors in the vicinity of the then-proposed CCWF.⁹ Its purpose is to serve as a consistent boundary for simulating and quantifying the effectiveness of the CDA wellfield in minimizing quantity of groundwater flow from the Chino-North groundwater management zone to the Prado Basin management zone. Measured groundwater elevations at wells in the vicinity of the eastern portion of the CDA wellfield demonstrate the total hydraulic containment standard. Figures 7-23 and 7-24 show the pumping around the line of hydraulic control and the groundwater-flow vectors (D1) in Layer 1 for July 1, 2030 and July 1, 2050, respectively.

7.2.3.2 Results

Figure 7-25 is a six-panel chart showing the total southward flow across the line of hydraulic control for all the scenarios for the period of FY 2021 through 2080. Panels 1 through 5 show each of the five calibrated realizations, and the bottom-right panel shows the results from the entire TSY ensemble. Each chart shows time series of the mean flow (dark blue), the 20th to 80th percentile range (light blue shade), and the full range of data (gray shade) for the subset of models. Each panel also shows the de minimis threshold of 1,000 afy. Each of the panels also show the 2020 SYR projected flow through the CCWF for comparison (gray dashed line).

Under all members of the TSY Ensemble, the total southward flow through the CCWF declines in the latter half of the current decade when the Chino Airport remediation wells come online. For the FY 2021 through 2030 period, the likelihood-weighted average flow through the CCWF is approximately 530 afy, with a 20th to 80th percentile range of approximately 220 to 650 afy. While the upper bound of the full range exceeds the 1,000 afy threshold in some early years (with maximum values on the order of 1,300 to 1,800 afy in Realization D), the ensemble mean and central percentile range remain well below the de minimis threshold and show a declining trend through the decade.

For the FY 2031 through 2080 period, simulated flows decrease substantially. The likelihood-weighted average flow is approximately 200 afy, with a 20th to 80th percentile range of approximately 60 to 270 afy. Most simulated values fall well below the 1,000 afy threshold, with only occasional exceedances in the upper bound of the full range in earlier years (Realization D), and most realizations remain below the threshold over time.

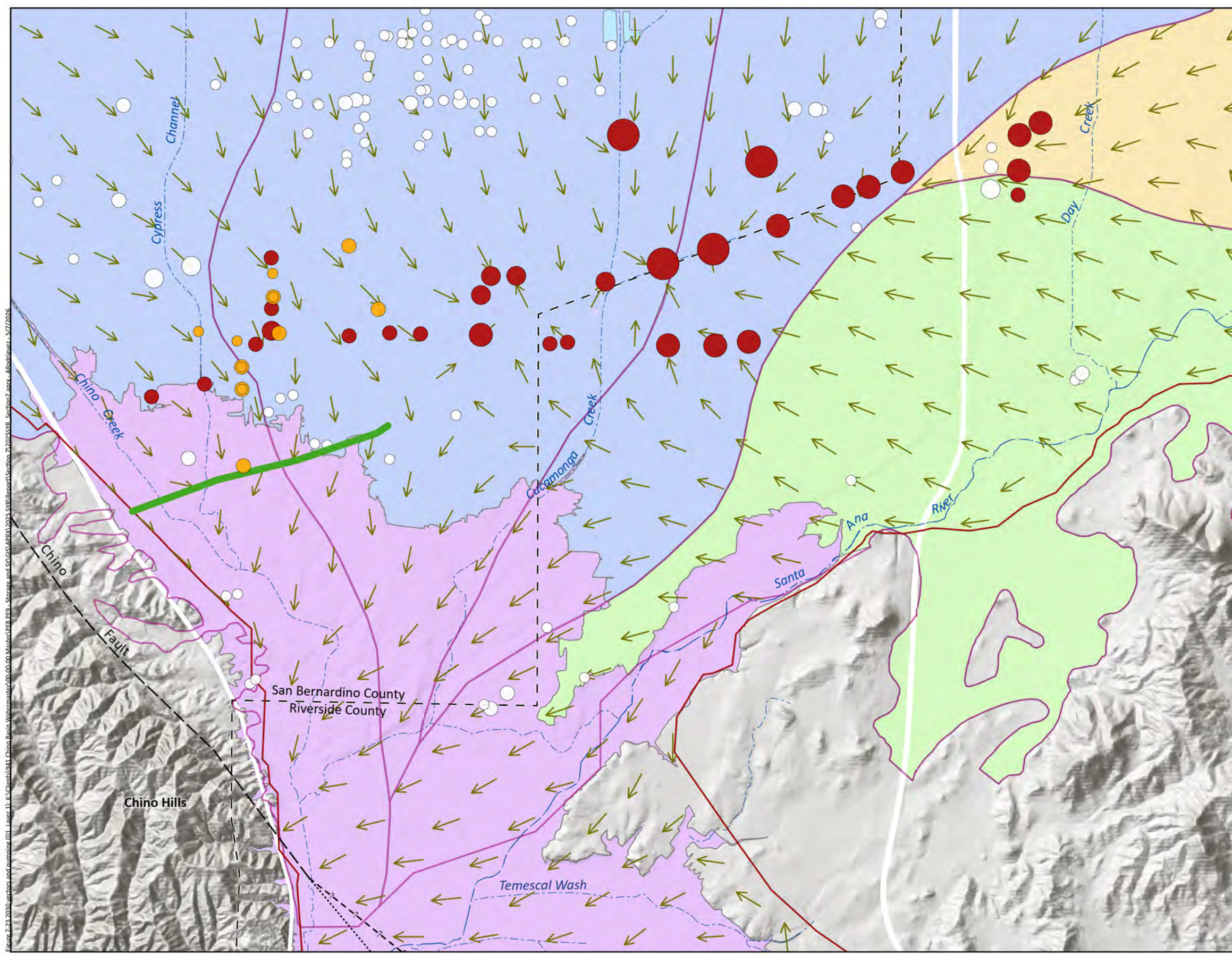
7.2.3.3 Discussion

Simulated flow through the CCWF remains below the de minimis threshold of 1,000 afy for all scenarios and time periods except for several scenarios based on Realization D. These exceedances represent extreme cases and are not reflected in the ensemble mean or central percentile range.

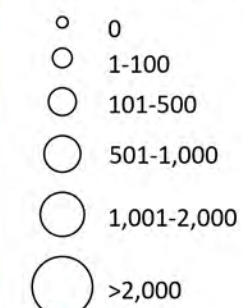
As indicated by the decline in flow across the CCWF for the entire TSY ensemble starting in the late 2020s, the operation of the new Chino Airport wells that are expected to come online in FY 2026 to FY 2029 is a significant driver in reducing the flow through the CCWF. This declining trend indicates that projected future conditions and management actions are not exacerbating southward flow across the line of hydraulic control. Hence, the risk of any member of the TSY ensemble resulting in a violation of hydraulic control is low, and there is no indication of MPI from the TSY ensemble.

