



City of Pomona

2015 Urban Water Management Plan

FINAL

Prepared by:

Water/Wastewater Operations Department

June 2016

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- Appendix B** – DWR 2015 UWMP Checklist
- Appendix C** – Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBX7-7)
- Appendix D** – Notification Documents & Resolution Approving the 2015 UWMP Update
- Appendix E** – Chino Basin Judgment
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- Appendix G** – Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Program and Regulations
- Appendix H** – Emergency Response Plan
- Appendix I** – BMP Activity Reports, DMM Supplement
- Appendix J** – 60-Day Public Notices to Cities, Counties, and Water Agencies
- Appendix K** – SBX 7-7 Tables
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Executive Summary

ES-1 Purpose and Organization

Preparation of an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) is required by the State of California, Department of Water Resources (DWR) for all urban water suppliers within the State. In this light, urban water suppliers are defined as water suppliers, either publicly or privately owned, that provide water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water annually (AFY). UWMPs must meet requirements established in the California Water Code and the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

This report constitutes the 2015 UWMP for the City of Pomona which must be adopted by the City and submitted to DWR by July 1st, 2016. This UWMP satisfies the requirement of this Act, and a checklist showing where each requirement has been included in this 2015 UWMP is provided in Appendix B. In addition to satisfying regulatory requirements, this report is a resource document that includes an analysis of long-term water supply and demand planning for the City and helps to maintain our eligibility for state funding. **Table ES-1** includes a summary of each Chapter of this 2015 UWMP.

Chapter 1	Introduction and Overview	Importance and extent of our water management planning efforts
Chapter 2	Plan Preparation	Developing the UWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach
Chapter 3	System Description	Service maps, a description of the service area and climate, the City's Water System, and organizational structure
Chapter 4	System Water Use	Current and projected water uses within Pomona's service area
Chapter 5	SBX 7-7 Baselines and Targets	Baseline calculations and target water consumption.
Chapter 6	System Supplies	Current and projected sources of water available; description and quantification of potential recycled water uses and supply availability
Chapter 7	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Reliability of water supply and project the reliability out 25 years; discussion on normal, single dry years and multiple dry years.
Chapter 8	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Staged plan for dealing with water shortages, including a catastrophic Supply interruption.
Chapter 9	Demand Management Measures	Communication to reduce demand on the water Supply; addresses several demand management measures
Chapter 10	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Adoption, submission, and implementation of 2015 UWMP
Chapter 11	References	Various documents used in the construction of the Plan

Table ES-1: Organizational Overview of the 2015 UWMP

ES-2 Pomona Service Area and Water Supplies

Located in eastern Los Angeles County, the City is 22.9 square miles and was incorporated in January 1888. The City provides water services to all residential, commercial and industrial customers and for environmental and fire protection within the City, with the exception of three areas. These areas are:

- An irregular area of approximately 40 acres south of Foothill Boulevard and west of Towne Avenue served by Golden State Water Company (GSWC);

- An area of about 20 acres north of Foothill Boulevard and west of Garey Avenue served by the Golden State Water Company (GSWC); and
- A small portion of the City located north of Valley Boulevard and west of Temple Avenue served by the Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD).

The City also services about 275 acres of residential property and open space area outside of the City limits including approximately 98 percent of the Rolling Ridge Estates south of the Pomona Freeway and west of the Corona Expressway. Additionally, the City exports recycled water to Cal Poly Pomona and Bonelli Park to the west of the service area.

Figure ES-1 shows the general boundaries of the Pomona’s water system.

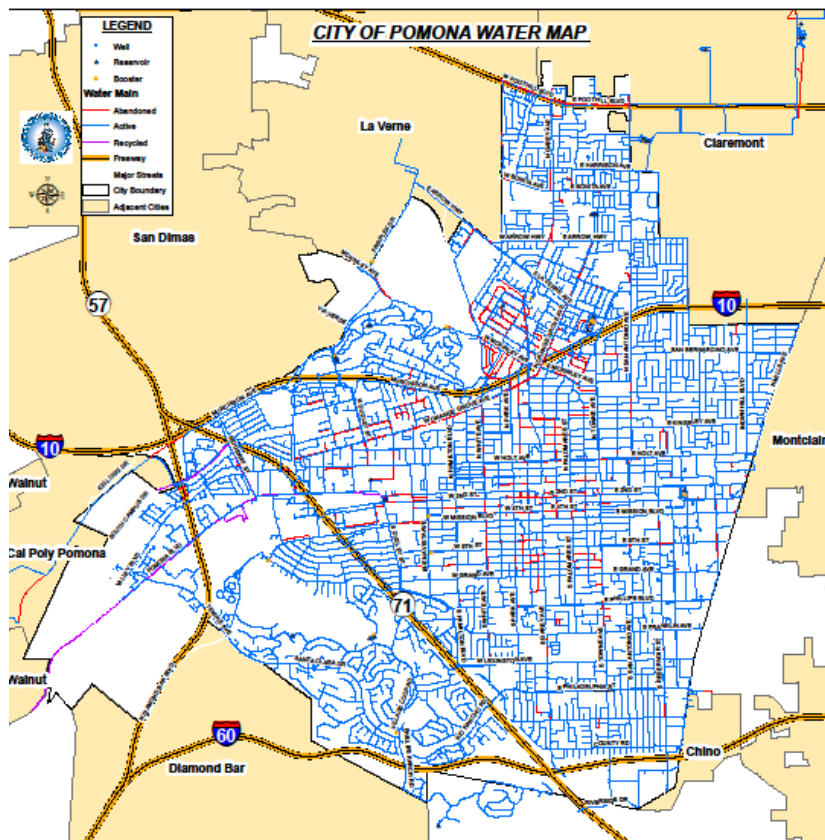


Figure ES-1: City Service Area and Physical Boundary

Warm, dry summers, low precipitation, and mild winters characterize the climate in the City. The average daily winter temperature is 51° F and the average daily summer temperature is 75° F. Throughout the year, temperatures range from a low near 20° F during the winter to a high of over 100° F during the summer. Approximately 90 percent of annual rainfall occurs between November and April with more than two-thirds of the total rainfall occurring from December through March. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 13 inches to 25 inches. In the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, average rainfall has reached as high as 40 inches with extremes ranging between 20 to 200 percent of normal. Relative humidity averages 45 percent year-round, 40 to 70 percent in winter, and 10 to 20 percent in the summer.

Occasionally during autumn and winter, “Santa Ana” conditions develop from a high pressure zone to the east. This brings dry, high velocity winds from the deserts to the east and northeast over Cajon Pass. Gusting to over 80 mph, these winds can reduce relative humidity to below 10 percent.

Pomona’s water supply mix includes imported water, surface water, groundwater, and recycled water. Potable water is made up of MWD imported water deliveries, groundwater, and surface water from the San Antonio Canyon. Recycled water plays a smaller part of Pomona’s overall water source. **Figure ES-2** shows the relative contribution of each source of water supply.

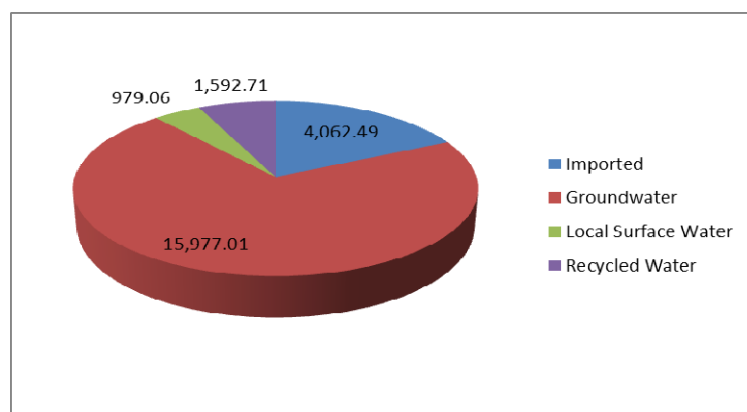


Figure ES-2: Pomona’s 2015 Water Supply Mix

ES-3 Pomona Demand Projections

The City’s historical water demands have varied from year to year, mainly attributed to annual changes in weather, but also due to decreases in economic activity and droughts. All urban suppliers throughout California are mandated by the Water Conservation Act of 2009 to reduce per capita potable water demands by 20% by the year 2020. For 2015, Pomona was required to have a per capita water use of 154 Gallon Per Capita Day (GPCD). Pomona’s potable water demands for 2015 were 117 GPCD, which is well below the 2015 target. Reduced demands in Pomona’s service are likely the result of ongoing conservation programs that have been implemented in response to SBX77-7 legislation, enhanced conservation that is currently in effect in response to a multi-year drought, and real estate foreclosures. Although demand is anticipated to rebound when the drought subside and population increases, analysis shows that with the existing and anticipated conservation efforts, Pomona is on track to meet its 2020 target of 147 GPCD.

ES-4 Pomona’s Water Supply Reliability

One of the key requirements of the UWMPs is the inclusion of long-term supply reliability analysis that demonstrates the supply demand balance in normal, single dry year, and multiple dry-year hydrologic conditions. Pomona’s water supply reliability analysis shows that with the implementation of additional supplies from recycled water and treated groundwater, more water efficient equipment, and conservation measures, supplies will exceed demands under all hydrologic scenarios. Therefore, Pomona will be able to place groundwater in storage for future hydrologic conditions, which will increase supply reliability by ensuring that supplies are available in times of higher demands. **Table ES-2** demonstrates the supply-demand balance for Pomona’s service area in normal hydrologic scenarios.

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040 (Opt)
Supply totals	31,911	33,506	36,183	36,683	37,183
Demand totals	27,827	31,470	32,770	34,135	35,571
Difference	4,084	2,036	3,413	2,548	1,612

Table ES-2: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

Chapter 1 Introduction and Overview

1.1 Background and Purpose

The intent of this Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) is to provide a review of current and potential potable and non-potable water supply sources, conservation compliance practices, and public outreach efforts. This UWMP is a planning tool with a 25-year planning horizon until year 2040, which is assumed to be close to the build-out conditions of the City.

UWMPs are updated periodically every five years to incorporate new data, evaluate impacts of new projects and regulations, and determine the actions or facilities required meeting the needs of the City's customers and maintenance of the water system. The City's last UWMP was prepared by RMC in 2010. This UWMP updates information of these previous reports to reflect the current cultural conditions, water system conditions, facilities and operations. Some recent events that affect the water and recycled water systems resulting in the need for this WMP update include:

- New Water System Interconnections with Three Valleys Municipal Water District
- Recent population growth projections by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)
- Establishment of a Perchlorate Treatment Plant (AEP 3)
- Changes in the Chino Basin water supply rights
- Governors' Conservation Mandate SBX 7-7
- Department of Water Resources Groundwater Sustainability Act
- Rehabilitation and replacement needs of existing facilities and pipelines

The intent of this UWMP will not be to develop a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

1.2 Urban Water Management Planning and the California Water Code

CWC 10656

An urban water supplier that does not prepare, adopt, and submit its urban water management plan to the department in accordance with this part, is ineligible to receive funding pursuant to Division 24 (commencing with Section 78500) or Division 26 (commencing with Section 79000), or receive drought assistance from the state until the urban water management plan is submitted pursuant to this article.

All urban retailers, in the State of California must comply with the **CALIFORNIA WATER CODE (CWC)**. As such, DIVISION 6, Part 2.6, of the CWC addresses the URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING provision. Contained within this division are very specific deliverables that Pomona must include in its Urban Water Management Plan. The plan also stipulates, pursuant Section 10656, that should “an urban water supplier ...not prepare, adopt, and submit its urban water management plan...[it] is ineligible to receive funding...”

1.2.1 Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 (Appendix A)

The 1983 UWMP Act requires water agencies to develop UWMPs. The UWMPs provide a framework for long term water planning and inform the public of a supplier’s plans for long-term resource planning that ensures adequate water supplies for existing and future demands. This Act requires urban water suppliers such as Pomona to report, describe, and evaluate:

- Water deliveries and uses;
- Water supply sources;
- Efficient water uses
- Demand management measures; and
- Water shortage contingency planning

The chapters and sections in this 2015 UWMP correspond to the outline of the Act, specifically Article 2, Contents of Plans, Sections 10631, 10632, and 10633 as well as DWR’s 2015 Guidebook. DWR’s UWMP Checklist has been completed and identifies the location of Act requirements in this UWMP and is included as Appendix B.

1.2.2 Applicable Changes to the Water Code since 2010

Since 2010, several amendments have been added to the Urban Water Management Act. The major changes to the Act impacting preparation of the 2015 UWMPs include the following:

- Requirement of at least 60 days advance public notice of preparation to city or county prior to public hearing on UWMP;
- Requirement that the UWMP includes water use projects for single-family and multi-family residential housing needed for low income and affordable households (retailers only); and
- Requirement that “indirect potable reuse” of recycled water be described and quantified in the UWMP, including a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

However, the most significant impact on 2015 UWMPs was the requirements mandated through the passing of Senate Bill (SB) X7-7. On November 10, 2009, the state legislature passed SB X7-7 (or the Water Conservation Bill of 2009) as a water conservation component to the Delta legislative package that seeks a 20 percent statewide reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. SB X7-7 requires that each retail agency preparing a 2010 UWMP must calculate a baseline water use as well as an interim (for 2015) and final (for 2020) water use reduction target. The methodologies used to calculate both the baseline and targets were outlined in the Draft and Final UWMP guidelines published by DWR in December 2010 and March 2011. Since final guidelines were not released until March 2011, the deadline for retailer UWMP adoption and submittal was extended to July 1, 2011.

Although Appendix C contains a table of recent changes in the Act, a summary list is provided below.

- Demand Management Measures CWC Section 10631 (f) (1) and (2) Assembly Bill 2067, 2014 *Guidebook Chapter 9*
- Submittal Date CWC Section 10621 (d) Assembly Bill 2067, 2014 *Guidebook Chapter 10*
- Electronic Submittal CWC Section 10644 (a) (2) Senate Bill 1420, 2014 *Guidebook Chapter 10*
- Standardized Forms CWC Section 10644 (a) (2) Senate Bill 1420, 2014 *Guidebook Chapter 10*
- Water Loss CWC Section 10631 (e) (1) (J) and (e) (3) (A) and (B) Senate Bill 1420, 2014, *Guidebook Appendix L*
- Estimating Future Water Savings CWC Section 10631 (e) (4) Senate Bill 1420, 2014 *Guidebook Appendix K*
- Voluntary Reporting of Energy Intensity CWC Section 10631.2 (a) and (b) Senate Bill 1036, 2014 *Guidebook Appendix O*
- Defining Water Features CWC Section 10632 (b) Assembly Bill 2409, 2010 *Guidebook Chapter 4*

1.2.3 Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBX7-7) (Appendix C)

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 required retail urban water suppliers to report in their UWMPs their Base Daily per Capita Water Use (Baseline GPCD), 2015 Interim Urban Water Use Target, 2020 Urban Water Use Target, and Compliance Daily per Capita Water Use. These terms are defined in *Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use, DWR 2011 (Methodologies)* consistent with SB X7-7 requirements. The *Methodologies* document can be found online at <http://www.water.ca.gov/urbanwatermanagement/uwmp2015.cfm>. Beginning in 2016, retail water suppliers are required to comply with the water conservation requirements in SB X7-7 in order to be eligible for State water grants or loans.

Retail water agencies are required to set targets and track progress toward decreasing daily per capita urban water use in their service area, which will assist the State in meeting its 20 percent reduction goal by 2020.

1.3 Urban Water Management Plans in Relation to Other Planning Efforts

To ensure that the City's 2015 UWMP is comprehensive, both external and internal planning documents that may have an impact on the Plan's outlook were reviewed and integrated whenever possible. UWMPs from MWD of Southern California and Three Valley Municipal Water District will provide insight into the regional water supply outlook. News reports will provide updates on the El Niño weather pattern and its possible impacts on surface water supplies resulting from precipitation. The City's General Plan and its Consolidated Housing Plan were used to gain insight into new developments and current demographics.

We are in the process of developing a Strategic Plan for the Department which will be implemented in three phases:

-
- **Phase 1 Strategic Planning;** Establish objectives, develop strategy and define action plan.
 - **Phase 2 Strategic Implementation;** Detailed planning and engineering operations
 - **Phase 3 Strategic Evaluations;** Performance Evaluation, Engineering and Information Technology Updates

1.4 UWMP Organization

The City of Pomona's (City) 2015 UWMP has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Act, as amended in 2009 (included here as Appendix C), as well as the requirements of the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) as outlined in the Guidebook to Assist Urban Water Suppliers to Prepare a 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (DWR Guidebook). For ease of review, this UWMP is organized in the same sequence as the DWR guidebook. The City's 2015 UWMP is organized into the following sections:

- **Chapter 1 - Introduction and Overview:** *Discussion on the importance and extent of our water management planning efforts.*
- **Chapter 2 - Plan Preparation:** *Information on process for developing the UWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach.*
- **Chapter 3 - System Description:** *Service maps, a description of the service area and climate, the City's Water System, and our organizational structure and history.*
- **Chapter 4 - System Water Use:** *Describes and quantifies the current and projected water uses within Pomona's service area.*
- **Chapter 5 — SBX 7-7 Baselines and Targets:** *A description of methods for calculating the baseline and target water consumption. It also demonstrates whether or not we have achieved the 2015 interim water use target, and our plans for achieving their 2020 water use target.*
- **Chapter 6 - System Supplies:** *Describes and quantifies the current and projected sources of water available to Pomona. A description and quantification of potential recycled water uses and supply availability is also included.*
- **Chapter 7 - Water Supply Reliability Assessment:** *Describes the reliability of our water supply and projects the reliability out 25 years. The description will be provided for normal, single dry years and multiple dry years.*
- **Chapter 8 - Water Shortage Contingency Planning:** *Describes Pomona's staged plan for dealing with water shortages, including a catastrophic supply interruption.*
- **Chapter 9 - Demand Management Measures:** *Describes how we communicate efforts to promote conservation and reduce demand on the water supply and addresses several demand management measures.*
- **Chapter 10 - Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation:** *Describes the steps taken to adopt and submit the UWMP and to make it publicly available. It will also include a discussion of Pomona's plan to implement the UWMP.*
- **Chapter 11 - References:** *List the various documents and web sites used in the construction of the Plan.*

1.5 UWMP and Grant or Loan Eligibility

1.5.1 Funding Eligibility for Retail and Wholesale Suppliers

In order to be eligible for any water management grant or loan administered by DWR, Pomona must have a current UWMP on file that has been determined by DWR to address the requirements of the CWC. A current UWMP must also be maintained by Pomona throughout the term of any grant or loan administered by DWR. An UWMP may also be required in order to be eligible for other State funding, depending on the conditions that are specified in the funding guidelines.

1.5.2 Funding Eligibility for Retail Suppliers Only

Changes to California law require that beginning in 2016, urban retail water suppliers must comply with water conservation requirements established by the Water Conservation Act of 2009 in order to be eligible for State water grants or loans. For 2015 UWMPs, this means that Pomona must meet its 2015 Interim Urban Water Use Target and report compliance in the 2015 UWMP.

Pomona may still be eligible if either of the below requirements are met:

1. Pomona submits a schedule, financing plan, and budget, for achieving the per capita reductions; and/or
2. Pomona submitted to DWR, for DWR's approval, documentation demonstrating that its entire service area qualifies as a disadvantaged community.

If Pomona meets its 2015 Interim Target, or met either of the exceptions above, and is participating in a multiagency water project or an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, it shall remain eligible to receive grants or loans even though one or more of the other participating agencies is not in compliance with the SB X7-7 requirements. At present, Pomona is participating in at least three (3) multiagency agreements as listed below:

1. Water exchange agreement between Pomona and TVMWD;
2. Diversion of Cañon Surface Water between Pomona and SAWCO; and,
3. Recycled Feasibility Study between Pomona, Monte Vista Water District, and IEUA.

1.6 Tips for UWMP Preparers

To the extent possible, Pomona will be reusing portions of the 2010 UWMP that are still applicable:

- Six Basin and Chino Basins Judgments and descriptions remained the same
- Water sources remain the same; locations may change as in the case of the new supply feed from TVMWD at Pedley Filtration Plant

Although Pomona's 2015 UWMP should be considered an update, the Plan will be developed to be read as a stand-alone document. The information carried forward from previous UWMPs will be updated as required. As mentioned before, the preparation of the 2015 UWMP will utilize information from UWMPs from MWD of Southern California and TVMWD for regional perspective on water supply sources, regional demand management programs, and other regional issues that may impact the reliability of Pomona's water supply. Summaries of such information from these regional UWMPs, will help to maintain the Plan's flow and readability.

Embedded in the preparation of this document will be the following activities:

- A review the legislative changes since the 2010 UWMP cycle (Appendix C).

-
- A review the UWMP deadline and adoption processes during Plan development.
 - Inclusion of an executive summary.
 - An explanation if a requirement does not apply to our UWMP.
 - Clarification of unique situations
 - Inclusion of narratives and maps.
 - Inclusion of summaries and cross references.
 - Inclusion of the Guidebook checklist.

Chapter 2 Plan Preparation

The 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the City of Pomona will be completed by in-house staff. Specifically, the Engineering Section of the Water/ Wastewater Operations Department will work with the City staff and parties outside where required. To the extent possible, the plan will be prepared and organized pursuant to DWR's 2015 Urban Water Management Plans Guidebook For Urban Water Suppliers, November 2015.

This UWMP is prepared to ensure an appropriate level of water service reliability sufficient to meet the needs its customers during normal, single dry or multiple dry years. The California Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 (UWMP Act), and as subsequently amended, requires urban water suppliers to develop an UWMP every five years in the years ending in zero and five.

In describing the importance of the UWMP Act, the legislature declared that waters of the State are a limited and renewable resource, subject to ever increasing demands as well as the following tenants:

- That the conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies are of statewide concern;
- That successful implementation of plans is best accomplished at the local level;
- That conservation and efficient use of water shall be actively pursued to protect both the people of the State and their water resources;
- That conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies shall be a guiding criterion in public decisions; and
- That urban water suppliers shall be required to develop water management plans to achieve conservation and efficient use.

This chapter includes guidance on preparing the following sections:

2.1 Basis for Preparing a Plan

2.2 Regional Planning and Compliance

2.3 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance

2.4 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

2.5 Coordination and Outreach

2.1 Basis for Preparing a Plan

In accordance with the CWC, urban water suppliers with 3,000 or more service connections or supplying 3,000 or more acre-feet of water per year are required to prepare an UWMP every five years. If an agency is under this defined threshold for the year that an UWMP is due, but meets this threshold before the next reporting cycle, the agency is required to adopt an UWMP within one year after meeting the reporting threshold. Water suppliers will provide a brief discussion of the applicability of CWC 10617 to their agency.

2.1.1 Public Water Systems

CWC 10644

(a)(2) The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department ... shall include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.

CWC 10608.52

- (a) The department, in consultation with the board, the California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency, the State Department of Public Health, and the Public Utilities Commission, shall develop a single standardized water use reporting form to meet the water use information needs of each agency, including the needs of urban water suppliers that elect to determine and report progress toward achieving targets on a regional basis as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28.*
- (b) At a minimum, the form shall be developed to accommodate information sufficient to assess an urban water supplier's compliance with conservation targets pursuant to Section 10608.24... The form shall accommodate reporting by urban water suppliers on an individual or regional basis as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28.*

California Health and Safety Code 116275

(h) "Public Water System" means a system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or

DWR Contact Information

Region	DWR UWMP Staff	Phone	Email
Statewide	Gwen Huff	(916) 651-9672	Gwen.Huff@water.ca.gov

Public Water Systems (PWSs) are the systems that provide drinking water for human consumption. These systems are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (Board), Division of Drinking Water. The California Health and Safety Code defines a "Public Water System" as shown in the text box above.

PWS data reported to the Board is used to determine whether or not a retail supplier has reached the UWMP reporting threshold of 3,000 or more connections or 3,000 acre-feet of water supplied. This is done by reviewing the number of connections and volume of water supplied by each PWS that is managed by the water supplier. Reporting the PWS(s) that are managed by a water agency demonstrates the basis of reporting, that is, if the agency is considered an urban water supplier for purposes of submitting an UWMP

The City of Pomona water system currently serves about 29,500 service connections and supplies at least 22,600 acre-feet per year. The City water system exceeds the threshold and is therefore classified as a PWS. According to the Department of Water Resources, California Department of Public Health, Pomona PWS Name and system number are listed in **Table 2-1** below.

2.1.2 Agencies Serving Multiple Service Areas/Public Water Systems

The City of Pomona’s water system does not serve more than one PWS. Hence, only one PWS number will be provided in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1 Retail Only: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2015	Volume of Water Supplied 2015
CA1910126	POMONA - CITY, WATER DEPT.	29,547	22,611.27
<i>Up to 20 entries allowed.</i>			
TOTAL		29,547.00	22,611.27
NOTES: potable water connections listed; potable and recycled water listed			

Table 2-1: Public Water Systems

2.2 Regional Planning and Compliance

Before developing our UWMP, Pomona considered the extent to which we would become involved in regional planning processes. Developing a cooperative 2015 UWMP was a natural continuation of other regional coordination efforts, such as Integrated Regional Water Management from MWD of Southern California or may present an opportunity to begin regional collaboration.

Regional planning delivers mutually beneficial solutions to all agencies involved by reducing costs for the individual agency, assessing water resources at the appropriate geographic scale, and allowing for solutions that cross jurisdictional boundaries.

Some of the other possible benefits, depending on the level of regional cooperation, can include:

- More reliable water supplies;
- Increased regional self-reliance;
- Improved water quality;
- Increased economic stability; and
- Economies of Scale Opportunities

In support of regional UWMPs and regional water conservation targets, the UWMP portion of the CWC provides mechanisms for participating in area-wide, regional, watershed, or basin-wide urban water management planning.

It is expected that staff will be working with MWD, TVMWD, Los Angeles County, Chino and Six Basins Watermasters to develop a comprehensive UWMP.

2.3 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance

Regional planning provides many benefits, including increasing regional self-reliance, reducing the need for imported water, and proper management of regional water assets. Good regional planning considers all interests and works across jurisdictional boundaries.

In Pomona's case, it was determined that our best course of action was to develop an UWMP that reports solely on our service area. Our UWMP will address all of the requirements of the CWC. We will also notify and coordinate with the appropriate regional agencies and constituents.

2.3.1 Regional UWMP

CWC 10620

(d)(1) An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in area wide, regional, watershed, or basin wide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation and efficient water use.

As stated before, Pomona will prepare its own individual UWMP and have the Pomona City Council, its governing board, adopt the Plan.

2.3.2 Regional Alliance

CWC 10608.20

(a)(1) ...Urban retail water suppliers may elect to determine and report progress toward achieving these targets on an individual or regional basis as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28...

CWC 10608.28

(a) An urban retail water supplier may meet its urban water use target within its retail service area, or through mutual agreement by any of the following: (1) Through an urban wholesale water supplier. (2) Through a regional agency authorized to plan and implement water conservation, including, but not limited to, an agency established under the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency Act (Division 31 (commencing with Section 81300)). (3) Through a regional water management group as defined in Section 10537. (4) By an integrated regional water management funding area. (5) By hydrologic region. (6) Through other appropriate geographic scales for which computation methods have been developed by the department. (b) A regional water management group, with the written consent of its member agencies, may undertake any or all planning, reporting, and implementation functions under this chapter for the member agencies that consent to those activities. Any data or reports shall provide information both for the regional water management group and separately for each consenting urban retail water supplier and urban wholesale water supplier.

The City is not planning, complying, and reporting as a region on the requirements of SB X7-7 or as referred to as a “Regional Alliance.”

The City’s compliance with an Interim 2015 Water Use Target will be assessed based upon how Pomona performs relative to our individual target. This is consistent with **Table 2-2** entries.

Table 2-2: Plan Identification

Table 2-2: Plan Identification		
Select Only One	Type of Plan	Name of RUWMP or Regional Alliance <i>if applicable</i> <i>drop down list</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Individual UWMP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Supplier is also a member of a RUWMP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Supplier is also a member of a Regional Alliance	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)	
NOTES:		

2.4 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

CWC 1608.20

(a)(1) Urban retail water suppliers...may determine the targets on a fiscal year or calendar year basis.

Because of the variety of water sources and basin within which Pomona operates, there are a number of different ways in which we report water supply and delivery. Here are a few of them:

1. Chino Basin Watermaster tracks groundwater production in Fiscal Years
2. Six Basins Watermaster tracks water, storage, and groundwater production in Calendar Years
3. Department of Water Resources water supply and delivery in Calendar Years
4. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California request supply and demand projections in Fiscal Years
5. Three Valleys Municipal Water District request supply and demand projections in Fiscal Years

2.4.1 Fiscal or Calendar Year

For purposes of this report, the period of reporting for surface water deliveries, recharge, and groundwater production will be reported in Fiscal Year (FY) periods. For consistency, if the data is Calendar Year ranges, staff will converted the data to conform with FY periods.

2.4.2 Reporting Complete 2015 Data

Since Pomona is reporting on a fiscal year basis, we will complete our 2015 UWMP at the end the fiscal year and include the water use and supply data for FY 2014-2015.

2.4.3 Units of Measure

Pomona uses a variety of units of measure when reporting water volumes, such as acre-feet (AF), million gallons (MG), hundred cubic feet (CCF), and miner’s inches. To maintain consistency throughout this UWMP, Pomona will report volumes of water in AF units. This format is will be reflected in **Table 2-3** below.

Table 2-3: Agency Identification

Table 2-3: Agency Identification	
Type of Agency (select one or both)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Agency is a wholesaler
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agency is a retailer
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	UWMP Tables Are in Calendar Years
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UWMP Tables Are in Fiscal Years
If Using Fiscal Years Provide Month and Date that the Fiscal Year Begins (mm/dd)	
7/1	
Units of Measure Used in UWMP (select from Drop down)	
Unit	AF
NOTES:	

2.5 Coordination and Outreach

CWC 10631

(j) An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier’s plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (c). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (c).

2.5.1 Wholesale and Retail Coordination

Because Pomona’s water supply mix includes a portion of imported water from the wholesale agency known as TVMWD/MWD of Southern California, both parties will provide each other with information regarding projected water supply and demands, as described below. Hence, Mr. Raul Garibay and Ben Peralta of TVMWD will meet to discuss the development of this Plan to ensure consistency in the water supply information provided. Once the plans have been drafted, we will review the plans to validate that the information is accurate.

Table 2-4: Water Supplier Information Exchange

Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange
The retail supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use in accordance with CWC 10631.
Wholesale Water Supplier Name
Three Valley Municipal Water District
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
NOTES:

2.5.2 Coordination with Other Agencies and the Community

CWC 10620

(d)(2) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

CWC 10642

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan...

It is Pomona's intent to coordinate the preparation of the 2015 UWMP with other appropriate agencies in the area, to the extent practicable. In order to verify that we have fulfilled the above CWC provisions, we have included a description of our outreach and coordination activities to other agencies and the community, as described in CWC 10620(d)(2) and CWC 10642.

Pomona has solicited participation from other agencies responsible for developing related reports or planning documents such as General Plans, Water Master Plans, Groundwater Management Plans, or PWS reports. This coordination effort will ensure consistency in planning and reporting.

The following is a non-comprehensive list of agencies and organizations with which Pomona may seek to coordinate:

- ***Cities and counties that are served by Pomona:***

Eventhough the cities of La Verne, Claremont, Montclair, and Chino Hills are provided with a very small amount of water, a Notice of a Draft Plan was submitted for review and comment

- ***Local wastewater entity:***

A Notice of a Draft Plan UWMP was sent to the Los Angeles County Sanitation District for review and comment

- ***Local recycled water entity:***

A Notice of a Draft Plan UWMP was sent to the Los Angeles County Sanitation District for review and comment

- ***Water agencies that share a common source:***

Six Basins: San Antonio Water Company and the City of Upland.

Chino Basin: City of Upland, Monte Vista Water Company, etc

Spadra Basin: Walnut Valley and Rowland Water Districts

San Antonio Surface Water: San Antonio Water Company

- ***Groundwater management entities:***

Chino Basin Watermaster

Six Basins Watermaster

- ***Residential customers:***

A Draft UWMP will be posted on the City’s web site; a hard copy will be available in the City Library

The City has encouraged participation in its urban water management planning efforts since the first plan was developed in 1995. Copies of the draft plan were made available for public review at City offices to facilitate the involvement of various social, cultural and economic elements of the population. At the close of the review period, a public hearing was held on June 6th, 2016 to receive public comments on the draft 2015 UWMP. Following the hearing the UWMP was formally adopted by the City Council. Notice of the public hearing was published twice in the local newspaper and posted at City Hall. A copy of the notice of public hearings and formal adoption is included in Appendix J.

2.5.3 Notice to Cities and Counties

CWC 10621

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.

- The cities notified are listed below:
 - City of Upland
 - City of La Verne
 - City of Claremont
 - City of Montclair
 - City of Chino
 - City of Chino Hills
- Los Angeles County of Public Works
- Los Angeles County Sanitation District

Chapter 3 System Description

This Chapter provides guidance for describing Pomona's supplier’s water system, including a description of the service area, climate, and projected population. It also provides additional guidance for other items which are not required but are recommended, such as the potential impacts of climate change.

This chapter includes the following sections:

3.1 General Description

3.2 Service Area Boundary Map

3.3 Service Area Climate

3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

3.1 General Description

CWC Section 10631

Describe the service area of the supplier.

Located in eastern Los Angeles County, the City is 22.9 square miles and was incorporated in January 1888. The City provides water services to all residential, commercial and industrial customers and for environmental and fire protection within the City, with the exception of three areas. These areas are:

- An irregular area of approximately 40 acres south of Foothill Boulevard and west of Towne Avenue served by Golden State Water Company (GSWC);
- An area of about 20 acres north of Foothill Boulevard and west of Garey Avenue served by the Golden State Water Company (GSWC); and
- A small portion of the City located north of Valley Boulevard and west of Temple Avenue served by the Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD).

The City also services about 275 acres of residential property and open space area outside of the City limits including approximately 98 percent of the Rolling Ridge Estates south of the Pomona Freeway and west of the Corona Expressway. Additionally, the City exports recycled water to Cal Poly Pomona and Bonelli Park to the west of the service area.

The demand within the City's service area is met through a variety of sources including groundwater, local surface water, imported water and non-potable water. These various sources and the City's topography require a complicated water system. The existing potable water system consists of eleven pressure zones and has 22 storage reservoirs, 15 active booster pumping stations, 41 groundwater wells, four imported water connections, two inter agency connections, seven California Department of Public Health (CDPH) permitted water treatment facilities, one spreading ground and 28 pressure regulating stations. The potable water distribution system has about 6,000 fire hydrants and approximately 421 miles of pipelines. The non-potable system consists of SDLAC's Pomona Water Reclamation Plant (PWRP), three non-potable water wells within the Spadra Basin, two reservoirs, six booster pumps, two pressure zones and two transmission lines. **Figure 3-3** shows the City's potable service area and major facilities.

The City and Department Governance

On January 6, 1888, Pomona was incorporated as a City and became a charter City in 1911. Today, Pomona is the seventh largest city in Los Angeles County, with a population of over 151,000 residents. Pomona boasts a progressive economy, business opportunity, and a strong workforce with attractive shopping, recreational, and real estate offering. The Pomona Valley had been a fruitful valley in the past and is now fruitful from the strength and efforts of its people. With a vision to promote harmonious diversity and economic prosperity, Pomona is vibrant community with progressive citizens leading, testing the limits of progress, and striving to provide a high quality of life for all of Pomona. The City is structured as shown in **Figure 3-1**.

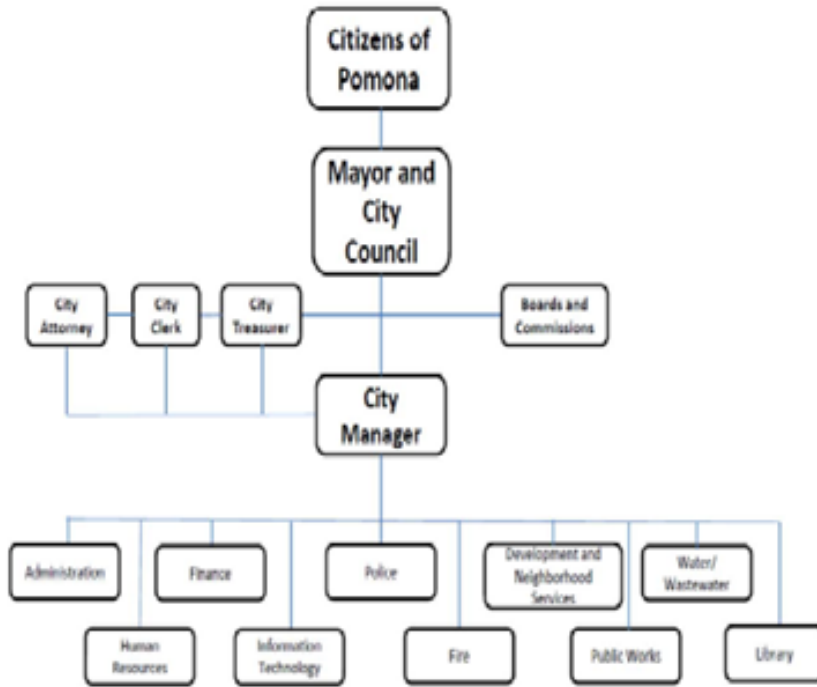


Figure 3- 1: City’s Organization Chart

Magnitude of Uses (Based upon 2004 data)

According to the Pomona’s 2014 General Plan Update (GPU), the City is characterized by a diverse range of land uses, almost half of the City’s land area (48%) is devoted to public uses including parks, dedicated open spaces, schools and community facilities as well as streets and other rights-of-way. The remaining land containing private development is composed primarily of housing, which accounts for 35% of the City’s land area. Less predominant in terms of land area are industrial (8%), commercial (4%) and office (1%) uses. Vacant lands comprise 4% of the City’s land area and are located throughout the City, particularly in the older areas and in the industrial districts.

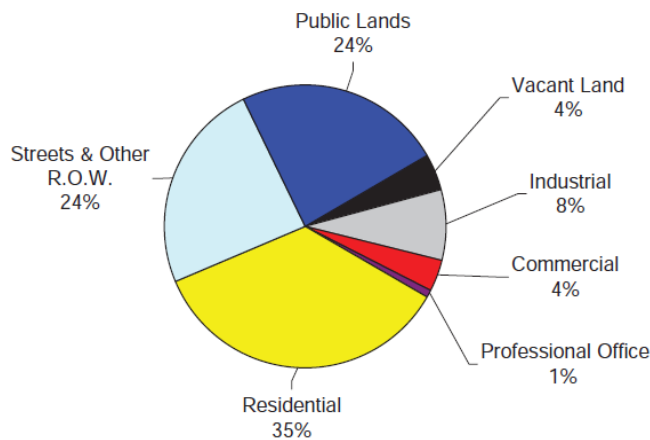


Figure 3-2: City Land Use

Consistent with State of California Planning and Zoning Law, the City has undertaken a multi-year project to update the 1976 Pomona General Plan document, which has served as the City's constitution for

development over the past 38 years. This GPU project has included extensive community outreach and participation opportunities consisting of community meetings, workshops, study sessions and public hearings. The GPU project has grown to include three additional documents that are designed to implement the goals and policies contained in the GPU document: the Corridors Specific Plan (CSP), the Active Transportation Plan (ATP) and the Green Plan. Council approval of General Plan Amendment GPA 13- 007), Change of Zone (CZ 13- 006), Specific Plan Amendment (SPA 13- 004) and certification of the associated Final EIR will facilitate adoption of the GPU, CSP, ATP and Green Plan.

The proposed general plan amendment, change of zone, specific plan amendment and Final EIR are designed to facilitate adoption of four documents: the GPU, CSP, ATP and Green Plan. These documents lay out a vision for the City of Pomona and establish a plan of actions that can be taken to achieve this vision, which is based upon extensive multi- year outreach to residents, City officials, businesses, advocacy groups, and other stakeholders, as well as research into a range of factors conditioning the optimum achievable vision.

3.2 Service Area Boundary Map

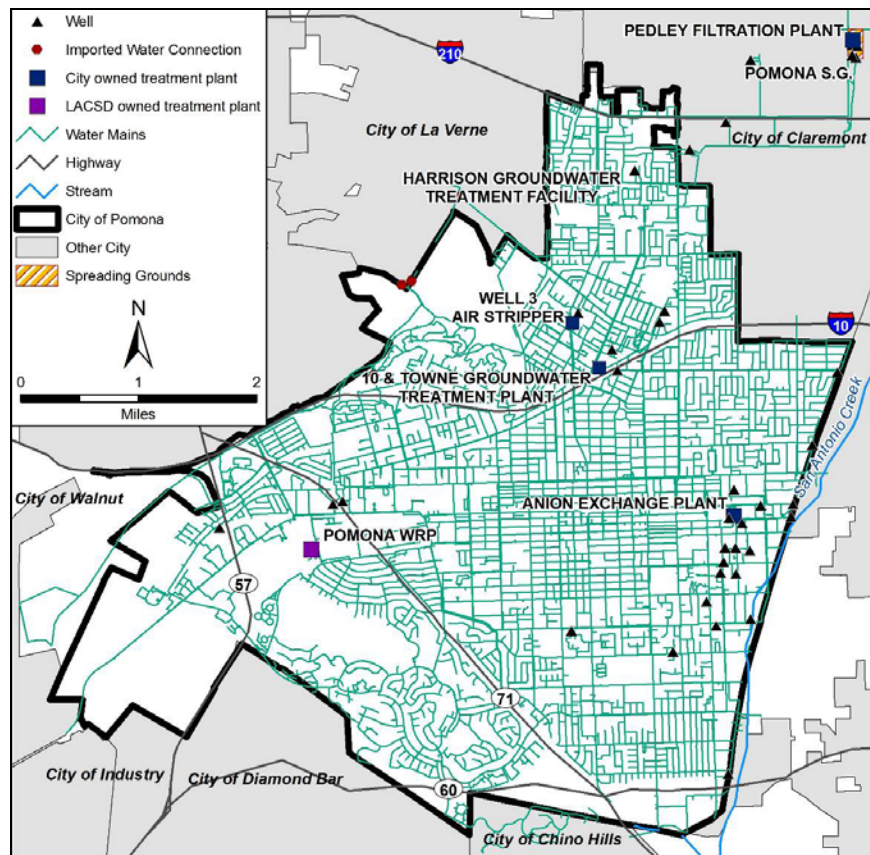


Figure 3-3: City Service Area Boundary and Physical System

3.2.1 Map Format Recommendations

Noting that DWR’s preference is to obtain electronic service area boundary maps, Pomona has upgraded its Atlas Sheets from hard copy to an ESRI format. The map and its data shown in **Figure 3-3** were created from the City’s GIS database.

3.3 Service Area Climate

CWC Section 10631

Describe the service area of the supplier, including... climate...

Warm, dry summers, low precipitation, and mild winters characterize the climate in the City. The average daily winter temperature is 51° F and the average daily summer temperature is 75° F. Throughout the year, temperatures range from a low near 20° F during the winter to a high of over 100° F during the summer. Approximately 90 percent of annual rainfall occurs between November and April with more than two-thirds of the total rainfall occurring from December through March. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 13 inches to 25 inches. In the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, average rainfall has reached as high as 40 inches with extremes ranging between 20 to 200 percent of normal. Relative humidity averages 45 percent year-round, 40 to 70 percent in winter, and 10 to 20 percent in the summer. Occasionally during autumn and winter, “Santa Ana” conditions develop from a high pressure zone to the east. This brings dry, high velocity winds from the deserts to the east and northeast over Cajon Pass. Gusting to over 80 mph, these winds can reduce relative humidity to below 10 percent.

Areas with lower precipitation, typical in Southern California, can be vulnerable to droughts. Historically, the City has experienced patterns of multiple dry years that have resulted in severe drought periods as was experienced in 1977-78, 1989-92, 1999-2004, and most recently 2007-09. Excessively dry conditions increase the local demand given that less natural precipitation is available to meet landscaping irrigation needs. Drought conditions can result in shortages given that this increase in demand can be coupled with a decrease in local or imported supplies. This has not occurred in the City due to supply historically exceeding demand.

Table 3-A illustrates the historical average climate conditions for the City of Pomona. The potential for changes to the local climate and the resulting impacts are further discussed in Chapter 7: Water Supply Reliability Assessment.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Standard Evapotranspiration (inches)	1.55	2.24	3.73	5.10	6.82	7.80	
Precipitation (inches)	3.6	3.7	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	
Temperature (Fahrenheit)	51.82°	53.9°	56.2°	59.9°	63.9°	68.8°	
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Standard Evapotranspiration (inches)	8.68	7.75	5.70	4.03	2.10	1.50	57.00
Average Precipitation (inches)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.5	2.8	17.1
Average Temperature (Fahrenheit)	74.4°	74.6°	71.9°	65.3°	57.9°	52.4°	63°
Evapotranspiration: California Irrigation Management Information System, Pomona Station (78), 1989 to present							
Precipitation and Temperature: Western Regional Climate Center, Pomona Fairplex Station (047050), 1893 to 2012							

Table 3-A: City of Pomona Average Monthly Climate

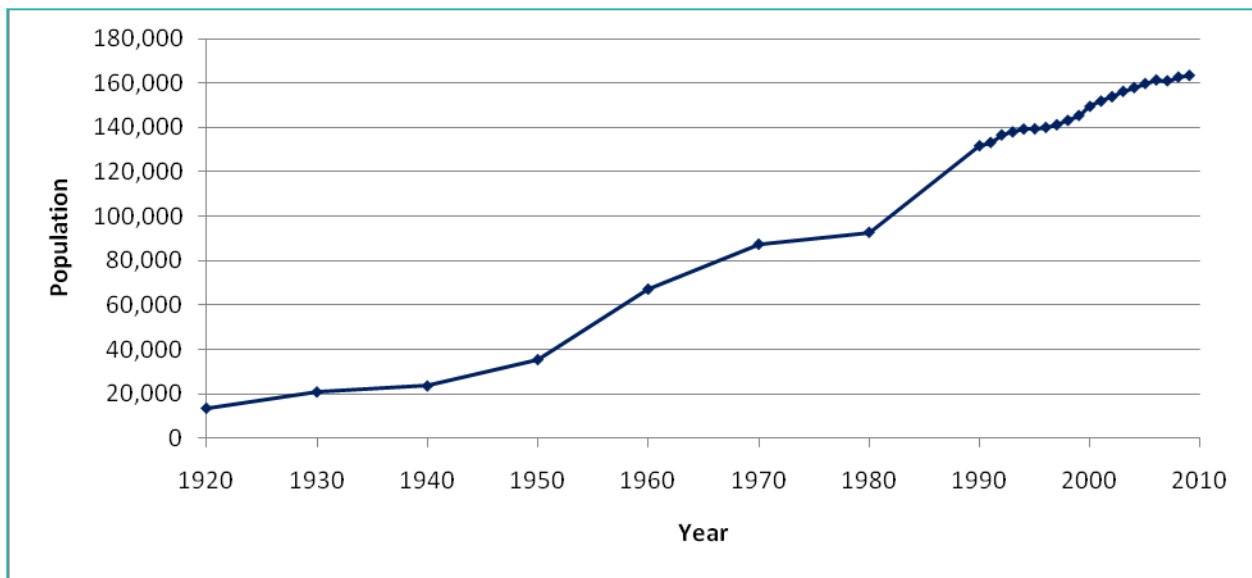
3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

CWC Section 10631

Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population ...The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available .

The City’s service area is heavily urbanized and is near general plan build-out. **Figure 3-4** displays the historical population from 1920 to 2009. **Table 3-1** includes the population projection from 2015 to 2040 displays the current and projected population within the City’s service area over the next 25 years. Historical population has increased steadily since 1920, and this increase is expected to continue in the future. The population increase is expected to be approximately 1% per year, while employment (measured as the number of jobs within the City) is estimated to increase approximately 4% per year. Since the service area of the City is nearly contiguous with City boundaries, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) population estimates for the City of Pomona were used.

Figure 3-4: Historical Population (1920-2009)



Source: Census Data 1920-1990, SCAG 1990-2009

There were a variety of population projections estimating tools available. In working with the Department of Finance, the information they have is for past population projects. The 2010 census population for the City was in 2010 and the figure was 149,058. From the Southern California Association of Government (SCAG), there were population projections for the state and county populations. One has specifically request information from them to get an estimate for the next 20 years.

In the SCAG Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) Projections 2012-2035, the plan suggests that the population for Pomona grows at an annual rate of 1.2%. The growth rate was predicted by using the formula below:

$$F=P(1+i)^n$$

Where: F= Future population at a certain point in time

P=Population at a certain time

i= Annual growth rate

n=Number of years from a certain point in time

The current and projected population numbers presented **Table 3-1** are the result of applying the estimating formula referenced above. **Figure 3-5** demonstrates that the growth rate, over time, is gradual

as shown by the slope of the line. Used in comparison to **Figure 3-4**, one can easily see the contrast of rates when looking at 1950 to 1990 period.

Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected						
Population Served	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040 _(opt)
	158,219	167,942	178,264	189,219	200,848	213,192
NOTES:						

Table 3-1: Population – Current and Projected

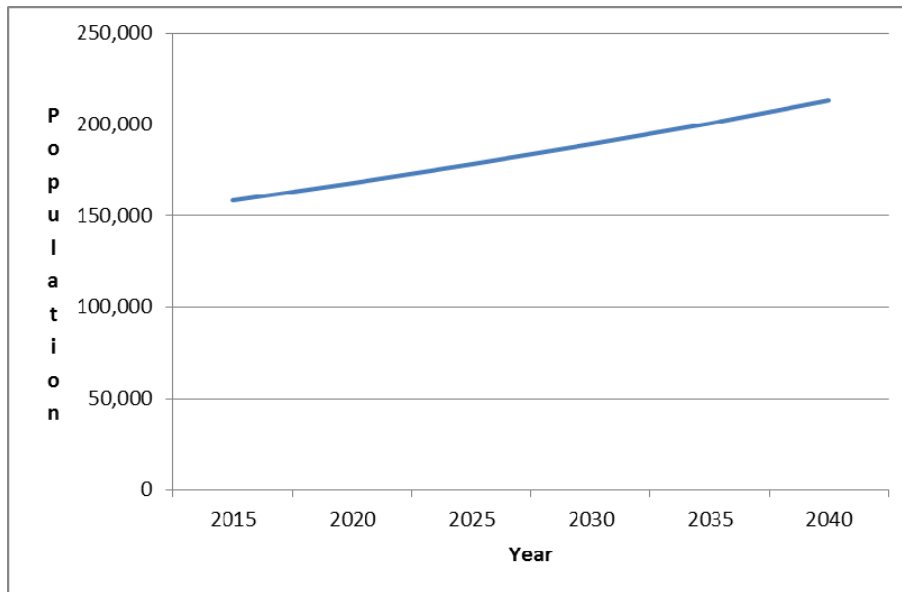


Figure 3-5: Population – Current and Projected

3.4.1 Other Demographic Factors

CWC 10631 Describe the service area of the supplier, including. . . other demographic factors affecting the supplier’s water management planning.

Within Pomona’s water service boundary, there are some population surges that typically increases the number of potential customers drawing upon its services. There are two major colleges: Cal Poly and Western University that have large student populations during the regular school year. Of course, this changes during the summer months when summer school is in session. The Los Angeles County Fairplex holds different events throughout the year. The most notable one is the Los Angeles County Fair and it is typically held in September for a period of two to three weeks. There also conduct car racing events as well.

Chapter 4 System Water Use

This chapter provides guidance for describing and quantifying the Pomona’s current water use and water use projections through the year 2040 to the extent that records are available.

Accurately tracking and reporting current water demands have allowed Pomona to analyze the use of resources and conduct good resource planning. Estimating future demand as accurately as possible allows water agencies to manage their water supply and appropriately plan their infrastructure investments. Assessments of future growth and related water demand, done in coordination with local planning agencies, provide essential information for developing demand projections.

For purposes of this UWMP, the terms “water use” and “water demand” will be used interchangeably. These terms will also be used to refer to all the demand sectors listed in Section 4.2.

This chapter is divided into the following subsections:

4.1 Recycled versus Potable and Raw Water Demand

4.2 Water Uses by Sector

4.3 Distribution System Water Losses

4.4 Estimating Future Water Savings

4.5 Water Use for Lower Income Households

4.1 Recycled versus Potable and Raw Water Demand

Pomona’s water supply mix includes imported water, surface water, groundwater, and recycled water. Potable water is made up of MWD imported water deliveries, groundwater, and surface water from the San Antonio Canyon. Recycled water plays a smaller part of Pomona’s overall water source. **Figure 4-1** shows the relative contribution of each source of water supply:

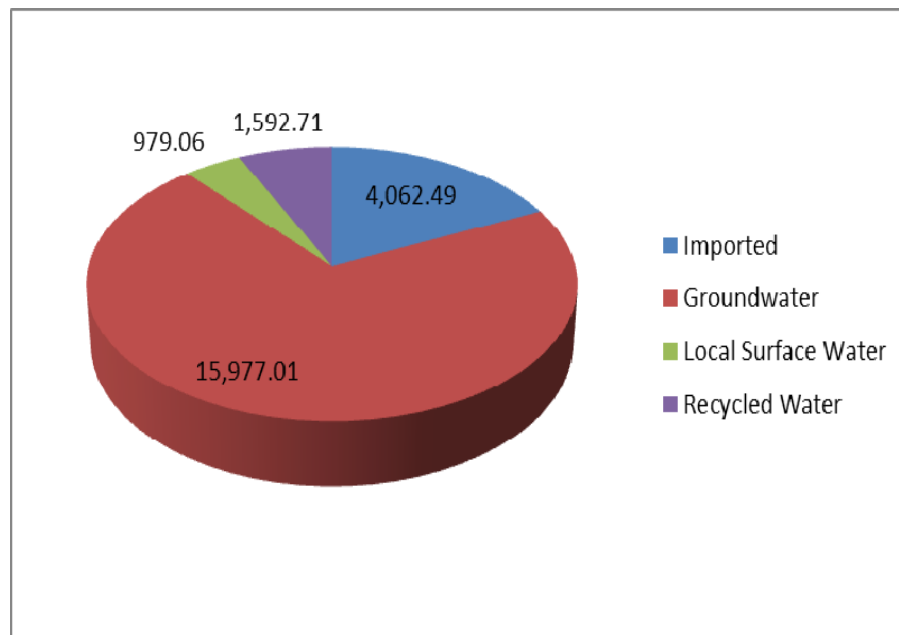


Figure 4-1: FY 2015 Water Supply Mix

4.2 Water Uses by Sector

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(e)(I) Quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses:

(A) Single-family residential.

(B) Multifamily.

(C) Commercial.

(D) Industrial.

(E) Institutional and governmental.

(F) Landscape.

(G) Sales to other agencies.

(H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.

(I) Agricultural... (2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision

Pomona has included its past, current, and projected water use in the UWMP in five-year increments. The City has also made its determination of the reliability of projected water supply(ies) based upon information that is reasonably available at the time the 2015 UWMP was prepared.

Pomona will also identify the water use by sector to the extent that records are available. The City will use as many water demand sectors as are applicable to provide a better understanding of water use by the supplier. A volume for each water sector listed for those sectors that are used by City and to the extent that records are available.

The sectors listed below and in **Tables 4-1 and 4-2** are the only sectors that will be accepted by the Water Use Efficiency (WUE) data online submittal tool. If there is a difference between the sectors used by the agency and the sectors listed in the sections below, Pomona will report using the “Other” sector and provide a description of that water use.

Table 4-1: Demands for Potable and Raw Water - Actual

Table 4-1 Retail: Demands for Potable and Raw Water - Actual			
Use Type <i>(Add additional rows as needed)</i>	2015 Actual		
<i>Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool</i>	Additional Description <i>(as needed)</i>	Level of Treatment When Delivered <i>Drop down list</i>	Volume
Single Family		Drinking Water	9,607
Multi-Family		Drinking Water	3,847
Commercial		Drinking Water	5,358
Industrial		Drinking Water	0
Landscape			1,246
Groundwater recharge		Drinking Water	0
Saline water intrusion barrier			0
Agricultural irrigation			0
Wetlands or wildlife habitat			0
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other agencies			0
Losses		Drinking Water	852
TOTAL			20,910
NOTES: These numbers represent FY 2015; Commercial is Commercial and Institutional categories combined; groundwater recharge is Chino and Six Basins; Sales/Transfers/Exchanges is Chino and Six Basins			

Table 4-2 Retail: Demands for Potable and Raw Water - Projected						
Use Type <i>(Add additional rows as needed)</i>	Additional Description <i>(as needed)</i>	Projected Water Use <i>Report To the Extent that Records are Available</i>				
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040-opt
<i>Drop down list</i> <i>May select each use multiple times</i> <i>These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the</i> <i>WUEdata online submittal tool</i>						
Single Family		10,096.64	10,611.67	11,152.97	11,721.88	12,319.82
Multi-Family		4,043.20	4,249.45	4,466.21	4,694.03	4,933.48
Commercial		5,631.73	5,919.01	6,220.94	6,538.27	6,871.79
Industrial		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landscape		1,309.50	1,376.30	1,446.51	1,520.29	1,597.84
Groundwater recharge		525.51	552.31	580.48	610.10	641.22
Saline water intrusion barrier	<i>Does not exist in City</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agricultural irrigation	<i>Does not exist in City</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wetlands or wildlife habitat	<i>Does not exist in City</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other agencies		2,627.53	2,761.56	2,902.42	3,050.48	3,206.08
TOTAL		24,234	25,470	26,770	28,135	29,570

NOTES: Demand projections have a growth rate of 1%; sales come from groundwater storage accounts

Table 4-2: Demands for Potable and Raw Water - Projected

A narrative description of how demand projections are estimated will be included in this Plan. The City will reference any documents used to estimate projected demands. Staff reviewed Appendix K in the Guidebook to review methods of calculating expected savings from codes, standards, and land use planning (also known as “passive savings”) in estimates of future water demand.

4.2.1 Demand Sectors Listed in Water Code

For purposes of the 2015 UWMPs, the following definitions are used by DWR for each of the water sectors listed in the CWC. The order of the sectors follows the order found in the CWC. Each of these sectors, as well as those recommended in Section 4.2.2, are the only sectors that will be accepted by the WUE data online submittal tool. Sectors are listed in the order of the CWC.

4.2.1.1 Single-family Residential

A single-family dwelling unit is a lot with a free-standing building containing one dwelling unit that may include a detached secondary dwelling.

4.2.1.2 Multi-family

Multiple dwelling units contained within one building or several buildings within one complex.

4.2.1.3 Commercial

A water user that provides or distributes a product or service. CWC 10608.12 (d).

4.2.1.4 Industrial

A water user that is primarily a manufacturer or processor of materials as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code sectors 31 to 33, inclusive, or an entity that is a water user

primarily engaged in research and development. CWC 10608.12 (h). The following link is to the NAICS website: <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch>.

4.2.1.5 Institutional (and Governmental)

A water user dedicated to public service. This type of user includes, among other users, higher education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions. CWC 10608.12 (i).

4.2.1.6 Landscape

Water connections supplying water solely for landscape irrigation. Such landscapes may be associated with multi-family, commercial, industrial, or institutional/governmental sites, but are considered a separate water use sector if the connection is solely for landscape irrigation.

4.2.1.7 Sales to Other Agencies

Water sales made to another agency. Projected sales may be based on projected demand provided by the receiving agency. There is inherent uncertainty in future projections, therefore, any projected sales reported in the UWMP are for planning purposes only and are not considered a commitment on the part of the seller. This is a wholesale demand. Water agencies will determine whether their demands are considered sales, transfers, or exchanges; reporting in the UWMPs will reflect the agencies' determination of these water demands.

Some retail agencies also supply water to other agencies. This is considered a wholesale demand

Table 4-3 Retail: Total Water Demands						
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040 (opt)
Potable and Raw Water <i>From Tables 4-1 and 4-2</i>	23,058	24,234	25,470	26,770	28,135	29,570
Recycled Water Demand* <i>From Table 6-4</i>	1,593	1,758	1,942	2,144	2,367	2,613
TOTAL WATER DEMAND	24,651	25,993	27,412	28,913	30,502	32,183
<i>*Recycled water demand fields will be blank until Table 6-4 is complete.</i>						
NOTES:						

Table 4-3: Total Water Demands

4.2.1.8 Conjunctive Use

A management strategy where surface water is managed in conjunction with an underground aquifer. For purposes of the UMWP, conjunctive use is seen as a management strategy rather than as a demand. As such, the sector “conjunctive use” will not be listed as a demand. The water demand will be reported as groundwater recharge, or as “Other”.

- **What is Conjunctive Use?**

Conjunctive use is a groundwater storage program that allows an agency to store water in the Chino Basin when excess water was available, typically during “wet” years. The agency’s stored groundwater could then be used during “dry” years. Participants in the program would be required to pump and treat the stored water from the basin and, at the same time, reduce imported water by the same quantity.

- ***MWD's Dry Year Yield Program (DYY)?***

A groundwater storage program proposal was developed and submitted to MWD by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA). The groundwater storage program would allow MWD to store water in the Chino Basin when excess water was available. MWD's stored groundwater could then be used during "dry" years. Participants, such as Pomona, in the program would be required to pump and treat the stored water from the basin and, at the same time, reduce imported treated water by the same quantity.

The proposal included \$1.7 M in funding for the City to expand the capacity of the AEP by 1.79 million gallons per day (MGD). Under the program, the capacity of the AEP was expanded to provide an additional 1.79 MGD, or 2,000 acre-ft of treated water per year. This additional treatment capacity will allow the City to pump and treat local groundwater and reduce the amount, and cost, of imported treated water.

- ***What is Pomona's level of participation?***

The additional pumping capacity, to provide the required 2,000 acre-ft per year, has already been identified at three existing wells that were out-of-service for water quality concerns. Pipelines to connect these existing wells were installed and facilitated well reactivation by December 2003.

When MWD is not "putting" water into or "taking" water from the basin, the City may use the additional treatment and pumping capacity at its discretion. Having the new facilities affords the City's water operations greater flexibility.

4.2.1.9 Groundwater Recharge

Pomona participates in a managed and intentional replenishment of natural groundwater supplies using man-made conveyances such as infiltration basins (otherwise referred to as spreading basins). Water used for groundwater banking or storage will be reported in this sector. Not all, or a portion, of the groundwater recharged water is subsequently pumped out of the basin in the same year. This water will be reported by the pumping agency as a supply from groundwater (**Tables 6-1 and/or 6-8 and 6-9**).

The City overlies four different groundwater basins. These four basins are:

- Chino Basin
- Pomona Basin
- Claremont Heights Basin
- Spadra Basin

The Chino Basin, Pomona Basin and the Claremont Heights Basin are adjudicated and managed by watermasters. Pomona Basin and the Claremont Heights Basin are part of the Six Basin Adjudication Agreement (December 1998), which covers the Two Basins and Four Basins areas. The Two Basins area includes the Live Oak and Ganesha Basins, while the Four Basins area includes Canyon, Upper Claremont Heights Basin, Lower Claremont Heights Basin, and Pomona Basin. The Spadra Basin is neither adjudicated nor formally managed, however discussions are ongoing to establish some form of basin management.

In the Chino Basin, Appropriators like Pomona pay an assessment towards projects that recharge the basin. For Pomona, it translates into roughly 20% and is based on its Operating Safe Yield (OSY) allocation. In addition to this charge, City staff is part of the RIPcom that participates and votes on future recharge projects in the basin. **Figure 4-2** provides a summary of the existing basins and their associated capture capacities. **Figure 4-3** identifies potential improvements that are being considered by the Chino Basins parties.

Recharge Capacity and Costs

Recharge Facility	Mgmt. Zone	Potential Recharge Capacity (acre-ft/yr) ⁽¹⁾						Project Capital Cost
		Storm Water		Imported Water		Recycled Water ⁽²⁾		
Existing Basins								
Brooks Street Basin	1	1,600	to 1,800	2,200	to 3,300	1,600	to 1,800	\$1,466,000
Montclair Basin Nos. 1-4	1	2,100	to 2,100	10,300	to 15,300	2,100	to 2,100	\$1,858,000
Seventh and Eighth Street Basin	1	1,100	to 1,600	1,400	to 2,100	1,100	to 1,600	\$2,048,000
Upland Basin	1	1,000	to 1,000	5,800	to 8,700	1,000	to 1,000	\$1,205,000
Ely Basins	2	2,300	to 2,800	3,400	to 5,100	2,300	to 2,800	\$2,686,000
Etiwanda Spreading Basins	2	1,200	to 1,700	5,800	to 8,600	1,200	to 1,700	\$523,000
Hickory Basin	2	600	to 900	3,100	to 4,600	600	to 900	\$2,340,000
Lower Day Creek Basin	2	400	to 500	2,800	to 4,200	400	to 500	\$2,540,000
San Sevaine Basin Nos. 1-3	2	1,420	to 1,700	15,200	to 22,700	1,420	to 1,700	\$783,000
San Sevaine Basin Nos. 4 and 5	2	400	to 500	5,400	to 8,100	400	to 500	\$4,123,000
Turner Basin No. 1	2	700	to 900	600	to 900	700	to 900	\$3,995,000
Turner Basin Nos. 2, 3, and 4	2	1,300	to 1,800	2,300	to 3,400	1,300	to 1,800	\$3,364,000
Victoria Basin	2	800	to 1,000	3,400	to 5,100	800	to 1,000	\$589,000
Banana Basin	3	600	to 800	2,400	to 3,600	600	to 800	\$3,134,000
Declerz Basin	3	200	to 300	1,200	to 1,800	200	to 300	\$2,049,000
Etiwanda Conservation Ponds	3	800	to 1,100	3,900	to 5,800	800	to 1,100	\$3,118,000
Jurupa Basin	3	500	to 700	800	to 1,200	500	to 700	\$1,700,000
Wineville Basin	3	500	to 700	700	to 1,100	500	to 700	\$2,884,000
New Basins								
College Heights Basin	1	70	to 100	5,300	to 7,900	70	to 100	\$5,625,000
RP-3 Basins	3	1,200	to 1,700	5,800	to 8,600	1,200	to 1,700	\$5,595,000
Total	--	18,790	to 23,700	81,800	to 122,100	18,790	to 23,700	\$51,625,000

Figure 4- 2: Recharge Capacity and Costs in Chini Basin

Figure 4-3: Summary of Proposed Basin Improvement in Chino Basin

Summary of Proposed Basin Improvements for Storm Water and Imported Water Recharge

Recharge Basin	Proposed Improvement							
	Expand/Construct New Metropolitan Turnout	Construct Pipeline from Turnout to Creek/Channel	Construct Channel Diversion Structure	Construct Pipeline from Diversion Structure to Basin	Modify/Construct Inlet/Outlet Works	Modify/Provide SCADA Monitoring	Optimize Basin Geometry	Construct Facilities for Conveyance Between Two Basins
Brooks Street Basin			☺	☺	☺			
Montclair Basins							☺	
7th & 8th Street Basins	☺	☺			☺	☺	☺	
Upland Basin					☺		☺	☺
Ely Basins	☺	☺			☺	☺		
Etiwanda Spreading Basins	☺							
Hickory Basin	☺	☺	☺		☺		☺	☺
Lower Day Basin	☺	☺			☺			
San Sevaine Basin Nos. 1-3	☺							
San Sevaine Basin Nos. 4 and 5	☺				☺		☺	
Turner Basin No. 1	☺		☺		☺		☺	
Turner Basin Nos. 2, 3, and 4	☺		☺		☺		☺	
Victoria Basin	☺				☺			
Banana Basin	☺	☺	☺		☺		☺	☺
Declerz Basin	☺	☺			☺			
Etiwanda Conservation Ponds	☺				☺		☺	
Jurupa Basin	☺	☺			☺			☺
Wineville Basin	☺	☺			☺	☺	☺	
College Heights Basin	☺		☺		☺		☺	☺
RP3 Recharge Basins	☺	☺	☺		☺		☺	☺

In the Six Basins, there are three types of spreading operations that occur: replenishment, replacement, and storage and recovery. Replenishment is the spreading of native surface water flows that augment the native safe yield and comprises a portion of the OSY. Replacement is the spreading of imported water, or water other than Replenishment water, that is spread for a Party that pumps in excess of its production rights. Water spread for storage and recovery is done so pursuant to a Party’s approved Storage and Recovery Agreement and is subject to the terms and limitations of that agreement. Each agency that engages in storage and recovery spreading activities meters its spreading and reports to Watermaster on a monthly basis. During CY 2015, 2,001.6 acre-ft was spread in the Six Basins.

In the Spadra Basin, there is no intentional spreading at this time.

4.2.1.10 Saline Water Intrusion Barriers

Pomona is an inland community and is located a great distance away for the California coastal region. As such, Pomona does not inject water into the groundwater aquifer to prevent the intrusion of salt water.

4.2.1.11 Agricultural

Pomona does not provide water for commercial agricultural irrigation.

4.2.1.12 Distribution System Losses

In Pomona's 2010 UWMP, the City reported losses as being the difference between what is sold and what is supplied by using the annual Department of Water Resources (DWR) Water System Statistic Report. For the 2015 UWMP, required methodology for calculating system losses will be performed in accordance with Appendix L of the Guidebook. The CWC requires reporting losses for the most recent 12 months for which data is available, which *will not* coincide with the fiscal year used for data reporting throughout the rest of the UWMP. Pomona will report losses for the most recent 12 months in **Table 4-4**.

4.2.2 Demand Sectors in Addition to Those Listed in Water Code

The water demand sectors below are not specifically listed in, nor required by the CWC. The water use in these sectors is to be reported as records are available.

4.2.2.1 Exchanges

Pomona makes an annual determination as to whether water is sent to another agency is a sale, transfer, or exchange. The terms under which Pomona can exchange can be executed water are based upon a formal agreement between parties. Water exchanges typically involve delivering surface or groundwater by one water user to another water user. Water exchanges may be an "even" exchange or by another arrangement (e.g., for each acre-foot (AF) of water received, 2 AF are returned).

Groundwater Exchange:

- Pomona and the City of Upland:

Pomona and the City of Upland (Upland) are water purveyors that overlie both the Chino Basin and the Six Basins groundwater aquifers. Since these groundwater basins are adjudicated and managed by court appointed Watermasters, the pumping rights and storage practices are well defined. One difference exists in that the Chino Basin Watermaster conducts business on a fiscal year calendar and the Six Basins Watermaster operates on a calendar year schedule.

Pomona will make a determination each year as to whether water sent to another agency is a sale, transfer, or exchange. The ability to perform an exchange is governed by terms of a contract or agreement between the parties. Currently, Pomona has a long standing agreement with Upland to exchange groundwater (bucket for bucket) between Chino and Six Basins. Water exchanges can be initiated by either party to the agreement. The groundwater exchange must be formalized and notice given to the appropriate watermaster before it can be executed.

Groundwater/Surface Water Exchange:

- Pomona and San Antonio Water Company

The City has established rights to 40% of the water flowing from the San Antonio Canyon (Canyon); San Antonio Water Company (SAWCo) holds the remaining 60%. Currently, the City does not have the ability to spread water north of the San Antonio Canyon Dam (Dam) for credit to the Six Basins storage account. The agreement establishes operational protocol for the exchange of water between the City and SAWCo to take place at the 60/40 concrete basin (weir). This will result in the temporary delivery of Canyon water to SAWCo. In return, 110% of the temporary water delivered will be transferred from SAWCo's Six Basins storage account to the City's Six Basins storage account. This exchange is possible because of the City's purchase of one-quarter (1/4) share of SAWCo stock from Monte Vista Water District (MVWD) which was approved by Council action on April 7, 2014.

- Pomona and Three Valleys Municipal Water District

This agreement establishes operational protocol and rates for the three potential activities: (A): Three Valley Municipal Water District's (TVMWD) sale of untreated water to the City; (B) the City's sale of San Antonio Canyon's water to TVMWD; (3) and TVMWD's sale of treated water to the City. The TVMWD's rates are established by its governing board, to which the Pomona area has two elected representatives.

On December 2014, TVMWD completed construction on an extension of its spreading ground pipeline within the SASG. This extension was completed for the sole purpose to connect the Canon Water Company of Pomona (Canon) pipeline with TVMWD's San Antonio Spreading Grounds (SASG) pipeline. Conveyance of water was designed to allow flow in both directions giving the City access to untreated State Project water and the TVMWD access to San Antonio Canyon and water from SAWCo.

The agreement can provide additional untreated water source which could be treated at the City's Pedley Filter Plant (PFP) which is located in Claremont. During dry weather years, the PFP is not able to run at full capacity due to a lack of water supply from the San Antonio Canyon stream. The diminished water supply could potentially be replaced by the conveyance of untreated water from TVMWD. This additional source of untreated water will be able to be treated at the PFP at a cost that is cheaper than purchasing treated water from TVMWD.

During significant rain events, when the water is high in turbidity and when the PFP is down for maintenance, the untreated water from the San Antonio Canyon has to be spread at the SASG or at the PFP's spreading ponds. With this new connection, the City will have the flexibility to spread the water for its own benefit within the SASG, or sell it to TVMWD for its benefit per the contractual agreement.

Additionally, if the PFP were out of service, the new treated water source from TVMWD would provide the City a potable source to the PFP reservoirs. This source could be used to substitute or augment flow around the PFP to deliver a treated water supply to the areas normally served by the PFP. Conveyance of treated water from TVMWD to the City's PFP site would also provide a hydraulic benefit and cost-effective water supply source for the City. This water would create a gravity-flow into our community and offset the need to activate pumps.

4.2.2.2 Surface Water Augmentation

At this point, we do not use recycled water to augment any water system reservoir. We are currently, however, working with the Inland Empire Utility Agency to explore the possibility of supplying recycled water for basin recharge in the Chino Basin. There are some scenarios being contemplated with IEUA that consider advanced water treatment to allow recycled water to be recharged in the basin or possibly direct injection. We are also working with the Six Basins Watermaster to explore new spreading basin in the Pomona Basin for recycled water recharge as well. Although promising, both scenarios require additional review and would need approval of the various regulatory agencies as well.

4.2.2.3 Transfers

Pomona makes an annual determination as to whether water sent to another agency is a sale, transfer, or exchange. The CWC defines a water transfer as a temporary or long-term change in the point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use due to a transfer, sale, lease, or exchange of water or water rights.

Pomona transfers (leases) take place between adjacent groundwater basin purveyors and to date have not involved out-of-state agencies. A water transfer can be a temporary or permanent sale of water or a water right by the water right holder, a lease of the right to use water from the water right holder, or a sale or lease of a contractual right to water supply. Pomona is not contemplating the permanent sale of groundwater rights to any agency. Water transfers can also take the form of long-term contracts for the purpose of improving long-term supply reliability.

The marketplace determines the lease price which will vary depending upon weather conditions, availability of water during a season, groundwater basin, and agencies ability to meet their water demands. Existing groundwater agreements include the “bucket for bucket” exchange with the City of Upland, and the “first right of refusal” agreement with Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD).

To take advantage of water marketing opportunities, the City Council in 2012 authorized staff for five years to negotiate total groundwater leases/exchanges that will not exceed 5,000 acre-feet in a given year without additional City Council approval. The first lease offer will be made to the CVWD to fulfill a contractual obligation of “first right of refusal”, and if not taken by CVWD, will be made available on the open market to other interested parties.

As an example, from FY01 to FY 10, the years, Pomona has leased Chino Basin groundwater to a variety of agencies. To illustrate this point, **Figure 4-4** lists some past lease transactions that have taken place

City of Pomona Water Transfers 10-Year History						
Production Year	Assessment Year	Date of Submittal	Date of Board Approval	Amount (Acre-Feet)	Sold To	Cost (\$/AF)
09-10	10-11	2/22/2010	TBD	2,500.000	CVWD	\$ 366.00
08-09	09-10	5/11/2009	7/23/2009	3,500.000	MVWD	\$ 295.00
07-08	08-09	5/9/2008	7/24/2008	4,500.000	CVWD	\$ 258.00
06-07	07-08	6/7/2007	8/23/2007	3,500.000	CVWD	\$ 226.90
05-06	06-07	5/30/2006	7/27/2006	2,500.000	CVWD	\$ 226.90
04-05	05-06	9/1/2004	11/18/2004	2,500.000	MVWD	\$ 212.00
03-04	04-05	10/14/2003	1/29/2004	2,500.000	MVWD	\$ 210.00
03-04	04-05	3/16/2004	5/27/2004	500.000	FWC	\$ 210.00
02-03	03-04	12/3/2002	2/27/2003	2,500.000	FWC	\$ 205.00
01-02	02-03	1/3/2002	3/28/2002	2,500.000	Ontario	\$ 202.00
01-02	02-03	3/19/2002	5/23/2002	2,000.000	FWC	\$ 202.00
00-01	01-02	4/6/2001	5/24/2001	2,000.000	Ontario	\$ 201.00
00-01	01-02	3/5/2001	4/19/2001	2,000.000	FWC	\$ 201.00

Figure 4-4: 10-Year History of Water Transfers in Chino Basins

4.2.2.4 Wetland or Wildlife Habitat

Pomona does not use potable water for a managed environmental use to improve an environmental condition. In other words, Pomona does not have a wetlands or wildlife habitat located within its water service area.

4.2.2.5 Other

Some of the water demands that are not adequately described by the water sectors are defined below:

- The amount of water used in the course of fighting structure fires; the Los Angeles County Fire Department does not report the time or quantity of water used in fighting a fire; they also do not report other city the quantity or size of the fire after the event has occurred
- The amount of water used in an emergency inter-agency transfer; because this happens so infrequently, there is no category for this demand; this situation did occur when MWD's Rialto Feeder went out of service in 2005
- The amount of water used by the graffiti wash trucks to clean buildings
- The amount of water used by the Wastewater Division to clean sewer lines
- The amount of water used by street sweeper truck to clean the streets of Pomona

4.3 Distribution System Water Losses

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(e)(1) Quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses:...

(J) Distribution system water loss

(3)(A) For the 2015 urban water management plan update, the distribution system water loss shall be quantified for the most recent 12-month period available. For all subsequent updates, the distribution system water loss shall be quantified for each of the five years preceding the plan update.

(B) The distribution system water loss quantification shall be reported in accordance with a worksheet approved or developed by the department through a public process. The water loss quantification worksheet shall be based on the water system balance methodology developed by the American Water Works Association

Distribution system water losses (also known as “real losses”) are the physical water losses from the water distribution system and the supplier’s storage facilities, up to the point of customer consumption.

Pomona has quantified its distribution system losses using the DWR Water Audit Method, Version 5.0. The result is shown in **Table 4-4**. We will also submit an electronic copy of the audit to DWR using DWR’s online submittal tool.

In 2020, and subsequent UWMP reporting cycles, agencies will be required to report losses for each of the last five years (2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020).

Table 4-4 Retail: 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting	
Reporting Period Start Date (mm/yyyy)	Volume of Water Loss*
07/2014	852.329
<i>* Taken from the field "Water Losses" (a combination of apparent losses and real losses) from the AWWA worksheet.</i>	
NOTES: Loss in Acre-Feet units	

Table 4-4: 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting

In the past, unaccounted for water represented the difference between the volume of water delivered to the distribution system and the metered sales reported in the Water System Data Statistics to DWR. Unaccounted water included distribution system losses, fire hydrant flushing and customer meter error. In the 2010 UWMP, the amount of unaccounted for water was estimated to be about 1,043 AFY. Using the AWWA tool for calculating loss, the number arrived at was 852.329 AFY which is about 200 AF less than the 2010 estimate.

4.4 Estimating Future Water Savings

CWC 10631

(e)(4)(A) If available and applicable to an urban water supplier, water use projections may display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans identified by the urban water supplier, as applicable to the service area.

(B) To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following: (i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections. (ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.

Water savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans (also known as “passive savings”) decrease the water use for new and future customers, compared to historical customers.

Although this plan does not report future water savings due to current code regulations, Pomona has instituted these permanent water practices to reduce waste of potable water as follows:

Pomona City Code, Sec. 62-354. - Permanent water conservation requirements.

1) The following water conservation requirements are effective at all times and are permanent. Violations of this section will be considered waste and an unreasonable use of water.

- (a) Limits on watering hours. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable or recycled water is prohibited between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time on any day, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting, or repairing an irrigation system.

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- (b) Limit on watering duration. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area with potable water using a landscape irrigation system or a watering device, that is not continuously attended, is limited to no more than 15 minutes watering per day per station. This subsection does not apply to landscape irrigation systems that exclusively use very low-flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two gallons of water per hour and weather based controllers or stream rotor sprinklers that meet a 70 percent efficiency standard.
 - (c) No excessive water flow or runoff. Watering or irrigating of any lawn, landscape or other vegetated area in a manner that causes or allows excessive water flow or runoff onto an adjoining sidewalk, driveway, street, alley, gutter, or ditch is prohibited.
 - (d) No washing down hard or paved surfaces. Washing down hard or paved surfaces, including but not limited to sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios, or alleys, is prohibited except when necessary to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards, and then only by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off device, or a low-volume, high-pressure cleaning machine equipped to recycle any water used, or a low-volume high-pressure water broom.
 - (e) Obligation to fix leaks, breaks or malfunctions. Excessive use, loss or escape of water through breaks, leaks or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system for any period of time after such escape of water should have reasonably been discovered and corrected and in no event more than seven days of receiving notice from the city, is prohibited. The city, in its sole discretion, may discontinue service to consumers who willfully violate provisions of this subsection.
 - (f) Recirculating water required for water fountains and decorative water features. Operating a water fountain or other decorative water feature that does not use recirculated water is prohibited, effective January 1, 2010.
 - (g) Limits on washing vehicles. Using water to wash or clean a vehicle, including but not limited to any automobile, truck, van, bus, motorcycle, boat, motor home or trailer, whether motorized or not is prohibited, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container or a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or at a commercial car washing facility that utilizes a recirculating water system to capture or reuse water.
 - (h) Drinking water served upon request only. Eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to a restaurant, hotel, cafe, cafeteria, bar, club or other public place where food or drinks are sold, served, or offered for sale, are prohibited from providing drinking water to any person unless expressly requested.
 - (i) Commercial lodging establishments must provide option to not launder linen daily. Hotels, motels and other commercial lodging establishments must provide customers the option of not having towels and linen laundered daily. Commercial lodging establishments must prominently display notice of this option in each bathroom using clear and easily understood language. Contingent on available funding and materials as determined by the city in its sole discretion, the city will annually provide display materials to establishments for notice on these items.
 - (j) No installation of single pass cooling systems. Installation of single pass cooling systems is prohibited in buildings requesting new water service.
 - (k) No installation of nonrecirculating water systems in new commercial car wash, new laundry systems, or other new water intensive operations as determined by the city. Installation of nonrecirculating water systems is prohibited in new commercial conveyor car wash, new commercial laundry systems, or new other water intensive operations as determined by the city.

- (l) Restaurants required to use water conserving dish wash spray valves. Food preparation establishments, such as restaurants or cafes, are prohibited from using nonwater conserving dish wash spray valves.
- (m) Commercial car wash systems. Effective January 1, 2011, all commercial conveyor car wash systems must have installed operational recirculating water systems, or must have secured a waiver of this requirement from the city.

4.5 Water Use for Lower Income Households

CWC 10631.1

- (a) *The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.*
- (b) **California Health and Safety Code 50079.5 (a)** *“Lower income households” means persons and families whose income does not exceed the qualifying limits for lower income families... In the event the federal standards are discontinued, the department shall, by regulation, establish income limits for lower income households for all geographic areas of the state at 80 percent of area median income, adjusted for family size and revised annually.*

In keeping with requirements of the CWC, Pomona included the projected water use for lower income households in projected water demands. A lower income household has an income below 80 percent of area median income, adjusted for family size. **Table 4-5** serves as an affirmation that low income housing was included in water use projections.

The estimated lower income water use projections for single-family and multi-family housing units as identified in the 2013-2018 Consolidated Plan can be found in **Table 2-Households Table, page 29**. The values shown in **Table 4-6** were calculated based on the percentage of low income households identified in Section III-Needs Assessment. Within the City’s service area, approximately 41% of households are considered low income. This percentage is applied uniformly to the total single family residential and multi-family residential demand projections above, and is assumed to remain constant through 2040.

Table 4-5: Inclusion in Water Use Programs

Table 4-5 Retail Only: Inclusion in Water Use Projections	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? (Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook) <i>Drop down list (y/n)</i>	No
If "Yes" to above, state the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, etc... utilized in demand projections are found.	
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? <i>Drop down list (y/n)</i>	Yes
NOTES:	

Table 4-6: Projected Low Water Income Demands

Table 4-6 Retail: Projected Low Water Income Demands (AF)						
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040 (opt)
Single Family Residential	3,957.92	4,159.82	4,372.01	4,595.02	4,829.42	5,075.77
Multi Family Residential	1,065.61	1,119.97	1,177.10	1,237.14	1,300.25	1,366.57
TOTAL WATER DEMAND	5,023.53	5,279.78	5,549.10	5,832.16	6,129.66	6,442.34
NOTES: Household where income is below 80 percent of area median income; based upon 2013-2018 Consolidated Plan, Table 2						

4.6 Climate Change

Overall, while there may not be a significant change in overall precipitation falling in California as the average temperature continues to rise due to anthropogenic global warming, the challenge is in coping with the transition as the precipitation falls more as rain than snow. Finding a way to store the rainfall as we lose nature's storage medium (the Sierra snowpack) will be difficult. Winter sports enthusiasts will also be adversely impacted by the decline in snowfall, as will the state economy. And the major agricultural industry of California is very vulnerable to these changes. A decrease in California agricultural production will not just impact the state and country, but the entire world.

The more we can reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, the less the planet and state will warm, and the easier it will be to cope with these changes. In order to minimize water sustainability challenges nationwide, we must minimize the warming of the planet.

Chapter 5 SB X7-7 Baseline and Targets

With the adoption of the Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as the SB X7-7, (see Appendix C), the State is required to set a goal of reducing urban water use by 20 percent by the year 2020. Each retail urban water supplier must determine baseline water use during their baseline period and also target water use for the years 2015 and 2020 in order to help the State achieve the 20 percent reduction.

In the 2015 Plan, Pomona does demonstrate compliance with their established water use target for the year 2015. This will also demonstrate whether or not the agency is currently on track to achieve its 2020 target. Compliance is verified by DWR's review of the SB X7-7 Verification Form submitted with an agency's 2015 UWMP. The SB X7-7 Verification Form is found in Appendix K and summarized in **Tables 5-1 and 5-2** of this chapter.

The Water Conservation Bill of 2009 requires individual retail water suppliers to set water conservation targets for 2015 and 2020 to support an overall State goal of reducing urban potable per capita water use by 20% by 2020. Individual supplier conservation targets must be determined using one of four methods that are based upon a baseline of use that is calculated using the specific guidelines described in DWR's Guidebook. These steps are discussed in this section.

This chapter provides an overview and clarifying information regarding the requirements of the Water Conservation Act of 2009. Specific methodologies and calculations are detailed in *Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use*, DWR 2011, pending 2015 update.

Pomona is required to complete the tables in the SB X7-7 verification form (Appendix K). The tables in the SB X7-7 Verification Form are in addition to the 2015 UWMP tables that are found throughout the

guidebook which are also compiled in Appendix K. All tables in the SB X7-7 Verification Form have the prefix “SB X7-7”, followed by the table number.

This chapter includes the following sections:

5.1 Guidance for Wholesale Agencies

5.2 Updating Calculations from 2010 UWMP

5.3 Baseline Periods

5.4 Service Area Population

5.5 Gross Water Use

5.6 Baseline Daily per Capita Water Use

5.7 2015 and 2020 Targets

5.8 2015 Compliance Daily per Capita Water Use

5.9 Regional Alliance

GPCD Terminology

When determining water use in a UWMP, two terms are often used interchangeably:

- Daily per Capita Water Use - the amount of water used per person per day. In the UWMP calculations, this is total water use within a service area, divided by population and is measured in gallons.
- Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD) – This is the “Daily per Capita Water Use” measured in gallons. Therefore, the term commonly used when referring to “Daily per Capita Water Use” is “Gallons Per Capita per Day” or “GPCD.” It may also be important to distinguish GPCD (as used in Urban Water Management Plans) from the R-GPCD that is used in drought reporting to the State Water Resources Control Board.
- GPCD is the total water use within a service area (residential, commercial, institutional, etc...) minus allowable exclusions, divided by the population. This is used in UWMPs for purposes of the Water Conservation Act of 2009.
 - R-GPCD is solely the estimated residential water use in a service area divided by population. R-GPCD is used in drought reporting to SWRCB for purposes of complying with the Governor’s drought declarations and executive orders in 2014 and 2015 (as of the publication of this Guidebook).