⁹ [2007 CBWM Groundwater Model Documentation and Evaluation of the Peace II Project Description](#)

Figure 7-23 2030 vectors and pumping (D1 Layer 1) K:\Clients\1941 Chino Basin Watermaster\00-00-00 Master\PE8.pea - Storage and SV\GIS\A\B\X\2025\SVB\Report\Section 7\2025SVB - Section 7.aprx - A\B\B\B\B\B - 5/17/2026



Likelihood-Weighted Average Pumping (afy)



- Chino Basin Desalter Authority Wells
- Chino Basin Airport Wells
- Other Pumping Wells
- 2030 Groundwater Flow Vector- Model Layer 1
- Hydraulic Control Line
- ~ Rivers and Streams
- Flood Control and or Conservation Basins

OBMP Management Zones

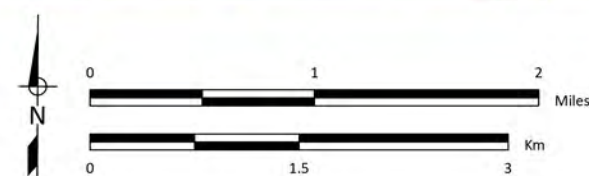


Faults

- Location Certain
- - - - - Location Approximate
- · - · - Location Concealed
- - - ? - Location Uncertain
- ▲— Approximate Location of Groundwater Barrier



Prepared by:

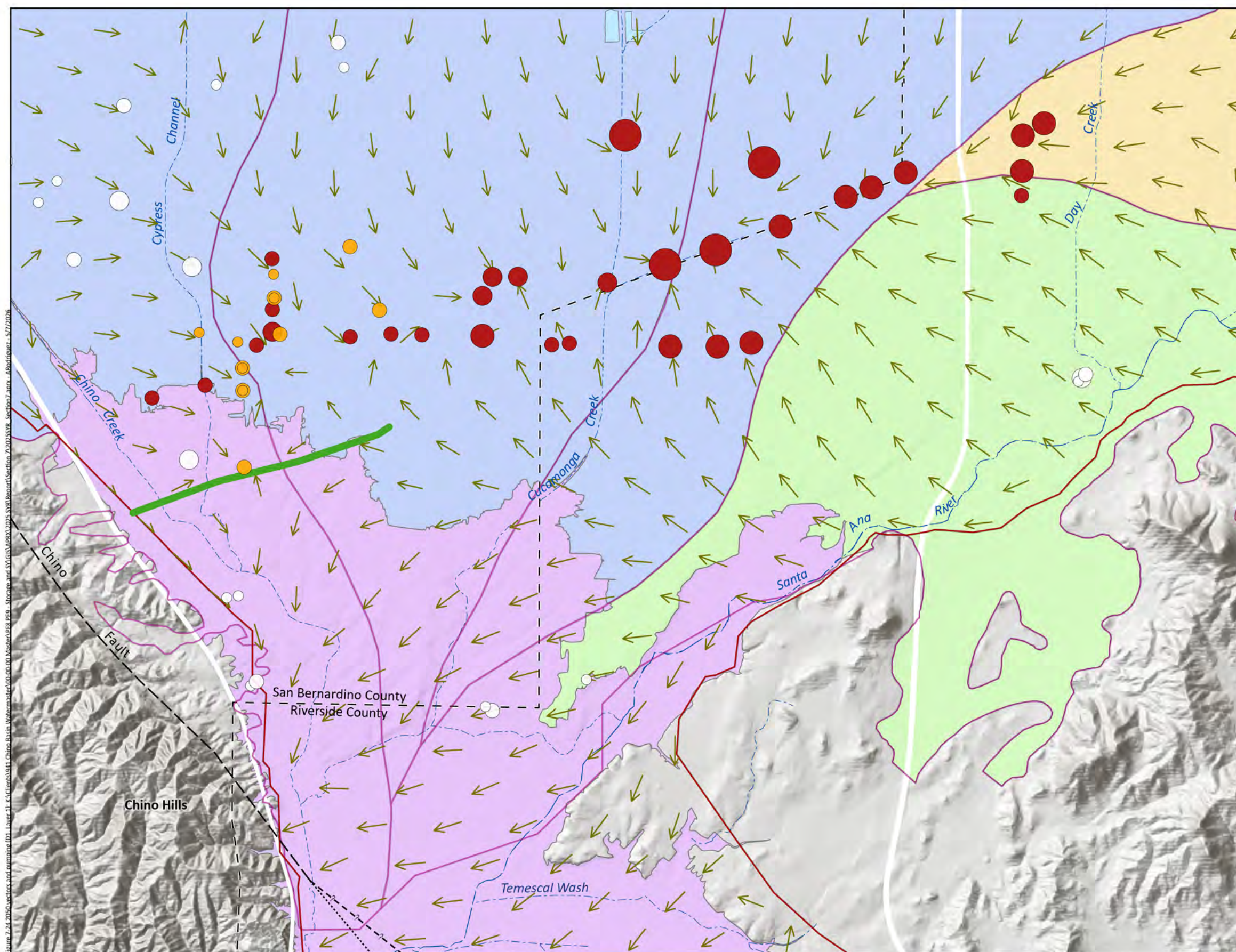


Prepared for:
Chino Basin Watermaster
2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation

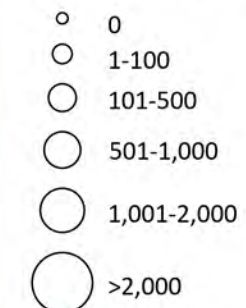


Groundwater-Flow Vectors and Groundwater Pumping
near Line of Hydraulic Control
Scenario D1 - 2030

Figure 7-23

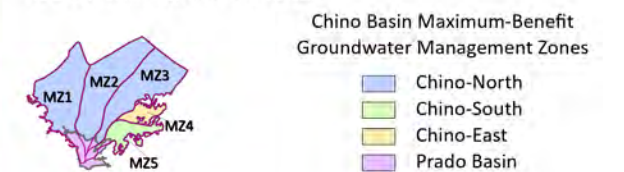


Likelihood-Weighted Average Pumping (afy)



- Chino Basin Desalter Authority Wells
- Chino Basin Airport Wells
- Other Pumping Wells
- 2030 Groundwater Flow Vector- Model Layer 1
- Hydraulic Control Line
- Rivers and Streams
- Flood Control and or Conservation Basins

OBMP Management Zones

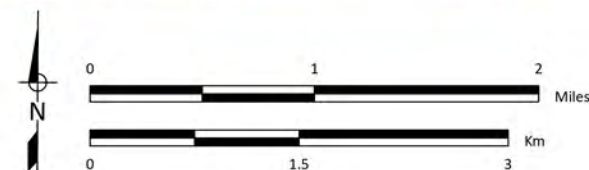


Faults

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



Prepared by:



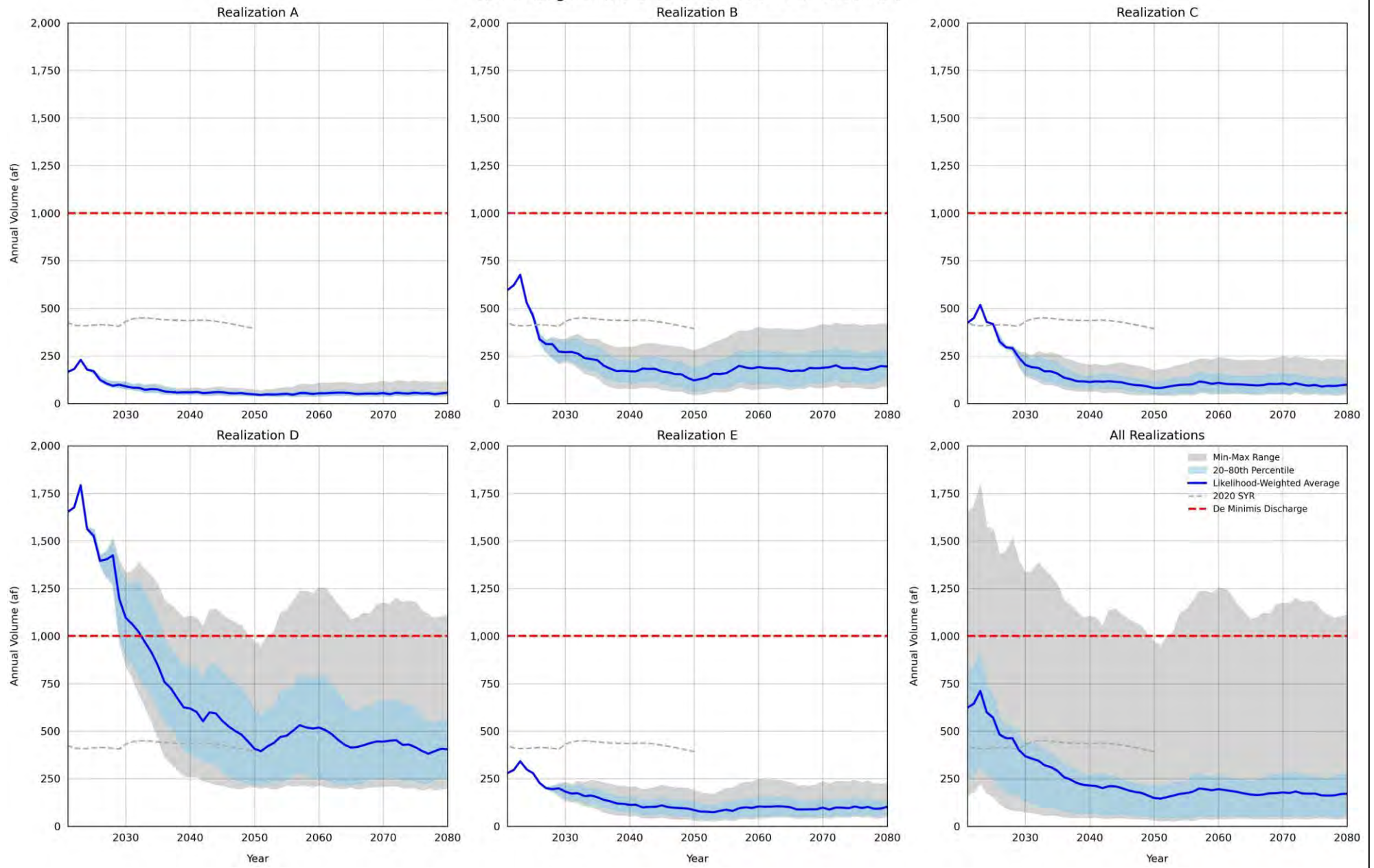
Prepared for:
Chino Basin Watermaster
2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation



Groundwater-Flow Vectors and Groundwater Pumping
near Line of Hydraulic Control
Scenario D1 - 2050

Figure 7-24

Figure 7-25
Flow through Chino Creek Well Field - TSY Ensemble



7.3 DETERMINATION OF VIABILITY OF TSY

This section describes the viability of production at the TSY based on the findings of the TSY Ensemble, the identification of drivers of potential future MPI, and potential mitigation methods, which completes Step 9 of the 2022 SYRM.

7.3.1 Summary of Findings

Figure 7-26 is a heatmap depicting all the Projection Realizations indicating the number of subareas indicating MPI. There are 17 subareas that were evaluated for MPI: 5 for land subsidence, 11 for pumping sustainability, and 1 for hydraulic control. Figure 7-26 shows that MPI across all categories increases from an average of 2.2 subareas in FY 2030 to 5.7 subareas in FY 2050. The degree of MPI varies between Projection Realizations, having the highest incidence in High Demand Scenarios (Projection Scenarios 4, 5, and 6) and the Hot/Dry Climate Scenarios (Scenarios 2 and 5).

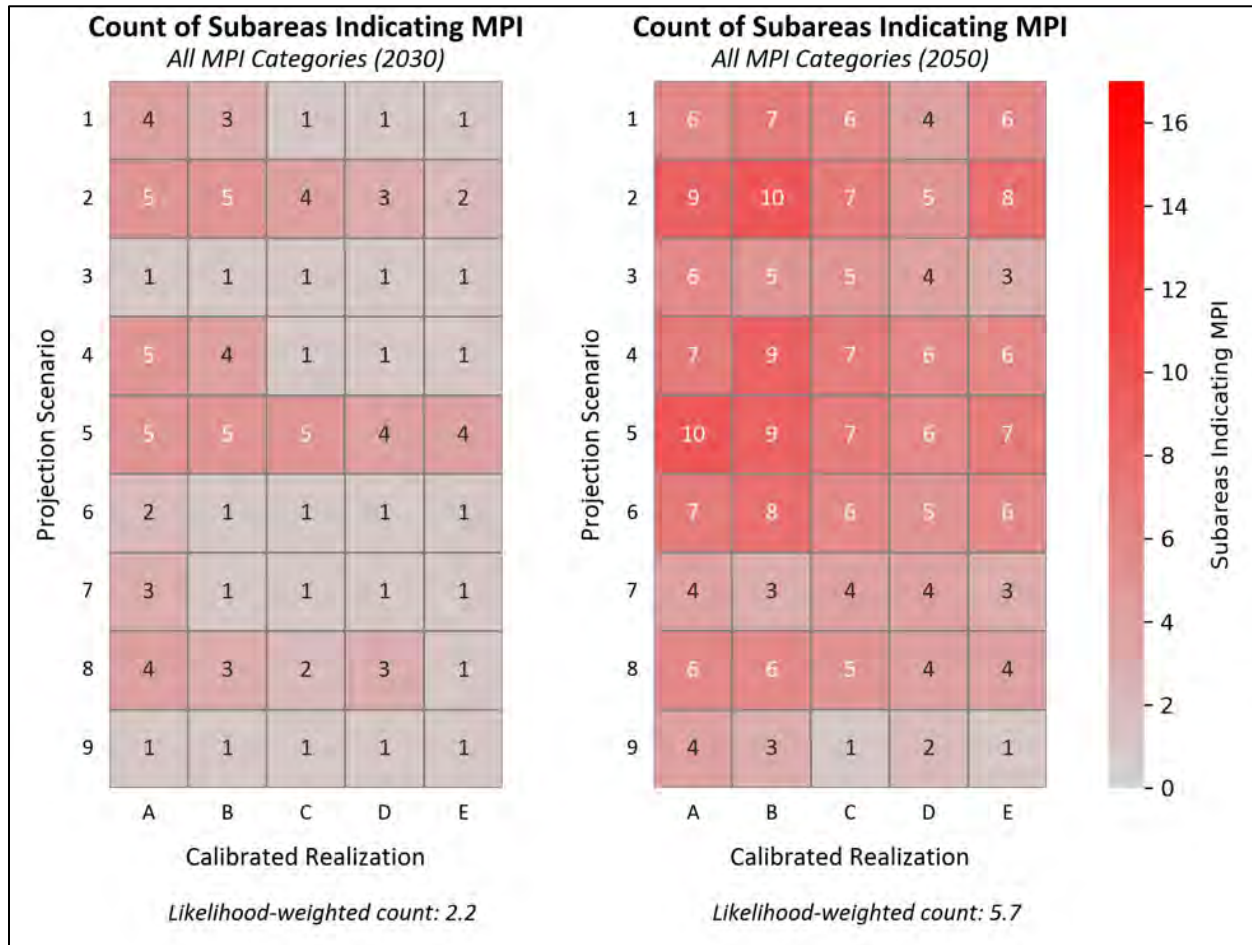


Figure 7-26. Count of Subareas Indicating MPI for All Categories for the TSY Ensemble (FY 2030 and 2050).

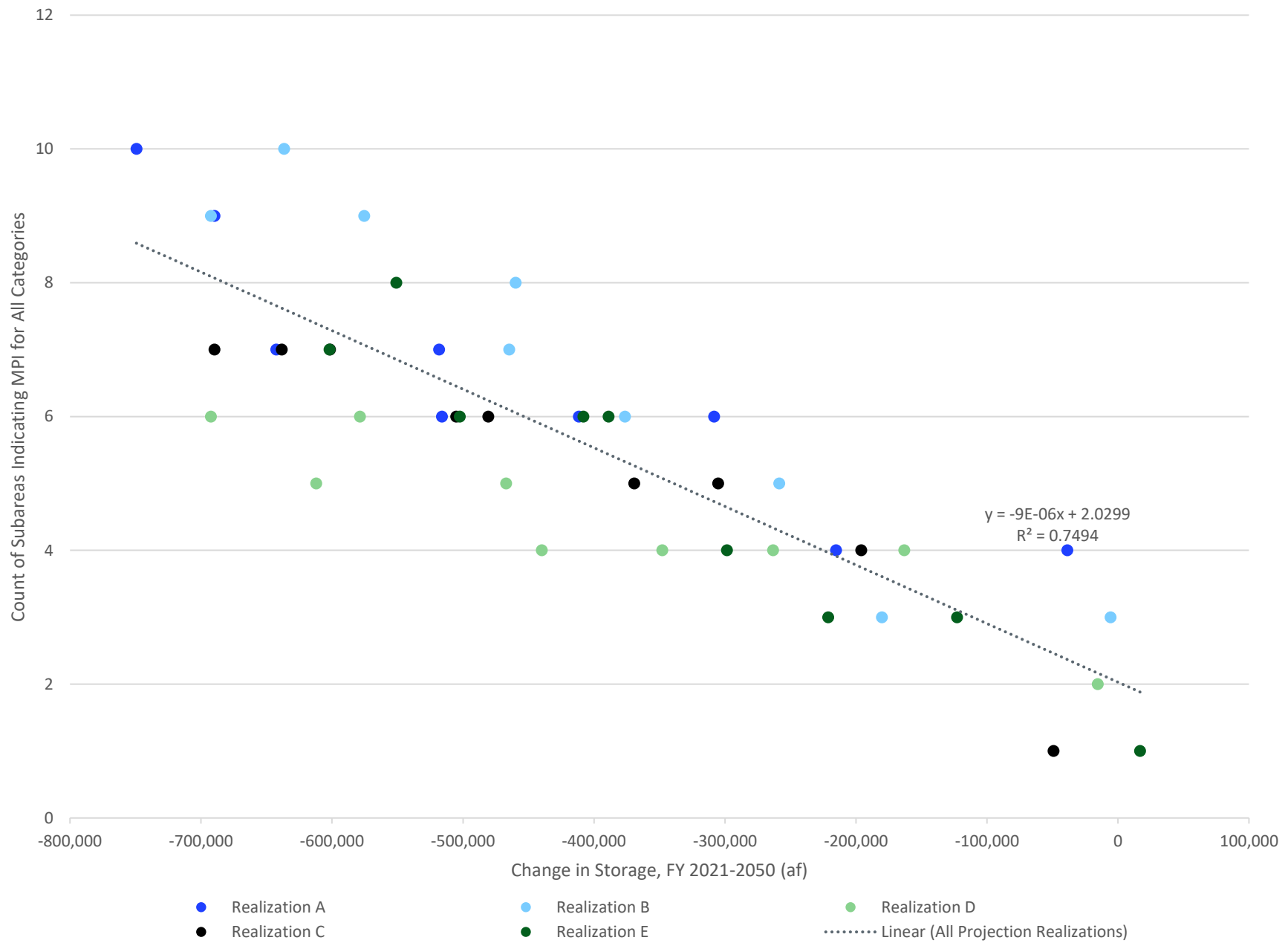


Section 7

2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation

The risk of MPI increases as physical groundwater storage declines. Figure 7-27 is a scatter plot of change in physical storage (FY2021-2050) versus count of subareas indicating MPI for all categories for each Projection Realization. This plot shows a clear relationship between change in storage and MPI. While physical storage and managed storage are not identical, change in physical storage is a more direct indicator of changes in groundwater levels.

Figure 7-27. Change in Storage and Prevalence of MPI, TSY Ensemble





Section 7

2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation

Managed storage is impacted by Reoperation credits (which are allocated to offset production from the Chino Basin Desalters through 2030) and the Safe Yield, which is determined as the 10-year averaged net recharge. Drawing water from managed storage means that parties are using their existing pumping rights or managed storage to offset pumping rather than acquiring “wet water” for replenishment. This enables groundwater pumping from the Chino Basin beyond the Safe Yield. If this pumping is greater than the net recharge, then it can result in a decline in physical storage. Therefore, the use of managed storage can increase the risk of MPI by causing groundwater levels to decline if pumping outpaces natural and artificial recharge. Figures 7-8 and 7-22 focus on the drivers of MPI for land subsidence and pumping sustainability, respectively, and demonstrate that high groundwater pumping and hot/dry climate conditions (which reduce natural recharge and increase demand) are primary drivers of reduced groundwater levels that can lead to MPI.

7.3.2 Evaluation of the Safe Yield

In Section 6, the TSY for the Chino Basin is estimated to be 121,200 afy for the period 2021-2030. Pursuant to Step 9 of the SYRM, the Watermaster must:

9. *Evaluate whether the groundwater production at the Tentative Safe Yield estimated in [8] above will cause or threaten to cause "undesirable results" or "Material Physical Injury." If groundwater production at Tentative Safe Yield will cause or threaten to cause "undesirable results" or "Material Physical Injury," then Watermaster will identify and implement prudent measures necessary to mitigate "undesirable results" or "Material Physical Injury," set the value of Safe Yield to ensure there is no "undesirable results" or "Material Physical Injury," or implement a combination of mitigation measures and a changed Safe Yield.*

In this section, the potential for future MPI associated with operating at the TSY was evaluated and shown to be localized and mainly driven by future extractions of groundwater from managed storage.

Reducing the Safe Yield from 121,200 afy would only have a minor effect on the potential for MPI, as the resulting increase in replenishment obligations would lead to more wet-water recharge, which in turn would result in localized higher groundwater levels that will spread to other regions of the basin over time. Even if the increases in recharge were to occur near locations with a higher risk of MPI, the increases may not be significant enough to mitigate MPI in these areas. Furthermore, some areas of projected MPI (e.g., JCSD) are not near recharge basins or are in areas where surface recharge has a limited effect on mitigating MPI.¹⁰ Therefore, changing the Safe Yield **is not** the most effective method to mitigate the types of MPI indicated in the TSY Ensemble.

Recommendations for mitigating each category of MPI are described earlier in this section and include: subsidence management; recharge master planning; storage management; and adjusting localized pumping operations. Therefore, following the Court-ordered 2022 SYRM, **the Safe Yield is 121,200 afy for the 2021 through 2030 period.**

¹⁰ See Section 3 of the [2013 Amendment to the 2010 Recharge Master Plan Update](#)



Section 7

2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation

7.3.2.1 Comparison to 2020 Safe Yield Recalculation Results

The reevaluated Safe Yield of 121,200 afy is 9,800 afy less than the current Court-approved Safe Yield of 131,000 afy for FY 2021 through FY 2030 (-7.5%). The detailed comparison of the 2020 SYR and 2025 SYR water-budget results is presented in Section 6.2.1.1. That section summarizes the changes in individual recharge and discharge components for FY 2021 through FY 2030, including the effects of the 2025 CVM updates, recalibration and uncertainty analysis, recent historical hydrology and water-use data, and revised Projection Ensemble assumptions.

As described in Section 6, the lower 2025 TSY is not attributable to a single factor. The largest difference for an individual water-budget component is lower DIPAW to the saturated zone, which is partly offset by increases in other net recharge components and decreases in some discharge components. Component-level differences between the 2020 SYR and 2025 SYR are discussed in detail in Section 6.