5.1 Guidance for Wholesale Agencies

For purposes of identifying baselines and targets, the following definition applies:

CWC 10608.12

(r) “Urban wholesale water supplier” means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal purposes.

CWC 10608.36

Urban wholesale water suppliers shall include in the urban water management plans... an assessment of their present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help achieve the water use reductions required by this part.

Pomona is not a wholesale water agency and thus will not be preparing this UWMP as such.

5.2 Updating Calculations from 2010 UWMP

CWC 10608.20

(g) An urban retail water supplier may update its 2020 urban water use target in its 2015 urban water management plan required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610).

Methodologies DWR 2011, Methodology 2 Service Area Population

Page 27 - Water suppliers may revise population estimates for baseline years between 2000 and 2010 when 2010 census information becomes available. DWR will examine discrepancy between the actual population estimate and DOF's projections for 2010; if significant discrepancies are discovered, DWR may require some or all suppliers to update their baseline population estimates.

5.2.1 Update of Target Method

In the 2010 UWMP, Pomona calculated its 2020 Urban Water Use Target through the use of a selected target method. In the 2015 UWMP, Pomona can update its 2020 Target and made this calculation using the same target method than was used in 2010. (See Section 5.7.1 for a discussion of the Target Methods).

The City used the step by step process called out in the DWR Guidebook to determine the base daily water use. That process and the resulting calculations are described here.

Step 1: Determine Supplier Base Period Year Ranges

Recycled water deliveries in 2008 for the City totaled 1,792 AF which is less than 10% of the City's total demand of 27,240 AF. Therefore, the City must select a 10 year range to calculate their baseline use, as shown in SBX7-7. The City must also calculate a five-year base period for use in determining the maximum allowable water use as described in Section 5.3. The base periods were selected by determining the most appropriate set of years to represent the City's baseline use given the methodologies available through DWR.

Step 2: Estimate Distribution System Area and Population

The City's service area substantially overlaps the City boundaries ($\geq 95\%$), therefore the City falls under Category 1 as described in Methodology 2: Service Area Population of the DWR Guidebook. Category 1 means that a special census tract calculation will not be necessary and the City population projections can be used to represent the population of the City's service area. A portion of the City's population projections came from SCAG which bases its projections on census data. The population for each of the base years is provided in **SBX7-7 Table 3**.

Step 3: Calculate Gross Water Use

The gross water use for the City was calculated using DWR's Methodology 1 using the steps listed below for FY 2015 as well as the years used to calculate the base daily per capita water use. The gross water use calculated for the City is shown in **SBX7-7 Tables 4 and 4A**.

1. **Define the 12-month calculation period:** The latest 12-month calculation period used was based on the fiscal year per **Table 2-3**.
2. **Delineate the distribution system boundary:** The distribution system boundary is defined in Section 3.2 of this UWMP.

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3. **Compile water volume from own sources:** The City’s own sources of water entering the distribution system include groundwater and local surface water. These volumes were compiled into annual totals based on fiscal year. These volumes were corrected based on an assumed meter error of 1%.
 4. **Compile imported water volume:** Water imported into the distribution system was tabulated annually based on fiscal year. The same meter error described above was applied.
 5. **Compile exported water volume:** This step does not apply as there were no potable water exports that were previously included in production data and served with Pomona’s internal distribution system.
 6. **Calculate net change in distribution system storage:** There is no long-term storage maintained by the City and therefore changes in distribution storage were found to be negligible.
 7. **Calculate gross water use before indirect recycled water use deductions:** The gross water use was calculated as the sum of water volumes determined in Step 3 and Step 4.
 8. **Deduct recycled water used for indirect potable reuse from gross water use:** The City does not use recycled water for indirect potable reuse.
 9. **Calculate gross water use after deducting indirect water use:** Subtract the volume determined in Step 8 from the volume in Step 7.
 10. **Deduct from gross water use the volume of water delivered for agricultural use:** This step is not applicable given that the City does not supply water for agricultural use.
 11. **Deduct volume of water delivered for process use:** This step is not applicable given that the City no longer supplies water for large industrial process use.
 12. **Calculate gross water use after optional deductions:** Subtract the volumes determined from Steps 10 and 11 from Step 9.

5.2.2 Required Use of 2010 U.S. Census Data

After examining a sample of data from Department of Finance, DWR has determined that significant discrepancies exist between DOF’s projected populations for 2010 (based on 2000 U.S. Census data) and actual population for 2010, based on 2010 U.S. Census data. The average difference between projected and actual was approximately 3 percent, but the difference for some cities was as high as 9 percent.

Therefore, if an agency did not use 2010 Census data for their baseline population calculations in the 2010 UWMP (the full census data set was not available until 2012) DWR has determined that Pomona must recalculate their baseline population for the 2015 UWMPs using 2000 and 2010 Census data. Pomona used the 2000 and 2010 census data for recalculation of the baseline population. This will affect the baseline and target GPCD values calculated in the 2010 UWMP, which must be modified accordingly in the 2015 UWMP.

5.2.3 SB X7-7 Verification Form (Appendix K)

Pomona will submit the standardized tables in the SB X7-7 Verification Form (see Appendix K) with their 2015 UWMPs. These standardized tables were not available in 2010 and are required to demonstrate compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009.

The tables in the SB X7-7 Verification Form are distinguished from the other standardized tables in this guidebook by their name, which will always begin with “SB X7-7”, followed by the table number.

5.3 Baseline Periods

CWC 10608.20

(e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan due in 2010. . . the baseline daily per capita water use...along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.

(g) An urban retail water supplier may update its 2020 urban water use target in its 2015 urban water management plan required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610).

In their 2015 UWMPs, agencies may change the years they selected for their baseline periods as compared to their 2010 UWMPs. Agencies may choose to make this change based on changes to their calculated population (see Section 5.4) which may have affected the baseline and target GPCD values.

Water use GPCD must be calculated and reported for two baseline periods, the 10- or 15- year baseline (Baseline GPCD) and the 5-year baseline (Target Confirmation). Whether an agency uses a 10 or 15 year baseline depends on the percentage of recycled water delivered in the year 2008. See Section 5.3.1 for making this determination.

CWC 10608.12

(b) “Base daily per capita water use” means any of the following:

(1) The urban retail water supplier’s estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous 10-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(2) For an urban retail water supplier that meets at least 10 percent of its 2008 measured retail water demand through recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier, the urban retail water supplier may extend the calculation described in paragraph (1) up to an additional five years to a maximum of a continuous 15-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

5.3.1 Determination of the 10-15 Year Baseline Period (Baseline CPCD)

Water suppliers must define a 10- to 15-year baseline period for water use and calculate the average water use, in GPCD, over that length of time. This is a 10- to 15-year continuous period ending between December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2010.

To determine whether an agency must use a 10-year baseline period, or may use a 10-15 baseline, the water supplier must determine whether or not recycled water was at least 10 percent of their total water deliveries in the year 2008:

- If the percentage of recycled water used in the year 2008 was at least 10 percent, the agency may use up to a 15-year baseline period. If data is not available for the entire 15 years, agencies may select a baseline period that is between 10 and 15 continuous years;
- If the percentage of recycled water used in the year 2008 was less than 10 percent, as is the case for Pomona, we must use a 10-year baseline period.
- Recycled water deliveries of FY 2008 and the total water deliveries of FY 2008 will be entered into **SBX7-7 Table 1**. The table will calculate the percent of recycled water delivered in 2008.

5.3.2 Determination of the 5-Year Baseline Period (Target Confirmation)

CWC 10608.12 (b)

(3) For the purposes of Section 10608.22, the urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous five-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010.

Water suppliers must also calculate water use, in GPCD, for a 5-year baseline period. This will be used to confirm that the selected 2020 target meets the minimum water use reduction requirements (see Section 5.7.2 2020 Target Confirmation). This is a continuous 5-year period that ends no earlier than December 31, 2007 and no later than December 31, 2010.

All retail agencies are required to complete **SB X7-7 Table 1: Baseline Period Ranges**.

5.4 Service Area Population

CWC 10608.20

(e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan due in 2010...the baseline per capita water use,...along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.

(f) When calculating per capita values for the purposes of this chapter, an urban retail water supplier shall determine population using federal, state, and local population reports and projections.

CWC10644

(a)(2) The plan...shall include any standardized forms, tables or displays specified by the department.

In order to correctly calculate annual GPCD, agencies must determine the population that they served for each baseline year in both of the baseline periods and for the 2015 compliance year.

Because the City did not use 2010 U.S. Census data for its baseline population calculations in its 2010 UWMP (the full census data set was not available until 2012), Pomona will re-calculate its baseline population for the 2015 UWMPs using 2000 and 2010 Census data. This may affect the baseline and target GPCD values calculated in the 2010 UWMP, which must be modified accordingly in the 2015 UWMP.

5.4.1 Population Methodologies

The methodology for estimating an agency's population is provided in Methodology 2 of the *Methodologies* document. Additional guidance on population methodologies is provided below.

5.4.1.1 Department of Finance

Agencies whose boundaries correspond by 95 percent or more with a city or census designated place (CDP) during the baseline period and the compliance year 2015 will be able to obtain population estimates from tables prepared by the Department of Finance (DOF). The DOF population tables can be found online at http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports_papers/index.php

5.4.1.2 DWR Population Tool (expected release in December 2015)

DWR did release of a free, online population tool in anticipation for the 2015 UWMP preparation. Since Pomona's service area boundaries did match the City's service area was within 95% of its boundaries, the tool was not utilized.

5.4.1.3 Other Population Methods

The population estimation method used in projections used the 2010 Census Data as a starting point. In **Section 3.4-Service Area Population and Demographics**, there is a detailed description of the population estimating tool used by the City. Population figures between 2000 and 2010 census data was provided by SCAG.

5.5 Gross Water Use

CWC 10608.12

(g) "Gross Water Use" means the total volume of water, whether treated or untreated, entering the distribution system of an urban retail water supplier, excluding all of the following:

- (1) Recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier*
- (2) The net volume of water that the urban retail water supplier places into long term storage*
- (3) The volume of water the urban retail water supplier conveys for use by another urban water supplier*
- (4) The volume of water delivered for agricultural use, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (f) of Section 10608.24.*

California Code of Regulations Title 23 Division 2 Chapter 5.1 Article

Section 596 (a) An urban retail water supplier that has a substantial percentage of industrial water use in its service area is eligible to exclude the process water use of existing industrial water customers from the calculation of its gross water use to avoid a disproportionate burden on another customer sector.

Detailed guidance for gross water calculations is found in Methodology 1: Gross Water of the *Methodologies* document.

Gross water use is a measure of water that enters the distribution system of the supplier over a 12-month period (either fiscal or calendar year) with certain allowable exclusions. These exclusions are:

- Recycled water delivered within the service area;
- Indirect recycled water (see Methodology 1 from the *Methodologies* document, DWR 2011);
- Water placed into long term storage (surface or groundwater);
- Water conveyed to another urban supplier;
- Water delivered for agricultural use;
- Process water.

Gross water use must be reported for each year in the baseline periods as well as 2015, the compliance year.

5.5.1 Gross Water Tables

There are several tables from the SB X7-7 Verification Form that are related to gross water calculations.

Agencies that will deduct indirect recycled water and/or process water from their gross water will complete additional tables, as found in the subsections below.

5.5.1.1 Indirect Recycled Water Use Deduction

If the agency uses indirect recycled water and will deduct it from their gross water use, they must complete **SB X7-7 Table 4-B: Indirect Recycled Water Use Deduction**.

5.5.1.2 Process Water Use Deduction

The Process Water tables are not on the DWR online submittal tool, but can be found on the DWR website at <http://www.water.ca.gov/urbanwatermanagement/uwmp2015.cfm>. Agencies that will be subtracting process water from their gross water use must submit additional tables SB X7-7 Table 4-C and one associated subtable (SB X7-7 Table 4-C.1, SB X7-7 Table 4-C.2, SB X7-7 Table 4-C.3, or SB X7-7 Table 4-C.4) as well as SB X7-7 Table 4-D. This City will not take this deduction.

5.6 Baseline Daily per Capita Water Use

The final step in baseline calculations is determining the daily per capita water use in each of the baseline years. All agencies must complete SB X7-7 Table 5 (Appendix K). Once population and gross water have been determined and entered into SB X7-7 Table 5, the GPCD for each baseline year will automatically be calculated in the table.

An annual per capita use was determined by dividing the City's actual gross potable water use by the service area population for the base year range. A final base daily per capita demand is calculated by taking the average per capita use for all years within the selected 10-year range (as shown in SBX Table 5).

5.7 2015 and 2020 Targets

CWC 10608.20

(e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan due in 2010. . . urban water use target, interim urban water use target, ... along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data (10608.20(e)).

CWC 10608.20

(g) An urban retail water supplier may update its 2020 urban water use target in its 2015 urban water management plan...

A water supplier may select a different target method in its 2015 plan than it selected in its 2010 Plan. Once the 2015 Plan is submitted, the target method may not be changed in any amendments to the 2015 Plan or in the 2020 Plan.

5.7.1 Select and Apply a Target Method

The water supplier has four different methods to choose from when determining the 2020 Urban Water Use Target. Identify which of the following four methods was used to determine the Urban Water Use Target. See CWC Section 10608.20(b) in Appendix E and *Methodologies* document for details. **All retail suppliers must** complete SB X7-7 Table 7 to identify the target method that has been selected.

5.7.1.1 Target Method 1

80 percent of 10- to 15- Year Baseline GPCD CWC 10608.20 (b) (1)

- Calculate 80 percent of the base daily per capita water use. Agencies using Target Method 1 must complete SB X7-7 Table 7-A.

5.7.1.2 Target Method 2

Performance Standards CWC 10608.20 (b) (2) Tables for Target Method 2 are posted at <http://www.water.ca.gov/urbanwatermanagement/uwmp2015.cfm> The sum of the following three performance standards:

- Efficient Indoor Residential Use (*Methodology 5: Indoor Residential Use*)

-
- Landscape Water Use Equivalent to Model Ordinance (*Methodology 6: Landscaped Area Water Use*)
 - 10% reduction in Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Water Use from baseline CII use (*Methodology 7: Baseline CII Water Use*) Agencies using Target Method 2 must complete SB X7-7 **Tables 7-B and 7-C**.

5.7.1.3 Target Method 3

95 percent of Hydrologic Regional Target from the 20 x 2020 Water Convention Plan, State of California Agency Team, 2010. CWC 10608.20 (b) (3)

- Identify the hydrologic region where the water agency is located. Online tools are available at <http://www.water.ca.gov/urbanwatermanagement/technicalassistance/> to help water suppliers identify their hydrologic region.
- If the water supplier's service area is within more than one hydrologic region, then proportionally calculate the 2020 urban water use target using the proportion that lies within each hydrologic region.
- Agencies using Target Method 3 must complete **SB X7-7 Table 7-E**.

5.7.1.4 Target Method 4

Savings by Water Sector DWR Method 4

- DWR was directed in CWC 10608.20 (b) (4) to develop a fourth Target Method to calculate 2020 water use targets. This method identifies water savings obtained through identified practices and subtracts them from the agency's baseline GPCD.
- Agencies that use Target Method 4 must use the procedures described in Provisional Method 4 for Determining Water Use Targets, DWR 2011, and include the worksheets from the Method 4 Calculator found on DWR's website in their 2015 UWMPs: <http://www.water.ca.gov/urbanwatermanagement/uwmp2015.cfm>

5.7.2 5-Year Baseline – 2020 Target Confirmation

CWC 10608.22

Notwithstanding the method adopted by an urban retail water supplier pursuant to Section 10608.20, an urban retail water supplier's per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 10608.12. This section does not apply to an urban retail water supplier with a base daily per capita water use at or below 100 gallons per capita per day.

This step verifies that the 2020 water use target that has been calculated will reduce the agency's 2020 water use by a minimum of 5 percent from the 5-year baseline. This confirmation is automatically calculated in SB X7-7 Table 7. All retail suppliers are required to complete **SB X7-7 Table 7-F: Confirm Target**.

The water use target was calculated by first determining which of the four following allowable target calculation methods would be used.

- Method 1: 80% of ten-year baseline per capita use
- Method 2: Applying performance standards

- Method 3: 95% of the DWR South Coast Region target of 149
- Method 4: Applying savings by water sector

The City chose to use Method 3 to apply to the 10-year base per capita water use calculated in **SB X7-7 Table 7** to determine a target per capita water use level for 2020. Once this target was determined, it was confirmed by comparing it against DWR’s maximum allowable target. The maximum allowable target is equivalent to 95% of the City’s five-year base per capita use shown in **SB X7-7 Table 8**. Since the 2020 calculated target represents a lower per capita use than the maximum allowable target, the calculated target must be used. Once the final 2020 water use target was calculated, then an interim 2015 target was created by calculating the median between the 10-year base per capita use and the final 2020 target.

5.7.3 Calculate the 2015 Interim Urban Water Use Target

The 2015 Interim Target is the value halfway between the 10- to 15-year Baseline GPCD (from **SB X7-7 Table 5**) and the confirmed 2020 Target (**SB X7-7 Table 7**). To determine the Interim 2015 Target, calculate the midpoint between the 10- to 15-year Baseline and the 2020 Target GPCD. Include the value of the Interim 2015 Target in the 2015 UWMP.

5.7.4 Baselines and Target Summaries

Pomona will include the SB X7-7 verification tables (see Appendix L) in this Plan in order to maintain compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009.

Table 5-1: Baselines and Target Summary

Table 5-1 Baselines and Targets Summary					
<i>Retail Agency or Regional Alliance Only</i>					
Baseline Period	Start Year	End Year	Average Baseline GPCD*	2015 Interim Target *	Confirmed 2020 Target*
10-15 year	2000	2009	161	154	147
5 Year	2005	2009	155		
*All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)					
NOTES:					

5.8 2015 Compliance Daily per Capita Water Use

CWC 10608.12

(e) “Compliance daily per-capita water use” means the gross water use during the final year of the reporting period...

CWC 10608.24

(a) Each urban retail water supplier shall meet its interim urban water use target by December 31, 2015.

CWC 10608.20

(e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan due in 2010 . . . compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.

5.8.1 Meeting the 2015 Target

Pomona has calculated the actual 2015 water use (2014-2015 fiscal) and determined that they have met their per capita 2015 target water use and to assess their progress toward meeting their 2020 target water use. All retail suppliers are required to complete **SB X7-7 Table 9: 2015 Compliance**.

Water Use Reduction Plan

It is expected that the City will be able to meet these water use reduction target in 2020 by further implementing water use efficiency programming and increasing recycled water use.

- ***Water Use Efficiency Programs***

The City will continue existing conservation programs as well as implement new programs to ensure that they will decrease the current usage and meet the urban water use target in 2020. Existing and planned programs are described in Chapter 8: Water Shortage Contingency Planning.

- ***Recycled Water Projects***

Additionally, the City expects to increase non-potable reuse within its service area through the expansion of the current non-potable reuse system to new customers. This expansion is discussed in detail in Section 6-5, but could potentially offset an additional 1,500 afy of potable demand.

- ***Potential Economic Impacts***

The City has experience planning for and implementing proactive policies to handle the impact of reduced water use. The City is in the process of preparing a cost of service study which will include potential rate impacts as a result of the overall cost to meet the City's projected demand, take into account additional costs to comply with drinking water regulations and new or revised water quality standards, and will include the implementation of conservation projects, and non-potable reuse projects. The City is also planning on pursuing funding from grants, loans, and other sources as a means to implement the overall strategies.

5.8.2 2015 Adjustments to 2015 Gross Water Use

CWC 10608.24

(d)(1) When determining compliance daily per capita water use, an urban retail water supplier may consider the following factors:

(A) Differences in evapotranspiration and rainfall in the baseline period compared to the compliance reporting period.

(B) Substantial changes to commercial or industrial water use resulting from increased business output and economic development that have occurred during the reporting period.

(C) Substantial changes to institutional water use resulting from fire suppression services or other extraordinary events, or from new or expanded operations, that have occurred during the reporting period.

(2) If the urban retail water supplier elects to adjust its estimate of compliance daily per capita water use due to one or more of the factors described in paragraph (1), it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting, the adjustment in the report required by Section 10608.40.

Methodology Document, Methodology 4

This section discusses adjustments to compliance-year GPCD because of changes in distribution area caused by mergers, annexation, and other scenarios that occur between the baseline and compliance years.

The City will not be asking for any adjustments due to unusual events such as fires or annexations.

5.9 Regional Alliance

In 2015 (and 2020) there are several allowable adjustments that can be made to an agency's gross water use. These are detailed in the *Methodologies* document (Methodology 8: Criteria for Adjustment to Compliance Daily Per capita Water Use, and Methodology 4: Compliance Daily Per Capita Water Use). In the UWMP, discuss the agency's progress toward meeting its 2020 water use target.

As mentioned before, Pomona is not preparing to report or prepare its 2015 UWMP in the form of a Regional Alliance.

Table 5-2: 2015 Compliance

Table 5-2: 2015 Compliance									
Retail Agency or Regional Alliance Only									
Actual 2015 GPCD*	2015 Interim Target GPCD*	Optional Adjustments to 2015 GPCD Enter "0" if no adjustment is made From Methodology 8					Adjusted 2015 GPCD*	2015 GPCD* (Adjusted if applicable)	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2015? Y/N
		Extraordinary Events*	Economic Adjustment*	Weather Normalization*	TOTAL Adjustments*				
117	154	0	0	0	0	117	117	Yes	
*All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)									
NOTES:									

Chapter 6 System Supplies

This chapter describes and quantifies the sources of water available to Pomona, including imported supplies from Three Valleys Municipal Water District, surface water from the San Antonio Creek, groundwater, recycled water, transfers and exchanges between adjacent water purveyors, and any other source water the supplier considers part of its supply portfolio.

For each water source, a narrative will include a discussion of the origin of the water supply, water quality, or quantity issues. Also included will be current and/or future actions or projects that are anticipated to meet future water demands.

Water volumes presented in this chapter will reflect average year conditions. Discussion of supply reliability is discussed in Chapter 7, and water shortage contingency planning is discussed in Chapter 8.

Portions of the water supplies derived from alternative or non-traditional sources (recycled water, stormwater) will be presented in separate sections of this Plan. If some water supplies are discussed separately, summary information will be included in the water supply overview at the end of the water supply chapter.

The City operates a mix of local surface water, groundwater, imported water, recycled water, and potable water distribution systems in order to meet the needs of its service area. Anticipated future increases in population and the rising cost of imported supplies are challenging the City to continue to diversify its supply portfolio to efficiently meet new demands through expanded recycled water distribution, enhanced conservation programming, new well development, and additional treatment capacity for increasing local water production. This Chapter describes the City's historical, current and projected supplies that will be used to meet the demands described in Chapter 4.

This section provides an overview of the current and future water supplies available to meet the expected demands within the City's service area including imported, ground, local surface and recycled water supplies. Water quality issues for all supplies are discussed in Chapter 7 of this UWMP. Please note that all supply values are for the fiscal year.

It is projected that by 2040, the resource mix on average will be 65% groundwater, 25% imported, 4% local surface water, and 6% non-potable recycled water . These percentages are based on the change in supply from 2010 to 2040 in **Tables 6-A, 6-B, and 6-D** which shows supply projections in five year increments. As **Table 6-6** shows, the City is planning to increase its internal use of recycled water supplies as well as invest in increased production from local groundwater supplies. Coupled with conserved supply through water use efficiency programs, the overall imported water use is expected to be reduced.

This chapter covers the following topics:

6.1 Purchased or Imported Water

6.2 Groundwater

6.3 Surface Water

6.4 Stormwater

6.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

6.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

6.7 Exchanges or Transfers

6.8 Future Water Projects

6.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

6.10 Climate Change Impacts to Supply

6.1 Purchased or Imported Water

The City of Pomona regularly purchases imported water from TVMWD for blending and meeting its peak water demands. There is, on occasion, that Pomona has had to request imported water when facilities and or major transmission lines have gone out of service. This was true when the Pomona Walnut Rowland (PWR) Joint Water Line was placed out of service to repair a water leak.

Since the water quality of the imported water is low in nitrates, Pomona is able to blend the Six Basins groundwater and reduce the nitrate levels below the Maximum Contaminant Levels. This treatment takes place at the Reservoir 5 site located at the intersection of Towne Avenue and the Interstate 10 Freeway.

During the summer months, the water demand for the system rises. Unfortunately, the water demand reaches a level such that the local groundwater facilities are not able to sustain. Hence, additional imported water is needed to meet the increase in demand.

Imported Water Connections

The City obtains its imported water supplies from the TVMWD, a member agency of MWD. The City has four connections which can utilize treated imported water, providing a blend of MWD treated northern California and Colorado River water from the Weymouth Plant. The two major connections are located on the Pomona-Walnut-Rowland (PWR) Joint Water Line. The connection at E Street and Arrow Highway provides water through a 36-inch and 30-inch pipeline to Reservoir 5 and has a capacity of 25 million gallons per day (mgd). The connection at Reservoir No. 8 has a capacity of 20 mgd.

The capacity of the connection to the Orange County Feeder (PM-11) is rated at 6.5 mgd or 10 cubic feet per second (cfs). Its delivery rate is limited to 1.8 mgd by the capacity of Booster Pumping Station No. 7. It provides treated MWD water from the Weymouth WTP. There is also an interconnection between PM-11 and the PWR (PM-15) water line allowing water to be transferred from PWR water line to the Orange County Feeder.

The capacity of the TVMWD turnout is 3 mgd. This connection is located near Baseline Road and Mills Avenue. This connection is seldom used because it can only discharge water into the raw pipeline to Pedley WTP. This source supplies SWP water from the TVMWD Miramar WTP.

The City obtains imported water supply from TVMWD which receives its supply as a member agency to MWD. Imported supplies are treated at MWD’s Weymouth Treatment Plant (Weymouth WTP) and TVMWD’s Miramar Treatment Plant (Miramar WTP) before reaching the City.

Treated imported water is introduced to the City’s distribution system through four imported water supply connections which have the capability of continuously supplying imported water to the City. As a result of a new system interconnection with TVMWD, Pomona has the potential to receive treated and raw water at the Pedley Treatment site. Additional pipeline and infrastructure work will be required in order to use the latter interconnection.

6.1.1 Historical

Historical imported water deliveries for the City are shown in **Table 6-A**. The average annual volume of treated imported water delivered to the City from 2010 to 2014 is 4,127.20 AFY. The 2014 volume received was significantly less than this five-year average. Demand increased significantly in 2013 and 2014 due to the extended drought, resulting conservation measures imposed by the City and MWD, and an economic downturn. When a decrease in demand occurred, the City decreased its use of imported water, relying more on groundwater supplies where production remained relatively steady between 2010 and 2012.

Table 6-A: Historical Imported Water Deliveries

Table 6-A Retail: Historical Imported Water Deliveries (AFY)					
Wholesale Agency	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	3,250.94	3,218.94	3,084.50	5,152.91	5,928.72
NOTES:					

Imported Water

The City obtains imported water from the TVMWD, a member agency of Metropolitan. The primary source of imported water supply is Metropolitan’s Weymouth Filtration Plant in La Verne. The Weymouth plant currently produces a 65/35 blend of State Water Project (SWP) and Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) water. Imported water is conveyed to the City through Metropolitan’s Orange County Feeder and the PW-R Joint Water Line. Pomona has one connection to the Orange County Feeder near McKinley Avenue and Fairplex Drive. The water from this 10 cfs connection is pumped to the water system through Booster Station 7. Pomona has two connections to the PWR line, with capacities of 30 cfs and 40 cfs. However, the meters are rated at 30 cfs each, limiting the available imported water supply.

6.2 Groundwater

The City produces groundwater from three groundwater basins: Chino Basin, Six Basins and Spadra Basin. Groundwater pumping within Chino and Six Basins is bound by established groundwater rights.

The Spadra Basin is not adjudicated and water rights in this basin have not been established. However, limited natural recharge of the basin and water quality constraints restricts the Spadra Basin's ability to support additional wells. **Figure 6-1** shows the location of these groundwater basins. This section provides a description of each basin, as well as historic and projected pumping.

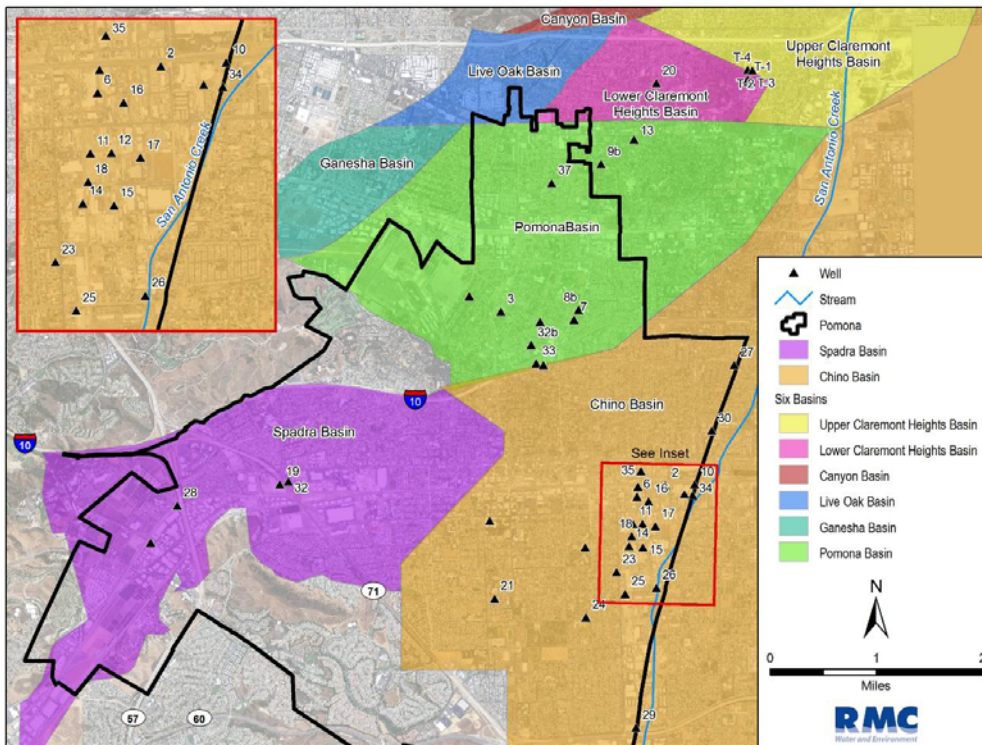


Figure 6-1: Groundwater Basins that Overlie Pomona Water Service Area (2010 Master Plan by RMC)

CWC 10631

(b) If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information shall be included in the plan:

- (2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater.*

6.2.1 Basin Description

Below are descriptions for each of the basins from which the City pumps water, including information on basin adjudication, basin management, City pumping rights, and basin physical descriptions.

Chino Basin

The Chino Basin is an alluvial groundwater basin that extends from the San Jose Fault and San Gabriel Mountains on the north to the Santa Ana River on the south and from the Chino Hills on the west to the Rialto Colton Fault and Jurupa Mountains on the east. The City pumps from the upper and lower aquifer systems within the basin. The upper aquifer system is unconfined to semi-confined and yields more water but is subject to water quality impacts from surface sources. The deeper aquifer system is confined and yields less water due to the higher percentage of silt and clay.

The Chino Basin is managed by the Chino Basin Watermaster, which is responsible for monitoring groundwater basin production, levels, quality and water rights. Groundwater levels and quality are monitored through the Groundwater Level Monitoring Program which uses 700 wells to assist in the Watermaster's monitoring program for hydraulic control, land subsidence and desalter impacts. The Chino Basin Watermaster also regularly monitors groundwater production at all active wells, in addition to monitoring surface water quantity and quality.

There are several programs in place to maintain the groundwater levels and production in the Chino Basin. (Chino Basin Watermaster, 2011)

- **The Optimum Basin Management Program** consists of hundreds of specific actions designed to resolve basin water supply and quality challenges.
- **The Chino Basin Groundwater Recharge Program** is a comprehensive, ongoing program to enhance water supply reliability and improve the groundwater quality in local drinking water wells throughout the Chino basin by increasing the recharge of stormwater, imported water and recycled water.
- **The 2010 Recharge Master Plan Update** will guide the development of new sources of water that are affordable, reliable and under local control.
- **The Dry Year Yield Program** is a conjunctive use program which gives MWD the right to store groundwater in the Basin in exchange for paying the costs of developing the facilities to deliver that water.

The Chino Basin Judgment defines the available rights for the City to pump and can be found in Appendix E. The City's share of the Operational Safe Yield (OSY) is fixed at 20.5% or 11,216 AFY as determined in the Judgment. The initial OSY is set at 54,834 AFY. Occasionally, in years with higher precipitation, Pomona is eligible for up to 2,454 AF 20.454% of water rights associated with the Chino Basin enhanced stormwater capture program and potentially up to 6,709 AF of water rights associated with an early transfer of Agricultural Pool pumping rights related to the reduction in agricultural pumping in the basin. Another contribution comes from carryover of un-pumped water in the form of about 11,216 AF. Finally, the City claims approximately 220 AFY of additional rights as a result of the Peace II negotiation process which is in place from 2007 to 2017. In FY 2015, the City's total groundwater water right was 28,245AF, however these rights are variable as described above.

In the past, groundwater levels have been studied to track a groundwater depression in the City of Montclair northeast of the City's well fields in the Chino Basin. While increased artificial recharge and decreased pumping since 2005 have allowed groundwater levels to recover, future groundwater level trends will depend on the balance of recharge and discharge in this area allowing for mitigation of the depression. Current static groundwater levels range from approximately 200 to 450 ft below ground surface (bgs).

Six Basins

Six Basins is managed by the Six Basins Watermaster, and consists of six individual groundwater basins within the jurisdiction of the Six Basins adjudication (included as Appendix F). The City has production facilities in three of the Six Basins: Pomona, Lower Claremont Heights, and Upper Claremont Heights basins. Aquifers in the basins located at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains (i.e. the Upper and Lower Claremont Heights Basins) tend to be relatively permeable and unconfined. Two aquifers have been identified in the Pomona Basin (further from the base of the San Gabriel Mountains): an upper unconfined aquifer and a lower semi-confined aquifer. Although the boundary between the upper and lower aquifer is vague, most of the groundwater production in the Pomona Basin is believed to be from the lower aquifer (PBS&J, 2009).

Groundwater production, levels and quality are monitored by the Six Basins Watermaster. Two spreading basins used for the spreading of imported and surplus local surface water within the Six Basins (Thompson Creek and San Antonio Creek Spreading Grounds) are owned and maintained by the Pomona Valley Protective Association (PVPA). The Pomona Spreading Grounds, located in the City of Claremont on the Pedley Treatment Plant site, is owned and maintained by the City. The Six Basins Watermaster shares in the maintenance cost for work that occurs in the San Antonio Spreading Grounds and participates in two conjunctive use programs:

- San Antonio Spreading Grounds Conjunctive Use Project is managed in partnership with TVMWD, Six Basins Watermaster, and PVPA at the San Antonio Spreading Grounds northeast of the City. Through this program, 1,000 AFY of imported water to a maximum of 3,000 AFY can be stored for subsequent use.
- Live Oak Conjunctive Use Project is also a partnership between TVMWD, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, and MWD to spread imported water at the Live Oak Spreading Grounds northwest of the City. The City receives no direct benefit from this project.

The safe yield of Six Basins was originally established as 19,300 afy. The annual OSY of Six Basins is determined based on groundwater level conditions within the individual basins and can vary widely (16,000 to 24,500 afy). The City's allocation of the OSY is 20.8%. On average the OSY is 19,300 AF, with the City's allocation being 4,014 AF. In 2015 the OSY of Six Basins was 17,500 AF, with the City's allocation set at approximately 3,640 AF. The City can also carry over unused water rights, water spread and storage water with certain restrictions.

Groundwater levels in the Pomona Basin ranged from approximately 230 ft bgs in the north to 2 ft bgs in wells along the San Jose Fault to the south. Levels are variable depending on precipitation and recharge at spreading grounds. Significant rainfall coupled with large amounts of spreading will drastically impact groundwater levels in the basin. In 2005, water levels throughout the Six Basins area, except in the lower portion of the Pomona Basin, were low but steady as a result of average to below average rainfall since 1999 and low spreading at Six Basins spreading grounds. Levels are expected to remain steady through management by the Six Basins Watermaster.

Spadra Basin

The Spadra Basin is an alluvial groundwater basin located in the western portion of the City. The safe yield of this basin has been estimated to be approximately 1,500 afy although urbanization of the area and lining of San Jose Creek have limited the amount of natural and return flow recharge to the aquifer system. The Spadra Basin has not been adjudicated and there is no formal groundwater management structure in place for the area. The basin is not considered to be in overdraft. The wells the City currently has in place in this basin have a capacity of 1 mgd. Limited natural recharge of the basin and water quality constraints restricts the Spadra Basin's ability to support additional wells.

Though supply from this basin has primarily been used to supplement the recycled water system, Well 28 does supply water to the potable water system on a limited basis.

6.2.2 Groundwater Management

CWC 10631

(b) ...If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information shall be included in the plan:

(1) A copy of any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier...or any other specific authorization for groundwater management.

(2) ...For basins that a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree.

Chino Basin Watermaster

On January 2, 1975, several Chino Basin producers filed suit in California State Superior Court for San Bernardino County (the "Court") to settle the problem of allocating water rights in the Chino Basin. On January 27, 1978, the Court entered a judgment in "Chino Basin Municipal Water District v. City of Chino et. al." adjudicating water rights in the Chino Basin and establishing the Watermaster (the "Judgment"). The Watermaster is a Court created entity established pursuant to the Judgment. The Judgment adjudicated all groundwater rights in Chino Basin and contains a physical solution to meet the requirements of water users having rights in or dependent upon the Chino Basin. The Judgment also appointed the Watermaster to account for and implement the management of the Chino Basin. The Judgment declared that the initial operating safe yield of the Chino Basin is 145,000 acre feet per year, which is allocated (i) 82,800 acre feet per year to the Agricultural Pool, (ii) 7,366 acre feet per year to the Non-Agricultural Pool, and (iii) 54,834 acre feet per year to the Appropriative Pool.

Six Basin Watermaster

The pumping and storage rights for the Six Basins were adjudicated in 1998 through a stipulated judgment titled "Southern California Water Company vs. City of La Verne, et al." in the Superior Court of California for the County of Los Angeles (Case No. KC029152). The Judgment prescribes a physical solution for the coordinated management of the Six Basins with the objective that the parties to the Judgment can reliably pump their respective rights and maximize the beneficial use of groundwater. The Judgment also established the Six Basins Watermaster to implement the physical solution. The Court maintains continuing jurisdiction over the Judgment.

The Judgment is the current groundwater management plan for the Six Basins. The main components of the Judgment include the establishment of:

- a Safe Yield of 19,300 acre-feet per year (acre-ft/yr) of annual groundwater pumping
- an OSY that is determined annually by the Watermaster, which is based on the Safe Yield and the current and expected recharge, pumping, and groundwater levels
- the allocation of base annual production rights to the individual Watermaster parties
- Carryover Rights which allow up to 25 percent of unused production rights to be carried over to the subsequent operating year
- the rules and methods for "replacing" groundwater pumped in excess of a party's share of the OSY
- the rules and responsibilities for the continued replenishment of the Six Basins with native surface water from the San Gabriel Mountains
- monitoring and mitigation measures to protect against the threat of rising groundwater
- guidelines for entering into Storage and Recovery Agreements
- the governance structure and rules to conduct and fund Watermaster actions and activities

Six Basins Strategic Plan

The Watermaster parties have about 13 years of experience with the Judgment and implementing its physical solution. Some parties have raised questions and concerns about the current rules, regulations, agreements, and practices of the Watermaster. Some parties desire a better technical approach to the management of the Six Basins. Because of these and other issues, the Watermaster parties collectively agreed to enhance the management of the Six Basins beyond the execution of the Judgment, and in 2012, initiated the development of a *Strategic Plan for the Six Basins* (Strategic Plan). The Watermaster parties envision that the Strategic Plan will be the new integrated management plan for the Six Basins, and that it could require amendments to the Judgment.

Spadra Basin

The Spadra Basin is neither adjudicated nor formally managed currently. However, there have been a series of meetings held by the City, Cal Poly Pomona University, and the Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD) to discuss the formation of an informal management group. The goal is to establish a management structure for the basin operations and provide a vehicle for funding joint projects. Historically, the basin had three pumping entities, the City, Cal Poly Pomona, WVWD.

6.2.3 Overdraft Conditions

CWC 10631

(b)(2) For basins that have not been adjudicated, (provide) information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

Groundwater overdraft is defined as the condition of a groundwater basin or subbasin in which the amount of water withdrawn by pumping exceeds the amount of water that recharges the basin over a period of years, during which the water supply conditions approximate average conditions (DWR 1998). Overdraft can be characterized by groundwater levels that decline over a period of years and never fully recover, even in wet years. If overdraft continues for a number of years, significant adverse impacts may occur, including increased extraction costs, costs of well deepening or replacement, land subsidence, water quality degradation, and environmental impacts. (CALIFORNIA'S GROUNDWATER UPDATE 2003
97 Chapter 6 | Basic Groundwater Concepts)

Despite its common usage, the term overdraft has been the subject of debate for many years. Groundwater management is a local responsibility, therefore, the decision whether a basin is in a condition of overdraft is the responsibility of the local groundwater or water management agency. In some cases local agencies may choose to deliberately extract groundwater in excess of recharge in a basin (known as “groundwater mining”) as part of an overall management strategy. An independent analysis of water levels in such a basin might conclude that the basin is in overdraft. In other cases, where basin management is less active or nonexistent, declining groundwater levels are not considered a problem until levels drop below the depth of many wells in the basin. As a result, overdraft may not be reported for many years after the condition began.

California enacted landmark legislation in 2014 known as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The legislation provides a framework for sustainable management of groundwater supplies by local authorities, with a limited role for state intervention only if necessary to protect the resource.

The SGMA requires the formation of local groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) that must assess conditions in their local water basins and adopt locally-based management plans. The act provides substantial time – 20 years – for GSAs to implement plans and achieve long-term groundwater sustainability. It protects existing surface water and groundwater rights and does not impact current drought response measures.

As previously mentioned, the Spadra Basin is a sub-basin to the Main San Gabriel Basin. Recent discussions between affected parties in this basin have been ongoing to formally develop a Groundwater Sustainability Agency. The purpose of the group is to define goals, rules, basin characterization, and acquire funding. The parties will be working with the State to meet all of the required deadlines. The group is also aware that declining water levels, diminishing water quality, and subsidence threaten the

availability of groundwater to meet current and future demands. For this reason, a thorough understanding of overdraft will help local groundwater managers minimize the impacts and take advantage of the opportunity created by available groundwater storage capacity.

6.2.4 Historical Groundwater Pumping

CWC 10631

(b) ...If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information shall be included in the plan:

(3) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

The historical volume of water pumped by the City is shown in **Table 6-1**. Groundwater supplies typically make up over half of the City’s total supply, and have been sufficient to help the City in meeting demand in combination with the City’s other supplies. The City has historically obtained a majority of its groundwater from the Chino Basin, which is expected given that the City has its highest level of water rights in that basin.

The City has historically pumped close to its allocation of Six Basins groundwater, ranging from 3,552 to 5,600 AFY.

Table 6-1: Groundwater Volume Pumped

Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Supplier does not pump groundwater. The supplier will not complete the table below.					
Groundwater Type <i>Drop Down List</i> <i>May use each category multiple times</i>	Location or Basin Name	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>						
Alluvial Basin	Chino	10,528	11,421	12,228	12,910	12,516
Alluvial Basin	Six Basins	3,803	3,913	3,763	3,667	3,333
Alluvial Basin	Spadra	202	106	175	170	128
	TOTAL	14,533	15,440	16,166	16,748	15,977
NOTES: Both Chino and Six Basins are adjudicated; Spadra is not.						