7.3.2.2 Contribution from Conservation Regulations

The difference between the current Safe Yield and the reevaluated Safe Yield exceeds the 2.5 percent threshold that allows the Watermaster to recommend to the Court to reset the Safe Yield. Watermaster's discretion on resetting the Safe Yield for the 2021-2030 period is defined in the April 2017 and July 2020 Court Orders, which are incorporated into the 2025 Rules and Regulations¹¹ (2025 R&R). Section 6.5(c) of the 2025 R&R states that in addition to the 10-year scheduled resets (the next one of which will occur by 2030), *"the Safe Yield may be reset in the event that:*

- (i) *with the recommendation and advice of the Pools and Advisory Committee and in the exercise of prudent management discretion described in Section 6.5(e)(iii), below, Watermaster recommends to the court that the Safe Yield must be changed by an amount greater (more or less) than 2.5% of the then-effective Safe Yield. [Court's Order, dated April 28, 2017; Court's Findings and Order, dated March 15, 2019 at 2.]*
- (ii) *The California State Water Resources Control Board develops water conservation measures prior to June 30, 2030, that result in a reduction in urban irrigation in the Chino Basin (i.e., reduced Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factors), as required by Water Code § 10609, et seq., that is reasonably likely to materially reduce recharge in the Chino Basin and such measures are determined to change the Safe Yield by more than 2.5% of the then-effective Safe Yield, and Watermaster moves the Court to reset the Safe Yield accordingly. [Court's Orders, dated July 31, 2020 at 15.]"*

As discussed in Section 5, the Conservation Regulation is projected to reduce aggregate water demands by about 1,200 to 2,700 afy in 2025, which is less than one percent of total demand, and by about 5,700 to 11,700 afy in 2030, which is about three percent of total demand. The effect of these demand reductions on net recharge during FY 2021 through FY 2030 would be smaller and delayed for several reasons. First, the Conservation Regulation went into effect in 2025, halfway through the ten-year period used to calculate the Safe Yield. Second, only the portion of reduced demand associated with outdoor irrigation affects DIPAW; reductions in other water uses do not translate directly to reduced DIPAW. Third, even where reduced outdoor irrigation lowers deep percolation past the root zone, the effect on recharge to the saturated zone is delayed by vadose-zone travel time for years or decades. Therefore, the

¹¹ [2025 Chino Basin Watermaster Rules and Regulations](#)



Section 7

2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation

Conservation Regulation is not reasonably likely to materially reduce saturated-zone recharge in the Chino Basin by enough to change the Safe Yield by more than 2.5 percent of the current Safe Yield for FY 2021 through FY 2030.

Therefore, our technical opinion is that the State Board’s “water conservation measures” (i.e., Conservation Regulations) that were adopted prior to June 30, 2030, are *not* reasonably likely to materially reduce recharge in the Chino Basin to the degree that it would impact the Safe Yield by more than 2.5 percent of the current Safe Yield for the period of FY 2021 through 2030.

The primary drivers of the -7.5 percent difference between the current Safe Yield and the reevaluated Safe Yield are recent historically dry conditions and declines in historical and projected urban outdoor water use that are independent of the Conservation Regulation.

7.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

This section describes the recommendations resulting from the findings of the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation for: addressing data gaps to improve of the CVM; implementing mitigation measures for potential MPI identified in the TSY ensemble; and future operational optimization studies based on the 2025 CVM and TSY Ensemble results.

7.4.1 Addressing Data Gaps and Improving CVM

Through the development of the 2025 CVM and its calibration and uncertainty analysis, the 2025 CVM demonstrated statistical improvements in simulating historical groundwater behavior compared to the 2020 CVM, as described in Sections 2 through 4. The following recommendations could further improve the CVM as a decision-making tool for Watermaster and the parties:

- **Collect additional data in areas of the CVM with greatest uncertainty.** The calibration and uncertainty analysis identified four areas where additional monitoring and characterization would reduce uncertainty in future versions of the CVM:
 1. *Aquifer properties and sub-surface inflows in the northern Chino Basin.* The northern Chino Basin, including northern Fontana and Upland, has fewer wells relative to the rest of the Basin, which limits the understanding of boundary inflows and aquifer-system properties in these areas. Additional borehole lithology, geophysical data, aquifer-test data, and depth-specific groundwater-level measurements would improve the characterization of aquifer properties and boundary inflows and would improve future CVM re-calibrations.
 2. *San Gabriel Mountain inflows.* Additional monitoring should focus on better quantifying mountain-front recharge and surface-water inflows along the San Gabriel Mountain front. Potential improvements could include stream gaging at key mountain-front drainages, improved monitoring of flows into recharge/flood-control facilities, high-frequency groundwater-level measurements in wells near the mountain front, and targeted water-quality or isotope sampling and analysis studies. These data would improve estimates of boundary inflows (surface and sub-surface inflows), recharge timing, and groundwater-flow gradients in the northern CVM.
 3. *Aquifer properties in western Chino Basin.* The greater variability in simulated groundwater levels at various wells in this area is influenced by complex faulting and the

Section 7

2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation



vertical hydrostratigraphic layering of the aquifer system that is unique to this portion of the Chino Basin and may not be well understood and well represented in the CVM, which limits the ability to achieve better model calibration. Additional borehole lithology, geophysical data, aquifer test data, and depth-specific groundwater-level measurements would improve the characterization of aquifer properties and groundwater flow (horizontal and vertical) in this area of the Chino Basin and would improve future CVM calibrations.

4. *Southern Chino Basin/Santa Ana River interaction.* While the net movement of water between the SAR and the southern Chino Basin remained similar to the 2020 CVM, the total water exchanged (total streambed infiltration plus total rising groundwater) increased by 47 percent in the 2025 CVM. Improving the measurements of the groundwaters/surface water interactions could improve future CVM updates and re-calibrations and better support future planning in the Chino Basin and the SAR watershed. Potential improvements could leverage existing monitoring in the Chino Basin and the SAR to understand rising groundwater and water quality, including paired streamflow measurements upstream and downstream of key reaches, stream-stage monitoring, shallow groundwater-level monitoring near the river, periodic seepage runs, streambed hydraulic-conductivity testing, and continued riparian vegetation/groundwater ET monitoring in Prado Basin.
- **Continue to collect historical data and projections regarding urban outdoor water use.** The difference in historical and projected DIPAW is the largest factor in the difference between the current Safe Yield (131,000 afy) and the reevaluated Safe Yield (121,200 afy). The Projection Ensemble was developed based on the best available information on the current patterns of outdoor water use and the projected impacts of the Conservation Regulation with input from the parties. However, as the Conservation Regulation took effect on January 1, 2025, it will take several years to measurably impact urban outdoor water use and even longer to impact recharge to the Chino Basin. This was a point of discussion during the 2025 SYR process.

In advance of the 2030 Safe Yield Recalculation, it is recommended that Watermaster continue collaborating with the parties to better understand and quantify urban outdoor water use and the impact of the Conservation Regulation and other drivers on urban outdoor water use. This includes quantifying the nature of the how changes in outdoor water use are occurring, whether it be through less vegetation, improved irrigation efficiency, or other factors. Building upon the prior improvements in data collection will help improve the accuracy of and confidence in estimates of future urban outdoor water use and DIPAW.

7.4.2 Mitigation Measures

The possible mitigation measures to address the potential for MPI associated with the TSY Ensemble are discussed in the above sections and include:

- Subsidence management planning (to address MPI for land subsidence)
- Recharge master planning (to address MPI for land subsidence and pumping sustainability)
- Storage management (to address MPI for land subsidence and pumping sustainability)



Section 7

2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation

- Revised operations of the parties experiencing pumping sustainability challenges

Watermaster should use the MPI results from the TSY Ensemble to identify the areas where these measures should be evaluated and, where appropriate, implemented through existing Basin management programs. These measures should be coordinated with the affected parties and should be targeted to the specific MPI mechanism, location, and operating condition identified in the TSY Ensemble.

7.4.3 Operational Optimization

During the development of the 2025 SYR, the AP expressed interest in using the 2025 CVM and TSY Ensemble results to evaluate operational strategies for pumping, recharge, and storage management. These strategies could be used to enhance Basin management, mitigate MPI, reduce losses from storage, and offset the effects of observed and projected declines in net recharge compared to historical levels.

The 2025 SYR was not designed to optimize Basin operations or identify a preferred combination of pumping, recharge, and storage-management actions. However, the findings of the 2025 SYR and prior studies¹² indicate that certain operational strategies could improve Basin conditions by increasing net recharge, supporting groundwater levels in key areas, strengthening hydraulic control, and/or reducing storage losses. The 2025 CVM and TSY Ensemble results provide a baseline from which Watermaster and the parties can evaluate the effectiveness of these strategies and guide future Basin management. Potential operational optimization activities are summarized in Table 7-4.

Activities identified as maintaining or enhancing Safe Yield have the potential to improve net recharge or reduce losses from storage. Any effect on Safe Yield would need to be quantified through future scenario development and model simulations.

¹² E.g., the [2023 Storage Framework Investigation](#)

Section 7

2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation



Table 7-4. Potential Basin-Management Activities to Avoid MPI and Maintain or Enhance Safe Yield

Activity	Description	Intended Outcome	
		Avoid/ Mitigate MPI	Maintain/ Enhance Safe Yield
Subsidence management	Develop and apply guidance criteria for pumping, recharge, and storage-recovery operations in Areas of Subsidence Concern to reduce the risk of groundwater levels declining below subsidence thresholds.	X	
Recharge master planning	Develop and implement projects and operating strategies to capture more stormwater and enhance recharge in strategic locations where recharge can support groundwater levels, reduce MPI risk, and improve net recharge.	X	X
Storage management planning and strategic management of local storage	Develop criteria for the storage, transfer, and recovery of water in local storage, including the location, timing, and rate of recovery, to avoid localized drawdown, reduce losses from storage, and maintain physical storage.	X	X
Revised local operations of parties	Work with parties experiencing pumping sustainability challenges to adjust wellfield operations, including pumping locations, rates, timing, equipment settings, and coordination among nearby wells, to reduce pumping interference and sustain production.	X	
Increased pumping in the southern Chino Basin to strengthen hydraulic control and minimize storage losses	Evaluate operationally feasible increases or redistribution of pumping in the southern Chino Basin, including the desalter well fields, to maintain hydraulic control, reduce rising-groundwater and evapotranspiration losses, and improve effective use of recharge and storage.	X	X
Strategic Storage and Recovery Programs	Design and implement Storage and Recovery Programs so that recharge and recovery occur at times and locations that increase effective yield, maintain hydraulic control, and avoid groundwater-level declines in areas where MPI could occur.	X	X

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

Case No. RCVRS 51010

Chino Basin Municipal Water District v. City of Chino, et al.

PROOF OF SERVICE

I declare that:

I am employed in the County of San Bernardino, California. I am over the age of 18 years and not a party to the action within. My business address is Chino Basin Watermaster, 9641 San Bernardino Road, Rancho Cucamonga, California 91730; telephone (909) 484-3888.

On October 14, 2026, I served the following:

1. EXHIBIT A - PART 4 OF 4
TO DECLARATION OF GARRETT RAPP IN SUPPORT OF MOTION REGARDING
2025 SAFE YIELD REEVALUATION, AMENDMENT OF RESTATED JUDGMENT,
PARAGRAPH 6

/ X / BY MAIL: in said cause, by placing a true copy thereof enclosed with postage thereon fully prepaid, for delivery by the United States Postal Service mail at Rancho Cucamonga, California, addresses as follows:
See attached service list: Mailing List 1

/ ___ / BY PERSONAL SERVICE: I caused such envelope to be delivered by hand to the addressee.

/ ___ / BY FACSIMILE: I transmitted said document by fax transmission from (909) 484-3890 to the fax number(s) indicated. The transmission was reported as complete on the transmission report, which was properly issued by the transmitting fax machine.

/ X / BY ELECTRONIC MAIL: I transmitted notice of availability of electronic documents by electronic transmission to the email address indicated. The transmission was reported as complete on the transmission report, which was properly issued by the transmitting electronic mail device.
See attached service list: Master Email Distribution List

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

Executed on October 14, 2026, in Rancho Cucamonga, California.



By: Ruby Favela Quintero
Chino Basin Watermaster

PAUL HOFER
11248 S TURNER AVE
ONTARIO, CA 91761

JEFF PIERSON
2 HEXHAM
IRVINE, CA 92603

Ruby Favela Quintero

Contact Group Nam01 - Master Email List

Members:

Aimee Zhao	azhao@ieua.org
Alan Frost	Alan.Frost@dpw.sbcounty.gov
Alberto Mendoza	Alberto.Mendoza@cmc.com
Alejandro R. Reyes	arreyes@sgvwater.com
Alex Padilla	Alex.Padilla@wsp.com
Alexandria Aviles	aaviles@cbwm.org
Alexis Mascarinas	AMascarinas@ontarioca.gov
Alfonso Ruiz	alfonso.ruiz@cmc.com
Alonso Jurado	ajurado@cbwm.org
Alyssa Coronado	acoronado@sarwc.com
Amanda Coker	amandac@cvwdwater.com
Andrew Gagen	agagen@kidmanlaw.com
Andy Campbell	acampbell@ieua.org
Andy Malone	amalone@westyost.com
Angelica Todd	angelica.todd@ge.com
Anna Mauser	anna.mauser@nucor.com
Anna Nelson	atruongnelson@cbwm.org
Anthony Alberti	aalberti@sgvwater.com
April Robitaille	arobitaille@bhfs.com
Art Bennett	citycouncil@chinohills.org
Arthur Kidman	akidman@kidmanlaw.com
Ashley Zapp	ashley.zapp@cmc.com
Ashok Dhingra	ash@akdconsulting.com
Ben Lewis	benjamin.lewis@gswater.com
Ben Orosco	Borosco@cityofchino.org
Benjamin M. Weink	ben.weink@tetrattech.com
Benjamin Markham	bmarkham@bhfs.com
Bill Schwartz	bschwartz@mvwd.org
Bill Velto	bvelto@uplandca.gov
Board Support Team IEUA	BoardSupportTeam@ieua.org
Bob Bowcock	bbowcock@irmwater.com
Bob DiPrimio	rjdiprimio@sgvwater.com
Bob Feenstra	bobfeenstra@gmail.com
Bob Kuhn	bgkuhn@aol.com
Bob Kuhn	bkuhn@tvmwd.com
Brad Herrema	bherrema@bhfs.com
Bradley Jensen	bradley.jensen@cao.sbcounty.gov
Brandi Belmontes	BBelmontes@ontarioca.gov
Brandi Goodman-Decoud	bgdecoud@mvwd.org
Brandon Howard	brahoward@niagarawater.com
Brenda Fowler	balee@fontanawater.com
Brent Yamasaki	byamasaki@mwdh2o.com
Brian Dickinson	bdickinson65@gmail.com
Brian Geye	bgeye@autoclubspeedway.com
Brian Hamilton	bhamilton@downeybrand.com
Brian Lee	blee@sawaterco.com
Bryan Smith	bsmith@jcsd.us
Cameron Rubel	crubel@cbwm.org
Carmen Sierra	carmens@cvwdwater.com
Carol Boyd	Carol.Boyd@doj.ca.gov
Carolina Sanchez	csanchez@westyost.com