6.2.5 Current and Projected Pumping

Current and projected pumping is expected to remain a primary source of water supply for the City, and is shown in **Table 6-B**. Pumping in Spadra Basin (if water quality remains constant) and Chino Basin is expected to increase given that the City’s groundwater rights have traditionally not been fully pumped. Six Basins pumping is not projected to increase above the City’s average water right of approximately 4,000 afy, unless another well or wells are developed and groundwater replenishment projects are expanded.

Since the last UWMP, the City has constructed a perchlorate treatment plant in the Chino Basin that was expected to increase production by 2,900 AFY by further treating previously unusable supplies. Projected pumping is not expected to be limited by quantity issues as the City is expecting to remain within their current water rights. We are also exploring the possibility of adding VOC treatment capacity in the Chino

Basin and nitrate/perchlorate removal technologies in the Six Basins. Of course, these improvements would be subject to available funding.

The Spadra Basin has historically been pumped to supplement non-potable supplies, and for the purposes of this UWMP it is assumed that this usage will continue in the future. The City is in the process of reactivating Well 19 to supplement recycled water. Due to theft at the site, the well could not be operated as of the writing of this Plan.

Table 6-B: Current and Projected Groundwater Pumping

Table 6-B Retail: Current and Projected Groundwater Pumping (AFY)						
Basin	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Chino	12,516.05	16,716.00	16,716.00	15,872.00	15,872.00	15,872.00
Six Basins	3,333.00	3,333.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Spadra	128.00	128.00	128.00	128.00	128.00	128.00
TOTAL	15,977.05	20,177.00	21,844.00	21,000.00	21,000.00	21,000.00
NOTES: The supply projections are about 1.5% annually						

6.3 Surface Water

The City is situated near the base of the San Antonio Canyon and Evey Canyon watersheds that discharge runoff from the San Gabriel Mountains into local spreading grounds. The City has rights to 40% of the first 10 mgd (10,000 afy) of flow from San Antonio Creek. The City has the infrastructure to produce up to 4 mgd (4,000 afy) of that local surface water for supply.

The City’s local surface water facilities include a intake/weir structure in San Antonio Canyon, the Pedley Filtration Plant (PFP) (owned by Pomona but located in the City of Claremont as shown in **Figure ES-1**), and the Canon Waterline connecting San Antonio and Evey Canyons with the PFP. The intake/weir structure in San Antonio Canyon apportions flow between San Antonio Water Company and the City. The Canon pipeline begins at the intake/weir structure, collects additional surface water at Evey Canyon, and supplies PFP with raw surface water for treatment. At the PFP, the pipeline discharges into a diversion structure which conveys all instantaneous flows less than or equal to 4 mgd into the treatment plant; any excess flow above 4 mgd is diverted to a large spreading/infiltration basin located immediately adjacent to PFP. Water not diverted from San Antonio Creek helps to recharge the Six Basins Aquifer. Local surface water not treated at the PFP is diverted to the nearby Pomona Spreading Grounds for recharge of Six Basins – resulting in a spreading credit for the City.

To maintain and increase our flexibility in this area, the City implemented an agreement with San Antonio Water Company and are also planning to reline the Canon Water liner under the San Antonio Dam. The agreement with SAWCO will allow us to obtain 110% spreading credit when we divert our portion of the weir diversion during times when the Canon water line is out of service. As for the Canon water line, the City has plans to implement a swagelining process.

6.3.1 Historical Local Surface Water Production

PFP was originally constructed and permitted in 1962 for a capacity of 5 mgd, but filter backwash improvements in 1997 required the facility to be downgraded to a capacity of 4 mgd. The City has treated a total annual average flow of 2,000 afy of local raw surface water over the past ten years from San Antonio Creek.

The maximum observed instantaneous surface water flow ever received at PFP is between 8 and 9 mgd during rare wintertime rainfall events. PFP is typically shut down at flows below 400 gpm (0.58 mgd). Based on the peak flows of 8-9 mgd, there is a significant volume of untreated surface water that is recharged at the recharge/spreading basin adjacent to PFP. Historical production for local surface water is shown in **Table 6-C**.

Table 6-C: Historical Local Surface Water Supply

Table 6-C Retail: Historical Local Surface Water Supply (AFY)					
Wholesale Agency	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	2,573.28	3,236.88	2,940.95	1,423.82	893.78
NOTES:					

The City has historically recharged an average of 500 AFY of local surface water at the Pomona Spreading Grounds. The total water production from PFP and spreading at the Pomona Spreading Grounds is the total amount of local surface water available to the City from San Antonio Creek.

Pursuant to the Six Basins Judgment, Pomona is subject to an adjustment of 160 AF before we receive any groundwater storage credit. The water that is spread is done either downstream of the San Antonio Dam in the PVPA area or at the Pedley site.

6.3.2 Current and Projected Local Surface Water Production

Table 6-D shows current and projected local surface water supply production from PFP for normal years. It is assumed that the City will continue to have an average of 2,000 AFY of production from the PFP, and will also spread 500 AFY of local surface water historically sent to the spreading grounds to equal 2,500 AFY of local surface water production. The City can potentially further increase production at the PFP to 4,000 afy by purchasing 1,500 afy of untreated imported water from TVMWD (in-lieu of current treated water purchases), and treating the raw imported water in addition to the local surface water. The current facilities, however, would need to be updated to effectively treat imported raw water supplies. The City recently entered into an agreement to build infrastructure to facilitate the delivery of raw water to the Pedley site. However, based upon a feasibility study performed, the cost to upgrade the treatment process at the plant is about \$10M. The expanded production at the PFP will be possible through implementation of seasonal storage as well as some treatment upgrades. These projects will be phased beginning in 2025.

San Antonio Canyon apportions flow between San Antonio Water Company and the City. The Canon pipeline begins at the intake/weir structure, collects additional surface water at Evey Canyon, and supplies PFP with raw surface water for treatment. At the PFP, the pipeline discharges into a diversion structure which conveys all instantaneous flows less than or equal to 4 mgd into the treatment plant; any excess flow above 4 mgd is diverted to a large spreading/infiltration basin located immediately adjacent to PFP. Water not diverted from San Antonio Creek helps to recharge the Six Basins Aquifer.

Local surface water not treated at the PFP is diverted to the nearby Pomona Spreading Grounds for recharge of Six Basins – resulting in a spreading credit for the City.

Table 6-D: Current and Projected Local Surface Water Supply

Table 6-D Retail: Current and Projected Local Surface Water Supply (AFY)						
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Surface Wtr Treated at Pedley	979.06	979.06	979.06	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00

NOTES: 2015 is considered a drier than average year and the volume here reflects actual surface water flows that were used by the City. Subsequent years may reflect average condition projections. Surface water production increase w/rehab of Pedley Plant in 2030; dual filtration system

6.4 Stormwater

The City is currently not diverting storm water for beneficial reuse and as such will not be listing any values in **Table 6-8: Water supplies – Actual**, and **Table 6-9**.

In general, the bulk of the City's stormwater system is comprised of pipelines from the Los Angeles County Public Works. There have been, on occasion, catch basins and pipelines installed by developers but the majority of them have been less than 100 feet in length.

Figure 6-2: Pomona's Stormwater System



Pomona is largely built out; therefore, water quality is largely affected by the City’s storm drain system, which is comprised of gutters and storm drains designed to prevent flooding by moving rain water away from City streets and directly into local rivers (which flow to the ocean). Stormwater (water that originates during a precipitation event) that is not absorbed into the ground on site (run-off) can accumulate pollutants and, as it flows into waterways, can degrade surface waters making them unsafe for drinking, fishing, and swimming. Pomona’s stormwater discharges flow to Thompson Creek (northern portion) and San Jose Creek (western portion) both of which are tributary to the San Gabriel River. The southern portion of the city discharges to San Antonio Creek/Chino Creek, which are tributary to the Santa Ana River. In general, discharges from areas above the I-10 freeway, near the Pomona Fairplex, enter Thompson Creek and then flow to either San Antonio or Chino Creeks. San Jose Creek flows nearly 20 miles (32 km) westward from the city.

During rain events, stormwater pollution can occur when rainwater picks up pollutants as it flows across paved surfaces, which are then transported into the storm drain system. Urban runoff (e.g., irrigation) can also transport pollutants to the storm drain system. The water that enters this system is not treated or filtered; therefore, any pollutants washed into the system can flow with the water directly into rivers and ultimately to the ocean. Common sources of stormwater pollution in Pomona include litter, trash, pet waste, paint residue, organic material (yard waste), fertilizers, pesticides, sediments, construction debris, cooking grease, illegally dumped motor oil, and other harmful fluids. The City protects water resources by reducing the impact of pollutants from urban runoff through implementation of its Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program as required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. The NPDES permit program, as authorized by the Federal Clean Water Act, controls water pollution by regulating what is discharged into waters of the United States.

6.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

Pomona’s recycled water is the result of municipal wastewater that has been treated to a specified quality to enable it to be used again for a beneficial purpose. The term “recycled water” is defined in the CWC more broadly than “municipal recycled water.” For purposes of the UWMPs, “recycled water” means only municipal recycled water, that is, water that has been treated and discharged from a municipal wastewater facility.

There are two requirements treated municipal wastewater must meet to be classified as recycled water. It must be reused:

- Beneficially, in a manner consistent with Title 22;
- In accordance with a Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) permit such as National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), waste discharge requirement (WDR), or water recycling requirement (WRR).

Both recycled water supplies and uses are presented in this section, which combines aspects of both Chapter 4 (System Water Use) and Chapter 6 (System Supplies). Because recycled water is primarily maintained separately from the potable system, Pomona will address both aspects of recycled water within this section of the 2015 UWMP.

6.5.1 Recycled Water Coordination

CWC 10633

The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier’s service area.

Recycled water is wholesaled to the City by the Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD) from the Pomona Water Reclamation Plant (PWRP). The City's recycled water distribution system was built to serve customers both inside and outside of the City's service area and also serves non-potable supply pumped by the City from Spadra Basin. Since that time, most of the recycled water customers within the City's service area have left the area. However, in 2008, the Robertson's Ready Mix concrete plant was added. The City prepared the RWMP in November 2009 to evaluate potential new recycled water customers to be added to the City's existing recycled water system, as well as determine future system expansions. Since preparation of the RWMP, some of the new potential customers have also left the area. As part of the City's proposed Strategic Plan, the recycled water market will be re-examined and a modified to include recycled water system projects pending additional funding:

- Potential recharge in the Chino Basin to deal with land subsidence and add additional recharge to the Basin
- Management of a portion of the Los Angeles County Bonelli Park recycled water system to facilitate delivery to Ganesha Park and the Pomona Fairplex
- Expansion of the City's recycled water system south to supply the Palm Lake Golf Course and recharge in the onsite lake

6.5.2 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

CWC 10633

(a) (Describe) the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

CWC 10633

(b) (Describe) the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.

WASTEWATER SERVICE AREA

The City provides sewer service throughout the City, approximately 14,680 acres, and to a limited area outside the City limits, approximately 6 acres. Approximately 2,000 acres in the City drain to other serving entities or currently produce no sewage. **Figure 6-3** shows the City's sewer system and service area.

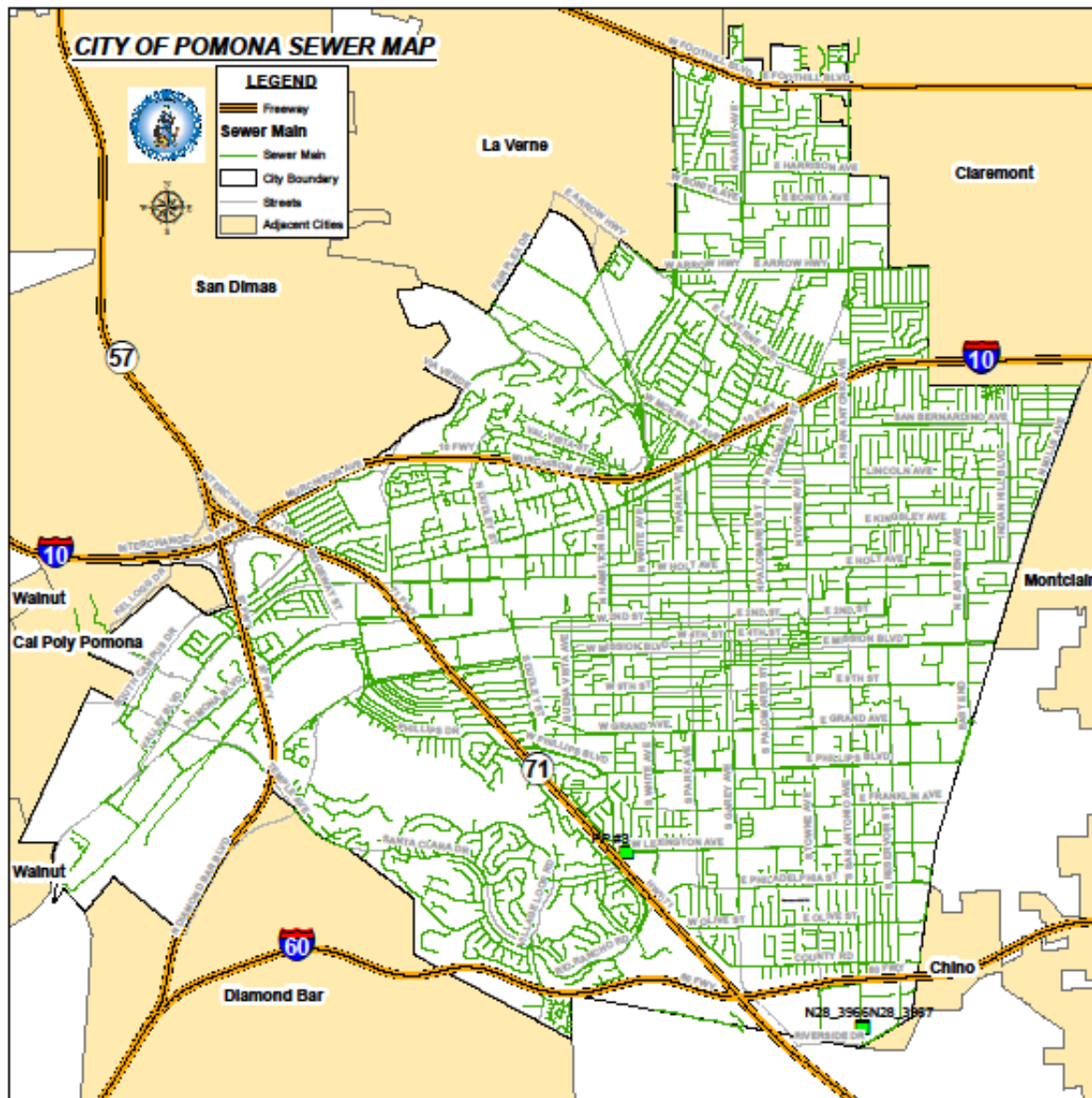


Figure 6-3: Pomona’s Sewer Collection System

The City collects and transports wastewater from the service area for treatment by the LACSD. LACSD trunk sewers cross the City in several locations. The City’s collection system connects to these trunk sewers at multiple locations. None of the City’s connection points are metered to determine the volume of wastewater being transported to the LACSD system.

The service area for the sewers owned and maintained by the City is primarily within city limits, with the exception of approximately 300 accounts within the City of Claremont that discharge to an 8-inch City line at the northern edge of City. This 8-inch sewer discharges directly into a LACSD trunk, and the quantity of flow coming from this area has never been monitored.

Flow in the central, eastern, and northern sections of the city travels generally south and west to LACSD gravity lines. Flow on the western side of the city travels south and east and discharges into LACSD gravity trunk lines. Four pump stations pump flow in the southern section of the City, below Phillips

Blvd., northwest into a 42-inch LACSD line. This 42-inch line was constructed in 1999 and relieves flow from several city lines located on Butterfield Rd. and Phillips Blvd.

Wastewater collected by the City's sewer system is treated and disposed of by the LACSD at their PWRP. The PWRP is located at 295 Humane Way near the western edge of the City, just east of State Route 57 and just north of the Phillips Ranch development area. Wastewater from the neighboring cities of La Verne and Claremont is also treated at PWRP.

CITY FACILITIES

The City's sewer system, as shown in **Figure 6-3** consists of approximately 300 miles of gravity sewer, four pump stations, 1.4 miles of force mains, and 4,600 manholes. The capacity analysis performed in the 2005 Master Plan applied to major sewers, primarily those 10-inches in diameter and greater, which is approximately 45 miles of the gravity sewer, plus the pump stations and force mains.

The City's gravity sewer lines range in size from 4 inches to 42 inches in diameter. The most common pipe diameter is 8 inches, comprising approximately 76% of the total length of pipe. The diameter of approximately 7% of the system is unknown. The predominant pipe material is vitrified clay, which accounts for roughly 87% of the system. The material for approximately 10% of the system is unknown.

Portions of the City's sewer system date back to the early part of the 1900's. Most of the City's sewers were built in the 1950's and 1960's and are now approximately 35 to 55 years old. There also appear to be significant areas that are over 75 years old.

The pump stations conveying flow from the southern portion of the City are owned, maintained, and operated by the LACSD. These pump stations are numbered 1 through 4. Pump stations 1 and 4 are upstream of pump station 2, which is upstream of pump station 3. Both pump stations 1 and 4 pump local flow only. Pump station 2 pumps local flow in addition to relifting flow from pump stations 1 and 4. Pump station 3 likewise pumps local flow and relifts flow from pump station 2.

6.5.2.1 Wastewater Collected Within Service Area

The PWRP treats approximately 13 million gallons per day (mgd) of influent flow to Title 22 standards through primary, secondary and tertiary treatment. Effluent from primary and secondary processes is sent to the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (also owned by LACSD) for further treatment. Disinfected tertiary effluent is sent to contracting agencies, with any unused tertiary influent diverted into San Jose Creek which drains to the San Gabriel River. The tertiary effluent is suitable for all approved Title 22 uses identified in the RWMP.

The 2009 RWMP explored the projected supply from the PWRP to ensure supply would be available for the recommended recycled water system. The tertiary effluent capacity of the PWRP is 15 mgd, however, flows vary from 4 mgd to 15 mgd with average production at 9 mgd. The City is currently contracted for the right to purchase and sell two-thirds of the plant's effluent flow. Based on the average plant production, this equates to an average of 6 mgd of effluent flow available to the City. The remaining one-third of plant flow is fully contracted to Walnut Valley Water District

Table 6-2: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2015

Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2015						
<input type="checkbox"/>	There is no wastewater collection system. The supplier will not complete the table below.					
100%	Percentage of 2015 service area covered by wastewater collection system (optional)					
100%	Percentage of 2015 service area population covered by wastewater collection system (optional)					
Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater			
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? <i>Drop Down List</i>	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2015	Name of Wastewater Treatment Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Treatment Plant Name	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? <i>Drop Down List</i>	Is WWTP Operation Contracted to a Third Party? (optional) <i>Drop Down List</i>
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>						
LA County Sanitation District	Metered	11,482	LA County Sanitation District	Pomona Water Reclamation Plant	Yes	No
Total Wastewater Collected from Service Area in 2015:		11,482				
NOTES: FY 14-15 Influent Plant Values in Acre-feet						

6.5.2.2 Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within Service Area

Table 6-3 identifies the volume of treated wastewater either recycled or disposed of within the service area. This may include wastewater that originated from outside the water supplier’s area. This table is for all wastewater TREATED OR DISPOSED within the UWMP area.

Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within Service Area in 2015										
<input type="checkbox"/>	No wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area. The supplier will not complete the table below.									
Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Discharge Location Name or Identifier	Discharge Location Description	Wastewater Discharge ID Number (optional)	Method of Disposal <i>Drop down list</i>	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the Service Area?	Treatment Level <i>Drop down list</i>	2015 volumes			
							Wastewater Treated	Discharged Treated Wastewater	Recycled Within Service Area	Recycled Outside of Service Area
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>										
Pomona Water Reclamation Plant	NPDES Permit: Discharge Point 001	South Fork of San Jose Creek	4B190107019	River or creek outfall	Yes	Tertiary	7,035	1,523	3,742	1,653
Total							7,035	1,523	3,742	1,653
NOTES: Treated Wastewater discharged in 2015 is 6.28 MGD; Recycled Water delivered to Pomona in 2015 is 1.366 MGD; recycled water discharged to San Jose Creek is 3.34 MGD; Recycled water delivered elsewhere is 1.476 MGD; info obtained from LACSD										

Table 6-3: Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within Service Area in 2015

6.5.3 Recycled Water System

CWC 10633

(c) (Describe) the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.

Service Area

The City's existing recycled water system is shown on **Figure 6-4**. As shown, the City currently provides recycled water to customers inside and outside the City's service area. However, the City's distribution system is entirely located within the City boundary as it delivers recycled water to two booster pumping stations (PS) at its boundaries. These are:

Cal Poly Pomona PS. This PS is located southwest of the interchange of Interstate 10 (I-10) and State Route 57 (SR-57). This PS boosts recycled water to a recycled water reservoir on the western part of the Cal Poly Pomona campus through a pipeline that is also owned and operated by Cal Poly Pomona.

Bonelli Park PS. This PS is located just south of Interstate 10 (I-10) and west of SR-57. This PS boosts recycled water to a recycled water reservoir located in Bonelli Park, which serves Bonelli Park, the East Shore R.V. Park, and the Mountain Meadows Golf Course.

Recycled Water Distribution System

The existing recycled water distribution system delivers recycled water from the Pomona Water Reclamation Plant (PWRP) to its customers. The pipeline system within the City's boundary has a combined length of approximately 3 miles and can be divided into the following three main pipeline laterals:

1. 20-inch diameter pipeline going east from the PWRP along Mount Vernon Avenue. This pipeline terminates at the City's two existing recycled water reservoirs and used to serve the two paper mill companies before these closed down.
2. 21-inch diameter pipeline going north along Ridgeway Street that terminates at the Bonelli Park Pump Station.
3. 16-inch diameter pipeline going southwest along South Campus Drive that terminates at the Cal Poly Pomona Pump Station.

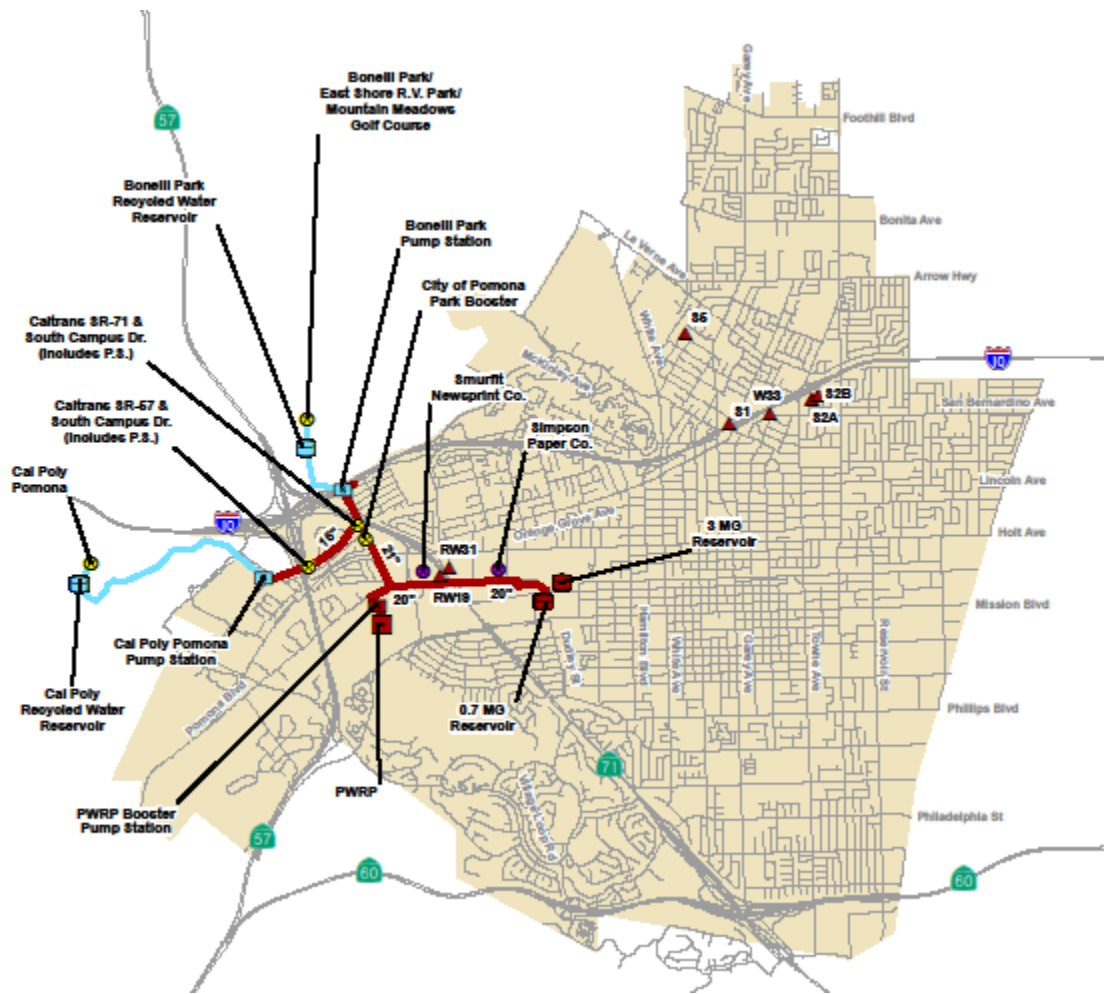


Figure 6-4: Pomona’s Recycled Water System

Recycled Water Facilities

The City’s recycled water system facilities, which can be divided into City-owned and non-City owned, are also shown on **Figure 6-4**. The City-owned facilities that are currently active consist of the PWRP booster pump station, Well 19, Well 31, a 0.7-million gallon (MG) reservoir, and a 3-MG reservoir. In addition, the City owns a number of non-potable wells in the northeastern part of the City near I-10 (Wells S5, S1, W33, S2A, and S2B). However, these wells are currently inactive and have limited production capacities as well as water quality constraints. It is therefore not likely that these wells be repaired or utilized as recycled water supply.

Both Cal Poly and Bonelli Park have reservoirs and booster pump stations that they own and operate. Caltrans has a booster pump for each of its connections to the distribution system. A summary of the existing recycled water facilities is shown in **Table 6-E**.

Table 6-E: Recycled Water System Facilities

Table 6-E 0.9 Retail: Recycled Water System Facilities	
City Owned and Operated	Location
PWRP Pump Station	295 S. Humane Way
3-MG Reservoir	1573 W. Second Street
0.7-MG Reservoir	1573 W. Second Street
Non-Potable Well 19	131 N. Bellevue Street
Non-Potable Well 31	302 Short Street
Customer Owned and Operated	
Cal Trans - SR-71 Booster Pump	2761 S. Campus Drive
Cal Trans - SR-57 Booster Pump	567 Ridgeway Street
Cal Poly Booster Pump Station	2801 S. Campus Drive
Cal Poly Recycled Water Reservoir	Cal Poly Campus
Bonelli Park Booster Pump Station	Ridgeway Street at San Jose Wash
Bonelli Park Recycled Water Reservoir	North of I-10 in Bonelli Park

System Operations

The primary function of the recycled water system is to distribute recycled water from the PWRP to its customers. The PWRP treats influent flows according to Title 22 standards. After the last treatment process (disinfection), effluent is discharged over a free flowing weir into a small pump station wet well. It is from this wet well that the City’s PWRP pump station draws recycled water. This wet well also acts as a splitter box that distributes two-thirds of the effluent flow to the PWRP pump station; however, if the remaining one-third is unused, this box has an overflow that diverts this unused flow to the City’s pump station. Otherwise, any unused effluent overflows the box into San Jose Creek.

The PRWP pump station is level controlled by the City’s two upstream recycled water reservoirs. The pump station activates when the reservoirs drop below 75 percent full, and pumps in the station deactivate either when the reservoirs are full or when the water level in the suction wet well drops. The City aims to maintain the reservoirs at 75 percent full due to seismic considerations, as water sloshing at lower levels could cause significant damage during a seismic event.

CWC 10633

(d) (Describe and quantify) the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

CWC 10633

(e) (Describe) the projected use of recycled water within the supplier’s service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

6.5.4 Recycled Water Beneficial Uses

Historical

Historically, recycled water use within the City’s service area has been used mainly for irrigation, with some commercial and industrial users. **Table 6-F** shows that over the past five years recycled water use

has decreased within the City due to key industrial users going out of business or leaving the city. Exports have remained relatively steady between 2010 and 2014.

Table 6-F: Historical Recycled Water Production

Table 6-F Retail: Historical Recycled Water Use (AFY)					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL	1,889.06	1,346.93	1,561.35	1,696.90	792.77
NOTES: Current recycled water comes from PWRP effluent					

6.5.4.1 Current and Planned Uses of Recycled Water

This section discusses current and planned recycled water uses within Pomona’s service area where recycled water use is implemented or planned and provides an overview of the current recycled water system.

The definition of recycled water includes the term “direct beneficial use”, which is defined in the *California Code of Regulations*, Title 22, §60301.200 as “the use of recycled water that has been transported from the point of treatment or production to the point of use without an intervening discharge to waters of the State.”

Table 6-4: Current and Projected Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within the Service Area

Table 6-4 Retail: Current and Projected Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area								
<input type="checkbox"/> Recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will not complete the table below.								
Name of Agency Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water:			Los Angeles County Sanitation District					
Name of Agency Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System:			City of Pomona					
Supplemental Water Added in 2015			.328 Acre-Feet					
Source of 2015 Supplemental Water			Pomona's distribution system supplied to Bonelli Park's make-up tank					
Beneficial Use Type	General Description of 2015 Uses	Level of Treatment <i>Drop down list</i>	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040 (opt)
Agricultural irrigation			0					
Landscape irrigation (excludes golf courses)	sprinklers	Tertiary	1579.163	2,078.16	2,078.16	2,078.16	2,078.16	2,078.16
Golf course irrigation		Tertiary	0	500	500	500	500	500
Commercial use			0					
Industrial use	Robertson Ready Mix,dust control	Tertiary	13.550	14.96	16.52	18.24	20.13	22.23
Geothermal and other energy production			0					
Seawater intrusion barrier			0					
Recreational impoundment			0					
Wetlands or wildlife habitat			0					
Groundwater recharge (IPR)*		Tertiary	0	1,000	3,405	3,404	3,402	3,400
Surface water augmentation (IPR)*								
Direct potable reuse								
Other (Provide General Description)								
			Total:	1,593	3,593	6,000	6,000	6,000
<i>*IPR - Indirect Potable Reuse</i>								
NOTES: We are currently involved in a number of conversations with water purveyors about utilizing some our unused recycled water; I expect within the next few years our recycled water usage will increase sharply; recycled water projections is about 1.5% growth rate;Bonelli Park, Palm Lakes Golf Course, and Fairplex increase in 2020; IEUA groundwater recharge increase in 2025								

The 2009 RWMP identified a number of potential recycled water customers, and several pipeline alternatives. The RWMP included landscape irrigation at a variety of site types, commercial uses, and industrial processes. The 2011 IWSP updated the market assessment but used the distribution alternatives from the 2009 RWMP to create a modified next phase recycled water project. The City is currently working with the San Gabriel Co-Generation Company to take recycled water for their steam operational needs.

The peak customer demand for customers in the recommended system would not exceed the 6 mgd of tertiary effluent available to the City. The LACSD does not foresee any issues with providing this volume or tertiary flow to the City in the future. Additional non-potable water is available from the Spadra groundwater basin to supplement the recycled water supply (up to 1 mgd). This system would serve non-potable uses primarily in the southwestern portion of the City, and continue to export additional supplies. Since preparation of the 2005 UWMP and 2009 RWMP, some potential customers have left the area and recycled water use has decreased. The 2005 projections for 2010 recycled water use was 6,000 AFY while actual 2015 recycled water use is 1,593 AFY (including exports).

The 2011 IWSP determined that further expansion of the current recycled water system is both supply and demand feasible. However, the implementation of the proposed recycled water project will be contingent upon the ability to secure up-front funding and will be balanced against the conservation measures also looking to be implemented to meet the 2009 Water Conservation Act targets described in Chapter 5.

6.5.4.2 Planned Versus Actual Use of Recycled Water

CWC 10633

(e) (Provide) a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

In this section, Pomona is providing its 2015 recycled water use as compared to the 2010 UWMP projection in **Table 6-5**. The projection data is taken from the 2010 UWMP.

Table 6-5 Retail: 2010 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2015 Actual			
<input type="checkbox"/>		Recycled water was not used in 2010 nor projected for use in 2015. The supplier will not complete the table below.	
Use Type		2010 Projection for 2015	2015 Actual Use
Agricultural irrigation		0	0
Landscape irrigation (excludes golf courses)		1,092	1,579
Golf course irrigation		0	0
Commercial use		0	0
Industrial use		408	14
Geothermal and other energy production		0	0
Seawater intrusion barrier		0	0
Recreational impoundment		0	0
Wetlands or wildlife habitat		0	0
Groundwater recharge (IPR)		0	0
Surface water augmentation (IPR)		0	0
Direct potable reuse		0	0
Other	N/A	0	0
Total		1,500	1,593
NOTES:			

Table 6-5: 2010 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projections Compared to 2015 Actual

6.5.5 Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

CWC 10633

(f) (Describe the) actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

CWC 10633

(g) (Provide a) plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

From a water resources perspective, Pomona is aware of the intrinsic value that recycled water brings to an agency. Supply reliability, cost incentives, nutrient loading, and possible reduction in potable water purchases. This section will provide insight as to how we intend to encourage additional recycled water use for the benefit of its customers.

Although the regional drought has brought about a reduction in potable water use, wastewater continues to be generated in roughly the same proportions before the drought. Unfortunately, we have seen a drop in recycled water production because less potable water is being used.

The City currently provides financial incentives for the use of recycled water. Specifically, the cost of recycled water to City customers is approximately \$224 per af - or \$0.50 per hcf less than the cost of potable water. It is predicted that this financial incentive will be sufficient to encourage the use of recycled water within the City's service area, which is reflected in **Table 6-4**. The City also plans to secure funding from federal, state and local agencies for the expansion of the existing recycled water system.

Recycled water, due to the quality of influent, leaves the plant with certain nutrients that are beneficial to landscape applications. As a matter of fact, most literature points out that the nitrogen levels in the water are such that less fertilizer is needed to keep the grass greener and healthier.

From a water supply perspective, any recycled water used to displace potable water results in multiple benefits. Staff can reduce expensive imported water deliveries. Any reduction in potable water use facilitates the City's compliance with the Governor's SBX7-7 20x20 conservation order. Its additional use provides staff with another source of water supply thereby adding operational flexibility.

- Staff has met with representatives in all of the groundwater basins to investigate additional uses for Pomona's recycled water. With IEUA and Monte Vista Water district, we have joined in a partnership agreement to conduct an Feasibility Study to explore the possibility of bring our system to the eastern borders. The water could either be used in their system or brought to spreading basin for groundwater recharge. Staff has spoken with Cal Poly Pomona campus to explore additional delivers to their campus and eventually to Forest Lawn. Additional discussion that have taken place include:
 - Coordination with the DWR with regards to bring on the San Gabriel Co-Generation Plant
 - Discussions with Bonelli Park to take over a portion of their recycled to reduce their maintenance and increase or expansion our system

- Connection of Graybar Company landscape irrigation system

We have also met with members of the Six Basins Watermaster to see about bringing recycled water recharge to the Six Basins area. Currently, there is no recycled water activity of any kind in the Basin.

As with any project, there is a funding requirement that must be addressed. In the case of Feasibility Study, IEUA staff has applied for a Proposition State 1 Grant. As for the Cal Poly campus, we are continuing to see what their current and future needs will be.

Table 6-6: Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use

Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use			
□	Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
	Provide page location of narrative in UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>			
Additional Landscape User	Palm Lakes Golf Course	2020	500
Additional Landscape User	Portion of Bonelli Park's Recycled Water	2020	499
Six Basin Groundwater Recharge	Los Angeles County Fairplex	2020	1,000
Additional industrial User	San Gabriel Co-Generation	2020	1
Recharge in Chino Basin	Feasibility Study	2025	2,405
Total			4,405
NOTES: Implementation of Feasibility projects require funding; San Gabriel Co-Gen permit is being processed by DWR; Discussion ongoing to acquire of Bonelli Park's recycled water system which would allow us to feed Ganesh Park and the Fairplex			

6.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

CWC 10631

(h) Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.

The City has determined that there are no opportunities for development of desalinated water sources within the planning horizon of the 2015 UWMP or any time thereafter. The City is located over 10 miles from the Pacific Ocean water rendering it impractical and uneconomical to develop a desalination plant.

6.7 Exchanges or Transfers

CWC 10631

(d) Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

The City currently transfers and exchanges water on a short term, opportunistic and emergency basis with neighboring agencies. These exchanges have historically involved the transfer of groundwater rights to neighboring agencies and recycled water exports. In the future, it is predicted that the City will have surplus groundwater and local surface water rights that can be transferred to neighboring agencies on a short, mid and possibly longer- term basis.

6.7.1 Exchanges

Water exchanges are typically water delivered by one water user to another water user, with the receiving water user providing water in return at a specified time or when the conditions of the parties' agreement are met. Water exchanges can be strictly a return of water on a basis agreed upon by the participants or can include payment and the return of water. The water returned may or may not be an "even" exchange. Water can be returned on a one-for-one basis or by another arrangement (e.g., for each acre-foot [AF] of water received, 2 AF are returned). One exchange transaction that has taken place during FY 14-15 in the amount of 100 AF with the City of Upland.

We are currently able to exchange surface and/or groundwater with the following utilities:

- City of Upland:

Groundwater: Between Six Basins and Chino Basins Existing groundwater agreements include the "bucket for bucket" exchanges with the City of Upland

- San Antonio Water Company:

Surface: Canon Water Line diverted and exchanged for 110% of groundwater credit

As a matter of practice, exchanges tend to take place rather infrequently.

6.7.2 Transfers

The CWC defines a water transfer as a temporary or long-term change in the point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use due to a transfer, sale, lease, or exchange of water or water rights. Temporary water transfers have a duration of one year or less (CWC Section 1725). Long-term water transfers have a duration of more than one year (CWC Section 1728).

Transfers can be between water districts that are neighboring or across the State, provided there is a means to convey or store the water. In Pomona's case, we have not executed an out-of-state transfer with any agency. A water transfer can be a temporary or permanent sale of water or a water right by the water right holder, a lease of the right to use water from the water right holder, or a sale or lease of a contractual right to water supply. According to our records, the City has not executed a permanent sale of groundwater rights at this time, Water transfers can also take the form of long-term contracts for the purpose of improving long-term supply reliability.

Because the City has the capacity to store groundwater and is allocated pumping rights in the Six Basin and Chino groundwater basins, staff has the ability to transfer (leases as they are used in this region) groundwater rights on occasion. Leases are temporary measures that apply to the current fiscal year from June 30 to July 1 in any given year. The water marketplace determines the lease price of groundwater and will vary depending upon weather, the availability of water, and agencies and industries abilities to meet their demands.

Typically, a water agency will make a proposal to the City for a certain quantity of groundwater and price. The City then evaluates its own storage reserves and makes a determination as to whether the transaction can take place. Once a decision is made, then pursuant to an agreement with Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD), they have the first right of refusal. As time has shown, CVWD has, on occasion chosen not to purchase available water.

Currently, the City has authorized staff to take advantage of water marketing opportunities by streamlining the transaction approval process within the City. Especially, when there may be operational or water quality constraints that prevent us from pumping our groundwater allocation. We plan to continue these practices because they generate revenue for the water fund; provide us with water system flexibility; and, help keep rates down.

Under the current approval process, all groundwater leases/exchanges cannot exceed 5,000 AF in a given fiscal year without additional City Council approval up until 2017. **Figure 4-4** illustrates some past transactions in the Chino Basin that have taken place between the City and other water purveyors.

6.7.3 Emergency Interties

The City currently has two emergency connections with the Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD). One connection is a 12-inch intertie located at the corner of Valley Boulevard and Temple Avenue. Its production capacity varies from 400 to 550 gpm (0.6 to 0.8 mgd). The other connection is a 6-inch intertie located near the intersection of Temple Avenue and Rancho Novato Drive. The capacity of this second connection also varies from 400 to 550 gpm (0.6 to 0.8 mgd) and it interconnects the Phillips Ranch and Diamond Bar areas.

Previous planning efforts have included the possibility of adding additional inter-agency connections. These connections were to be developed with the City of La Verne, Monte Vista Water District, Golden State Water District, and San Bernardino County Water Works District No. 8. None of these connections have been implemented to date. However, recent discussions with the agencies of IEUA and the Monte Vista Water District are ongoing.

There have been instances where the City has to come to the aid of various agencies that find themselves short when MWD supply is low. When MWD's Rialto pipeline went down due to failures, Pomona was able to provide a temporary connect (hydrant to hydrant) in the northern border of our system. At the same time, we were able to provide a similar arrangement to Monte Vista Water District on our eastern service border.

6.8 Future Water Projects

CWC 10631

(g) ...The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs... that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.

In this section you will find a discussion on potential future projects and programs that should increase water supply for average, single-dry and multi-dry years. Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs for projects or programs that have a quantifiable increase in water supply to the agency and can reasonably be expected to be implemented within the 25-year time frame of the UWMP.

The City is currently pursuing several projects involving recycled water. There are number of reasons for this concentrated effort: (1) the City does not use its full recycled water allocation currently; (2) It is more reliable than potable water; (3) it is cheaper to purchase than imported water, and; (4) increasing recycled water will serve to displace potable water and helps us to maintain compliance with the governor's conservation measure. Listed below are some of the projects currently being discussed:

1. Expansion of recycled water system:
 - for recharge in the Chino Basin w/IEUA
 - for recharge in the Six Basins; supply to Ganesha and Fairplex
 - for irrigation and recharge at the Palm Lakes Golf Course
2. Construct Additional Water Treatment Plants:
 - VOC water treatment plant in the Chino Basin to reactivate wells in the Chino Basin with liquid phase GAC or other technologies to utilize total groundwater rights
 - Regional Nitrate/Perchlorate Treatment Plant in the Six Basins to treat wells and reduce dependency on MWD; ion exchange or biological remediation being considered

Six Basins Strategic Plan

In addition to the above mentioned projects, we are also exploring additional avenues to better position the Department on other fronts. In 2012, the Six Basins Watermaster parties developed the management goals for the Strategic Plan to address the issues, needs, and wants of the stakeholders. The process to develop the goals involved the proposal by Watermaster staff of an initial set of four goals, followed by group discussion and group editing at Strategic Plan workshops. The management goals were agreed upon by consensus and are described below:

Goal No. 1 – Enhance Water Supplies. The parties desire to have a diverse, cost-effective water supply portfolio that will allow them to reliably meet their water demands now and into the future. Imported water has long been a vital supply for water purveyors in Southern California. Imported water is becoming increasingly more expensive, and its reliability is threatened by natural disasters, climate change, and changing environmental regulations. Maximizing the sustainable use of local water supplies—including groundwater, surface water, and recycled water—to meet future demands is the focus of the parties. In particular, enhancing the groundwater supply of the Six Basins means increasing the

yield of the basin. To achieve this goal, the parties must find ways to increase recharge, pump more, and reduce losses in a cost-effective manner.

Goal No. 2 – Enhance Basin Management. Enhancing the water supplies of the Six Basins will require advanced basin management beyond that which is provided for in the Judgment. Increasing the yield and reliability of the Six Basins to ensure the maximum and equitable availability of groundwater for all parties requires coordinated plans for recharge, pumping, and storage. Maximizing the use of local water supplies may necessitate partnerships with other local groundwater basins or water-supply agencies to maximize the use of assets, such as surface-water availability, storage capacity, recharge capacity, and funding. No harm must come without mitigation to the parties, the groundwater basin, or the environment from the activities to enhance basin management.

Goal No. 3 – Protect and Enhance Water Quality. The parties desire to improve groundwater quality in the Six Basins and deliver water that is safe and suitable for the intended beneficial use and meets all applicable regulatory standards. Management of groundwater quality, through the cleanup of point-source contamination and control of salt and nutrient accumulation, is essential to ensuring the long-term reliability of the groundwater supply in a cost-effective manner.