Casey Costa	ccosta@chinodesalter.org
Cassandra Hooks	chooks@niagarawater.com
Chad Nishida	CNishida@ontarioca.gov
Chander Letulle	cletulle@jcsd.us
Charles Field	cdfield@att.net
Charles Moorrees	cmoorrees@sawaterco.com
Chris Berch	cberch@jcsd.us
Chris Diggs	chris.diggs@pomonaca.gov
Christen Miller	Christen.Miller@cao.sbcounty.gov
Christensen, Rebecca A	rebecca_christensen@fws.gov
Christopher R. Guillen	cguillen@bhfs.com
Cindy Cisneros	cindyc@cvwdwater.com
Cindy Li	Cindy.li@waterboards.ca.gov
City of Chino, Administration Department	administration@cityofchino.org
Clay Kelty	ckelty@westyost.com
Courtney Jones	cjjones@ontarioca.gov
Craig Miller	CMiller@wmwd.com
Craig Stewart	craig.stewart@wsp.com
Cris Fealy	cifealy@fontanawater.com
Curtis Burton	CBurton@cityofchino.org
Dan McKinney	dmckinney@douglascountylaw.com
Dana Reeder	dreeder@downeybrand.com
Daniel Bobadilla	dbobadilla@chinohills.org
Daniela Uriarte	dUriarte@cbwm.org
Danny Kim	dkim@linklogistics.com
Dave Argo	daveargo46@icloud.com
Dave Schroeder	DSchroeder@cbwcd.org
David Barnes	DBarnes@geoscience-water.com
David De Jesus	ddejesus@tvmwd.com
Dawn Varacchi	dawn.varacchi@geaerospace.com
Deanna Fillon	dfillon@DowneyBrand.com
Demi Hite	smanno@ramscpa.net
Denise Garzaro	dgarzaro@ieua.org
Denise Pohl	dpohl@cityofchino.org
Dennis Mejia	dmejia@ontarioca.gov
Derek Hoffman	dhoffman@fennemorelaw.com
Derek LaCombe	dlacombe@ci.norco.ca.us
dhernandez@ramscpa.net	dhernandez@ramscpa.net
Ed Diggs	ediggs@uplandca.gov
Ed Means	edmeans@icloud.com
Eddie Lin	elin@ieua.org
Eddie Oros	eoros@bhfs.com
Edgar Tellez Foster	etellezfoster@cbwm.org
Eduardo Espinoza	EduardoE@cvwdwater.com
Elena Rodrigues	erodrigues@wmwd.com
Elizabeth M. Calciano	ecalciano@hensleylawgroup.com
Elizabeth P. Ewens	elizabeth.ewens@stoel.com
Elizabeth Willis	ewillis@cbwcd.org
Eric Fordham	eric_fordham@geopentech.com
Eric Garner	eric.garner@bbklaw.com
Eric Grubb	ericg@cvwdwater.com
Eric Lindberg PG,CHG	eric.lindberg@waterboards.ca.gov

Eric N. Robinson	erobinson@kmtg.com
Eric Papathakis	Eric.Papathakis@cdcr.ca.gov
Eric Tarango	edtarango@fontanawater.com
Erick Jimenez	Erick.Jimenez@nucor.com
Erik Vides	evides@cbwm.org
Erika Clement	Erika.clement@sce.com
Eunice Ulloa	eulloa@cityofchino.org
Evette Ounanian	EvetteO@cvwdwater.com
Frank Gomez	fgomez@fontanawater.com
Frank Yoo	FrankY@cbwm.org
Fred Fudacz	ffudacz@nossaman.com
G. Michael Milhiser	directormilhiser@mvwd.org
G. Michael Milhiser	Milhiser@hotmail.com
Garrett Rapp	grapp@westyost.com
Geoffrey Kamansky	gkamansky@niagarawater.com
Geoffrey Vanden Heuvel	geoffreyvh60@gmail.com
Gerald Yahr	yahrj@koll.com
Gina Gomez	ggomez@ontarioca.gov
Gina Nicholls	gnicholls@nossaman.com
Gino L. Filippi	Ginoffvine@aol.com
Gloria Flores	gflores@ieua.org
Gracie Torres	gtorres@wmwd.com
Greg Zarco	Greg.Zarco@airports.sbcounty.gov
Ha T. Nguyen	ha.nguyen@stoel.com
Heather Placencia	heather.placencia@parks.sbcounty.gov
Henry DeHaan	Hdehaan1950@gmail.com
Hye Jin Lee	HJLee@cityofchino.org
Irene Islas	irene.islas@bbklaw.com
Isabella Padilla	ipadilla@cbwcd.org
Ivy Capili	ICapili@bhfs.com
James Curatalo	jamesc@cvwdwater.com
Jasmin A. Hall	jhall@ieua.org
Jean Cihigoyenetché	Jean@thejclawfirm.com
Jeff Evers	jevers@niagarawater.com
Jeffrey L. Pierson	jpierson@intexc corp.com
Jennifer Hy-Luk	jhyluk@ieua.org
Jeremy N. Jungries	jjungreis@rutan.com
Jess Singletary	jSingletary@cityofchino.org
Jesse Pompa	jpompa@jcsd.us
Jessie Ruedas	Jessie@thejclawfirm.com
Jill Keehnen	jill.keehnen@stoel.com
Jim Markman	jmarkman@rwglaw.com
Jim Van de Water	jimvdw@thomashardercompany.com
Jim W. Bowman	jbowman@ontarioca.gov
Jimmie Moffatt	jimmiem@cvwdwater.com
Jimmy Medrano	Jaime.medrano2@cdcr.ca.gov
Jiwon Seung	JiwonS@cvwdwater.com
Joanne Chan	jchan@wvwd.org
Joao Feitoza	joao.feitoza@cmc.com
Jody Roberto	jroberto@tvmwd.com
Joe Graziano	jgraz4077@aol.com
Joe Kingsbury	jkingsbury@wsc-inc.com
Joel Ignacio	jignacio@ieua.org

John Bosler	johnb@cvwdwater.com
John Harper	jrharper@harperburns.com
John Hughes	jhughes@mvwd.org
John Huitsing	johnhuitsing@gmail.com
John Lopez	jlopez@sarwc.com
John Lopez and Nathan Cole	customerservice@sarwc.com
John Mendoza	jmendoza@tvmwd.com
John Partridge	jpartridge@angelica.com
John Russ	jruss@ieua.org
John Schatz	jschatz13@cox.net
Jonathan Chang	jonathanchang@ontarioca.gov
Jordan Garcia	kgarcia@cbwm.org
Jose A Galindo	Jose.A.Galindo@linde.com
Jose Ventura	jose.ventura@linde.com
Josh Swift	jmswift@fontanawater.com
Joshua Aguilar	jaguilar1@wmwd.com
Judy Gutierrez	JudithGutierrez@ontarioca.gov
Justin Brokaw	jbrokaw@marygoldmutualwater.com
Justin Castruita	jacastruita@fontanawater.com
Justin Scott-Coe Ph. D.	jscottcoe@mvwd.org
Kaitlyn Dodson-Hamilton	kaitlyn@tdaenv.com
Karen Williams	kwilliams@sawpa.org
Kati Parker	kparker@katithewaterlady.com
Kayla Garrett	kgarrett@linklogistics.com
Keith Lemieux	klemieux@awattorneys.com
Kelly Ridenour	KRIDENOUR@fennemorelaw.com
Ken Waring	kwaring@jcsd.us
Kevin Alexander	kalexander@ieua.org
Kevin O'Toole	kotoole@ocwd.com
Kevin Sage	Ksage@IRMwater.com
Kimberly Johnson	kimberly.johnson@gabrieleno-nsn.us
Kirk Richard Dolar	kdolar@cbwm.org
Kurt Berchtold	kberchtold@gmail.com
Kyle Brochard	KBrochard@rwglaw.com
Kyle Snay	kylesnay@gswater.com
Laura Roughton	lroughton@wmwd.com
Lee McElhaney	lmcclhaney@bmklawplc.com
Lewis Callahan	Lewis.Callahan@cdcr.ca.gov
Linda Jadeski	ljadeski@wvwd.org
Liz Hurst	ehurst@ieua.org
Mallory Gandara	MGandara@wmwd.com
Manny Martinez	DirectorMartinez@mvwd.org
Marcella Correa	MCorrea@rwglaw.com
Marco Tule	mtule@ieua.org
Maria Ayala	mayala@jcsd.us
Maria Insixiengmay	Maria.Insxiengmay@cc.sbcounty.gov
Maria Mendoza	mmendoza@westyost.com
Maribel Sosa	Maribel.Sosa@pomona.gov
Marilyn Levin	Marilynhlevin@gmail.com
Mark D. Hensley	mhensley@hensleylawgroup.com
Mark Wiley	mwiley@chinohills.org
Marlene B. Wiman	mwiman@nossaman.com
Martin Cihigoyenetcher	marty@thejclawfirm.com