Goal No. 4 – Equitably Finance the Strategic Plan. The primary source of revenue to finance the development and implementation of the Strategic Plan are the consumers of Six Basins groundwater, but other sources of revenue will be aggressively pursued. The policies and agreements to implement the Strategic Plan will ensure an equitable distribution costs relative to the benefits.

Table 6-7: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs

Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs						
<input type="checkbox"/>	No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below.					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.					
Section 6.8, pg 101	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP					
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other agencies?		Description (if needed)	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type <i>Drop Down List</i>	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Agency <i>This may be a range</i>
	<i>Drop Down List (y/n)</i>	<i>If Yes, Agency Name</i>				
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>						
Add'l VOC Wtr Treatment plants	No		Chino Basin wells	2020	Average Year	4,200
Expansion of recycled water system	Yes	Six Basin and LACPW	Palm Lakes Golf Course, LA County Fairplex Irrigation and Spreading, and san Gabriel Co-Gen	2020	Average Year	2,000
Nitrate/Perchlorate Wtr Treatment Plant at Res 5	Yes	TVMWD, Rowland WD, Walnut VWD	Six Basins wells	2025	Average Year	1,667
Expansion of recycled water system	Yes	IEUA and Monte Vista VWD	Recharge in MZ1	2025	Average Year	2,407
Pedley Surface Water Treatment Plant Upgrade	Yes	Raw MWD Delivery	Dual Filtration	2030	Average Year	3,021
NOTES: With the exception of the Strategic Plan moving forward, its implementation of projects and the other facilities will be subject to funding availability.						

6.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

CWC 10631

(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision 10631(a).

(4) (Provide a) detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

Pomona is very fortunate in that it has a variety of water sources to draw upon when needed. As seen in **Table 6-8**, the sources and their volume of water are listed for the year 2015. As expected, this does provide staff with some flexibility in operating the system. Also important to note is that groundwater water quality can change over time and in turn place constraints on what wells we can activate. Local precipitation directly impacts the amount of San Antonio runoff available for the Pedley Treatment Plant. case in point, when the rainfall of 2005 hit the area, there was a lot of water in San Antonio, spreading in the Six Basins was at all-time high, and MWD had a lot of inexpensive in-lieu water to sell the City.

Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual				
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2015		
<i>Drop down list</i> <i>May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool</i>		Actual Volume	Water Quality <i>Drop Down List</i>	Total Right or Safe Yield <i>(optional)</i>
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>				
Purchased or Imported Water	TVMWD & MWD	4,062	Drinking Water	7,100
Groundwater	Chino, Spadra, & Six Basins	15,977	Raw Water	16,000
Surface water	San Antonio Watershed	979	Raw Water	4,000
Recycled Water	Pomona Wtr Reclamation Plant	1,593	Recycled Water	6,000
Desalinated Water	n/a	0	Raw Water	0
Stormwater Use	n/a	0	Raw Water	0
Transfers	groundwater lease	2,500	Raw Water	30,000
Total		25,112		63,100

NOTES: Surface water is treated at Pedley Plant and low compared to average years due to prolonged drought; OSY for Six Basins can change on a yearly basis; Transfers come out of groundwater storage accounts from both Six Basins and Chino Basin

Table 6-8: Water Supplies – Actual

Keeping in mind the future projects projected and good weather, staff predicts a good water resource future for the City. Acquiring additional funding and frequent rain patterns could definitely make this prediction a reality. Nonetheless, staff will continue to review, identify, and rehabilitate with the funding available to ensure that what we do have remains reliable. **Table 6-9** includes our projected volumes of water, by source, that is reasonably available, based on historical deliveries for average years using a growth factor of about 1.5% per year. This table also provides a column for optional reporting of the volume of the agency's total water right or total capacity. For some agencies, these values will be identical. Water supply projections from wholesale agencies are a source for reasonably available supply data for retail agencies that receive water from wholesalers.

Table 6-9: Water Supplies - Projected

Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected											
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supply									
		Report To the Extent Practicable									
		2020		2025		2030		2035		2040 (opt)	
		Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>											
Purchased or Imported Water	TVMWD & MWD	4,062	6,500	1,183	6,500	1,183	6,500	1,183	6,500	1,183	6,500
Groundwater	Increase in Chino Basin Wells due to VOC Trmnt; add'l prod in 6 Basins due to trmnt	20,177	16,000	21,844	16,000	21,000	16,000	21,000	16,000	21,000	16,000
Surface water	San Antonio Watershed; add'l trmnt at Pedley w/MWD raw wtr deliveries	979	3,000	979	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Recycled Water	Increase due to add'l use from Bonelli Park, Palm Lakes Golf Course, LA Fariplex spreading and irrigation; add'l spreading in Chino in 2015	3,593	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Desalinated Water		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stormwater Use		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	Groundwater lease	3,000	30,000	3,500	30,000	4,000	30,000	4,500	30,000	5,000	30,000
Exchanges	Btwn San Antonio Water Co & Upland	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		31,911	61,500	33,506	61,500	36,183	62,500	36,683	62,500	37,183	62,500
NOTES: Have add'l capacity available at imported water connections but operating under MWD shortage allocations policy; on avg total groundwater right value of 16,000 AF for Chino and 6 Basins does not take in to account carryover balance (11,000 AF /YR) or stored groundwater (45,000 AF); surface water is directly related to the amount of rainfall; increased use of recycled water is on the horizon; growth rate for supply is about 1.5%; transfer are taken from storage accounts at this time)											

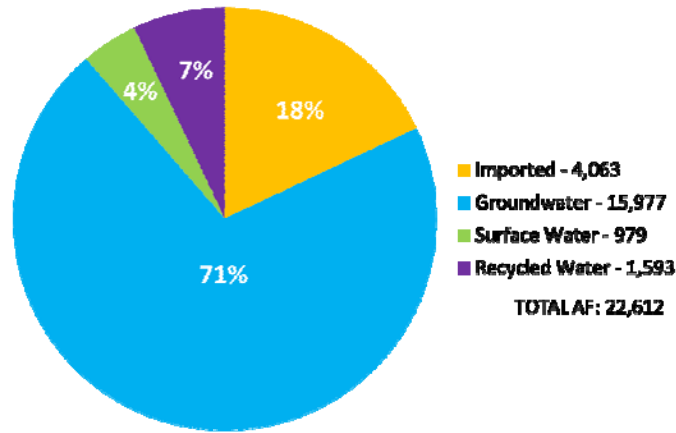


Figure 6- 5: 2015 Water Supply Mix

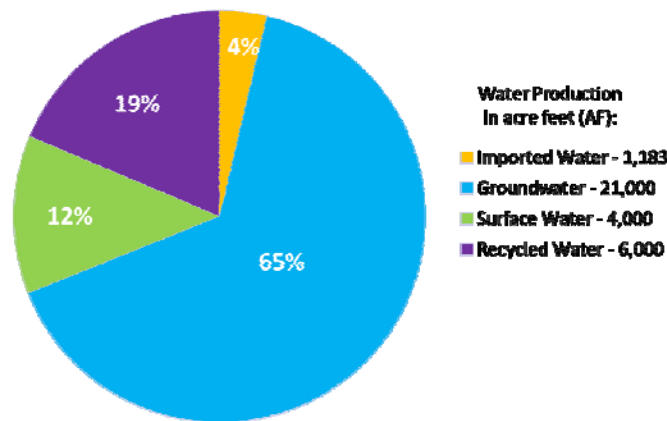


Figure 6-6: 2040 Water Supply Mix

6.10 Climate Change Impacts to Supply

As mentioned before, the lack of rainfall has short and long term impacts on Pomona’s water supply. The lack of substantial or prolonged rainfall can be immediately seen in the water conveyed down the San Antonio Channel. Our Canon water pipeline takes water from this Creek, north of the San Antonio Dam, and diverts it to the Pedley Treatment Plant. This is good quality water and does not involve a purchase cost. To the extent that we can treat this water, and deliver it to the northern part of the City system, mitigates the need to boost water up from the lower pressure zones. Also, an increase in spreading water does help to offset the declining groundwater levels in the Six Basins and the Chino Basins.

We are currently in a Water Shortage Allocation Plan mode from MWD because their supplies are not being replenished by the drought. In the Six Basins, we use the water to blend down nitrates and perchlorate to some of our well in the Six Basins. Now, we have to face the realization that the amount of imported water is not guaranteed. That fact, coupled with the knowledge that the prices per AF of imported water is getting more expensive by about 5% a year.

Chapter 7 Water Supply Reliability Assessment

Assessment of water supply reliability is complex and dependent upon a number of factors, such as the number and availability of water sources, regulatory and legal constraints, climate change, emergencies, and expected growth, among others. Pomona will identify reliability of its water supply(ies) based upon what is known by the agency at the time the 2015 UWMP is prepared.

The following subsections are included in this chapter:

7.1 Constraints on Water Sources

7.2 Reliability by Type of Year

7.3 Supply and Demand Assessment

7.4 Regional Supply Reliability

CWC 10631

(c)(2) For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.

CWC 10634

The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

7.1 Constraints on Water Sources

Given the wide variety of water sources that Pomona can avail itself of, it is not surprising that these sources are exposed to a number of possible constraints:

- **Funding:** As with most water agencies, no one has unlimited financial resources; priorities have to be established which means that some projects, although deemed worthy, must be deferred; to that end, staff is developing an Request For Proposal to review current water rates and develop new ones to fund critical water resources projects..
- **Lack of precipitation:** due to the resultant lack of groundwater recharge, there has been decline in local groundwater levels;
- **MWD Shortage Allocation Program or pipeline shutdowns** translates into inconsistent availability of imported water supplies; As a result, we are not able to activate certain wells in the Six Basins as the MWD water is used for blending
- **Water Quality Contaminants:** An unexpected rise in VOCs in the Chino Basin has necessitated the non-operation of Wells 5,6, and 16; developing ideas to build well head liquid phase carbon treatment at these wells
- **Recharge facilities:**
 - placing recycled water supply to recharge these facilities

-
- expanding the existing system to reduce the amount of potable water needed to meet system demands
 - exploring better relationship with US Army Corps of Engineers to release water held behind San Antonio Dam in a more controlled fashion so that agencies can spread water south of the dam for a longer period of time

7.2 Reliability by Type of Year

CWC 10631

(c)(1) Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following:

- (A) an average water year,*
- (B) a single dry water year,*
- (C) multiple dry water years.*

Pomona is fortunate in that its water supply portfolio is diverse. As will be seen in the latter sections, for normal, single dry, and multiple dry years we will be impacted in a variety of ways. With each scenario, there are certain impacts on volume of water available and financial implications. In any case, system reliability is tested when drought and other events occur.

In the event of a large, catastrophic event such as a magnitude 7 earthquake hit the area, all agencies will be impacted as well as Pomona. It may necessitate allocating resources to areas other than water resources to save human lives and the like. This section will not be assuming a catastrophic event in the next sections.

Table 7-1: Bases of Water Year Data will list the years that the agency identifies as their historical average, single driest year, and driest multi-year period. These years are known as the “Base Years”. In the “Base Year” column of the table, the UWMP preparer will specify the years that represent each year type. Historic hydrologic data are commonly used to establish water year types.

7.2.1 Types of Years

The types of years to be discussed in this chapter are as follows:

1. Average Year
2. Single-Dry Year
3. Multiple-Dry Year Period

7.2.1.1 Average Year

To reach an Average Year, water supply numbers were derived from 1980 to 2015. This year most closely represents the median water supply available to the City.

7.2.1.2 Single-Dry Year

The single-dry year is the year that represents the lowest water supply available to the City. Using the same water supply numbers from 1980 to 2015, staff was able to make a determination when the single-driest year occurred.

7.2.1.3 Multiple -Dry Year Period

The multiple-dry year period is the period that represents the lowest average water supply availability to the agency for a consecutive multiple year period (three years or more). This is generally considered to be the lowest average runoff for a consecutive multiple year period (three years or more) for a watershed since 1903. DWR has interpreted “multiple dry years” to mean three dry years, however, water agencies may project their water supplies for a longer time period.

Using the same water supply numbers from 1980 to 2015, staff was able to make a determination when the multiple –dry year period occurred. Staff calculated a 3-year rolling number to determine the lowest value.

7.2.1.4 Sources for Water Data

Pomona water supply records go back to 1980 and were in electronic format. Hence, developing an excel spread sheet and producing the values required for this section were straight forward.

7.2.2 Agencies With Multiple Sources of Water

Pomona has multiple water sources and each may have a different hydrology, resulting in different base years for each source. For example, an imported water source may have experienced its single driest year in the same year that a local surface water source experienced a normal year. As a result, reporting of multiple water sources in **Tables 7-1, 7-2, 7-3, and 7-4** will be done by providing aggregated information for all sources.

Table 7-1: Basis of Water Year Data

Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data			
Year Type	Base Year <i>If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 1999-2000, use 2000</i>	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location _____
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.
		Volume Available	% of Average Supply
Average Year	1980-2015	29068	100%
Single-Dry Year	2015	22611	78%
Multiple-Dry Years 1st Year	2010	23754	82%
Multiple-Dry Years 2nd Year	2011	22336	77%
Multiple-Dry Years 3rd Year	2012	23027	79%
Multiple-Dry Years 4th Year <i>Optional</i>			
Multiple-Dry Years 5th Year <i>Optional</i>			
Multiple-Dry Years 6th Year <i>Optional</i>			
Agency may use multiple versions of Table 7-1 if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If an agency uses multiple versions of Table 7-1, in the "Note" section of each table, state that multiple versions of Table 7-1 are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each table.			
NOTES: % of Average Supply is a relative percentage formula			

7.3 Supply and Demand Assessment

CWC 10635

(a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

Tables 7-2, 7-3, or 7-4 provide Pomona’s expected water supply reliability for normal (average), single-dry year, and multiple-dry years for 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, and 2040. Staff has made its best determination of the reliability of the City’s water supply(ies) based upon what information is reasonably available at the time the 2015 UWMP is prepared. In the future, given the advances in technology, the manner in which we meet demand may change. For example, if funding becomes available for expansion of the recycled water system, then we might opt to construct this project as opposed to building a treatment plant in Chino Basin. At that point, staff would have to make a determination as to which project would yield the most benefit to the customers. Again, it comes down to re-evaluating and re-establishing priorities.

Tables 7-2, 7-3, or 7-4 show a surplus when comparing projected supply and demand. Although this is a good position, it still behooves staff to re-examine projects on a continual basis. Rate changes, leveraging

more stored water, state grant and bond funding might become available to the City which may trigger the start of one project over another.

Table 7-2: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040 (Opt)
Supply totals (autofill from Table 6-9)	31,911	33,506	36,183	36,683	37,183
Demand totals (autofill from Table 4-3)	27,827	31,470	32,770	34,135	35,571
Difference	4,084	2,036	3,413	2,548	1,612
NOTES:					

Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040 (Opt)
Supply totals	24358	26241	28269	30454	32807
Demand totals	21,081	22156	23,287	24,474	25,723
Difference	3,277	4,085	4,982	5,980	7,084
NOTES: Single dry year supply was projected from 1.5% annual increase from dry year selected; Single dry year demand was projected from 1% annual increase from dry year selected					

Table 7-3: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison

Table 7-4: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison

Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison						
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040 (Opt)
First year	Supply totals	27,568	29,699	31,994	34,466	37,130
	Demand totals	21,977	23,098	24,276	25,515	26,816
	Difference	5,591	6,601	7,718	8,951	10,314
Second year	Supply totals	25,539	27,513	29,639	31,930	34,397
	Demand totals	20,671	21,725	22,833	23,998	25,222
	Difference	4,868	5,788	6,806	7,932	9,175
Third year	Supply totals	25,939	27,944	30,104	32,430	33,889
	Demand totals	21,663	22,768	23,929	25,150	26,432
	Difference	4,276	5,176	6,175	7,280	7,457
Fourth year <i>(optional)</i>	Supply totals					
	Demand totals					
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth year <i>(optional)</i>	Supply totals					
	Demand totals					
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Sixth year <i>(optional)</i>	Supply totals					
	Demand totals					
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES: Multiple dry year supply was projected from 1.5% annual increase from multiple year selected; Multiple dry year demand was projected from 1% annual increase from multiple dry year selected						

7.4 Regional Supply Reliability

CWC 10620

(f) An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

The City’s supply reliability can be impacted by many factors including changes in the availability of supplies, due to climatic or infrastructure changes, as well as the ability to use those supplies more efficiently in both average and dry periods. These factors can result in immediate (facility failures), near-term (SWP limitations), or long-term (climate change) impacts to reliability and must therefore be considered in future planning.

The impacts of these factors on reliability increase under single dry and multiple dry year hydrologic patterns. Historically, dry years result in increases in demands as well as decreases in surface supplies that can then result in shortages if not managed effectively. Although not all shortages can be prevented, the City’s overall goal to further diversify its supply portfolio is the most important step toward improving the immediate, near- and long-term reliability of supplies. If shortages do occur, the City has completed comprehensive water shortage contingency planning to best plan for and manage these situations.

7.4.1 Potential Impacts to Reliability

Reliability within the City’s service area is a composite of the reliability of each source of supply. **Table 7-5** summarizes the factors that impact each resource’s supply reliability. Of all of the supplies shown in **Table 7-5**, imported and groundwater supply have the greatest number of factors that will impact its reliability. It is because of this that the City is moving forward with its plans to further develop local supplies. Further explanations of each impact category on reliability are described in the subsections below. Impacts arising from water quality will be discussed in Section 7.4.2 Water Quality.

Table 7-5 R: Factors Resulting in Inconsistency of Supply					
Water Supply Sources	Legal	Environmental	Operational	Water Quality	Climatic
Imported Water	x	x	x	x	x
Groundwater	x	x	x	x	x
Local Surface Water		x	x	x	x
Recycled Water		x	x	x	x

Table 7-5: Factors Resulting In Inconsistency of Supply

7.4.1.1 Imported Water Reliability

Given that TVMWD is an MWD member agency, imported water from TVMWD can be expected to be affected by the same factors affecting MWD, in particular those involving the State Water Project and the Colorado River. The factors affecting reliability for imported water supplies include legal, environmental, water quality and climatic. The legal factor includes policies and contracts on the State Water Project with DWR and on the Colorado River system with the United States Department of the Interior, and other Colorado River basin states. Legal actions can impact supplies from these two sources in various ways as experienced recently with a federal district court decision limiting State Water Project supplies due to perceived impacts on specific fish in the Delta estuary. This example also shows how environmental factors such as endangered species, their habitat, and other related concerns must be taken into account in decisions that can curtail supplies.

Likewise, the quality of these imported source waters can impact availability of supplies due to treatment, remediation or otherwise to ensure drinking water standards are fully met. In terms of impacts from climatic factors, imported water supplies rely heavily on runoff from rainfall and snowpack in the State

Water Project and Colorado River watersheds. If the amount of snowpack and rainfall changes significantly in these two water supply systems, the quantity of water in any given year is subject to fluctuations. With the uncertainty of the impacts from long-term climate changes, imported water supplies may become more or less reliable in the future, depending on the availability of storage.

7.4.1.2 Groundwater Reliability

Groundwater is traditionally considered a highly reliable supply since it is not immediately susceptible to changes in climate and surface flows. However, the two main factors that impact the reliability of groundwater supplies are legal and water quality.

Because the two main groundwater basins from which the City pumps are adjudicated, pumping rights are established for the City. However, changes to basin operation including allocation of pumping rights, opportunities to utilize the basin in other ways including storage, remediation of contaminated plumes, and pumping expansion for further extraction, are all considered legal impacts because it would require addressing the existing court-ordered judgment.

The water quality of groundwater supplies is a factor in its reliability because the water needs to meet drinking water standards and sometimes requires treatment at each pumping location.

7.4.1.3 Local Surface Water Reliability

Local surface water is considered the most variable supply source in terms of reliability as it is the most susceptible to annual climatic changes. The City receives a historical average of 3,400 AFY of flow from the San Antonio Creek. However, the flow is highly variable given changes in local precipitation. The majority of flow occurs during winter storms and since there are no reservoirs before it is diverted to the City, there is no ability to store the excess flows during precipitation events. Conversely in dry years, there can be decreases in supply of about 50%. Water quality can also affect the reliability of local surface water such as high turbidity levels during extreme storm events that cause the City's local surface water treatment plant to be shut down.

Another factor that impacts our ability to spread water stored behind the San Antonio Dam when we do get a heavy rain. The Los Angeles County/US Army Corps of Engineers operates dam to control flooding. The water held behind the dam is released at a rate that exceeds our ability to spread in nearby properties south of the dam. Attempts to coordinate our collective efforts have not been as successful as we would like. If we can prolong the release, we can capture more water in our ponds and further supplement the groundwater in the Six Basins.

7.4.1.4 Recycled Water Reliability

Recycled water is considered to have one of the highest reliabilities of any supply given that there is a consistent source of supply for treatment. The City receives two thirds of the total recycled water supply produced at the LACSD PWRP. Although this is slightly variable depending on the sewer discharges that flow to PWRP, the City has some preliminary plans to completely maximize the use of that supply. The amount of recycled water available to the City is expected to increase in the future as water and sewer connections increase, however, SDLAC can and does direct flows toward other facilities, at their discretion.

7.4.2 Water Quality

Water quality is an important factor in determining overall supply reliability; if adequate drinking water quality cannot be maintained, then the supply will no longer be available for use. The City has been effectively meeting all drinking water standards for each of its supplies. However, the City also understands that the quality of supply sources can change over time and is therefore constantly working to anticipate and mitigate those changes. The City's regular monitoring of its water supply quality and understanding of current and potential regulations will allow it to respond readily to any quality induced reliability issues.

7.4.2.1 Groundwater Quality

The City's groundwater supplies originate from three separate hydrogeologic basins – each with its own quality issues and treatment strategies. All of the City's wells and treatment facilities are subject to regular water quality sampling mandated by the CDPH, and the City is well-equipped to respond to a variety of constituents present in its supply sources that can affect water quality.

Chino Basin

A majority of the groundwater pumped by the City from the Chino Basin currently undergoes blending and anion exchange treatment at the Anion Exchange Plant (AEP) to reduce nitrate and perchlorate concentrations. Additionally, some wells receive wellhead treatment through disinfection. Because of high perchlorate levels, the City has had to shutdown of some wells; however, the City has constructed a new perchlorate treatment plant adjacent to the AEP facility to maximize the use of the City's existing wells in the Chino Basin.

Six Basins

The City pumps groundwater from three basins within the Six Basins – Pomona, Lower Claremont and Upper Claremont basins. A majority of the groundwater pumped from the Pomona Basin and is treated through a combination of blending and treatment plants for perchlorate, nitrate and VOCs. The Harrison Groundwater Treatment Facility treats water from Well 37 for nitrate using ion exchange. The 10 and Towne Groundwater Treatment Plant treats three wells for VOCs through air stripping, as does the Well 3 air stripping facility. Perchlorate and nitrate levels within the Six Basins are reduced through blending with TVMWD/MWD imported water. There is currently no water quality issues with water pumped from Lower Claremont or Upper Claremont basins.

Spadra Basin

Groundwater pumped from the Spadra Basin is primarily used to supplement potable peak water demands at this time. Staff is working to re-equip Well 19 (theft problems) to supplement recycled water flows to meet non-potable demand. The Well 19 water is untreated and meets Title 22 standards. The City is currently investigating areas of recently improved water quality in Spadra Basin for potential longer-term potable use.

Future Planning

The City is currently tracking potential drinking water regulations for Chromium VI, VOCs and other contaminants. Should regulations creating such a maximum contaminant level (MCL) impact groundwater production, the City will determine the appropriate treatment actions to take to maintain groundwater production levels. Additionally, the City is exploring the potential for additional nitrate, perchlorate and VOC treatment in the Six Basins area.

7.4.2.2 Local Surface Water Quality

Surface water from San Antonio Creek is generally of a very high quality. The PFP, where local surface water is treated, is in continuous operation throughout the year except during periods when the raw water turbidity is too high for the filters to meet the permitted finished water turbidity requirement of 10 NTU. This is typically during extreme wet weather events and is not common. It is estimated that the PFP is shut down an average of two weeks per year as the result of high raw water turbidity during exceptionally rainy periods. The flows are instead routed to the adjacent Pomona Spreading Grounds or the PVPA grounds south of the dam for groundwater recharge. The annual wet-weather shutdown time varies from year to year depending on the amount of rainfall received and the intensity of the rainfall events. As turbidity of San Antonio Creek is not expected to increase in the future, supply projections for local surface water are not expected to be impacted.

7.4.2.3 Imported Water Quality

The City does not currently experience and does not foresee issues with its imported water quality as it receives treated water from TVMWD. In the future the City is considering taking raw imported supplies and treating them at an upgraded PFP.

7.4.2.4 Recycled Water Quality

Recycled water received by the City from the PWRP is currently treated to Title 22 standards, and therefore is used only for non-potable uses. It is expected that the quality of these flows will be maintained by LACSD who owns and operates the PWRP.

Chapter 8 Water Shortage Contingency Planning

Water shortage contingency planning is a strategic planning process to prepare for and respond to water shortages. Good planning and preparation can help agencies maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of supply interruptions.

This chapter provides guidance for describing Pomona's water shortage contingency planning. Guidance is included for reporting the staged response to a water shortage, such as a drought, that occurs over a period of time, as well catastrophic supply interruptions which occur suddenly.

CWC 10632

(a) The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis that includes each of the following elements that are within the authority of the urban water supplier.

The following sections are included in this chapter:

8.1 Stages of Action

8.2 Prohibitions on End Uses

8.3 Penalties, Charges, Other Enforcement of Prohibitions

8.4 Consumption Reduction Methods

8.5 Determining Water Shortage Reductions

8.6 Revenue and Expenditure Impacts

8.7 Resolution or Ordinance

8.8 Catastrophic Supply Interruption

8.9 Minimum Supply Next Three Years

8.1 Stages of Action

CWC 10632

(a)(I) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.

Pomona has three stages of action in a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) and is at the discretion of the City Council. Typically, water agencies will include between three and five stages of action in a

WSCP. The stages reflect decreasing water supplies with increasing levels of prohibitions and consumption reduction methods. Pomona’s stages address a reduction of 50 percent in the water supply. **Table 8-1** lists the specific water supply conditions applicable to each stage. Many agencies have more than one water source and will rely on the different sources as they are available. This situation provides a level of complexity that is not easily captured in a data table. Some examples of water supply conditions include specific reservoir levels, levels of precipitation, groundwater availability, or water delivery estimates from other water agencies.

Drought and Water Shortage Contingency Planning

The City has in place Ordinance No. 4122 to establish a water conservation program and water supply shortage regulations, and can be found in Appendix G. This ordinance puts into place a series of permanent water conservation requirements, as well as defines conservation requirements for three levels of water supply shortage which are defined in **Table 8-1**.

Table 8-1: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Table 8-1 Retail Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan		
Stage	Complete Both	
	Percent Supply Reduction ¹ <i>Numerical value as a percent</i>	Water Supply Condition <i>(Narrative description)</i>
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>		
Level 1	10	<i>A level 1 water shortage may be declared by the city manager, or designee, if any combination of events or factors threaten the adequacy of foreseeable water supply to customers. Qualifying factors to be considered in making a water shortage declaration include, but are not limited to: time of year, local rainfall, Metropolitan Water District's/Three Valleys Municipal Water District's Water Supply Allocation Plans, State Water Project Allocations, Groundwater Conjunctive Use (Dry Year Yield) Program, Operating Safe Yield as determined by the respective Chino Basin or Six Basins Watermasters responsible for groundwater allocation in groundwater basins and any major operating emergencies, or natural disasters that cause damage to the water supply or water distribution system. Prior to making a public announcement of a level 1 water shortage, the city manager, or designee, shall document the basis for the water shortage declaration and communicate this information to the city council. A level 1 declaration will require a consumer demand reduction of up to ten percent to make more efficient use of water and respond to existing water conditions</i>
Level 2	11 to 30	<i>Level 2 water supply shortage exists when the city determines, in its sole discretion, that due to such factors as outlined in section 62-355 (a), a water supply shortage exists and a consumer demand reduction of 11 percent to 30 percent is necessary to make more efficient use of water and respond to existing water conditions. Upon the declaration by the city of a level 2 water supply shortage pursuant to section 62-358 (a), the city will implement the mandatory level 2 conservation measures identified in this section.</i>
Level 3	30 or more	<i>A level 3 water supply emergency shortage exists when the city declares a water shortage emergency due to such factors as outlined in section 62-355(a) and notifies its residents and businesses that a significant reduction in consumer demand of more than 30 percent is necessary to make more efficient use of water and respond to existing water conditions. Upon the declaration by the city of a level 3 water supply emergency shortage pursuant to section 62-358(b), the city will implement the mandatory level 3 conservation measures identified in this section.</i>
¹ <i>One stage in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan must address a water shortage of 50%.</i>		
NOTES: References apply to Section are applicable to the City's Municipal Code		

8.2 Prohibitions on End Uses

CWC 10632

(a)(4) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.

(5) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.

Pomona will make its own determination as to which prohibitions, and which stage for each prohibition, are most appropriate for their service area. This will be done after staff has had a chance to review regional data and its water supply operations. **Table 8-2** illustrates some of the restrictions that the City may avail itself to.

Table 8-2: Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses

Table 8-2 Retail Only: Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses			
Stage	Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Users <i>Drop down list</i> <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? <i>Drop Down List</i>
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>			
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days		Yes
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner		Yes
2	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains		Yes
2	Pools - Allow filling of swimming pools only when an appropriate cover is in place.	We do not mention any requirement for pool covers	Yes
3	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water		Yes
3	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation		Yes
3	Other	We may decide to prohibit new connections	Yes
NOTES:			

8.2.1 Landscape Irrigation

Table 8.2 is inclusive of prohibitions on landscape irrigation. The section below includes examples of restrictions or prohibitions that may fall within these categories.

- Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation - Examples include: Irrigation runoff is to be prevented; Excessive irrigation runoff is prohibited; Irrigation runoff is prohibited.
- Limit landscape irrigation to specific times - Examples include: Landscape irrigation is limited to between the hours of 9:00 pm and 6:00 am; Landscape irrigation is limited to eight minutes per day duration.
- Limit landscape irrigation to specific days - Examples include: Even numbered addresses are allowed to water only on Tuesday and Friday and odd number addresses on Monday and Thursday. Landscape irrigation is allowed only two days per week; Landscape irrigation is allowed only one day per week.

8.2.2 Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII)

This section includes examples of restrictions or prohibitions that may fall within these categories:

- Lodging establishments must offer opt out of linen service – Examples include: Lodging establishments are required to place notices in each room that inform the guest that they may opt out of linen service
- Restaurants may not serve water to customers unless requested.
- Commercial kitchens are required to use pre-rinse spray valves – Examples include: Any commercial kitchen is required to use a pre-rinse spray valve as part of their dish washing operation.
- Other CII restriction or prohibition – Examples include: Any other CII restriction or prohibition selected by the agency that does not fall into the categories listed above.

8.2.3 Water Features and Swimming Pools

This section includes examples of restrictions or prohibitions that may fall within these categories:

- Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains – Examples include: Decorative water features may only be operated if they use recirculating water or needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declarations. Decorative water features shall not be allowed to operate.
- Other water feature or swimming pool restriction – Examples include: Any other restriction or prohibition selected by the agency for reducing water use in water features or swimming pools.

8.2.4 Defining Water Features

CWC 10632

(b) Commencing with the urban water management plan update due July 1, 2016, for purposes of developing the water shortage contingency analysis pursuant to subdivision (a), the urban water supplier shall analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code.

Health and Safety Code Section 115921

As used in this article the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) “Swimming pool” or “pool” means any structure intended for swimming or recreational bathing that contains water over 18 inches deep. “Swimming pool” includes in-ground and aboveground structures and includes, but is not limited to, hot tubs, spas, portable spas, and non-portable wading pools

Pomona does include a limitation on, or prohibition of, water use for water features, this prohibition or limitation is restricted to decorative water features only and does not apply to swimming pools or spas, which must be listed separately.

8.2.5 Other

Pomona provides for other prohibitions or restrictions as shown in **Table 8.2**. The section below includes examples of restrictions or prohibitions that may fall within these categories:

- Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner – Examples include: Broken or malfunctioning sprinkler heads must be repaired within 48 hours after the customer receives a notification from the water agency; all leaks or breaks must be repaired by the customer within 48 hours of receiving a notification from the water agency.
- Require hoses to have automatic shut off nozzles – Examples include: Hoses may only be operated out of doors if they are equipped with an automatic shut off nozzle.
- Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control – Examples include: Potable water may not be used for construction or dust control.
- Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces – Examples include: Potable water may not be used to wash hard surfaces, such as driveways or sidewalks, except in cases of health and safety.

8.3 Penalties, Charges, and Other Enforcement of Prohibitions

CWC 10632

(a)(6) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.

The City's above mentioned ordinance has put into place penalties and charges for being in violation of the ordinance, listed in **Table 8-A**. Penalties and fines increase with each successive violation, where each day that a violation of the ordinance occurs being a separate offense.

Table 8-A R: Penalties and Charges for Excessive Use	
Penalties or Charges	When Penalties Take Effect
Any violation may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor or as an infraction, at the discretion of the city. A misdemeanor is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both.	Violation of ordinance No. 4122
A fine not exceeding \$100	First Violation
A fine not exceeding \$200	Second Violation
A fine not exceeding \$500:	Each Additional Violation of same provision within one year
i. Water flow restrictor: In addition to any fines, the City may install a water flow restrictor device of approximately one gallon per minute capacity for services up to one and one-half size and comparatively sized restrictors for larger services after written notice of intent to install a flow restrictor for a minimum of forty-eight (48) hours	
ii. Termination of services: In addition to any fines and installation of a flow flow restrictor, the City may disconnect and/or terminate a customer's water service.	
A person or entity that violates the ordinance is responsible for Payment of the City's charges for installing and/or removing any flow restricting device and for disconnecting and/or reconnecting service per the City's schedule of charges then in effect.	Violation of ordinance No. 4122

Table 8-A: Penalties and Charges For Excessive Use

8.4 Consumption Reduction Methods

CWC 10632

(a)(5) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.

As in past practice, staff explores ways in which the City can reduce its potable water consumption prior to implementing recommending mandatory conservation provisions. Some of those areas include the reduction or cessation of fire hydrant flushing. In this mode, staff will only flush to resolve water quality complaints and defer regularly scheduled flushing for system maintenance. Requests go out the City's Park Division to reduce and/or eliminate irrigation on public parks with the ultimate goal of reaching the California Gold level.

Some additional water conservation projects that have been identified in the past are still just as applicable today. Some of those potential projects are list in **Table 8-B** below:

Table 8-B: Water Conservation Projects

Table 8-B: Retail: Water Conservation Projects	
Conservation Project	Potential Water Savings ¹
Automatic meter reading (AMR)/Advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) phased project	Savings not quantified
Outdoor water surveys for single family customers with weather based irrigation controllers and nozzle give-a-ways	37 gpd per WBIC
	12.2 gpd per outdoor survey
Residential plumbing retrofits	5.2-5.8 gpd per showerhead
	1.5 gpd per aerator
	4.2 gpd per toilet dam
System water audits, leak detection, and repair	Variable
Large landscape conservation programs and incentives	19-35% savings
Turf removal rebates	Up to 70% savings per household
High efficiency washing machine rebate program	14.4-28.7 gpd per machine (single family)
	53.8-107.7 gpd per machine (multi- family)
School education	Savings not quantified
Public education	Savings not quantified
Advertising	Savings not quantified
Notes: 1. CUWCC BMP Costs and Savings Study (A&N, 2005)	

8.4.1 Categories of Consumption Reduction Methods

The City has listed categories of consumption reduction methods in **Table 8.3**. These are the only consumption reduction methods that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. The section below includes examples of consumption reduction methods that fall within these categories:

- Expand Public Information Campaign –Begin or enlarge media campaign; Create bill insert with conservation information; Write articles for local newspaper; Conduct water efficiency workshops for different customer sectors. Provide car placards that mount on City vehicles to remind residents when to water.
- Improve Customer Billing – Examples include: Increase billing frequency; Change bill format to report consumption in gallons per capita per day; Add information to the bill that compares the customer’s use to the water use of similar customers.
- Provide Rebates or Giveaways of Plumbing Fixtures and Devices – Examples include: Implement new (toilet, clothes washer, etc.) rebate programs; Implement new (shower head, aerator, etc.) giveaway programs; Expand rebate programs by including new types of rebates; this program is continuous as long as funding is available.
- Provide Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency – Examples include: Implement a new landscape efficiency rebate program that provides rebates for landscape conversion, irrigation controllers, sprinkler heads, etc.; Expand an existing rebate program that provides rebates for landscape conversion, irrigation controllers, sprinkler heads, etc.

Table 8-3: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan – Consumption Reduction Methods

Table 8-3 Retail Only: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan - Consumption Reduction Methods		
Stage	Consumption Reduction Methods by Water Supplier <i>Drop down list</i> <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>		
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	In conjunction with Caltrans fwy sign, TVMWD , and MWD newspaper ads
1	Increase Frequency of Meter Reading	RFP for AMI to be developed and implemented
1	Provide Rebates on Plumbing Fixtures and Devices	MWD subsidies via TVMWD; incentives have been suspended to date due to lack of funding
1	Provide Rebates for Turf Replacement	MWD subsidies via TVMWD
1	Decrease Line Flushing	Suspension of System Flushing
1	Reduce System Water Loss	
1	Other	Reduce Irrigation at Public Parks
NOTES:		

8.5 Determining Water Shortage Reductions

CWC 10632

(a)(9) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

Any water savings will be based upon a comparison past records. In the case of flushing, an estimate of the number of typical flushing periods at an average rate can be used to calculate was water savings was achieved. In the case of the Parks change in watering, billing records will be accessed and compared to what is done under a conservation mode.

8.6 Revenue and Expenditure Impacts

CWC 10632

(a)(7) An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in paragraphs (1) to (6), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.

As with other water agencies, Pomona is no different in that it has seen a reduction in revenue resulting from the decrease in water sales. Expenditures may also be expected to increase during water shortages as a result of increased outreach to customers about water conservation, purchases of more expensive water supplies, and possibly, developing and/or implementing a drought rate structure.

8.6.1 Drought Rate Structures and Surcharges

A well-designed drought rate structures can reduce the potential financial effects of water shortages and enable the supplier to recover its purchase, treatment, and delivery costs, as well as the additional costs related to the water shortage response program.

The City's water revenues are derived from two primary sources - a water meter availability charge and a water consumption rate. The water meter availability charge is primarily used for maintaining the water system and service connections to the customer, whether or not water is sold. The water consumption rate is based on the amount of water used. As water consumption by the customer decreases due to water conservation efforts or water shortages, the water sales component of the revenue generated through sales also decreases. Due to the way the rate is structured, operational expenses to produce water nearly equal the loss in revenue from cutbacks in production, and the revenue lost does not significantly impact the City's daily operations. The City is in the process of preparing a cost of service study which will include potential rate impacts of the overall cost to meet the City's projected demand, and will include the impacts of water quality regulations, tighter water quality standards and implementation of conservation projects and non-potable reuse projects.

In the event of a drought generated revenue shortfall, several measures (listed below) will be reviewed and explored to meet the fiscal challenge.

- Reduce the current operation and maintenance expenses
- Reduce future projected operation and maintenance expenses
- Prioritize and defer selected capital construction projects
- Increase the base rate to meet new demand and to establish a substantial revenue base
- Increase commodity charge and water adjustment rate to cover revenue requirements

-
- A combination of the above measures could be used to offset or diminish the effects of lost revenue due to water shortage. Capital construction projects could be deferred, depending on revenue availability at the time. Other capital programs could be prioritized. However, with the worst scenario of drought and the inability to produce groundwater, the City would have to postpone capital projects that would not affect the health and safety of residents, until a later date.

8.6.2 Use Of Financial Reserves

We have not had to use funds from our water reserves to mitigate the decrease in revenue due to a drop in water sales.

8.6.3 Other Measures

In the interim, we have found it necessary to lease a portion of our stored groundwater in the Chino and Six Basins account. In the Chino Basin, we have a groundwater storage account that exceeds one year supply of our Operating Safe Yield (OSY). To that end, we have not been able to utilize our allocation due to treatment constraints on our system. As a result, we continue to add to our groundwater storage account. As in the Chino Basin, Pomona's groundwater storage account in Six Basins exceeds one year of OSY. Since we limit our production in this basin to our yearly OSY, we have had excess rights and been adding them to the storage account.

8.7 Resolution or Ordinance

CWC 10632

(a)(8) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.

A copy of the City's water shortage contingency Ordinance No. 4122 will be submitted with the UWMP in Appendix G. It is at the discretion of the City Council to adopt a water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance in advance of a water shortage. The WSCP and the resolution or ordinance has been adopted with the UWMP or may be adopted separately. The WSCP is considered a stand-alone document; if the WSCP is updated after the UWMP has been submitted to DWR, it is not necessary to amend the UWMP. The most recent WSCP is included when the UWMP is adopted by Pomona's City Council.

8.8 Catastrophic Supply Interruption

CWC 10632

(a)(3) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.

Emergency Response Plan

In addition to its conservation ordinance, the City has in place an Emergency Response Plan, updated in April 2009, for the purposes of responding to catastrophic events. Specifically the Emergency Response Plan has been developed to provide multi-use emergency operations guidance for the City's Water/Wastewater Operations Department. Catastrophic events may include: natural hazards

(earthquakes, severe storms, flooding and erosion), accidents and intentional acts (fire or explosion, chemical release, loss of power, raw water contamination, finished water contamination), or threats.

The Emergency Response Plan has as its objective, the mitigation of the effects of hazards, execution of measures to preserve life and minimize damage, enhanced response during emergencies and provision of necessary assistance, and establishment of a recovery system to return the City water system to its normal state. Emergency contacts, staff responsibilities and emergency procedures and protocols have been established to ensure the most efficient and effective use of staff resources. This plan can be found in Appendix H.

General activities the City will use in response to a catastrophic interruption of water supplies as defined in the Emergency Response Plan include:

Initial Activities

- Activate the appropriate level of the emergency plan and the City's emergency management organization.
- Mobilize emergency response personnel as needed.
- Activate the EOC if needed.
- Notify other agencies, such as City and County Emergency Management and State Public Health Department.
- Begin damage inspections.
- Evaluate safety of facilities.
- Begin documentation process, including photos and video recording.
- Activate emergency communications systems as needed.
- Activate emergency response measures when necessary, such as the following:
 - Mutual aid/assistance agreements.
 - Contracts for emergency supplies (including water) and equipment.
 - Obtain support supplies for recovery personnel (food, water, housing, etc.).
 - Emergency time-keeping methods to record employee hours worked (including overtime and contracts).
 - Inter-agency coordination of resources, including water supplies.
 - Interface with media.
 - Assist employees with personal emergencies (home or work) using Employee Assistance Programs.
 - Develop repair and restoration plans.
- Establish an emergency action plan within 3 hours and review it every shift change.

Within 24 Hours

- Staff the EOC 24 hours a day in 8 to 12 hour shifts, as needed.
- Within 8 hours, complete a preliminary damage inspection (refer to Damage Assessment in Annex C). Identify alternatives for providing temporary services, if necessary, pending full restoration, and locate and arrange for emergency equipment and personnel resources.
- Set up financial object codes to capture FEMA cost allowance information.
- Issue Water Quality Control advisories as required by the local health department or State Department of Emergency Management.
- Establish restoration priorities and initiate emergency repairs.
-

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- Make external notifications to local governments, regulatory agencies, essential suppliers, major customers, and others as indicated.
 - Request mutual aid/assistance resources as warranted by the situation.
 - Advise all employees of the situation, work schedules, compensation provisions, and similar matters.
 - Review the status of the water utility's personnel and equipment resources and be prepared to respond to requests for mutual aid/assistance.
 - Provide public and employee information announcements as indicated.

Within 72 Hours (Sustained Operations)

- Update restoration priorities.
- Reassess the need to make, modify, or rescind Water Quality Control advisories in consultation with local and state health authorities.
- Review water utility finances and make adjustments if necessary to meet priority response and recovery needs.
- In conjunction with other local agencies, initiate requests for state and federal disaster assistance, as warranted.
- Continue damage inspection, emergency repairs, public and employee information announcements, and liaison with external agencies.
- Review previous actions.