Martin Cihigoyenetché - JC Law	lmcihigoyenetché@ieua.org
Martin Rauch	martin@rauchcc.com
Martin Zvirbulis	mezvirbulis@sgvwater.com
Matthew H. Litchfield	mlitchfield@tvmwd.com
Maureen Snelgrove	Maureen.snelgrove@airports.sbcounty.gov
Maureen Tucker	mtucker@awattorneys.com
Megan Hernandez	mhernandez@linklogistics.com
Meredith Nikkel	mnikkel@downeybrand.com
Michael Adler	michael.adler@mcmcnet.net
Michael B. Brown, Esq.	michael.brown@stoel.com
Michael Blay	mblay@uplandca.gov
Michael Fam	mfam@dpw.sbcounty.gov
Michael J. Cruikshank	mcruikshank@SantiagoWS.com
Michael Maeda	michael.maeda@cdcr.ca.gov
Michael Mayer	Michael.Mayer@dpw.sbcounty.gov
Michael P. Thornton	mthornton@tkeengineering.com
Michele Hinton	mhinton@fennemorelaw.com
Michelle Licea	mlicea@mvwd.org
Mikayla Coleman	mikayla@cvstrat.com
Mike Gardner	mgardner@wmwd.com
Mike Maestas	mikem@cvwdwater.com
Miriam Garcia	mgarcia@ieua.org
Moises Santillan	msantillan@ieua.org
Mona Recalde	mona.recalde@gabrieleno-nsn.us
Moore, Toby	TobyMoore@gswater.com
MWDProgram	MWDProgram@sdca.org
Nabil B. Saba	Nabil.Saba@gswater.com
Nadia Aguirre	naguirre@tvmwd.com
Natalie Costaglio	natalie.costaglio@mcmcnet.net
Natalie Gonzaga	ngonzaga@cityofchino.org
Nathan deBoom	n8deboom@gmail.com
Neetu Gupta	ngupta@ieua.org
Nicholas Miller	Nicholas.Miller@parks.sbcounty.gov
Nichole Horton	Nichole.Horton@pomona.gov
Nick Jacobs	njacobs@somachlaw.com
Nicole deMoet	ndemoet@uplandca.gov
Nicole Escalante	NEscalante@ontarioca.gov
Noah Golden-Krasner	Noah.goldenkrasner@doj.ca.gov
Noemi Medrano	nmedrano@cbwm.org
Norberto Ferreira	nferreira@uplandca.gov
Paul Hofer	farmerhofer@aol.com
Paul Hofer	farmwatchtoo@aol.com
Paul S. Leon	pleon@ontarioca.gov
Pete Vicario	PVicario@cityofchino.org
Peter Dopulos	peterdopulos@gmail.com
Peter Dopulos	peter@egoscuelaw.com
Peter Hettinga	peterhettinga@yahoo.com
Peter Rogers	progers@chinohills.org
Rebekah Walker	rwalker@jcsd.us
Richard Anderson	horsfly1@yahoo.com
Richard Gonzales	rgonzales@uplandca.gov
Richard Rees	richard.rees@wsp.com
Robert DeLoach	robertadeloach1@gmail.com

Robert E. Donlan	rdonlan@wjhattorneys.com
Robert Neufeld	robneu1@yahoo.com
Robert S.	RobertS@cbwcd.org
Robert Wagner	rwagner@wbecorp.com
Ron Craig	Rcraig21@icloud.com
Ron LaBrucherie, Jr.	ronLaBrucherie@gmail.com
Ronald C. Pietersma	rcpietersma@aol.com
Ruben Llamas	rllamas71@yahoo.com
Ruby Favela	rfavela@cbwm.org
Ryan Shaw	RShaw@wmwd.com
Sam Nelson	snelson@ci.norco.ca.us
Sam Rubenstein	srubenstein@wpcarey.com
Sandra S. Rose	directorrose@mvwd.org
Scott Burton	sburton@ontarioca.gov
Scott Cooper	scooper@rutan.com
Scott Manno	smanno@ramscpa.net
Scott Slater	sslater@bhfs.com
Seth J. Zielke	sjzielke@fontanawater.com
Shawnda M. Grady	sgrady@wjhattorneys.com
Sherry Ramirez	SRamirez@kmtg.com
Shoshana (Suzanne Ilene) Schille	SSchiller@mankogold.com
Sonya Barber	sbarber@ci.upland.ca.us
Sonya Zite	szite@wmwd.com
Stephania Rodriguez	srodriguez@tvmwd.com
Stephanie Reimer	SReimer@mvwd.org
Stephen Parker	sparker@uplandca.gov
Steve Kennedy	skennedy@bmklawplc.com
Steve M. Anderson	steve.anderson@bbklaw.com
Steve Riboli	steve.riboli@riboliwines.com
Steve Smith	ssmith@ieua.org
Steven Andrews	sandrews@sandrewsengineering.com
Steven J. Elie	s.elie@mpglaw.com
Steven J. Elie	selie@ieua.org
Steven Popelar	spopelar@jcsd.us
Steven Raughley	Steven.Raughley@isd.sbcounty.gov
Susan Palmer	spalmer@kidmanlaw.com
Sylvie Lee	slee@tvmwd.com
Tammi Ford	tford@wmwd.com
Tariq Awan	Tariq.Awan@cdcr.ca.gov
Taya Victorino	tayav@cvwdwater.com
Terri Whitman	TWhitman@kmtg.com
Thomas Rice	Thomas.Rice@bbklaw.com
Thomas S. Bunn	tombunn@lagerlof.com
Tim Barr	tbarr@wmwd.com
Timothy Ryan	tjryan@sgvwater.com
Todd Corbin	tcorbin@cbwm.org
Tom Barnes	tbarnes@esassoc.com
Tom Cruikshank	tcruikshank@linklogistics.com
Tom Dodson	tda@tdaenv.com
Tom Harder	tharder@thomashardercompany.com
Tom O'Neill	toneill@chinodesalter.org
Tommy Hudspeth	tommyh@sawaterco.com
Tony Long	tlong@angelica.com

Toyasha Sebbag	tsebbag@cbwcd.org
Tracy J. Egoscue	tracy@egoscuelaw.com
Travis Almgren	talmgren@fontanaca.gov
Trevor Leja	Trevor.Leja@cao.sbcounty.gov
Veva Weamer	vweamer@westyost.com
Victor Preciado	victor.preciado@pomonaca.gov
Vivian Castro	vcastro@cityofchino.org
Wade Fultz	Wade.Fultz@cmc.com
WestWater Research, LLC	research@waterexchange.com
William Brunick	bbrunick@bmklawplc.com
William McDonnell	wmcdonnell@ieua.org
William Urena	wurena@emeraldus.com