Deactivation

- Authorized deactivation of field response or EOC sections, branches, or units when they are no longer required.
- Deactivate the EOC and close out logs when the emergency no longer requires activation.
- Notify adjacent facilities and other EOC, as necessary, of planned time for deactivation.
- Ensure that any open actions not yet completed will be taken care of after deactivation.

Be prepared to provide input to the After Action Report.

8.9 Minimum Supply Next Three Years

CWC 10632

(a)(2) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.

In **Table 8-4**, Pomona lists an estimate of the minimum water supply available for the next three water years, 2016, 2017, and 2018. This will reflect the combined availability of all water sources and will assume the same hydrology as was noted during the historical multiple-dry year period.

Table 8-4 Retail: Minimum Supply Next Three Years			
	2016	2017	2018
Available Water Supply	24,440	24,806	25,179
NOTES: Used 1.5% growth factor; used 2012 production as it was the last year in a low multi-dry period			

Table 8-4: Minimum Supply Next Three Years

Chapter 9 Demand Management Measurements

The goal of the Demand Management Measures (DMM) section in a UWMP is to provide a comprehensive description of the water conservation programs that a supplier has implemented, is currently implementing, and plans to implement in order to meet its urban water use reduction targets. This chapter provides the opportunity for water suppliers to communicate their efforts to promote conservation and to reduce the demand on the water supply.

The section of the CWC addressing DMMs was significantly modified in 2014, based on recommendations from the Independent Technical Panel (ITP) to the legislature. The ITP was formed by DWR to provide information and recommendations to DWR and the Legislature on new demand management measures, technologies and approaches to water use efficiency (see <http://www.water.ca.gov/wateruseefficiency/sb7/committees/urban/u2/>). In its report to the Legislature, the ITP recommended that the UWMP Act should be amended to simplify, clarify, and update the demand management measure reporting requirements. The ITP recommended, and the legislature enacted, streamlining the retail agency requirements from 14 specific measures to six more general requirements plus an “other” category. For wholesalers, the requirements changed to three specific measures, an “other” category, as well as a requirement for a narrative description of asset management and wholesale supplier assistance programs.

This chapter contains the following sections:

9.1 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Agencies

9.2 Demand Management Measures for Retail Agencies

9.3 Implementation over the Past Five Years

9.4 Planned Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets

9.1 Demand Management Measures For Wholesale Agencies

CWC 10631

(f) Provide a description of the (wholesale) supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(1)(B) The narrative pursuant to this paragraph shall include descriptions of the following water demand management measures:

(ii) Metering.

(iv) Public education and outreach

(vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support.

(vii) Other demand management measures that have a significant impact on water use as measured in gallons per capita per day, including innovative measures, if implemented.

(2) For an urban wholesale water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, (provide) a narrative description of the items in clauses (ii), (iv), (vi), and (vii) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), and a narrative description of its distribution system asset management and wholesale supplier assistance programs.

CWC 10631

(f)(A)... The narrative shall describe the water demand management measure that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets pursuant to Section 10608.20.

(B) The narrative pursuant to this paragraph shall include descriptions of the following water demand management measures:

(i) Water waste prevention ordinances.

(ii) Metering.

(iii) Conservation pricing.

(iv) Public education and outreach.

(v) Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss.

(vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support.

(vii) Other demand management measures that have a significant impact on water use as measured in gallons per capita per day, including innovative measures, if implemented.

Pomona is not a wholesale and will therefore not complete this section.

9.2 Demand Management Measures For Retail Agencies

9.2.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinance

Pomona has adopted water waste ordinances to prohibit gutter flooding, single-pass cooling systems in new connections, non-recirculating systems in all new car wash and commercial laundry systems, and

non-recycling decorative fountains. The City adopted a revised water conservation ordinance in 2009 (Appendix G) which accomplishes these requirements through the permanent water conservation requirements which are also listed in this UWMP. The City also has a “Water Watcher” reporting line that allows the City’s community members to report violations of this ordinance and allows the City to investigate the issues in a timely manner.

Mandatory Prohibitions and Consumption Reduction

The City’s water conservation and water supply shortage ordinance has put into place a series of permanent prohibitions listed in **Table 9-A** in order to ensure a reliable and sustainable minimum supply of water for the public health, safety and welfare. Additionally, in response to recent drought conditions and the uncertainty of imported water supplies, the City has created the water supply shortage prohibitions listed in **Table 9-A** and **9-B**.

The City will measure and determine actual water savings stemming from these prohibitions and consumption reduction methods will be measured through the use of meter readings.

Table 9 A: Permanent Prohibitions and Consumption Reduction Methods
Prohibitions/Consumption Reduction Method
Limits on Water Hours to between 6pm and 10am except by use of a hand-held bucket or hand-held hose equipped with a self-closing water shut-off nozzle.
Limits on watering duration to no more than 15 minutes water per day per station (not including landscape irrigation systems that exclusively use very low-flow drip type irrigation systems and weather based controllers or stream rotor sprinklers that meet a 70% efficiency standards.
No excessive water flow or runoff.
No washing down hard or paved surfaces except when necessary to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards, and then only by use of a hand-held bucket, a hand-held hose with a self-closing shut-off device, or a low volume high pressure broom.
Obligation to fix leaks, breaks, or malfunctions after having been reasonably discovered, and within no more than seven days after receiving notice from the City.
Operating a water fountain or other decorative water feature that does not use re-circulated water is prohibited
Limits on washing vehicles to using a hand-held bucket or similar container or a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or at a commercial car washing facility that utilizes a re-circulating water system to capture or reuse water
Drinking water served upon request only at eating or drinking establishments.
Commercial lodging establishments must provide the option to not launder linen daily.
No installation of single pass cooling systems in buildings requesting new water service.
No installation of non re-circulating water systems in new commercial car washes, new laundry systems, or other new water intensive operations as determined by the city.
Restaurants are required to use water conserving dish wash spray valves.

Table 9-A: Permanent Prohibitions and Consumption Reduction Methods

Table 9 B: Water Shortage Prohibitions and Consumption Reduction Methods	
Prohibitions/Consumption Reduction Method	Stage When Method Takes Effect
Limits on Watering Days. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water during the months of April through October is limited to three (3) [Level 1] or two (2) [Level 2] days per week on a schedule established and posted/noticed by the City. During the months of November through March, watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to no more than one (1) day per week on a schedule established and noticed by the City.	Level 1 or Level 2
Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions. All leaks, breaks, or other malfunction in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within seventy-two (72) hours [Level 1], or forty-eight (48) hours [Level 2], or twenty four (24) hours [Level 3], of notification.	Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3
Limits on Filling Ornamental Lakes or Ponds. Filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds is prohibited, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a supply shortage level under this ordinance.	Level 2
Limits on Washing Vehicles. Using water to wash or clean a vehicle is prohibited except by used of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, by high pressure/low volume wash systems, or at a commercial car washing facility that utilizes a re-circulating water system to capture or reuse water.	Level 2
Limits on Filling Residential Swimming Pools & Spas. Re-filling or more than one foot per week, and initial filling of residential swimming pools or outdoor spas with potable water is prohibited.	Level 2
No Watering or Irrigation. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited.	Level 3
New Potable Water Service. The City, dependent on an analysis of water supply, may decide not to (a) provide new potable water services; (b) provide new temporary meters or permanent meters, and (c) issue any statements or immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service except under the circumstances laid out in Appendix F.	Level 3

Table 9-B: Water Shortage Prohibitions and Consumption Reduction Methods

The City has ordinance that also serve to provide notice and leverage to staff when trying to implement mandatory conservation practices. Listed below, by section number only, are the applicable conservation ordinances:

- **Sec. 62-251. - Waste by faulty plumbing.**
- **Sec. 62-354. - Permanent water conservation requirements.**
- **Sec. 62-359. - Other provisions.**

9.2.2 Metering

CWC 526

(a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, an urban water supplier that, on or after January 1, 2004, receives water from the federal Central Valley Project under a water service contract or subcontract... shall do both of the following:

(1) On or before January 1, 2013, install water meters on all service connections to residential and nonagricultural commercial buildings... located within its service area.

CWC 527

(a) An urban water supplier that is not subject to Section 526 shall do both the following:

(1) Install water meters on all municipal and industrial service connections located within its service area on or before January 1, 2025.

Pomona's water system is fully metered and bill customers by volume of use. The City has no unmetered accounts, and all accounts are billed volumetrically. The City also has some dedicated landscape meters.

Water Meter Change-outs

Pomona recognizes that the water meter must be accurate as it is the basis for revenue determination. To that end, meters are replaced and/or calibrated based upon age, condition, and number of flow unit registered. Meters ranging from $\frac{5}{8}$ " to 1" are replaced by the water meter technicians. Meters ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and greater are changed by the Distribution Section.

Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)

The City is finalizing an AMI Statement of Qualifications (SOQ) for a phased program that will allow the City to collect accurate, real time consumption as opposed to basing consumption on previous or predicted consumption. This information will allow the City to better control water consumption. Though savings cannot be quantified, it is expected that this program will help the City in meeting its urban water use target.

The Project includes equipping the citywide and districtwide AMI system in two distinct phases. The work to be done consists of furnishing all materials, equipment, software, training, tools, labor, and incidentals as required for the Project. The proposed AMI system for the City shall be compatible with the existing meters and the Customer Information System Advanced Utilities Infinity (CIS) billing software and Itron hand held units. The SOQ shall provide information pertaining to Phase I of the project. Phase I includes connection of approximately 100 existing meters per entity within a City defined area. These meters will be small meters and also includes fire services and large compound meters. The locations of these meters may be in a typical concrete vault or within a vault with a steel lid.

The purpose of the AMI pilot project is to provide meter usage data directly from the customer's address and send data back to the City's Public Works Department data server. This data will then be sent to the existing CIS system. The AMI system shall be a fixed network system. The system will consist of AMI capable meters, communication and data management hardware and software to receive radio signals from citywide water meters and support billing functions in the City's CIS billing software. The meter reading software currently used by the City is ITRON Meter Reading Software – MV-RS. The AMI system shall have the software capability to interface with ArcGIS and CIS billing software. Minimal changes shall be made to existing system unless the changes are mandatory to implement AMI. The AMI system shall have an expected successful reading and data transmission accuracy of 99.5% or higher.

This AMI system software will include "smart grid" technology that enables customers to view their water usage and overall usage data trends. The AMI system software shall include the flexibility to provide web enabled information about billing, data trends, utility alerts, messages from the City and updates regarding customer specific conservation. In addition to a mobile customer interface, the AMI software shall include:

- Proactive water management functionalities to reduce service calls and service truck deployment.
- Reduce the City's unaccounted for non-revenue water cost through leak detection at the customer service line and at utility distribution water mains.
- Data warehousing of meter, billing and consumption data that will provides the City with the information to perform water analytics to support water conservations efforts, water demand forecasting and a time of use rate structure.
- A mobile cellular solution for customer account management that will allow customers to manage consumption alerts and payment processing.

9.2.3 Conservation Pricing

Pomona’s conservation pricing structure is in place and is not dependent upon a water shortage for implementation, although a conservation rate structure could include drought rate structures. The City has had tiered pricing for a number of years. In 2007, the City’s conservation pricing was restructured to add a third tier to single family residential customer pricing on top of the existing second tier. Following this restructuring, the City saw a marked reduction in consumption. **Table 9-C** shows the pricing tiers for single family residential users.

Conservation pricing sends a signal to customers regarding their water use. A common example of conservation pricing is a tiered rate structure, where efficient water use is billed at a low price and higher water use billed at progressively higher prices. Another example is the use of water budgets, wherein each customer is given a water budget and if that budget is exceeded, the customer must pay a penalty, or a higher water rate, for that portion of water that exceeds the water budget.

Table 9-C R: Single Family Residential Pricing Tiers	
Tier	Units of Water Use
	(100 cubic feet = 1 consumption unit)
1	1-15 units
2	16-75 Units
3 (added in 2007)	76 and above

Table 9-C: Single Family Residential Pricing Tiers

9.2.4 Public Education and Outreach

There are a number of ways in which the City reaches out into the community to stress the need to conserve. Listed below are just some of the methods used by staff:

- Marketing of rebates and giveaways via MWD;
- Communicating water use via water bills (e.g., increased frequency of billing, an easy to understand bill format, or bills that compare a customer’s water used in prior years);
- Outreach through social media via Twitter, Facebook, and City website;
- City community outreach events: and,
- Quarterly Newsletters.

School Education Programs

For a number of years, the City has hired a theater program to ensure the school education program meets the needs of students and teachers. The City has sponsored several schools that have participated in the MWD/TVMWD Solar Cup competition designed to increase awareness of alternative boating methods that encourage cleaner air and protection of water quality. The City is an active participant in the MWD Student Art Contest and has had consecutive winning entries with the participants honored at MWD as well as at regular City Council meetings. The City hosts a Pomona Enrichment Program (PEP) which helps to educate children on the civic process. As part of that outreach effort, the City has consistently provided environmental education messages and programs.

The City plans to continue its school outreach efforts. The City will continue to implement school education programs to help it to meet its urban water use target.

In addition to the efforts mentioned above, the City is a member of the Water Education Water Awareness Committee (WEWAC). WEWAC provides educational programs to local schools and teachers, including Pomona Unified School District.

Project WET Workshop

Project WET (Water Education for Teachers) is an award winning, non-profit water education program and publisher. The program facilitates and promotes awareness, appreciation, knowledge and stewardship of water resources through the dissemination of classroom-ready teaching aids and the establishment of internationally sponsored Project WET programs. All these activities are aligned with the California Common Core Standards. Continuing Education Units (CEUs) are available to the teachers for this workshop. The workshops are held once a year in fall.

EDU-BUCKS

The purpose of the WEWAC Edu-Bucks programs is to improve and supplement academic instruction by providing financial support to teachers seeking to do creative classroom projects that increase students' awareness of the importance of water in Southern California. This program is offered annually and is awarded in amounts up to \$600 per project. Projects must specifically focus on drinking water issues. They may involve sources of water, environmental issues, water treatment, water quality, water conservation, political or government issues.

BROADCAST MEDIA AND DIGITAL ART WATER AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

WEWAC sponsors an annual Water Awareness Broadcast Media and Digital Art Contest. The contest is open to junior high and high school students within the service areas of Three Valleys Municipal Water District and the Inland Empire Utilities Agency.

The objective of the contest is to increase awareness of the importance of water in local Southern California high schools through group participation. Additionally, the contest is intended to enhance academic instruction by providing the opportunity for financial support to do creative classroom projects that might not otherwise be possible. The agencies then can use the students broadcast media or digital art to create outreach messages.

WATER SCHOLAR PROGRAM

The Water Scholar Program provides financial support to high school seniors planning to attend a two or four year college. High school seniors living in the WEWAC service area submit an essay on the water topic format for each year. Three \$500 scholarships are paid to an educational institution upon proof of enrollment.

Public Information Programs

Water utilities are to provide active public information programs to promote and educate customers about water conservation. The City regularly hosts and participates in community events, provides bill stuffers and attends community meetings to encourage water conservation. One of the events hosted is the annual San Antonio Watershed Clean-up which is a multi-agency effort designed to encourage public awareness of the effect that litter/illegal dumping has on water supply sources. This event is a joint effort between Pomona, Upland, and San Antonio Water Company. Additionally, the City is an active member of the Water Education Water Awareness Committee which is a regional water conservation group dedicated to increasing the awareness of water as a precious resource. This group has sponsored drought tolerant landscape plantings at the Los Angeles County Fair, developed school video contests and hosted various other water conservation events. In the last year alone, there have been at least three presentations to various community groups such as Pomona Chamber of Commerce; a copy of the Powerpoint given at one of these meetings is in Appendix L.

The City will continue to implement public outreach and advertising programs to help it to meet its urban water use target:

- Provide information booths at fairs and public events such as the National Night-Out, Beautification Day, Community Clean-up Events, or the Los Angeles County Fair.
- Place numerous articles and conservation information on the City's website which includes the water watcher 24-Hour Reporting Line;
- Work with TVMWD and other in the areas we have joined together to place adds calling on customers to conserve water;
- Coordinate with Caltrans, Pomona Unified School District, and the Pomona Fairplex to post periodic reminders of the need to conserve on the billboards and message boards.

9.2.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

In May 2009, the American Water Works Association (AWWA) published the 3rd Edition M36: Manual Water Audits and Loss Control Programs. Included, was a new BMP 1.2 to replace the old BMP 3 and incorporated new water loss management procedures as they apply to California. As a result, Pomona utilized the AWWA Free Water Audit Software to complete the standard water audit and water balance. In preparation of this UWMP, staff utilized Version 5.0 Audit Software to populate **Table 4-4**. Implementation shall consist of actions such as standard water audit and water balance, validation, and economic values, among others. The City regularly monitors its system and repairs leaks in a timely manner. Also, with the latest CUWCC submittal included in Appendix I, the City provided the completed Water Audit worksheets and will continue to refine the necessary collection of data over the next several years. The continued implementation of this project will reduce the City's overall use of water supplies and help it to meet its urban water use target.

To help in its effort to reduce and eliminate losses, City staff has investigated and purchased various sound correlators in hopes of identifying system leaks. Under ideal conditions, the Distribution Section would dispatch staff to investigate every main and service line. Unfortunately, that is not practical and economical. However, in those areas when a leak is visible, staff is dispatched to a site to pinpoint the leak so as to minimize the excavation area and save resources.

9.2.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

The Environmental Programs Section presently employs a full time Environmental Programs Supervisor and one part-time Office Assistant. The EPS is responsible for coordinating between the City and the public, as well as between the City and other local agencies on issues related to conservation.

The Office Assistant, under the direction of the EPS, is also responsible for outreach to the public, and schools, and is the first contact to the Water Watcher Reporting Line. The Environmental Section strives to protect and conserve our natural resources through education, planning, waste reduction, recycling, and pollution prevention. This section is responsible for the implementation, promotion, and management of the City's waste reduction and recycling programs, Energy Efficiency projects, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program, and Water Conservation.

The City's water conservation program is funded through the water revenues. The City estimates that its total water conservation program budget for Fiscal Year 2014-2105 was approximately \$210,000, which includes expenses related to staffing, advertising, implementing DMMs, and more.

9.2.7 Other Demand Measurement Measures

During the past five years, the City has implemented many water use efficiency programs for its residential, CII, and landscape customers as described below. The City will continue to implement all applicable programs in the next five years. The City will continue to outreach to the community and enforce the Ordinance limiting the watering days.

Residential Plumbing Retrofit

The City assumes that passive conservation has occurred over the past several years, and will be working to determine the number of homes that still require retrofit in order to develop a plan to target these older homes. To meet its urban water use target, the City has implemented projects that distribute both indoor and outdoor water conserving devices such as:

- Weather based irrigation controllers (WBICs)
- Self-closing water nozzles
- Low-flow showerheads
- Sink aerators

High-Efficiency Toilet Rebate Program

These devices are expected to reduce indoor residential water use by up to 12 gpd per customer, and reduce outdoor residential water use by up to 12 gpd for those customers taking part in outdoor water surveys, and up to 37 gpd for those customers who install a WBIC.

Rain Barrel Distribution Program

In 2015, the City distributed 200 High Efficiency Dual Flush 1.6 Gallon Per Flush toilets at City event. In addition, the City distributed 400 rain barrels in 2015 and 150 in 2016 to collect water and store over time to irrigate lawn and gardens. Incentives are provided by SoCalWaterSmart Rebate program offered through Metropolitan Water District, and the City will provide occasional distributions. This program also assists with the City's stormwater mitigation measures.

Large Landscape Conservation Programs and Incentives

MWD/TVMWD has provided free large landscape surveys and incentives for devices such as smart irrigation controllers and rotating sprinkler nozzles. The City provides links to these incentives on the City website as well as has participated in a large landscape survey of City owned property. MWD provides free landscape irrigation survey for commercial, industrial, institutional and common area landscapes. A certified landscape irrigation auditor will survey and provide written recommendations for qualifying non-residential properties within MWD's service area.

High-Efficiency Washing Machine Rebate Programs

Since 2005, the MWD has provided rebates for high-efficiency clothes washers to its member agencies (including the City's wholesaler, TVMWD). MWD has branded the term SoCalWaterSmart to develop market recognition. In order to motivate the public to purchase the most efficient washers possible, MWD developed criteria that allows high-efficiency clothes washers with an integrated water factor of 3.7 or less qualify for rebates. At this time the current rebate offered is \$85. The washer rebate incentive continues to be an effective tool to achieve water conservation.

Turf Removal Rebate Program

This program was offered through MWD SoCal WaterSmart website which provided rebates to City customers to remove turf and replace it with drought tolerant landscaping or permeable groundcover. Conversion to a California Friendly Landscape may dramatically reduce both water and maintenance expenses. This type of landscape can use approximately 83% less water and require 68% less maintenance than the traditional turf landscape. In late 2015, the program ran out of funding and is no longer offering rebates.

9.3 Implementation Over the Past Five Years

CWC 10631

(f) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(1)(A) ... a narrative description that addresses the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the past five years.

During the past five years, FY2010-11 to FY2014, the City has implemented many water use efficiency programs for its residential, CII, and landscape customers as described in previous section. The City will continue to implement all applicable programs in the next five-years. The City also is a signatory to the MOU regarding Urban Water Conservation in California and is therefore a member of the CUWCC. As a member of the CUWCC, the City's filing of Best Management Practice Reports (BMP) with the CUWCC meets the DMM requirement of the UWMP Act. The BMP report for a two-year period ending in FY2014 are included with this report (see Appendix I) and has been filed electronically with the CUWCC according to designated procedure. The City has, in good faith, tried to address and comply with all of the BMP targets listed in the CUWCC MOU where applicable.

As mentioned earlier, the City has maintained its compliance with the BMPs, as demonstrated in its most recent 2013-2014 coverage reports included as Appendix I of this Plan. According to Section 10631(j) of the Urban Water Management Planning Act, submission of CUWCC BMP coverage reports meets the Act's requirement to describe the water supplier's DMM implementation process.

The City has chosen the GPCD compliance option for achieving all of the Programmatic BMP water savings goals. The method of determining GPCD compliance under the MOU differs slightly from that of the Water Conservation Act of 2009, but not enough to be consequential to the District's plans to maintain compliance under both requirements.

9.3.1 Water Survey Programs for Single-Family Residential and Multi-Family Customers

As mentioned earlier, the City has maintained its compliance with the BMPs, as demonstrated in its most recent 2013-2014 coverage reports included as Appendix I of this Plan. According to Section 10631(j) of the Urban Water Management Planning Act, submission of CUWCC BMP coverage reports meets the Act's requirement to describe the water supplier's DMM implementation process.

9.3.2 Conservation Programs for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts

As mentioned earlier, the City has maintained its compliance with the BMPs, as demonstrated in its most recent 2013-2014 coverage reports included as Appendix I of this Plan. According to Section 10631(j) of the Urban Water Management Planning Act, submission of CUWCC BMP coverage reports meets the Act's requirement to describe the water supplier's DMM implementation process.

9.3.3 Wholesale Agency Assistance Programs

This BMP is not applicable to the City as it is not wholesale agency.

9.3.4 Water Conservation Coordinator

The City has had a staff member responsible for implementing the City's water conservation program since 1994. The current position title is Environmental Programs Supervisor.

9.3.5 Residential Ultra-Low-Flush Toilet (ULFT) Replacement Programs

As mentioned earlier, the City has maintained its compliance with the BMPs, as demonstrated in its most recent 2013-2014 coverage reports included as Appendix I of this Plan. According to Section 10631(j) of the Urban Water Management Planning Act, submission of CUWCC BMP coverage reports meets the Act's requirement to describe the water supplier's DMM implementation process.

9.4 Planned Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets

CWC 10631

- (f) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:*
- (1)(A) ...The narrative shall describe the water demand management measures that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets pursuant to Section 10608.20.*

To achieve the SB7x7 water use targets described in Chapter 5, the City intends to continue and expand implementation of the DMMs discussed above. In the future, specific program offerings may change as the market evolves. In particular, the City will explore the opportunity to offer additional rebates, in addition to MWD rebates, to install HET, rain barrels, and other plumbing retrofits. As discussed in Chapter 5, the City is relying upon continued implementation of these DMMs to achieve its 2020 Target of 141 GPCD.

CWC 10631

- (i) For purposes of this part, urban water suppliers that are members of the California Urban Water Conservation Council shall be deemed in compliance with the requirements of subdivision (f) by complying with all the provisions of the "Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California," dated December 10, 2008, as it may be amended, and by submitting the annual reports required by Section 6.2 of that memorandum.*

Because Pomona is a CUWCC member, it has the option of submitting their FY 2012–2014 Best Management Practice (BMP) annual reports in lieu of, or in addition to, describing the DMMs in their UWMP. The option of submitting the CUWCC BMP report in lieu of describing the DMMs is only available if the supplier is in full compliance with the CUWCC's Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The submitted reports must include documentation from the CUWCC that the supplier has met the MOU coverage requirements and is in full compliance with the MOU. We are still in draft mode on the FY 2014, and we are not on track in some sections, but overall we are meeting the target.

Chapter 10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This chapter provides guidance for addressing the CWC requirements for a public hearing, the UWMP adoption process, submitting an adopted UWMP, plan implementation, and the process for amending an adopted UWMP.

This chapter includes the following sections:

10.1 Inclusion of all 2015 Data

10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

10.4 Plan Submittal

10.5 Public Availability

10.6 Amending an Adopted UWMP

The draft 2015 UWMP was completed in May 2016 and was available for a 10 day public review prior to the public hearing. Copies of the draft UWMP were available at the City Clerk's Office, the Public Library, and posted on the City's web site. The UWMP was adopted by a resolution of the City Council on June 6th, 2016. The final UWMP was then submitted to DWR within 30 days of Council approval. Copies of the Notice of Public Hearing and the Resolution of UWMP Adoption are included in Appendix D.

The UWMP is intended to serve as a general, flexible, and open-ended document that periodically can be updated to reflect changes in the region's water supply trends and conservation policies. This UWMP, along with the City's other planning documents were used by City staff to guide its service area's water use and management efforts through the year 2020, when the UWMP is required to be updated again.

10.1 Inclusion of All 2015 Data

Pomona's 2015 UWMPs is inclusive of the water use and planning data for FY 2015.

10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

Pomona held a public hearing prior to having the City Council adopt the Plan. The public hearing will provide an opportunity for the public to provide input to the plan before it is adopted. The City Council shall consider all public input. There were two notices for the public hearing sent to cities, counties, and water agencies.

10.2.1 Notice to Counties and Cities

CWC 10621

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan shall... at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan ... notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.

CWC 10642 ...

...The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area...

In accordance with the CWC, Pomona notified cities, counties, and water agencies that it was reviewing the 2015 UWMP and considering amendments to the Plan. The notices, dated March 30th 2016, have been sent AT LEAST 60 days prior to the public hearing scheduled for June 6th, 2016. In order to provide cities and counties ample opportunity to participate in the UWMP process, Pomona sent this notification during the UWMP planning process, well in advance of the required 60 days prior to the public hearing. The notification letters are included in Appendix J.

10.2.1.2 Notice of Public Hearing

Once the Public Hearing has been scheduled, Pomona provided notice of the time and place to the cities, counties, and water agencies within which the supplier provides water. This notice applies to both public and private water suppliers.

Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties		
City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>		
<i>City of Upland</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>City of Claremont</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>City of La Verne</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Water Agencies	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
<i>Golden State Water Company</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Monte Vista Water District</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Rowland Water District</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Three Valley Municipal Water District</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Walnut Valley Water District</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
County Name <i>Drop Down List</i>	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>		
Los Angeles County	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Los Angeles County	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NOTES: LA County of Public Works and Los Angeles County Sanitation District		

Table 10-1: Notification to Cities and Counties

10.2.1.1 60 Day Notification

Pomona has complied with the CWC to notify to the cities, counties, and water agencies that it will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments to the Plan.

10.2.1.2 Notice of Public Hearing

In order to provide to the cities, counties, and water agencies ample opportunity to participate in the UWMP process, Pomona sent this notification at the beginning of the UWMP planning process, well in advance of the required 60 days prior to the public hearing.

10.2.1.2 Notice of Public Hearing

Pomona will be providing notice of the time and place of the public hearing to the cities, counties, and water agencies within which the supplier provides water. This applies to both public and private water suppliers.

10.2.2 Notice of Public

CWC 10642 ...

Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall make the plan available for public inspection...Prior to the hearing, notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code...

Government Code 6066

Publication of notice pursuant to this section shall be once a week for two successive weeks. Two publications in a newspaper published once a week or oftener, with at least five days intervening between the respective publication dates not counting such publication dates, are sufficient. The period of notice commences upon the first day of publication and terminates at the end of the fourteenth day, including therein the first day.

In keeping with Pomona's practices, the hearing will be noticed in the Inland Valley Bulletin as prescribed in Government Code 6066. The Public notice included the time and place of hearing, as well as the location where the plan is available for public inspection. To verify that this notification has taken place, the UWMP will include a copy of the public notice.

10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

CWC 10642 ...

Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall hold a public hearing thereon.

CWC 10608.26

(a) In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier shall conduct at least one public hearing to accomplish all of the following:

- (1) Allow community input regarding the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.*
- (2) Consider the economic impacts of the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.*
- (3) Adopt a method, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.20 for determining its urban water use target.*

The public hearing will take place at the same meeting as the adoption hearing of the City Council. Since Pomona will combine these meetings, the agenda will include the public hearing as an agenda item. As

part of the public hearing, Pomona shall provide information on their baseline values, water use targets, and implementation plan required in the Water Conservation Act of 2009.

10.3.1 Adoption

CWC 10642 ...

After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

It is the intent of Pomona staff to have the adoption hearing as the same day as the public hearing. The public hearing portion will take place before the adoption portion. This allows the City Council the opportunity to modify the UWMP in response to public input before adoption. Before submitting the UWMP to DWR, the governing body must formally adopt the plan.

Pomona will include the adoption resolution in the 2015 UWMP in Appendix D. The 2015 UWMP will indicate a web address where the adoption resolution can be found online.

10.4 Plan Submittal

CWC 10621

(d) An urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2015 plan to the department by July 1, 2016.

CWC 10644

(a)(1) An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption.

CWC 10635

(b) The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.

10.4.1 Submitting a UWMP to DWR

Pomona's 2015 UWMP will be submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by July 1, 2016. The 2015 UWMP submittal will be done electronically through WUEdata, an online submittal tool that will be available in adequate time for UWMP submittal.

After the UWMP has been submitted, DWR will review the plan utilizing the provided checklist (Appendix B) and make a determination as to whether or not the UWMP addresses the requirements of the CWC. The DWR reviewer will contact the water supplier as needed during the review process. Upon completion of the Plan review, DWR will issue a letter to the agency with the results of the review.

10.4.2 Electronic Data Submittal

DWR is in the process of developing an online submittal tool, WUEdata, which will be used for the 2015 UWMPs. The tool will accept complete UWMPs in Word or PDF form as well as submission of all the data tables. The WUE data online submittal tool is online at

<https://wuedata.water.ca.gov.secure/>.

The availability of the tool will be announced to the Guidebook Advisory Committee, the Urban Stakeholder Committee, DWR's UWMP list serve, the Water Plan ENews, and posted on the DWR Urban Water Management webpage at

<http://www.dwr.water.ca.gov/urbanwatermanagement/uwmp2015.cfm>

10.4.3 Submitting a UWMP to the California State Library

No later than 30 days after adoption, Pomona will submit a CD of the adopted 2015 UWMP to the California State Library at:

California State Library Government Publications Section

P.O. Box 942837

Sacramento, CA 94237-0001

Attention: Coordinator, Urban Water Management Plans

If delivered by courier or overnight carrier to the State Library, use the following street address instead of the PO Box:

California State Library

Government Publications Section

914 Capitol Mall

Sacramento, CA 95814

10.4.4 Submitting a UWMP to the Cities and Counties

No later than 30 days after adoption, Pomona will submit an electronic copy of the adopted 2015 UWMP to the cities, counties, and water agencies to which the supplier provides water. This will also satisfy Water Code Section 10635(b).

10.5 Public Availability

CWC 10645

Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with DWR, Pomona will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours in the public library. In addition, an electronic copy of the plan will be posted onto the City's web site for public viewing.

10.6 Amending an Adopted UWMP

CWC 10621

(c) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

CWC 10644

(a)(1) Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

If Pomona amends an adopted UWMP, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal must also be followed for the amended plan.

Chapter 11 References

Pomona. City of Pomona 2013-2018 Consolidated Plan

Pomona. July 2013 General Plan Update, Corridors Specific Plan, Active Transportation Plan and Green Plan

DWR. February 2016 Method for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use

DWR. Fall 2012 Drought in California.

DWR. November 2015 Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers.

DWR. November 17th, 2015 MWD Workshop

Carollo, 2009a. Recycled Water Master Plan. Prepared for the City of Pomona. Dated November 2009.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), 2015. Draft Regional Urban Water Management Plan.

MWH, 2005. Water and Recycled Water Master Plan. Prepared for the City of Pomona. Dated May 2005.

MWH, 2005. Sewer Master Plan. Prepared for the City of Pomona. Dated May 2005

Six Basins Watermaster, 2010. Six Basins Watermaster 2009 Annual Report.

Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD), 2015. Draft Regional Urban Water Management Plan.

AWWA. Free Audit Software, Version 5.0

**Appendix A - Urban Water Management Planning
Act of 1983**

Appendix B - DWR 2015 UWMP Checklist

**Appendix C - Notification Documents & Resolution
Approving the 2015 UWMP Update**

Appendix D - Chino Basin Judgment

Appendix E - Six Basins Judgment

**Appendix F - Water Conservation and Water
Supply Shortage Program and Regulations**

Appendix G - Emergency Response Plan

Appendix H - BMP Activity Reports, DMM Supplement

This appendix contains the draft 2009-2010 BMP reports to be replaced with the CUWCC approved 2009-2010 BMP reports once available.

**Appendix I - 60 Day Public Notices to Cities,
Counties, and Water Agencies**

Appendix L- SBX 7-7 Tables

**Appendix A - Urban Water Management Planning
Act of 1983**

CALIFORNIA WATER CODE DIVISION 6

PART 2.6. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

All California Codes have been updated to include the 2010 Statutes.

CHAPTER 1.	GENERAL DECLARATION AND POLICY	10610-10610.4
CHAPTER 2.	DEFINITIONS	10611-10617
CHAPTER 3.	URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS	
Article 1.	General Provisions	10620-10621
Article 2.	Contents of Plans	10630-10634
Article 2.5.	Water Service Reliability	10635
Article 3.	Adoption and Implementation of Plans	10640-10645
CHAPTER 4.	MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS	10650-10656

WATER CODE

SECTION 10610-10610.4

10610. This part shall be known and may be cited as the "Urban Water Management Planning Act."

10610.2. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

- (1) The waters of the state are a limited and renewable resource subject to ever-increasing demands.
- (2) The conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies are of statewide concern; however, the planning for that use and the implementation of those plans can best be accomplished at the local level.
- (3) A long-term, reliable supply of water is essential to protect the productivity of California's businesses and economic climate.
- (4) As part of its long-range planning activities, every urban water supplier should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service sufficient to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years.
- (5) Public health issues have been raised over a number of contaminants that have been identified in certain local and imported water supplies.
- (6) Implementing effective water management strategies, including groundwater storage projects and recycled water projects, may require specific water quality and salinity targets for meeting groundwater basins water quality objectives and promoting beneficial use of recycled water.
- (7) Water quality regulations are becoming an increasingly important factor in water agencies' selection of raw water sources, treatment alternatives, and modifications to existing treatment facilities.
- (8) Changes in drinking water quality standards may also impact the usefulness of water supplies and may ultimately impact supply reliability.
- (9) The quality of source supplies can have a significant impact

on water management strategies and supply reliability.

(b) This part is intended to provide assistance to water agencies in carrying out their long-term resource planning responsibilities to ensure adequate water supplies to meet existing and future demands for water.

10610.4. The Legislature finds and declares that it is the policy of the state as follows:

(a) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of water shall be actively pursued to protect both the people of the state and their water resources.

(b) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of urban water supplies shall be a guiding criterion in public decisions.

(c) Urban water suppliers shall be required to develop water management plans to actively pursue the efficient use of available supplies.

WATER CODE

SECTION 10611-10617

10611. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions of this chapter govern the construction of this part.

10611.5. "Demand management" means those water conservation measures, programs, and incentives that prevent the waste of water and promote the reasonable and efficient use and reuse of available supplies.

10612. "Customer" means a purchaser of water from a water supplier who uses the water for municipal purposes, including residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial uses.

10613. "Efficient use" means those management measures that result in the most effective use of water so as to prevent its waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use.

10614. "Person" means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business, trust, corporation, company, public agency, or any agency of such an entity.

10615. "Plan" means an urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this part. A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities. The components of the plan may vary according to an individual community or area's characteristics and its capabilities to efficiently use and conserve water. The plan shall address measures for residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial water demand management as set forth in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) of Chapter 3. In addition, a strategy and time schedule for implementation shall be included in the plan.

10616. "Public agency" means any board, commission, county, city

and county, city, regional agency, district, or other public entity.

10616.5. "Recycled water" means the reclamation and reuse of wastewater for beneficial use.

10617. "Urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems subject to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

WATER CODE

SECTION 10620-10621

10620. (a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt an urban water management plan in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

(b) Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.

(c) An urban water supplier indirectly providing water shall not include planning elements in its water management plan as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) that would be applicable to urban water suppliers or public agencies directly providing water, or to their customers, without the consent of those suppliers or public agencies.

(d) (1) An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in areawide, regional, watershed, or basinwide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation and efficient water use.

(2) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

(e) The urban water supplier may prepare the plan with its own staff, by contract, or in cooperation with other governmental agencies.

(f) An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

10621. (a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero.

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water

supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

(c) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

WATER CODE

SECTION 10630-10634

10630. It is the intention of the Legislature, in enacting this part, to permit levels of water management planning commensurate with the numbers of customers served and the volume of water supplied.

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a). If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information shall be included in the plan:

(1) A copy of any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management.

(2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

(3) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(4) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(c) (1) Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following:

- (A) An average water year.
- (B) A single dry water year.
- (C) Multiple dry water years.

(2) For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.

(d) Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

(e) (1) Quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses:

- (A) Single-family residential.
- (B) Multifamily.
- (C) Commercial.
- (D) Industrial.
- (E) Institutional and governmental.
- (F) Landscape.
- (G) Sales to other agencies.
- (H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.

(I) Agricultural.

(2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

(f) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(1) A description of each water demand management measure that is currently being implemented, or scheduled for implementation, including the steps necessary to implement any proposed measures, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

- (A) Water survey programs for single-family residential and multifamily residential customers.
- (B) Residential plumbing retrofit.
- (C) System water audits, leak detection, and repair.
- (D) Metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections.
- (E) Large landscape conservation programs and incentives.
- (F) High-efficiency washing machine rebate programs.
- (G) Public information programs.
- (H) School education programs.
- (I) Conservation programs for commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts.

(J) Wholesale agency programs.

(K) Conservation pricing.

(L) Water conservation coordinator.

(M) Water waste prohibition.

(N) Residential ultra-low-flush toilet replacement programs.

(2) A schedule of implementation for all water demand management measures proposed or described in the plan.

(3) A description of the methods, if any, that the supplier will use to evaluate the effectiveness of water demand management measures implemented or described under the plan.

(4) An estimate, if available, of existing conservation savings on water use within the supplier's service area, and the effect of the savings on the supplier's ability to further reduce demand.

(g) An evaluation of each water demand management measure listed in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) that is not currently being implemented or scheduled for implementation. In the course of the evaluation, first consideration shall be given to water demand management measures, or combination of measures, that offer lower incremental costs than expanded or additional water supplies. This evaluation shall do all of the following:

(1) Take into account economic and noneconomic factors, including environmental, social, health, customer impact, and technological factors.

(2) Include a cost-benefit analysis, identifying total benefits and total costs.

(3) Include a description of funding available to implement any planned water supply project that would provide water at a higher unit cost.

(4) Include a description of the water supplier's legal authority to implement the measure and efforts to work with other relevant agencies to ensure the implementation of the measure and to share the cost of implementation.

(h) Include a description of all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs, other than the demand management programs identified pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f), that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.

(i) Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.

(j) For purposes of this part, urban water suppliers that are members of the California Urban Water Conservation Council shall be deemed in compliance with the requirements of subdivisions (f) and (g) by complying with all the provisions of the "Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California,"

dated December 10, 2008, as it may be amended, and by submitting the annual reports required by Section 6.2 of that memorandum.

(k) Urban water suppliers that rely upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (c). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (c).

10631.1. (a) The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the identification of projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing for lower income households will assist a supplier in complying with the requirement under Section 65589.7 of the Government Code to grant a priority for the provision of service to housing units affordable to lower income households.

10631.5. (a) (1) Beginning January 1, 2009, the terms of, and eligibility for, a water management grant or loan made to an urban water supplier and awarded or administered by the department, state board, or California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency shall be conditioned on the implementation of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, as determined by the department pursuant to subdivision (b).

(2) For the purposes of this section, water management grants and loans include funding for programs and projects for surface water or groundwater storage, recycling, desalination, water conservation, water supply reliability, and water supply augmentation. This section does not apply to water management projects funded by the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5).

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the department shall determine that an urban water supplier is eligible for a water management grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, if the urban water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for implementation of the water demand management measures. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to implement the water demand management measures to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water management funds.

(4) (A) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the department shall

determine that an urban water supplier is eligible for a water management grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, if an urban water supplier submits to the department for approval documentation demonstrating that a water demand management measure is not locally cost effective. If the department determines that the documentation submitted by the urban water supplier fails to demonstrate that a water demand management measure is not locally cost effective, the department shall notify the urban water supplier and the agency administering the grant or loan program within 120 days that the documentation does not satisfy the requirements for an exemption, and include in that notification a detailed statement to support the determination.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, "not locally cost effective" means that the present value of the local benefits of implementing a water demand management measure is less than the present value of the local costs of implementing that measure.

(b) (1) The department, in consultation with the state board and the California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency, and after soliciting public comment regarding eligibility requirements, shall develop eligibility requirements to implement the requirement of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a). In establishing these eligibility requirements, the department shall do both of the following:

(A) Consider the conservation measures described in the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California, and alternative conservation approaches that provide equal or greater water savings.

(B) Recognize the different legal, technical, fiscal, and practical roles and responsibilities of wholesale water suppliers and retail water suppliers.

(2) (A) For the purposes of this section, the department shall determine whether an urban water supplier is implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631 based on either, or a combination, of the following:

(i) Compliance on an individual basis.

(ii) Compliance on a regional basis. Regional compliance shall require participation in a regional conservation program consisting of two or more urban water suppliers that achieves the level of conservation or water efficiency savings equivalent to the amount of conservation or savings achieved if each of the participating urban water suppliers implemented the water demand management measures. The urban water supplier administering the regional program shall provide participating urban water suppliers and the department with data to demonstrate that the regional program is consistent with this clause. The department shall review the data to determine whether the urban water suppliers in the regional program are meeting the eligibility requirements.

(B) The department may require additional information for any determination pursuant to this section.

(3) The department shall not deny eligibility to an urban water supplier in compliance with the requirements of this section that is participating in a multiagency water project, or an integrated regional water management plan, developed pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code, solely on the basis that one or more of

the agencies participating in the project or plan is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631.

(c) In establishing guidelines pursuant to the specific funding authorization for any water management grant or loan program subject to this section, the agency administering the grant or loan program shall include in the guidelines the eligibility requirements developed by the department pursuant to subdivision (b).

(d) Upon receipt of a water management grant or loan application by an agency administering a grant and loan program subject to this section, the agency shall request an eligibility determination from the department with respect to the requirements of this section. The department shall respond to the request within 60 days of the request.

(e) The urban water supplier may submit to the department copies of its annual reports and other relevant documents to assist the department in determining whether the urban water supplier is implementing or scheduling the implementation of water demand management activities. In addition, for urban water suppliers that are signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California and submit biennial reports to the California Urban Water Conservation Council in accordance with the memorandum, the department may use these reports to assist in tracking the implementation of water demand management measures.

(f) This section shall remain in effect only until July 1, 2016, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before July 1, 2016, deletes or extends that date.

10631.7. The department, in consultation with the California Urban Water Conservation Council, shall convene an independent technical panel to provide information and recommendations to the department and the Legislature on new demand management measures, technologies, and approaches. The panel shall consist of no more than seven members, who shall be selected by the department to reflect a balanced representation of experts. The panel shall have at least one, but no more than two, representatives from each of the following: retail water suppliers, environmental organizations, the business community, wholesale water suppliers, and academia. The panel shall be convened by January 1, 2009, and shall report to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2010, and every five years thereafter. The department shall review the panel report and include in the final report to the Legislature the department's recommendations and comments regarding the panel process and the panel's recommendations.

10632. (a) The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis that includes each of the following elements that are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

(1) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions that are applicable to each stage.

(2) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic

sequence for the agency's water supply.

(3) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.

(4) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.

(5) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.

(6) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.

(7) An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in paragraphs (1) to (6), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.

(8) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.

(9) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

(b) Commencing with the urban water management plan update due December 31, 2015, for purposes of developing the water shortage contingency analysis pursuant to subdivision (a), the urban water supplier shall analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code.

10633. The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area, and shall include all of the following:

(a) A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

(b) A description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.

(c) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.

(d) A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

(e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's

service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

(f) A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

(g) A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

10634. The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

WATER CODE

SECTION 10635

10635. (a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

(b) The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.

(c) Nothing in this article is intended to create a right or entitlement to water service or any specific level of water service.

(d) Nothing in this article is intended to change existing law concerning an urban water supplier's obligation to provide water service to its existing customers or to any potential future customers.

WATER CODE

SECTION 10640-10645

10640. Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630).

The supplier shall likewise periodically review the plan as required by Section 10621, and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

10641. An urban water supplier required to prepare a plan may consult with, and obtain comments from, any public agency or state agency or any person who has special expertise with respect to water demand management methods and techniques.

10642. Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan. Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall make the plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing thereon. Prior to the hearing, notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area. After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

10643. An urban water supplier shall implement its plan adopted pursuant to this chapter in accordance with the schedule set forth in its plan.

10644. (a) An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

(b) The department shall prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before December 31, in the years ending in six and one, a report summarizing the status of the plans adopted pursuant to this part. The report prepared by the department shall identify the exemplary elements of the individual plans. The department shall provide a copy of the report to each urban water supplier that has submitted its plan to the department. The department shall also prepare reports and provide data for any legislative hearings designed to consider the effectiveness of plans submitted pursuant to this part.

(c) (1) For the purpose of identifying the exemplary elements of the individual plans, the department shall identify in the report those water demand management measures adopted and implemented by specific urban water suppliers, and identified pursuant to Section

10631, that achieve water savings significantly above the levels established by the department to meet the requirements of Section 10631.5.

(2) The department shall distribute to the panel convened pursuant to Section 10631.7 the results achieved by the implementation of those water demand management measures described in paragraph (1).

(3) The department shall make available to the public the standard the department will use to identify exemplary water demand management measures.

10645. Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

WATER CODE

SECTION 10650-10656

10650. Any actions or proceedings to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the acts or decisions of an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part shall be commenced as follows:

(a) An action or proceeding alleging failure to adopt a plan shall be commenced within 18 months after that adoption is required by this part.

(b) Any action or proceeding alleging that a plan, or action taken pursuant to the plan, does not comply with this part shall be commenced within 90 days after filing of the plan or amendment thereto pursuant to Section 10644 or the taking of that action.

10651. In any action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul a plan, or an action taken pursuant to the plan by an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part, the inquiry shall extend only to whether there was a prejudicial abuse of discretion. Abuse of discretion is established if the supplier has not proceeded in a manner required by law or if the action by the water supplier is not supported by substantial evidence.

10652. The California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of plans pursuant to this part or to the implementation of actions taken pursuant to Section 10632. Nothing in this part shall be interpreted as exempting from the California Environmental Quality Act any project that would significantly affect water supplies for fish and wildlife, or any project for implementation of the plan, other than projects implementing Section 10632, or any project for expanded or additional water supplies.

10653. The adoption of a plan shall satisfy any requirements of state law, regulation, or order, including those of the State Water Resources Control Board and the Public Utilities Commission, for the preparation of water management plans or conservation plans; provided, that if the State Water Resources Control Board or the Public Utilities Commission requires additional information concerning water conservation to implement its existing authority, nothing in this part shall be deemed to limit the board or the commission in obtaining that information. The requirements of this part shall be satisfied by any urban water demand management plan prepared to meet federal laws or regulations after the effective date of this part, and which substantially meets the requirements of this part, or by any existing urban water management plan which includes the contents of a plan required under this part.

10654. An urban water supplier may recover in its rates the costs incurred in preparing its plan and implementing the reasonable water conservation measures included in the plan. Any best water management practice that is included in the plan that is identified in the

"Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California" is deemed to be reasonable for the purposes of this section.

10655. If any provision of this part or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this part which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application thereof, and to this end the provisions of this part are severable.

10656. An urban water supplier that does not prepare, adopt, and submit its urban water management plan to the department in accordance with this part, is ineligible to receive funding pursuant to Division 24 (commencing with Section 78500) or Division 26 (commencing with Section 79000), or receive drought assistance from the state until the urban water management plan is submitted pursuant to this article.

Appendix B - DWR 2015 UWMP Checklist

Appendix B

UWMP Checklist

This checklist is developed directly from the Urban Water Management Planning Act and SB X7-7. It is provided to support water suppliers during preparation of their UWMPs. Two versions of the UWMP Checklist are provided – the first one is organized according to the California Water Code and the second checklist according to subject matter. The two checklists contain duplicate information and the water supplier should use whichever checklist is more convenient. In the event that information or recommendations in these tables are inconsistent with, conflict with, or omit the requirements of the Act or applicable laws, the Act or other laws shall prevail.

Each water supplier submitting an UWMP can also provide DWR with the UWMP location of the required element by completing the last column of either checklist. This will support DWR in its review of these UWMPs. The completed form can be included with the UWMP.

If an item does not pertain to a water supplier, then state the UWMP requirement and note that it does not apply to the agency. For example, if a water supplier does not use groundwater as a water supply source, then there should be a statement in the UWMP that groundwater is not a water supply source.

Checklist Arranged by Water Code Section

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Use)
10608.20(b)	Retail suppliers shall adopt a 2020 water use target using one of four methods.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.7 and App L	Section 5.7, pg 43
10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	Baselines and Targets	Chapter 5 and App L	Chapter 5, pg 36
10608.22	Retail suppliers' per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use of the 5 year baseline. This does not apply if the suppliers base GPCD is at or below 100.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.7.2	Section 5.7.2, pg 44
10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their interim target by December 31, 2015.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.8 and App L	Section 5.8, pg 45
10608.24(d)(2)	If the retail supplier adjusts its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events, it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting the adjustment.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.8.2	Section 5.8.2, pg 46
10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.3	Section 10.3, pg 110
10608.36	Wholesale suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their retail water suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.1	Section 5.1, pg 37
10608.40	Retail suppliers shall report on their progress in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.8 and App L	Section 5.8, pg 45
10620(b)	Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.1	Section 2.1, pg 10
10620(d)(2)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.5.2	Section 2.5.2, pg 15

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10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.4	Section 7.4, pg 83
10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.2.1	Section 10.2.1, pg 108
10621(d)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2015 plan to the department by July 1, 2016.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.3.1 and 10.4	Sections 10.3.1 and 10.4, pgs 111 and 111
10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Section 3.1	Section 3.1, pg 17
10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	Section 3.3	Section 3.3, pg 20
10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	Sections 3.4 and 5.4	Section 3.4, pgs 20 and 41
10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2020, 2025, 2030, and 2035.	System Description	Section 3.4	Section 3.4, pg 20
10631(a)	Describe other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	Section 3.4	Section 3.4, pg 20
10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, and 2035.	System Supplies	Chapter 6	Chapter 6, pg 47
10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	Section 6.2	Section 6.2, pg 49
10631(b)(1)	Indicate whether a groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.2	Section 6.2.2, pg 52
10631(b)(2)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.1	Section 6.2.1, pg 50
10631(b)(2)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the supplier has the legal right to pump.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.2	Section 6.2.2, pg 52
10631(b)(2)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as overdrafted, or projected to become overdrafted. Describe efforts by the supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.3	Section 6.2.3, pg 54

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10631(b)(3)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	System Supplies	Section 6.2.4	Section 6.2.4, pg 55
10631(b)(4)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	Sections 6.2 and 6.9	Sections 6.2 and 6.9, pgs 49 and 75
10631(c)(1)	Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1	Section 7.1, pg 78
10631(c)(1)	Provide data for an average water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.2	Section 7.2, pg 78
10631(c)(2)	For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, describe plans to supplement or replace that source.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1	Section 7.1, pg 78
10631(d)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System Supplies	Section 6.7	Section 6.7, pg 71
10631(e)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	Section 4.2	Section 4.2, pg 24
10631(e)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for the most recent 12-month period available.	System Water Use	Section 4.3	Section 4.3, pg 32
10631(f)(1)	Retail suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand Management Measures	Sections 9.2 and 9.3	Sections 9.2 and 9.3, pgs 98 and 106
10631(f)(2)	Wholesale suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and supplier assistance program.	Demand Management Measures	Sections 9.1 and 9.3	Sections 9.1 and 9.3, pgs 98 and 106
10631(g)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry years.	System Supplies	Section 6.8	Section 6.8, pg 73
10631(h)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Section 6.6	Section 6.6, pg 70
10631(i)	CUWCC members may submit their 2013-2014 CUWCC BMP annual reports in lieu of, or in addition to, describing the DMM implementation in their UWMPs. This option is only allowable if the supplier has been	Demand Management Measures	Section 9.5	Appendix I

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	found to be in full compliance with the CUWCC MOU.			
10631(j)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) – if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	Section 2.5.1	Section 2.5.1, pg 14
10631(j)	Wholesale suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their urban water suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale to the urban supplier during various water year types.	System Supplies	Section 2.5.1	Section 2.5.1, pg 14
10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	Section 4.5	Section 4.5, pg 35
10632(a) and 10632(a)(1)	Provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis that specifies stages of action and an outline of specific water supply conditions at each stage.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.1	Section 8.1, pg 86
10632(a)(2)	Provide an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.9	Section 8.9, pg 96
10632(a)(3)	Identify actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in case of a catastrophic interruption of water supplies.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.8	Section 8.8, pg 94
10632(a)(4)	Identify mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.2	Section 8.2, pg 88
10632(a)(5)	Specify consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.4	Section 8.4, pg 91
10632(a)(6)	Indicated penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.3	Section 8.3, pg 90
10632(a)(7)	Provide an analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions in the water shortage contingency analysis on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.6	Section 8.6, pg 93
10632(a)(8)	Provide a draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.7	Section 8.7, pg 94
10632(a)(9)	Indicate a mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the water shortage contingency analysis.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.5	Section 8.5, pg 93
10633	For wastewater and recycled water, coordinate with local water, wastewater,	System Supplies (Recycled)	Section 6.5.1	Section 6.5.1, pg 59

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	groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area.	Water)		
10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area. Include quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.2	Section 6.5.2, pg 60
10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.2.2	Section 6.5.2.2., pg 63
10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.3 and 6.5.4	Sections 6.5.3 and 6.5.4, pgs 64 and 66
10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.4	Section 6.5.4, pg 66
10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.4	Section 6.5.4, pg 66
10633(f)	Describe the actions which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.5	Section 6.5.5, pg 69
10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.5	Section 6.5.5, pg 69
10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1	Section 7.1, pg 78
10635(a)	Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.3	Section 7.3, pg 80
10635(b)	Provide supporting documentation that Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 60 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.4	Section 10.4.4, pg 112
10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within	Plan Preparation	Section 2.5.2	Section 2.5.2, pg 15

	the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan.			
10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5, pgs 111, 111, and 112
10642	The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.2.1	Section 10.2.1, pg 108
10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.3.1	Section 10.3.1, pg 111
10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.3	Section 10.4.3, pg 111
10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.4	Section 10.4.4, pg 112
10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2, pgs 111 and 111
10645	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.5	Section 10.5, pg 112

Checklist Arranged by Subject

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Use)
10620(b)	Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water	Plan Preparation	Section 2.1	Section 2.1, pg 10

	management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.			
10620(d)(2)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.5.2	Section 2.5.2, pg 15
10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.5.2	Section 2.5.2, pg 15
10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Section 3.1	Section 3.1, pg 17
10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	Section 3.3	Section 3.3, pg 20
10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2020, 2025, 2030, and 2035.	System Description	Section 3.4	Section 3.4, pg 20
10631(a)	Describe other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	Section 3.4	Section 3.4, pg 20
10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	Sections 3.4 and 5.4	Section 3.4, pgs 20 and 41
10631(e)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	Section 4.2	Section 4.2, pg 24
10631(e)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for the most recent 12-month period available.	System Water Use	Section 4.3	Section 4.3, pg 32
10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	Section 4.5	Section 4.5, pg 35
10608.20(b)	Retail suppliers shall adopt a 2020 water use target using one of four methods.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.7 and App L	Section 5.7, pg 43
10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	Baselines and Targets	Chapter 5 and App L	Chapter 5, pg 36
10608.22	Retail suppliers' per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use of the 5 year baseline. This does not apply if the suppliers base GPCD is at or below 100.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.7.2	Section 5.7.2, pg 44

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10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their interim target by December 31, 2015.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.8 and App L	Section 5.8, pg 45
10608.24(d)(2)	If the retail supplier adjusts its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events, it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting the adjustment.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.8.2	Section 5.8.2, pg 46
10608.36	Wholesale suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their retail water suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.1	Section 5.1, pg 37
10608.40	Retail suppliers shall report on their progress in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.8 and App L	Section 5.8, pg 45
10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, and 2035.	System Supplies	Chapter 6	Chapter 6, pg 47
10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	Section 6.2	Section 6.2, pg 49
10631(b)(1)	Indicate whether a groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.2	Section 6.2.2, pg 52
10631(b)(2)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.1	Section 6.2.1, pg 50
10631(b)(2)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the supplier has the legal right to pump.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.2	Section 6.2.2, pg 52
10631(b)(2)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as overdrafted, or projected to become overdrafted. Describe efforts by the supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.3	Section 6.2.3, pg 54
10631(b)(3)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	System Supplies	Section 6.2.4	Section 6.2.4, pg 55
10631(b)(4)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	Sections 6.2 and 6.9	Sections 6.2 and 6.9, pgs 49 and 75
10631(d)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System Supplies	Section 6.7	Section 6.7, pg 71

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10631(g)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry years.	System Supplies	Section 6.8	Section 6.8, pg 73
10631(h)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Section 6.6	Section 6.6, pg 70
10631(j)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) – if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	Section 2.5.1	Section 2.5.1, pg 14
10631(j)	Wholesale suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their urban water suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale to the urban supplier during various water year types.	System Supplies	Section 2.5.1	Section 2.5.1, pg 14
10633	For wastewater and recycled water, coordinate with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.1	Section 6.5.1, pg 59
10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area. Include quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.2	Section 6.5.2, pg 60
10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.2.2	Section 6.5.2.2., pg 63
10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Sections 6.5.3 and 6.5.4	Sections 6.5.3 and 6.5.4, pg 64 and pg 66
10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.4	Section 6.5.4, pg 66
10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.4	Section 6.5.4, pg 66
10633(f)	Describe the actions which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.5	Section 6.5.5, pg 69
10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.5	Section 6.5.5, pg 69

		Water)		
10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.4	Section 7.4, pg 83
10631(c)(1)	Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1	Section 7.1, pg 78
10631(c)(1)	Provide data for an average water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.2	Section 7.2, pg 78
10631(c)(2)	For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, describe plans to supplement or replace that source.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1	Section 7.1, pg 78
10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1	Section 7.1, pg 78
10635(a)	Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.3	Section 7.3, pg 80
10632(a) and 10632(a)(1)	Provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis that specifies stages of action and an outline of specific water supply conditions at each stage.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.1	Section 8.1, pg 86
10632(a)(2)	Provide an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.9	Section 8.9, pg 96
10632(a)(3)	Identify actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in case of a catastrophic interruption of water supplies.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.8	Section 8.8, pg 94
10632(a)(4)	Identify mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.2	Section 8.2, pg 88
10632(a)(5)	Specify consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.4	Section 8.4, pg 91
10632(a)(6)	Indicated penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.3	Section 8.3, pg 90
10632(a)(7)	Provide an analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions in the water shortage contingency analysis on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.6	Section 8.6, pg 93

10632(a)(8)	Provide a draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.7	Section 8.7, pg 94
10632(a)(9)	Indicate a mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the water shortage contingency analysis.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.5	Section 8.5, pg 93
10631(f)(1)	Retail suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand Management Measures	Sections 9.2 and 9.3	Sections 9.2 and 9.3, pgs 98 and 106
10631(f)(2)	Wholesale suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and supplier assistance program.	Demand Management Measures	Sections 9.1 and 9.3	Sections 9.1 and 9.3, pgs 98 and 106
10631(i)	CUWCC members may submit their 2013-2014 CUWCC BMP annual reports in lieu of, or in addition to, describing the DMM implementation in their UWMPs. This option is only allowable if the supplier has been found to be in full compliance with the CUWCC MOU.	Demand Management Measures	Section 9.5	Appendix I
10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.3	Section 10.3, pg 110
10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.2.1	Section 10.2.1, pg 108
10621(d)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2015 plan to the department by July 1, 2016.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.3.1 and 10.4	Sections 10.3.1 and 10.4, pgs 111 and 111
10635(b)	Provide supporting documentation that Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 60 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.4	Section 10.4.4, pg 111
10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5, pgs 110, 110, and 112
10642	The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.2.1	Section 10.2.1, pg 108

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10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.3.1	Section 10.3.1, pg 111
10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.3	Section 10.4.3, pg 111
10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.4	Section 10.4.4, pg 112
10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2, pgs 111 and 111
10645	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.5	Section 10.5, pg 112

**Appendix C - Water Conservation Act of 2009
(SBX7-7)**

CHAPTER 8

WATER CONSERVATION BILL OF 2009 (SBX7-7)

The Water Conservation Bill of 2009 (SBX7-7), requires a statewide 20% reduction in urban per capita water use by 2020. It requires that urban water retail suppliers determine baseline water use and set reduction targets according to specified requirements, and requires agricultural water suppliers to prepare plans and implement efficient water management practices.

On June 9, 2011 ACWD held a public hearing to consider and adopt the method for determining ACWD's water use targets under SBX7-7, including obtaining community input regarding ACWD's implementation plan and considering the economic impacts, if any, for implementing that plan.

As part of SBX7-7, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) is required to adopt an alternative method for setting targets through a public process. DWR, in consultation with the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC), is also required to develop standardized technical methodologies and criteria for calculating per capita water use, baseline use, population and other analytical metrics. DWR is also directed to convene a representative Commercial, Industrial and Institutional (CII) Task Force to develop standard metrics and best management practices (BMPs) for CII water use.

As required under SBX7-7, urban retail water suppliers, including ACWD, must determine their base per capita water use and develop water use reduction targets using one of four specified methods:

- Option 1: 80% of baseline per capita daily water use
- Option 2: Sum of specified performance standards
- Option 3: 95% of DWR Hydrologic Region target
- Option 4: A flexible alternative designed to adjust to local circumstances

The purpose of this chapter is to document ACWD's approach for complying with SBX7-7, including baseline water use, target determination, and proposed methods to ensure compliance with the 2015 interim and 2020 per capita water use targets (i.e. water use reduction plan).

8.1 BASELINE AND TARGET DETERMINATION

Beginning with this 2010 UWMP, SBX7-7 (CWC §10608.20 (e)) requires each urban retail water supplier to include the following in its UWMP.

- Baseline daily per capita water use - how much water is used within an urban water supplier's distribution system area on a per capita basis. It is determined using water use and population estimates from a defined range of years.
- Urban water use target - the planned daily per capita water use in 2020 within an urban water supplier's distribution system area, taking into account water conservation practices that currently are and plan to be implemented.
- Interim urban water use target - the planned daily per capita water use in 2015, a value halfway between the baseline daily per capita water use and the urban water use target.

In 2015 and 2020, each water supplier will also determine the compliance daily per capita water use to assess progress toward meeting interim and 2020 urban water use targets. Determining and tracking use levels and targets will support the goal of reducing the state's per capita urban water consumption by 20 percent. This section provides documentation on ACWD's determination of these numbers and the supporting information that they are based on.

Process Overview

The Water Conservation Bill of 2009 describes the overall process by which a water supplier complies with the requirements. It specifically identifies three of the four methods for establishing urban water use target and requires DWR to develop a fourth target method. Additionally, it requires DWR to develop technical methodologies for consistent implementation of the Water Conservation Bill of 2009 requirements. These technical methodologies and the fourth target method were developed in close consultation with the Urban Stakeholders Committee (USC) during spring and summer 2010. Target methods are the four options an urban water supplier has to determine its urban water use target. They are referred to as Target Method 1, Target Method 2, etc. These methods identify specific steps water suppliers will follow to establish targets. Each urban water supplier (or regional alliance) must use one of the four target methods to perform the required calculations. Technical methodologies are procedures and guidance for conducting some of the specific steps identified in the target methods. There are nine technical methodologies. Multiple methodologies may be needed for completion of a target method calculation.

The Water Conservation Bill of 2009 provides flexibility in how an urban water supplier determines the baseline and target numbers for its water service area. It also indicates that water suppliers can cooperatively determine and report progress toward achieving these targets through a regional alliance. A water supplier may determine the targets on a fiscal year or calendar year basis, but must clearly state in its UWMP the basis for its reporting.

Although the legislation provides flexibility in how an individual or group of water suppliers approaches baseline and target compliance, it also requires method and methodology consistency over time. So, technical methods and methodologies used by a water supplier to determine use levels and develop targets in 2010 are to be the same as those used in 2015 and 2020. A water supplier may select a different Target Method in its 2015 UWMP, but not in any amended 2015 UWMPs or in the 2020 UWMP. A water supplier has the opportunity to modify its target method during the implementation period, but any changes must be retroactive, as described in Technical Methodology 9: Regional Compliance.

Baseline Periods

Two baseline periods are to be determined during the calculation of the base daily per capita water use. The legislation provides some flexibility in what actual periods of time are used to establish these baselines. This accounts for short-term water demand variations resulting from weather influences, as well as acknowledging the advances of water suppliers that have already begun using recycled water to reduce potable demands. The two baseline periods are:

- 10- to 15-year base period: This is a 10-year or 15-year continuous period used to calculate baseline per capita water use.
- 5-year base period: This is a continuous 5-year period used to determine whether the 2020 per capita water use target meets the legislation's minimum water use reduction requirements of at least a 5 percent reduction per capita water use.

If the urban retail water supplier's base daily per capita water use calculated using the 5-year base period is 100 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) or less, then the urban water supplier is exempt from the 5 percent minimum required reduction. It must document in subsequent UWMPs in 2015 and 2020 that it has maintained the 100 GPCD compliance level of water use.

Meeting Water Conservation Bill of 2009 Requirements

There are four overall steps a water supplier completes to meet the 2010 UWMP requirements identified in the Water Conservation Bill of 2009:

- Step 1: Determine Base Daily Per Capita Water Use
- Step 2: Determine Urban Water Use Target
- Step 3: Compare Urban Water Use Target to the 5-year Baseline
- Step 4: Determine Interim Urban Water Use Target

Each of these steps and its application to the ACWD service area is described below.

Step 1: Determine Base Daily per Capita Water Use

Gross Water Use

The Water Conservation Bill of 2009 requires each urban retail water supplier to include in its UWMP an estimate of base daily per capita water use. Base daily per capita water use, measured in GPCD, is established for an initial period of time, which is referred to as the 10- to 15-year base period.

ACWD delivers water to its customers in two ways. The first is through a conventional potable distribution system. All points of entry to this distribution system are metered (Figure 3-4). The second is through recharge of the local aquifer for extraction by privately-owned groundwater wells. All private wells are individually metered and billed quarterly by District staff in accordance with the District's Replenishment Assessment Act. Gross Water Use is a combination of these two demands and is reflected in Table 8-1.

Estimating Service Area Population

As described in Chapter 1, section 1.5, the Alameda County Water District service area encompasses the Cities of Fremont, Newark and Union City (Figure 1-1). ACWD is a Category 1 Water Supplier as defined in Methodology 2 and relies on the California Department of Finance (CA DOF) for population estimates. These figures are reflected in Table 8-1.

Calculating Base Daily per Capita Water Use

ACWD does not currently have a recycled water supply that offsets potable water use; therefore the base daily per capita water use is simply an average of the annual Gross Water divided by the estimated population. ACWD has identified its base daily per capita usage, by the ten year period between January 1, 1995 and December 31, 2004 (see Table 8-1).

Step 2: Determine Urban Water Use Target

The water supplier has four different methods for determining the urban water use target. Methods 1 through 3 were established by the Legislature in the Water Conservation Bill of 2009.

Method 1: 80% of Base Daily Per Capita Water Use

Method 1 is the simplest approach and defines the water use target as 80% of the baseline value, or $(0.8 \times 169.2 \text{ GPCD}) = 135.3 \text{ GPCD}$.

**Table 8-1
ACWD Data for analysis and Compliance with SBX7-7**

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Population Est. (CA DOF)</i>	<i>Gross Water Use (mgd)</i>			<i>Annual Daily per Capita Water Use (GPCD)</i>	<i>Base Daily per Capita Water Use (10 yr Average)</i>	<i>Base Daily per Capita Water Use (5 yr Average)</i>
		<i>ACWD Production Facilities</i>	<i>Private Well Pumping</i>	<i>Total Gross Water</i>			
1995	278,182	42.8	4.3	47.1	169.4		
1996	280,812	46.5	4.0	50.5	180.0		
1997	286,734	49.8	4.1	53.9	188.0		
1998	295,661	46.0	2.8	48.8	165.2		
1999	304,006	48.7	2.5	51.2	168.5		
2000	312,753	49.7	3.5	53.2	170.2		
2001	317,954	49.8	2.7	52.4	164.9		
2002	322,532	49.6	3.2	52.8	163.6		
2003	323,210	48.4	3.1	51.5	159.4		
2004	322,736	49.2	3.4	52.6	163.0	<u>169.2</u>	
2005	323,465	47.1	2.9	50.1	154.8	167.8	
2006	324,390	46.9	2.5	49.4	152.4	165.0	
2007	326,616	48.7	2.3	50.9	156.0	161.8	<u>157.1</u>
2008	330,256	48.5	2.0	50.5	152.8	160.6	155.8
2009	333,881	43.8	1.9	45.7	136.8	157.4	150.6
2010	337,562	41.6	1.4	43.0	127.5	153.1	145.1

Method 2: Performance Standards

Method 2 is the most complex approach and defines the target per capita demand as the sum of defined performance standards for indoor residential, landscape and commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) Water Use. This method accounts for local conditions through its consideration of actual local weather conditions and customer landscaping, however the data required to confirm these standards is extensive and far beyond what is typically available to water agencies. ACWD's analysis of Method 2 as a potential water use target is based mostly on available data but in some areas relies on reasonable assumptions. Data needs and assumptions are listed in Table 8-2 and results with specific performance standards are listed in table 8-3

Given the conservative assumptions made for this analysis, Method 2 target shows promise to be an achievable target for ACWD. However, the target lacks an allowance for water loss. Water loss is a typical aspect of water delivery, and an important area for scrutiny and improvement, however is not likely to be less than between 5% and 10% of total water demand for an efficient distribution system. Given the high level of data collection needed to comply with Method 2, and lack of allowance for reasonable transmission losses, ACWD will not select this method in 2010. However, ACWD will continue to gather some amount of the data needed and reevaluate the viability of this method prior to the 2015 UWMP.

**Table 8-2
Method 2 Performance Standards and Requirements**

<i>Water Demand</i>	<i>Performance Standard</i>	<i>Demand Based On</i>	<i>Data Required for Compliance by 2020</i>	<i>Assumptions and Data Needed for 2020 Target Est.</i>
Indoor Residential Use	55 gallons per capita per day	Population estimates	Department of Finance population estimates	None
Landscaped Area Water Use	Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELo)	Estimated landscape area for all residential customers on parcels < 24,000 ft ²	GIS- based measurements of approximately 5,000 residential customers' landscape area, needed to develop statistically viable algorithm relating parcel sizes to landscape area.	Limited sample set (850) sufficient for estimation within +/- 15%
		Individual landscape budgets for all residential accounts on parcels > 24,000 ft ²	Over 2,000 mixed use and residential accounts would require custom landscape budgets	MWELo budgets for all parcels assuming only 10,000 ft ²
		Individual landscape budgets for all dedicated landscape accounts	Over 2,000 dedicated landscape accounts would require budgets	Budgets are available for roughly half of accounts, comprising 90% of Demand. Total budget figures are estimated by scaling up existing figures to accounts for the remaining 10% of demand.
Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Water Use (CII)	A 10% reduction in per capita CII water use from baseline.	Not applicable	Department of Finance population estimates and billed CII consumption during the required base period	None

**Table 8-3
Results of ACWD Method 2 Analysis**

<i>Calendar year</i>	<i>Population Estimate</i>	<i>Residential Indoor Target (GPCD)</i>	<i>CII Target (GPCD)</i>	<i>Estimated Landscape Demand (1) (GPCD)</i>	<i>Annual Target (GPCD)</i>
2010	337,562	62.8	37.5	50.9	151.3
2015	347,854	58.9	35.6	49.8	144.8
2020	358,408	55.0	33.8	48.7	137.3

(1) An additional 0.4 GPCD is typical used per year for fire-lines and temporary hydrant meters supporting construction activities. SBX7-7 does not stipulate that these demands can be added into the annual target and have therefore been omitted from this table.

Method 3: 95% of Regional Target

Method 3 relies on regional targets defined for specific hydrologic regions of the State of California. ACWD falls inside of the San Francisco Bay Region which has defined a baseline of 157 GPCD and 2020 target of 131 GPCD x 95% or 125 GPCD.

This target is notably lower than all other targets for ACWD. The San Francisco Bay Region (Region) on whole encompasses mostly cooler and wetter micro-climates than that of the ACWD service area, as illustrated by the Region's average annual precipitation of 21.4", 16% greater than the ACWD service area average of 18.4". This regional target does not sufficiently account for the efficient and reasonable use of water for landscape demands in the southeasterly portion of the Region (i.e. ACWD service area), and therefore is not considered by ACWD.

Method 4: DWR Methodology

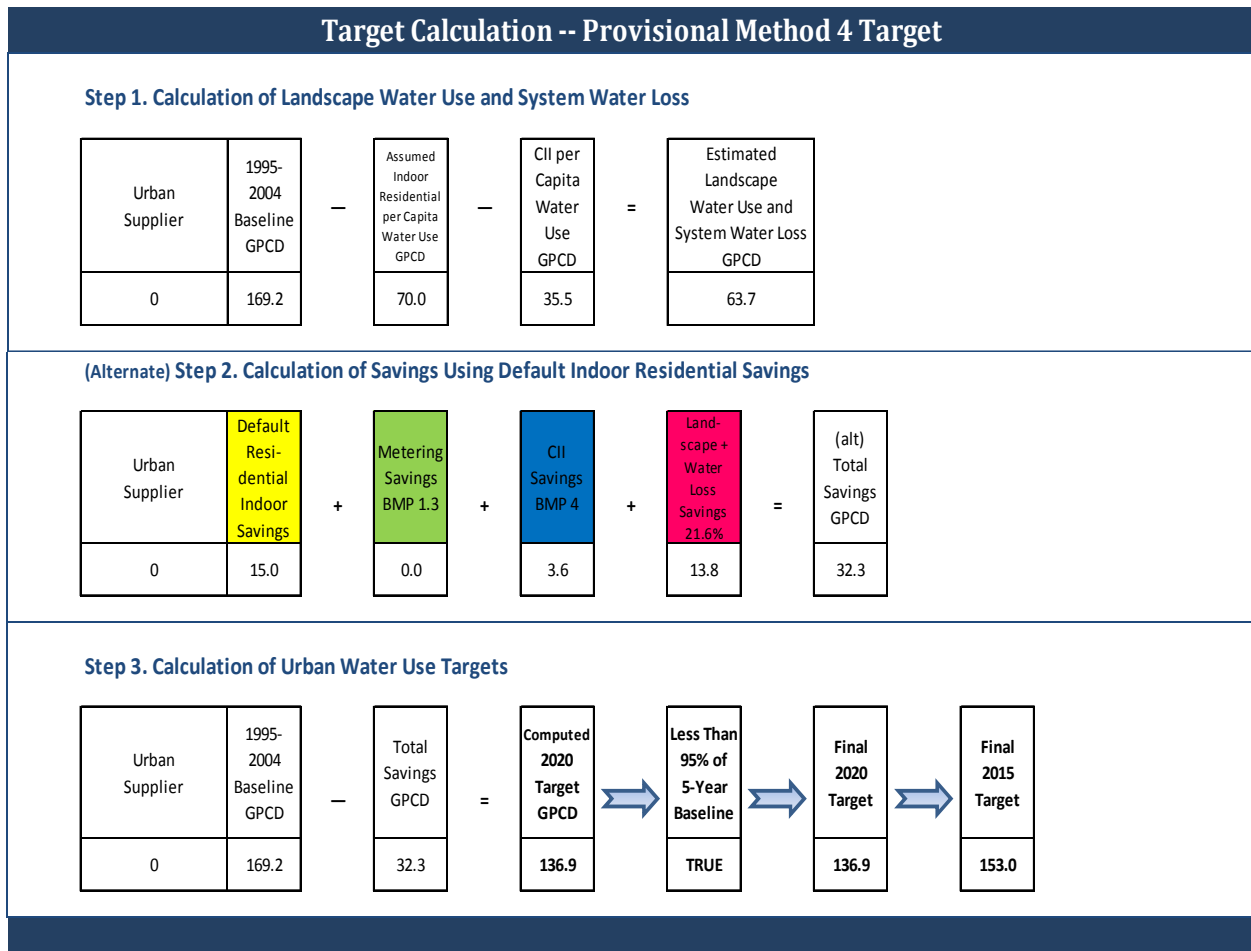
Target Method 4 was developed by DWR under direction from the State legislature. The Water Code provides that DWR will update it by December 31, 2014, but that it will be in effect until the update occurs.

Method 4 assumes savings between the baseline period and 2020 from the metering of unmetered water connections and the achievement of conservation measures in residential indoor, CII and Landscape water use, water loss and other unaccounted-for water (non-revenue water). DWR developed a spreadsheet calculator for use by individual agencies to determine their target. The calculator incorporates savings assumptions developed from a study of 52 randomly selected water suppliers in California with a variety of climatic and demographic characteristics. The calculator can either use a default savings assumption or an agency may individualize the calculation by entering past conservation activities. A summary of input data that is specific to ACWD is provided in Table 8-4.

**Table 8-4
Method 4 Specific Inputs for ACWD**

<i>Input</i>	<i>ACWD Selection</i>	<i>Details</i>
Baseline period	Jan 1, 1995 to Dec 31, 2004	ACWD selection
Midpoint of Baseline Period	1999	--
Baseline Water Use GPCD	169.2 GPCD	See Table 8-1
Population in Midpoint Year	304,006	Ca. DoF estimate, Table 8-1
CII consumption in Midpoint Year	12,097 AF/Yr	Billed CII consumption in 1999 without adjustment for water-loss
Number of unmetered Connections in Midpoint Year	0	ACWD does not have unmetered connections

**Figure 8-1
Method 4 Target Calculated by DWR Spreadsheet Tool assuming Default Savings**



Target Selection

The results of the four target method calculations are summarized in Table 8-5. ACWD has elected to use Target Method 4. However, ACWD will re-evaluate the target selection prior to the adoption of the District's next UWMP update in 2015.

**Table 8-5
ACWD Target Compliance**

	<i>GPCD</i>	<i>Assumption</i>
Baseline	169.2	Sec. 10608.20: Highest 10-yr average ending no earlier than Dec 31, 2004
Method 1 Target	135.4	80% of baseline
Method 2 Target	137.3	Sum of performance guidelines
Method 3 Target	124.5	95% of regional 131 GPCD
Method 4 Target *	<u>136.9</u>	Default Method 4 calculation provided by DWR
Alternative Minimum / 95% of 5-yr baseline	149.3	Sec. 10608.22: 95% of '03-'07 Average 157 GPCD. Selected target must be less than this figure.

* **Selected Method**

Step 3: Confirm Urban Water Use Target

In order to confirm that ACWD's selected water use target meets a minimum reduction established by statute, ACWD's selected target must be less than 95% of 5-year baseline demand ending no earlier than 12/31/2007. ACWD's selected 5-Year Base Period is CY 2003 through 2007, with a base daily per capita water use of 157 GPCD (see Table 8-1). The target minimum 95% of 157 GPCD is 149.3, which is greater than any of the Method 1 through 4 targets calculated (Table 8-5)

Step 4 – Determine Interim Water Use Target

Table 8-6 provides a summary of the baseline, 2015, and 2020 daily per capita water use targets, per the Method 4 approach, discussed above.

**Table 8-6
ACWD Selected Water Use Target from Method 4**

Calendar year	Population Estimate	Annual Target (GPCD)
Baseline	337,562	169.2
2015	347,854	153.0
2020	358,408	136.9

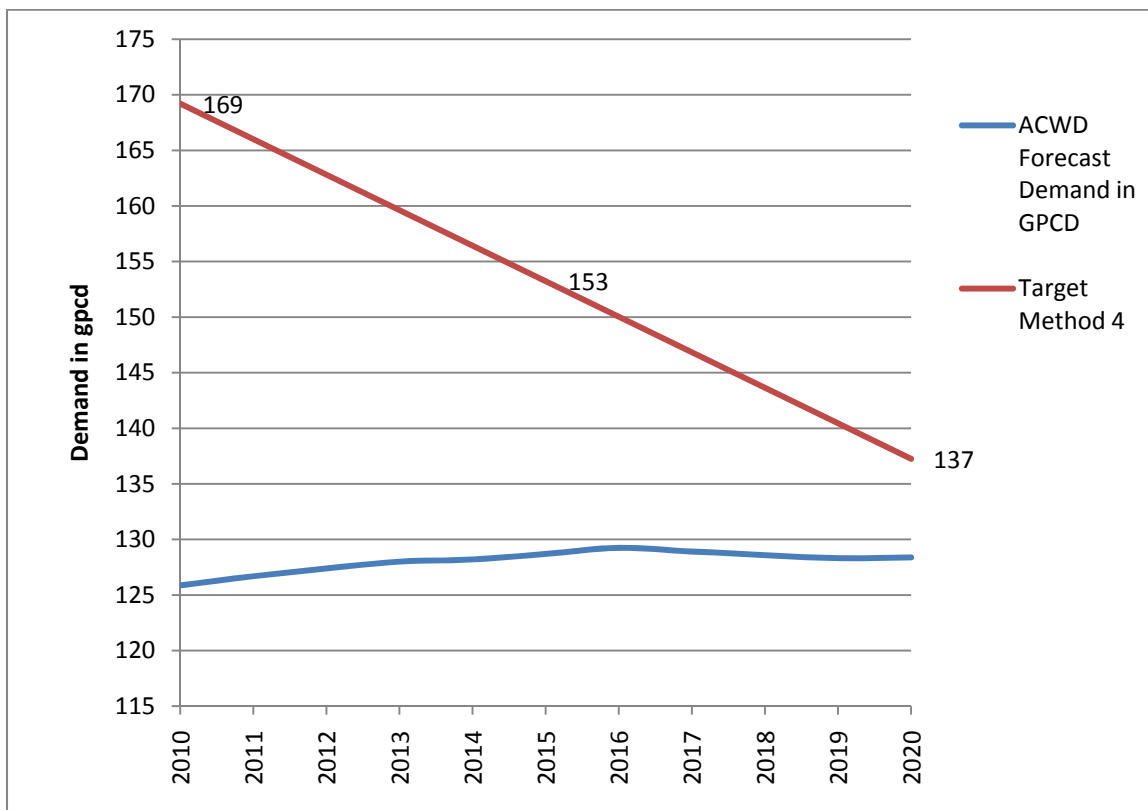
8.2 COMPLIANCE WITH SBX-7-7 WATER USE TARGETS

In 2015 and 2020, ACWD will be required to determine the compliance daily per capita water use to assess progress toward meeting interim and 2020 urban water use targets. In order to evaluate the projected future compliance with the SBX7-7 water use targets, the following provides a comparison of ACWD's water demand forecast with the water use targets. In addition, specific measures are identified to help ensure that ACWD will comply with the SBX7-7 targets.

Comparison of water use targets to projected demands

ACWD's projected water demands are provided in Chapter 2 of this UWMP Update. In order to compare the projected water demands with the SBX7-7 targets, the projected distribution system demands, combined with the private groundwater pumping demands, are divided by the population forecasts. The results of this comparison are shown on Figure 8-2. As shown on the figure, ACWD's projected per capita water use is below the SBX7-7 targets for 2015 and 2020. Therefore, based on current planning assumptions, ACWD is currently projected to be in compliance with both the 2015 and 2020 SBX7-7 water use targets.

Figure 8-2
ACWD Forecast Daily Per Capita Usage Compared to SB-7 Method 4 Thresholds



Measures for future compliance with the 2009 Water Conservation Act

A key assumption in the analysis of ACWD's compliance with the SBX7-7 water use targets is that the per capita water use in the service area will not fully rebound to pre-2007 conditions. In order to ensure that the gains in water efficiency over the past five years are not lost (and that ACWD complies with the SBX7-7 targets), ACWD is planning on the following measures:

Water use monitoring and tracking: ACWD routinely monitors water consumption, production and population in the service area. As part of this effort, on an annual basis staff will also calculate per capita water use, and compare the per capita water use with the SBX7-7 targets.

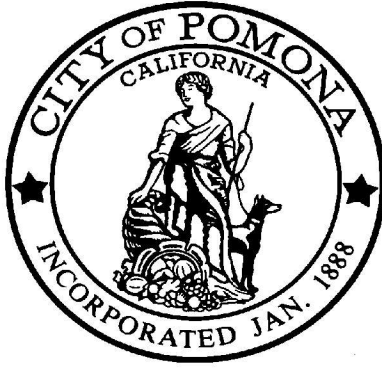
Continued implementation of water conservation programs: As described in Chapter 7, ACWD has implemented a comprehensive water conservation program. ACWD plans to continue to implement water existing water conservation measures and develop new measures, as appropriate. A key focus of ACWD conservation program will continue to target improvements in outdoor water use efficiency.

Consideration of water use efficiency rate structure: ACWD currently has a uniform water rate structure for all customer classifications. In order to further promote water use efficiency, ACWD has recently retained a consultant to evaluate alternative rate structures, including tiered-rates and budget-based rates. As of March 2010, this study is still on-going and no decisions have been made by the ACWD Board regarding changes to the rate structure. However, if the Board selects a new rate structure, it may be implemented as soon as February 2012.

Economic Impacts Analyses

Water Code Section 10608.26 requires that urban retail water suppliers consider potential economic impacts of the implementation plan for complying with SBX7-7. As described above, ACWD is currently projected to be in compliance with both the 2015 and 2020 SBX7-7 water use targets. No additional water reduction measures, beyond the water conservation programs already planned by ACWD, are anticipated to be needed to meet the District's water use targets. Therefore, the District does not anticipate that there will be additional economic impacts beyond those already contemplated as a result of the District's compliance with SBX7-7, nor will there be any disproportionate burden placed on any customer sector. In addition, compliance with SBX7-7 water use targets will not require that ACWD's existing customers undertake changes in product formulation, operations, or equipment that would reduce process water use.

**Appendix D - Notification Documents & Resolution
Approving the 2015 UWMP Update**



**CITY COUNCIL
HOUSING AUTHORITY
SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE
REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

ANNOTATED AGENDA

JUNE 6, 2016

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS
505 SOUTH GAREY AVENUE, CA 91769
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE 909-620-2341

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED: 2016-60 – 2016-83
SA RESOLUTION ADOPTED: SA 2016-3
ORDINANCES APPROVED: 4227

5:30 P.M.

CLOSED SESSIONS

CALL TO ORDER – 5:40 P.M.

ROLL CALL - **PRESENT: Mayor Rothman, Vice Mayor Lantz, and Councilmembers Nolte, Robledo, Carrizosa, Escobar, and Martin**

A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – POTENTIAL LITIGATION

One matter regarding exposure to litigation will be discussed (Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d)(2))

B. CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS (Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.6)

Part Time Unrepresented Employees
Unrepresented Group A and B Employees
Unrepresented Mid-Management Group C-2 Employees
Pomona Chapter of the San Bernardino Public Employees Association (PCEA)
Pomona Mid-Management Confidential Employees Association (PMMCEA)
Pomona Police Officers Association (PPOA)
Pomona Police Managers Association (PPMA)

Labor Negotiators: Linda Lowry and Linda Matthews

C. CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATORS (Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.8)

Property: 600 S. Park Avenue
Negotiating Party: State of California Department of the Military
City's Negotiator: Linda Lowry, City Manager
Under Negotiation: Price and Terms

Property: 520 W. Mission Blvd.
Negotiating Party: Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority
Housing Authority
Negotiator: Linda Lowry, City Manager
Under Negotiation: Price and Terms

6:45 P.M.

CALL TO ORDER – 7:10 P.M.

ROLL CALL - **PRESENT: Mayor Rothman, Vice Mayor Lantz, Councilmembers Nolte, Robledo, Carrizosa, Escobar, and Martin.**

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Councilmember Martin led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

CITY ATTORNEY REPORT ON CLOSED SESSION DISCUSSIONS

City Attorney Alvarez-Glasman stated that the items listed on the agenda had been announced prior to recessing into Closed Session and reported the following:

Item A: A briefing was provided and direction was given; however, no final action was taken and there is nothing further to report.

Item B: Labor Negotiators provided an update with respect to the various employee groups; however no final action was taken and there is nothing further to report.

Item C: This item was not discussed.

The City Council recessed from Closed Session at 7:05P.M.

PRESENTATIONS

- A. Georgina Avilez presented six awards to Officer Billy Dinh (31 arrests), Officer Christopher Lewis (35 arrests), Officer Jesse Hedrick (32 arrests), Officer Jason Conley (30 arrests), Officer Ruth Flores (31 arrests), and Officer Cesar Rivera (50 arrests) on behalf of Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)

MAYOR/COUNCILMEMBER COMMUNICATIONS

The Mayor and Councilmembers reported on conferences, seminars, and regional meetings attended and announced upcoming events.

CITY MANAGER COMMUNICATIONS

City Manager Lowry did not have anything to report.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

At this time, the public was invited to address the City Council concerning any items not on the agenda.

CONSENT CALENDAR

MOTION BY MAYOR ROTHMAN, SECOND BY COUNCILMEMBER CARRIZOSA, CARRIED 7-0 to approve the Consent Calendar with Agenda Item Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, and 14 being pulled from the Consent Calendar for discussion.

1. The City Council adopted a Resolution establishing the order of appointment of Vice Mayor, and selection and designation of District 2 Councilmember, Adriana Robledo, as Vice Mayor. **MOTION BY MAYOR ROTHMAN, SECOND BY COUNCILMEMBER CARRIZOSA, CARRIED 7-0.**

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-60

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, ESTABLISHING THE ORDER OF APPOINTMENT OF VICE MAYOR AND SELECTING AND DESIGNATING DISTRICT 2 COUNCILMEMBER, ADRIANA ROBLEDO, AS VICE MAYOR

2. The City Council adopted Resolutions calling for the holding of a General Municipal Election on November 8, 2016 to be consolidated with the Los Angeles County Statewide General Election for the election of three (3) Members of the City Council for Districts 1, 4, and 6 and one (1) Mayor and adopting regulations for candidates pertaining to candidates' statements. **MOTION BY MAYOR ROTHMAN, SECOND BY COUNCILMEMBER CARRIZOSA, CARRIED 7-0.**

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-61

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, CALLING FOR THE HOLDING OF A GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 2016, FOR THE ELECTION OF THREE MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL AND ONE MAYOR AS REQUIRED BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA RELATING TO CHARTER CITIES

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-62

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, REQUESTING THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES TO CONSOLIDATE A GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON NOVEMBER 8, 2016, WITH THE STATEWIDE GENERAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON THE DATE PURSUANT TO SECTION 10403 OF THE ELECTIONS CODE

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-63

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING REGULATIONS FOR CANDIDATES FOR ELECTIVE OFFICE PERTAINING TO CANDIDATES' STATEMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS AT A GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 2016

3. The City Council adopted a Resolution approving the Lot Line Adjustment (LLA 1-2016) for properties Located at 40-44 Rio Rancho Road, Assessor Parcel Numbers 8708-028-007 and -008, Pomona, CA, (Council District 5). **MOTION BY MAYOR ROTHMAN, SECOND BY COUNCILMEMBER CARRIZOSA, CARRIED 7-0.**

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-64

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT LLA 1-2016 FOR PROPERTIES LOCATED AT 40-44 RIO RANCHO ROAD, ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBERS 8708-028-007 AND -008

4. Adopt a Resolution amending the 2015-16 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) budget by appropriating \$89,045 from available General Fund monies in the Police Department's Operating Budget to "Police – Main Facility Roof Replacement," Project No. 428-2590-XXXXX-73369; relieve AWR, Inc., dba All Weather Roofing of their bid proposal due to a clerical error in their bid and award a roofing contract in the amount of \$335,333 to Danny Letner, Inc. dba Letner Roofing Company. **MOTION BY MAYOR ROTHMAN, SECOND BY COUNCILMEMBER CARRIZOSA, CARRIED 7-0.**

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-65

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING THE 2015-16 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP) BUDGET BY APPROPRIATING \$89,045 FROM AVAILABLE PERSONNEL VACANCY SAVINGS IN THE 2015-16 GENERAL FUND, POLICE DEPARTMENT OPERATING BUDGET TO "POLICE – MAIN FACILITY ROOF REPLACEMENT," PROJECT NO. 428-2590-XXXXX-73369

5. The City Council adopted a Resolution approving Lot Merger LM3-2016 of Assessor Parcel Numbers 8343-001-020 and -021, located at 1325 South Garey Avenue, Pomona, CA (Council District 2). **MOTION BY COUNCILMEMBER CARRIZOSA, SECOND BY VICE MAYOR ROBLEDO, CARRIED 7-0.**

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-66

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING LOT MERGER OF LOTS 21 AND 22, BLOCK 1 OF DOOLITTLE & TALBOT'S SUBDIVISION OF LOTS 1, 2 & 3, BLOCK 189 POMONA, ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBERS 8343-001-020 AND -021, LOCATED AT 1325 S. GAREY AVENUE, POMONA, CA, LOT MERGER LM 3-2016

6. The City Council adopted a Resolution approving a \$26,000 contribution from the Vehicle Parking District (VPD) Fiscal Year 2015-16 budget to the Downtown Pomona Owners' Association (DPOA) for the purchase and installation of security surveillance cameras to cover VPD lots and adjacent downtown areas. **MOTION BY COUNCILMEMBER LANTZ, SECOND BY VICE MAYOR ROBLEDO, CARRIED 6-0 (CARRIZOSA ABSENT).**

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-67

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING A \$26,000 CONTRIBUTION FROM THE VEHICLE PARKING DISTRICT (VPD) FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016 BUDGET TO THE DOWNTOWN POMONA OWNERS ASSOCIATION (DPOA) FOR THE DPOA PURCHASE AND INSTALLATION OF SECURITY SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS TO COVER VPD LOTS 3, 13, 14 AND 15, AND ADJACENT DOWNTOWN AREAS

7. The City Council approved the Engineer's Report for Consolidated Citywide Street Lighting and Landscaping Maintenance District Fiscal Year 2016-17 and adopted a Resolution setting July 11, 2016 as the Public Hearing date regarding the City's intent to annex additional territory and the levy of Annual Assessments. **MOTION BY MAYOR ROTHMAN, SECOND BY COUNCILMEMBER CARRIZOSA, CARRIED 7-0.**

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-68

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, SETTING THE TIME AND PLACE OF THE PUBLIC HEARING REGARDING THE ANNEXATION OF ADDITIONAL TERRITORY IN THE CONSOLIDATED CITYWIDE STREET LIGHTING AND LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE DISTRICT AND APPROVING THE LEVY OF ASSESSMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016-17 TO BE JULY 11, 2016 AT 6:45 P.M. IN THE CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS LOCATED AT 505 S. GAREY AVENUE, POMONA, CALIFORNIA

8. The City Council adopted a Resolution approving Parcel Map No. 73826 for the property located at 801 Rancho Valley Drive, Pomona, CA (Council District 2) . **MOTION BY MAYOR ROTHMAN, SECOND BY COUNCILMEMBER CARRIZOSA, CARRIED 7-0.**

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-69

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING PARCEL MAP NO. 73826 FOR THE PROPERTY LOCATED AT 801 RANCHO VALLEY DRIVE

9. The City Council adopted a Resolution authorizing submittal of applications for payment programs funded by the California Department of Resources, Recycling, and Recovery (CalRecycle) until rescinded and related authorizations. **MOTION BY MAYOR ROTHMAN, SECOND BY COUNCILMEMBER CARRIZOSA, CARRIED 7-0.**

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-70

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, ESTABLISHING AUTHORITY FOR SUBMITTAL OF APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT PROGRAMS FUNDED BY CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES, RECYCLING AND RECOVERY (CALRECYCLE) AND RELATED AUTHORIZATIONS

10. The Successor Agency adopted a Resolution amending the Pomona Successor Agency's Long Range Property Management Plan (LRPMP) to authorize the transfer of Successor Agency-Owned public parking facilities to the City of Pomona in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill 107. **MOTION BY COUNCILMEMBER MARTIN, SECOND BY COUNCILMEMBER LANTZ, CARRIED 7-0.**

RESOLUTION NO. SA 2016-3

A RESOLUTION OF THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE FORMER REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, AUTHORIZING THE TRANSFER OF PUBLIC PARKING FACILITIES TO THE CITY OF POMONA AND APPROVING AN AMENDMENT TO THE LONG RANGE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLAN

11. The City Council adopted a Resolution to partner with Los Angeles County to combat homelessness. **MOTION BY COUNCILMEMBER CARRIZOSA, SECOND BY MAYOR ROTHMAN, CARRIED 7-0 to adopt the Resolution with amendments including removing "in Services Planning Area 3 (SPA 3)" from the fourth "WHEREAS" and "to serve SPA3" from the first bullet point under the eighth "WHEREAS".**

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-71

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, TO PARTNER WITH LOS ANGELES COUNTY TO COMBAT HOMELESSNESS

12. The City Council adopted a Resolution supporting the Los Angeles County's effort to obtain State Legislation to allow Counties to seek voter authority to establish a half-cent Income Tax on individuals whose income exceeds one million dollars annually in order to combat homelessness. **MOTION BY MAYOR ROTHMAN, SECOND BY COUNCILMEMBER CARRIZOSA, CARRIED 7-0.**

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-72

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, SUPPORTING LOS ANGELES COUNTY'S EFFORT TO SEEK STATE LEGISLATION TO ALLOW COUNTIES TO SEEK VOTER AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH A HALF-CENT INCOME TAX ON INDIVIDUALS WHOSE INCOME EXCEEDS ONE MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY IN ORDER TO COMBAT HOMELESSNESS

13. The City Council approved Keystone Uniforms as a sole source vendor for Fiscal Year 2015-16 and 2016-17 to supply uniforms, equipment, and services for the Pomona Police Department's sworn and professional staff with annual expenditures not to exceed \$42,000. **MOTION BY MAYOR ROTHMAN, SECOND BY COUNCILMEMBER CARRIZOSA, CARRIED 7-0.**
14. Adopt a Resolution approving a Grant of Easement and Option to License and License Agreement with Los Angeles SMSA Limited Partnership, dba Verizon Wireless, for construction of a Wireless Communication Facility at Garfield Park, in accordance with Major Wireless Communication Facilities Permit WIRE 1739-2015. **The City Council directed Staff to bring the item back on a future agenda with a photo depicting exactly how the tower will appear adjacent to the statue that was recently installed at Garfield Park.**

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING AN OPTION AND LICENSE AGREEMENT AND GRANT OF EASEMENT (ECI-2016) FOR THE USE OF A PORTION OF GARFIELD PARK FOR A WIRELESS COMMUNICATION FACILITY, PERMIT NO. WIRE 1739-2015

DISCUSSION CALENDAR

15. The City Council approved Findings of Public Benefit to the Community at Large for recommended expenditures and recapped final funding amounts for previously approved findings.

CURRENT REQUESTS:

- A) Amount to be determined to the American Cancer Society to cover fees for use of City portable stage, tables, chairs and canopies for their upcoming Relay for Life event in Pomona – Requested amount: \$1,400
- B) \$4,000 to support annual District Three Toy Drive – Requested amount: \$4,000
- C) Amount to be determined to the Pomona Concert Band in support of their weekly summer concert program – Requested amount: TBD
- D) Amount to be determined to the Kennedy Austin Foundation in support of programming – Requested amount: TBD
- E) Amount to be determined to Decker Elementary School in support of school programming – Requested amount: \$500

MOTION BY COUNCILMEMBER LANTZ, SECOND BY COUNCILMEMBER MARTIN, CARRIED 7-0 to add the following item to Agenda Item No. 15:

- F) \$500 to Cesar Chavez Park Neighborhood Council for its annual Summer Community Bash

MOTION BY COUNCILMEMBER CARRIZOSA, SECOND BY VICE MAYOR ROBLEDO, CARRIED 7-0 to approve items A-F.

16. The City Council awarded a Professional Services Contract to Bucknam Infrastructure Group for Pavement Management Survey Services to update the Pavement Management Program. **MOTION BY MAYOR ROTHMAN, SECOND BY COUNCILMEMBER ESCOBAR, CARRIED 7-0 to approve the item and directing Staff to provide all bid proposals to the City Council for any and all bids received for any RFPs, RFQs, etc.**

PUBLIC HEARINGS

17. The City Council conducted a Public Hearing and adopted Resolutions increasing licensing fees for unaltered dogs within the City of Pomona and asserting the City of Pomona's participation in the Getting 2 Zero Initiative with the Inland Valley Humane Society. **MOTION BY COUNCILMEMBER MARTIN, SECOND BY COUNCILMEMBER ESCOBAR, CARRIED 6-1 (COUNCILMEMBER CARRIZOSA OPPOSED).**

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-73

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, ADJUSTING CERTAIN FEES FOR DOG LICENSING COLLECTED BY THE INLAND VALLEY HUMANE SOCIETY FOR ANIMALS FROM THE CITY OF POMONA

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-74

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, ESTABLISHING THE CITY'S COMMITMENT TO THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES TO ELIMINATE THE EUTHANASIA OF ADOPTABLE DOGS AND FINDING THIS ACTION IS EXEMPT FROM REVIEW UNDER THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

18. The City Council conducted a Public Hearing and adopted a Resolution approving the City of Pomona's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan. **MOTION BY COUNCILMEMBER LANTZ, SECOND BY COUNCILMEMBER MARTIN, CARRIED 7-0.**

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-75

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING THE CITY OF POMONA'S 2015 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

19. The City Council conducted a Public Hearing and introduced, at first reading, an Ordinance approving Change of Zone (ZONE 1596-2015) to amend the zoning classification by removing a PD (Planned Development) overlay for a property located at 855 East Phillips Boulevard (APN 8333-028-900). **MOTION BY COUNCILMEMBER LANTZ, SECOND BY COUNCILMEMBER CARRIZOSA, CARRIED 7-0.**

ORDINANCE NO. 4227

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING CHANGE OF ZONE (ZONE 1596-2015) TO AMEND THE ZONING CLASSIFICATION BY REMOVING A PD (PLANNED DEVELOPMENT) OVERLAY FOR A PROPERTY LOCATED AT 855 E. PHILLIPS BOULEVARD (APN 8333-028-900)

20. The City Council conducted a Public Hearing and adopted Resolutions approving the Fiscal Year 2016-17 City of Pomona Operating Budget, Housing Authority Budget, Five Year Capital Improvement Program Budget and related actions and reviewed and adopted Fiscal Year 2015-16 budget amendments. **MOTION BY COUNCILMEMBER CARRIZOSA, SECOND BY COUNCILMEMBER MARTIN, CARRIED 7-0 to adopt the Resolutions and direct the City Manager to, after the Councilmembers have donated funds from their remaining discretionary funds, identify savings from all departments and allocate the savings to the remaining balance of the \$40,000 requested by the library.**

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-76

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING THE CITY'S OPERATING BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016-2017

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-77

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, SITTING AS THE COMMISSION OF THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA ADOPTING THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OPERATING BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016-2017

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-78

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING THE 2016-17 TO 2020-21 FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM AND ADOPTING A CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016-2017

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-79

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, ESTABLISHING THE GANN APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT OF THE CITY OF POMONA PURSUANT TO ARTICLE XIII OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016-2017

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-80

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING THE PERSONNEL RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT GROUP A AND B EMPLOYEES BY THE ACTIONS LISTED HEREIN

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-81

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING APPENDIX B OF THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE CITY OF POMONA AND THE POMONA MID-MANAGEMENT/CONFIDENTIAL EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION BY THE ACTIONS LISTED HEREIN

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-82

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING APPENDIX B OF THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE CITY OF POMONA AND THE POMONA CITY EMPLOYEES' CHAPTER OF THE SAN BERNARDINO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION BY THE ACTIONS LISTED HEREIN

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-83

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING THE CITY OF POMONA'S SALARY SCHEDULE TO MEET THE CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE 2, SECTIONS 570.5 AND 571

MATTERS INITIATED BY CITY COUNCILMEMBERS

The City Council did not request any items for future consideration.

ADJOURNMENT – 10:15 P.M.

IN MEMORY OF

*Iola Fountain
Yolanda Garner
Andy Lazzaretto
Kenneth Martin Smith
and
Douglas Treadwell*

The next Regular Meeting will be held on Monday, June 20, 2016 at 5:30 p.m. in the City Council Chambers, 505 S. Garey Avenue, Pomona, California. Closed Session items will be discussed at 5:30 p.m. The Open Session will commence at 6:45 p.m.

Appendix E - Chino Basin Judgment

*Case of J. Stark
Jan 27, 1978
td*

FILED

JAN 30 AM 11 41

1 DONALD D. STARK
2 A Professional Corporation
3 Suite 201 Airport Plaza
4 2061 Business Center Drive
5 Irvine, California 92715
6 Telephone: (714) 752-8971

7 CLAYSON, ROTHROCK & MANN
8 601 South Main Street
9 Corona, California 91720
10 Telephone: (714) 737-1910

11 Attorneys for Plaintiff

FILED - West District
San Bernardino County Clerk

OCT 26 1989

Caru Jennings

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

MICROFILMED

12 CHINO BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER)
13 DISTRICT,)
14 Plaintiff,)
15 v.)
16 CITY OF CHINO, et al.)
17 Defendants.)

No. 164327

REN 51010

JUDGMENT

LAW OFFICES
DONALD D. STARK
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
SUITE 201
2061 BUSINESS CENTER DRIVE
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(714) 752-8971

Routing
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Asst. Co. Clerk
Secretary
Exhibits
Supervisor
Other

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JUDGMENT
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12 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
13 FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

14 CHINO BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER)
15 DISTRICT,)
16)
17 Plaintiff,) No. 164327
18)
19 v.) JUDGMENT
20)
21 CITY OF CHINO, et al.)
22)
23 Defendants.)
24)
25)
26)
27)
28)

1 I. INTRODUCTION

20 1. Pleadings, Parties and Jurisdiction. The complaint here-
21 in was filed on January 2, 1975, seeking an adjudication of water
22 rights, injunctive relief and the imposition of a physical solu-
23 tion. A first amended complaint was filed on July 16, 1976. The
24 defaults of certain defendants have been entered, and certain
25 other defendants dismissed. Other than defendants who have been
26 dismissed or whose defaults have been entered, all defendants have
27 appeared herein. By answers and order of this Court, the issues
28 have been made those of a full inter se adjudication between the

1 parties. This Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter of
2 this action and of the parties herein.

3 2. Stipulation For Judgment. Stipulation for entry of
4 judgment has been filed by and on behalf of a majority of the
5 parties, representing a majority of the quantitative rights herein
6 adjudicated.

7 3. Trial; Findings and Conclusions. Trial was commenced on
8 December 16, 1977, as to the non-stipulating parties, and findings
9 of fact and conclusions of law have been entered disposing of the
10 issues in the case.

11 4. Definitions. As used in this Judgment, the following
12 terms shall have the meanings herein set forth:

13 (a) Active Parties. All parties other than those who
14 have filed with Watermaster a written waiver of service of
15 notices, pursuant to Paragraph 58.

16 (b) Annual or Year -- A fiscal year, July 1 through
17 June 30, following, unless the context shall clearly indicate
18 a contrary meaning.

19 (c) Appropriative Right -- The annual production right
20 of a producer from the Chino Basin other than pursuant to an
21 overlying right.

22 (d) Basin Water -- Ground water within Chino Basin which
23 is part of the Safe Yield, Operating Safe Yield, or replen-
24 ishment water in the Basin as a result of operations under the
25 Physical Solution decreed herein. Said term does not include
26 Stored Water.

27 (e) CBMWD -- Plaintiff Chino Basin Municipal Water
28 District.

1 (f) Chino Basin or Basin -- The ground water basin
2 underlying the area shown as such on Exhibit "B" and within
3 the boundaries described in Exhibit "K".

4 (g) Chino Basin Watershed -- The surface drainage area
5 tributary to and overlying Chino Basin.

6 (h) Ground Water -- Water beneath the surface of the
7 ground and within the zone of saturation, i.e., below the
8 existing water table.

9 (i) Ground Water Basin -- An area underlain by one or
10 more permeable formations capable of furnishing substantial
11 water storage.

12 (j) Minimal Producer -- Any producer whose production
13 does not exceed five acre-feet per year.

14 (k) MWD -- The Metropolitan Water District of Southern
15 California.

16 (l) Operating Safe Yield -- The annual amount of ground
17 water which Watermaster shall determine, pursuant to criteria
18 specified in Exhibit "I", can be produced from Chino Basin by
19 the Appropriative Pool parties free of replenishment obliga-
20 tion under the Physical Solution herein.

21 (m) Overdraft -- A condition wherein the total annual
22 production from the Basin exceeds the Safe Yield thereof.

23 (n) Overlying Right -- The appurtenant right of an owner
24 of lands overlying Chino Basin to produce water from the Basin
25 for overlying beneficial use on such lands.

26 (o) Person. Any individual, partnership, association,
27 corporation, governmental entity or agency, or other organ-
28 ization.

1 (p) PVMWD -- Defendant Pomona Valley Municipal Water
2 District.

3 (q) Produce or Produced -- To pump or extract ground
4 water from Chino Basin.

5 (r) Producer -- Any person who produces water from Chino
6 Basin.

7 (s) Production -- Annual quantity, stated in acre feet,
8 of water produced.

9 (t) Public Hearing -- A hearing after notice to all
10 parties and to any other person legally entitled to notice.

11 (u) Reclaimed Water -- Water which, as a result of
12 processing of waste water, is suitable for a controlled use.

13 (v) Replenishment Water -- Supplemental water used to
14 recharge the Basin pursuant to the Physical Solution, either
15 directly by percolating the water into the Basin or indirectly
16 by delivering the water for use in lieu of production and use
17 of safe yield or Operating Safe Yield.

18 (w) Responsible Party -- The owner, co-owner, lessee or
19 other person designated by multiple parties interested in a
20 well as the person responsible for purposes of filing reports
21 hereunder.

22 (x) Safe Yield -- The long-term average annual quantity
23 of ground water (excluding replenishment or stored water but
24 including return flow to the Basin from use of replenishment
25 or stored water) which can be produced from the Basin under
26 cultural conditions of a particular year without causing an
27 undesirable result.

28 (y) SBVMWD -- San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water

1 District.

2 (z) State Water -- Supplemental Water imported through
3 the State Water Resources Development System, pursuant to
4 Chapter 8, Division 6, Part 6 of the Water Code.

5 (aa) Stored Water -- Supplemental water held in storage,
6 as a result of direct spreading, in lieu delivery, or other-
7 wise, for subsequent withdrawal and use pursuant to agreement
8 with Watermaster.

9 (bb) Supplemental Water -- Includes both water imported
10 to Chino Basin from outside Chino Basin Watershed, and re-
11 claimed water.

12 (cc) WMWD -- Defendant Western Municipal Water District
13 of Riverside County.

14 5. List of Exhibits. The following exhibits are attached to
15 this Judgment and made a part hereof:

16 "A" -- "Location Map of Chino Basin" showing boundaries
17 of Chino Basin Municipal Water District, and other geographic
18 and political features.

19 "B" -- "Hydrologic Map of Chino Basin" showing hydrologic
20 features of Chino Basin.

21 "C" -- Table Showing Parties in Overlying (Agricultural)
22 Pool.

23 "D" -- Table Showing Parties in Overlying (Non-
24 agricultural Pool and Their Rights.

25 "E" -- Table Showing Appropriators and Their Rights.

26 "F" -- Overlying (Agricultural) Pool Pooling Plan.

27 "G" -- Overlying (Non-agricultural) Pool Pooling Plan.

28 "H" -- Appropriative Pool Pooling Plan.

1 "I" -- Engineering Appendix.

2 "J" -- Map of In Lieu Area No. 1.

3 "K" -- Legal Description of Chino Basin.

4
5 II. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

6 A. HYDROLOGY

7 6. Safe Yield. The Safe Yield of Chino Basin is 140,000 acre
8 feet per year.

9 7. Overdraft and Prescriptive Circumstances. In each year
10 for a period in excess of five years prior to filing of the First
11 Amended Complaint herein, the Safe Yield of the Basin has been
12 exceeded by the annual production therefrom, and Chino Basin is and
13 has been for more than five years in a continuous state of over-
14 draft. The production constituting said overdraft has been open,
15 notorious, continuous, adverse, hostile and under claim of right.
16 The circumstances of said overdraft have given notice to all
17 parties of the adverse nature of such aggregate over-production.

18 B. WATER RIGHTS IN SAFE YIELD

19 8. Overlying Rights. The parties listed in Exhibits "C" and
20 "D" are the owners or in possession of lands which overlie Chino
21 Basin. As such, said parties have exercised overlying water
22 rights in Chino Basin. All overlying rights owned or exercised by
23 parties listed in Exhibits "C" and "D" have, in the aggregate, been
24 limited by prescription except to the extent such rights have been
25 preserved by self-help by said parties. Aggregate preserved
26 overlying rights in the Safe Yield for agricultural pool use,
27 including the rights of the State of California, total 82,800 acre
28 feet per year. Overlying rights for non-agricultural pool use

1 total 7,366 acre feet per year and are individually decreed for
2 each affected party in Exhibit "D". No portion of the Safe Yield
3 of Chino Basin exists to satisfy unexercised overlying rights, and
4 such rights have all been lost by prescription. However, uses may
5 be made of Basin Water on overlying lands which have no preserved
6 overlying rights pursuant to the Physical Solution herein. All
7 overlying rights are appurtenant to the land and cannot be assigned
8 or conveyed separate or apart therefrom.

9 9. Appropriative Rights. The parties listed in Exhibit "E"
10 are the owners of appropriative rights, including rights by pres-
11 cription, in the unadjusted amounts therein set forth, and by
12 reason thereof are entitled under the Physical Solution to share in
13 the remaining Safe Yield, after satisfaction of overlying rights
14 and rights of the State of California, and in the Operating Safe
15 Yield in Chino Basin, in the annual shares set forth in Exhibit
16 "E".

17 (a) Loss of Priorities. By reason of the long continued
18 overdraft in Chino Basin, and in light of the complexity of
19 determining appropriative priorities and the need for con-
20 serving and making maximum beneficial use of the water re-
21 sources of the State, each and all of the parties listed in
22 Exhibit "E" are estopped and barred from asserting special
23 priorities or preferences, inter se. All of said appropri-
24 ative rights are accordingly deemed and considered of equal
25 priority.

26 (b) Nature and Quantity. All rights listed in Exhibit
27 "E" are appropriative and prescriptive in nature. By reason
28 of the status of the parties, and the provisions of Section

1 1007 of the Civil Code, said rights are immune from reduction
2 or limitation by prescription.

3 10. Rights of the State of California. The State of
4 California, by and through its Department of Corrections, Youth
5 Authority and Department of Fish and Game, is a significant pro-
6 ducer of ground water from and the State is the largest owner of
7 land overlying Chino Basin. The precise nature and scope of the
8 claims and rights of the State need not be, and are not, defined
9 herein. The State, through said departments, has accepted the
10 Physical Solution herein decreed, in the interests of implementing
11 the mandate of Section 2 of Article X of the California Constitu-
12 tion. For all purposes of this Judgment, all future production by
13 the State or its departments or agencies for overlying use on
14 State-owned lands shall be considered as agricultural pool use.

15 C. RIGHTS TO AVAILABLE GROUND WATER STORAGE CAPACITY

16 11. Available Ground Water Storage Capacity. There exists in
17 Chino Basin a substantial amount of available ground water storage
18 capacity which is not utilized for storage or regulation of Basin
19 Waters. Said reservoir capacity can appropriately be utilized for
20 storage and conjunctive use of supplemental water with Basin
21 Waters. It is essential that said reservoir capacity utilization
22 for storage and conjunctive use of supplemental water be undertaken
23 only under Watermaster control and regulation, in order to protect
24 the integrity of both such Stored Water and Basin Water in storage
25 and the Safe Yield of Chino Basin.

26 12. Utilization of Available Ground Water Capacity. Any
27 person or public entity, whether a party to this action or not, may
28 make reasonable beneficial use of the available ground water

1 storage capacity of Chino Basin for storage of supplemental water;
2 provided that no such use shall be made except pursuant to written
3 agreement with Watermaster, as authorized by Paragraph 28. In the
4 allocation of such storage capacity, the needs and requirements of
5 lands overlying Chino Basin and the owners of rights in the Safe
6 Yield or Operating Safe Yield of the Basin shall have priority and
7 preference over storage for export.

8
9 III. INJUNCTION

10 13. Injunction Against Unauthorized Production of Basin
11 Water. Each party in each of the respective pools is enjoined, as
12 follows:

13 (a) Overlying (Agricultural) Pool. Each party in the
14 Overlying (Agricultural) Pool, its officers, agents, employees,
15 successors and assigns, is and they each are ENJOINED AND
16 RESTRAINED from producing ground water from Chino Basin in any
17 year hereafter in excess of such party's correlative share of
18 the aggregate of 82,800 acre feet allocated to said Pool,
19 except pursuant to the Physical Solution or a storage water
20 agreement.

21 (b) Overlying (Non-Agricultural) Pool. Each party in
22 the Overlying (Non-agricultural) Pool, its officers, agents,
23 employees, successors and assigns, is and they each are
24 ENJOINED AND RESTRAINED from producing ground water of Chino
25 Basin in any year hereafter in excess of such party's decreed
26 rights in the Safe Yield, except pursuant to the provisions of
27 the Physical Solution or a storage water agreement.

28 (c) Appropriative Pool. Each party in the

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1 Appropriative Pool, its officers, agents, employees, successors
2 and assigns, is and they are each ENJOINED AND RESTRAINED from
3 producing ground water of Chino Basin in any year hereafter in
4 excess of such party's decreed share of Operating Safe Yield,
5 except pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Solution or
6 a storage water agreement.

7 14. Injunction Against Unauthorized Storage or Withdrawal
8 of Stored Water. Each party, its officers, agents, employees,
9 successors and assigns is and they each are ENJOINED AND RESTRAINED
10 from storing supplemental water in Chino Basin for withdrawal, or
11 causing withdrawal of, water stored by that party, except pursuant
12 to the terms of a written agreement with Watermaster and in
13 accordance with Watermaster regulations. Any supplemental water
14 stored or recharged in the Basin, except pursuant to such a Water-
15 master agreement, shall be deemed abandoned and not classified as
16 Stored Water. This paragraph has no application, as such, to
17 supplemental water spread or provided in lieu by Watermaster pur-
18 suant to the Physical Solution.

19
20 IV. CONTINUING JURISDICTION

21 15. Continuing Jurisdiction. Full jurisdiction, power and
22 authority are retained and reserved to the Court as to all matters
23 contained in this judgment, except:

24 (a) The redetermination of Safe Yield, as set forth in
25 Paragraph 6, during the first ten (10) years of operation of
26 the Physical Solution;

27 (b) The allocation of Safe Yield as between the several
28 pools as set forth in Paragraph 44 of the Physical Solution;

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1 (c) The determination of specific quantitative rights
2 and shares in the declared Safe Yield or Operating Safe Yield
3 herein declared in Exhibits "D" and "E"; and

4 (d) The amendment or modification of Paragraphs 7(a) and
5 (b) of Exhibit "H", during the first ten (10) years of oper-
6 ation of the Physical Solution, and thereafter only upon
7 affirmative recommendation of at least 67% of the voting power
8 (determined pursuant to the formula described in Paragraph 3
9 of Exhibit "H"), but not less than one-third of the members
10 of the Appropriative Pool Committee representatives of parties
11 who produce water within CBMWD or WMWD; after said tenth year
12 the formula set forth in said Paragraph 7(a) and 7(b) of
13 Exhibit "H" for payment of the costs of replenishment water
14 may be changed to 100% gross or net, or any percentage split
15 thereof, but only in response to recommendation to the Court
16 by affirmative vote of at least 67% of said voting power of
17 the Appropriative Pool representatives of parties who produce
18 ground water within CBMWD or WMWD, but not less than one-third
19 of their number. In such event, the Court shall act in con-
20 formance with such recommendation unless there are compelling
21 reasons to the contrary; and provided, further, that the fact
22 that the allocation of Safe Yield or Operating Safe Yield
23 shares may be rendered moot by a recommended change in the
24 formula for replenishment assessments shall not be deemed to
25 be such a "compelling reason."

26 Said continuing jurisdiction is provided for the purpose of en-
27 abling the Court, upon application of any party, the Watermaster,
28 the Advisory Committee or any Pool Committee, by motion and, upon

1 at least 30 days' notice thereof, and after hearing thereon, to
2 make such further or supplemental orders or directions as may be
3 necessary or appropriate for interpretation, enforcement or carry-
4 ing out of this Judgment, and to modify, amend or amplify any of
5 the provisions of this Judgment.

6
7 V. WATERMASTER

8 A. APPOINTMENT

9 16. Watermaster Appointment. CBMWD, acting by and through a
10 majority of its board of directors, is hereby appointed Water-
11 master, to administer and enforce the provisions of this Judgment
12 and any subsequent instructions or orders of the Court hereunder.
13 The term of appointment of Watermaster shall be for five (5) years.
14 The Court will by subsequent orders provide for successive terms or
15 for a successor Watermaster. Watermaster may be changed at any
16 time by subsequent order of the Court, on its own motion, or on the
17 motion of any party after notice and hearing. Unless there are
18 compelling reasons to the contrary, the Court shall act in con-
19 formance with a motion requesting the Watermaster be changed if
20 such motion is supported by a majority of the voting power of the
21 Advisory Committee.

22 B. POWERS AND DUTIES

23 17. Powers and Duties. Subject to the continuing supervision
24 and control of the Court, Watermaster shall have and may exercise
25 the express powers, and shall perform the duties, as provided in
26 this Judgment or hereafter ordered or authorized by the Court in
27 the exercise of the Court's continuing jurisdiction.

28 18. Rules and Regulations. Upon recommendation by the

1 Advisory Committee, Watermaster shall make and adopt, after public
2 hearing, appropriate rules and regulations for conduct of Water-
3 master affairs, including meeting schedules and procedures, and
4 compensation of members of Watermaster at not to exceed \$25 per
5 member per meeting, or \$300 per member per year, whichever is less,
6 plus reasonable expenses related to activities within the Basin.
7 Thereafter, Watermaster may amend said rules from time to time upon
8 recommendation, or with approval of the Advisory Committee after
9 hearing noticed to all active parties. A copy of said rules and
10 regulations, and of any amendments thereof, shall be mailed to each
11 active party.

12 19. Acquisition of Facilities. Watermaster may purchase,
13 lease, acquire and hold all necessary facilities and equipment;
14 provided, that it is not the intent of the Court that Watermaster
15 acquire any interest in real property or substantial capital
16 assets.

17 20. Employment of Experts and Agents. Watermaster may
18 employ or retain such administrative, engineering, geologic,
19 accounting, legal or other specialized personnel and consultants as
20 may be deemed appropriate in the carrying out of its powers and
21 shall require appropriate bonds from all officers and employees
22 handling Watermaster funds. Watermaster shall maintain records for
23 purposes of allocation of costs of such services as well as of all
24 other expenses of Watermaster administration as between the several
25 pools established by the Physical Solution.

26 21. Measuring Devices. Watermaster shall cause parties,
27 pursuant to uniform rules, to install and maintain in good opera-
28 ting condition, at the cost of each party, such necessary measuring

1 devices or meters as Watermaster may deem appropriate. Such
2 measuring devices shall be inspected and tested as deemed necessary
3 by Watermaster, and the cost thereof shall constitute an expense of
4 Watermaster.

5 22. Assessments. Watermaster is empowered to levy and
6 collect all assessments provided for in the pooling plans and
7 Physical Solution.

8 23. Investment of Funds. Watermaster may hold and invest any
9 and all Watermaster funds in investments authorized from time to
10 time for public agencies of the State of California.

11 24. Borrowing. Watermaster may borrow from time to time
12 amounts not exceeding the annual anticipated receipts of Water-
13 master during such year.

14 25. Contracts. Watermaster may enter into contracts for the
15 performance of any powers herein granted; provided, however, that
16 Watermaster may not contract with or purchase materials, supplies
17 or services from CBMWD, except upon the prior recommendation and
18 approval of the Advisory Committee and pursuant to written order of
19 the Court.

20 26. Cooperation With Other Agencies. Subject to prior
21 recommendation or approval of the Advisory Committee, Watermaster
22 may act jointly or cooperate with agencies of the United States and
23 the State of California or any political subdivisions, municipi-
24 palities or districts or any person to the end that the purpose of
25 the Physical Solution may be fully and economically carried out.

26 27. Studies. Watermaster may, with concurrence of the
27 Advisory Committee or affected Pool Committee and in accordance
28 with Paragraph 54(b), undertake relevant studies of hydrologic

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1 conditions, both quantitative and qualitative, and operating
2 aspects of implementation of the management program for Chino
3 Basin.

4 28. Ground Water Storage Agreements. Watermaster shall
5 adopt, with the approval of the Advisory Committee, uniformly
6 applicable rules and a standard form of agreement for storage of
7 supplemental water, pursuant to criteria therefor set forth in
8 Exhibit "I". Upon appropriate application by any person, Water-
9 master shall enter into such a storage agreement; provided that all
10 such storage agreements shall first be approved by written order of
11 the Court, and shall by their terms preclude operations which will
12 have a substantial adverse impact on other producers.

13 29. Accounting for Stored Water. Watermaster shall calculate
14 additions, extractions and losses and maintain an annual account of
15 all Stored Water in Chino Basin, and any losses of water supplies
16 or Safe Yield of Chino Basin resulting from such Stored Water.

17 30. Annual Administrative Budget. Watermaster shall submit
18 to Advisory Committee an administrative budget and recommendation
19 for each fiscal year on or before March 1. The Advisory Committee
20 shall review and submit said budget and their recommendations to
21 Watermaster on or before April 1, following. Watermaster shall
22 hold a public hearing on said budget at its April quarterly meeting
23 and adopt the annual administrative budget which shall include the
24 administrative items for each pool committee. The administrative
25 budget shall set forth budgeted items in sufficient detail as
26 necessary to make a proper allocation of the expense among the
27 several pools, together with Watermaster's proposed allocation.
28 The budget shall contain such additional comparative information

1 or explanation as the Advisory Committee may recommend from time
2 to time. Expenditures within budgeted items may thereafter be
3 made by Watermaster in the exercise of powers herein granted, as a
4 matter of course. Any budget transfer in excess of 20% of a
5 budget category during any budget year or modification of such
6 administrative budget during any year shall be first submitted to
7 the Advisory Committee for review and recommendation.

8 31. Review Procedures. All actions, decisions or rules of
9 Watermaster shall be subject to review by the Court on its own
10 motion or on timely motion by any party, the Watermaster (in the
11 case of a mandated action), the Advisory Committee, or any Pool
12 Committee, as follows:

13 (a) Effective Date of Watermaster Action. Any action,
14 decision or rule of Watermaster shall be deemed to have
15 occurred or been enacted on the date on which written
16 notice thereof is mailed. Mailing of copies of approved
17 Watermaster minutes to the active parties shall constitute
18 such notice to all parties.

19 (b) Noticed Motion. Any party, the Watermaster (as
20 to any mandated action), the Advisory Committee, or any
21 Pool Committee may, by a regularly noticed motion, apply
22 to the Court for review of any Watermaster's action,
23 decision or rule. Notice of such motion shall be served
24 personally or mailed to Watermaster and to all active
25 parties. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, such
26 motion shall not operate to stay the effect of such
27 Watermaster action, decision or rule.
28 -----

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1 (c) Time for Motion. Notice of motion to review any
2 Watermaster action, decision or rule shall be served and filed
3 within ninety (90) days after such Watermaster action, de-
4 cision or rule, except for budget actions, in which event said
5 notice period shall be sixty (60) days.

6 (d) De Novo Nature of Proceedings. Upon the filing of
7 any such motion, the Court shall require the moving party to
8 notify the active parties, the Watermaster, the Advisory
9 Committee and each Pool Committee, of a date for taking
10 evidence and argument, and on the date so designated shall
11 review de novo the question at issue. Watermaster's findings
12 or decision, if any, may be received in evidence at said
13 hearing, but shall not constitute presumptive or prima facie
14 proof of any fact in issue.

15 (e) Decision. The decision of the Court in such proceed-
16 ing shall be an appealable supplemental order in this case.
17 When the same is final, it shall be binding upon the Water-
18 master and all parties.

19 C. ADVISORY AND POOL COMMITTEES

20 32. Authorization. Watermaster is authorized and directed to
21 cause committees of producer representatives to be organized to
22 act as Pool Committees for each of the several pools created under
23 the Physical Solution. Said Pool Committees shall, in turn,
24 jointly form an Advisory Committee to assist Watermaster in per-
25 formance of its functions under this judgment. Pool Committees
26 shall be composed as specified in the respective pooling plans, and
27 the Advisory Committee shall be composed of not to exceed ten (10)
28 voting representatives from each pool, as designated by the

1 respective Pool Committee. WMWD, PVMWD and SBVMWD shall each be
2 entitled to one non-voting representative on said Advisory Com-
3 mittee.

4 33. Term and Vacancies. Members of any Pool Committee, shall
5 serve for the term, and vacancies shall be filled, as specified in
6 the respective pooling plan. Members of the Advisory Committee
7 shall serve at the will of their respective Pool Committee.

8 34. Voting Power. The voting power on each Pool Committee
9 shall be allocated as provided in the respective pooling plan. The
10 voting power on the Advisory Committee shall be one hundred (100)
11 votes allocated among the three pools in proportion to the total
12 assessments paid to Watermaster during the preceding year; pro-
13 vided, that the minimum voting power of each pool shall be

- 14 (a) Overlying (Agricultural) Pool 20,
15 (b) Overlying (Non-agricultural) Pool 5, and
16 (c) Appropriative Pool 20.

17 In the event any pool is reduced to its said minimum vote, the re-
18 maining votes shall be allocated between the remaining pools on
19 said basis of assessments paid to Watermaster by each such remain-
20 ing pool during the preceding year. The method of exercise of
21 each pool's voting power on the Advisory Committee shall be as
22 determined by the respective pool committees.

23 35. Quorum. A majority of the voting power of the Advisory
24 Committee or any Pool Committee shall constitute a quorum for the
25 transaction of affairs of such Advisory or Pool Committee; pro-
26 vided, that at least one representative of each Pool Committee
27 shall be required to constitute a quorum of the Advisory Committee.
28 No Pool Committee representative may purposely absent himself or

1 herself, without good cause, from an Advisory Committee meeting to
2 deprive it of a quorum. Action by affirmative vote of a majority
3 of the entire voting power of any Pool Committee or the Advisory
4 Committee shall constitute action by such committee. Any action or
5 recommendation of a Pool Committee or the Advisory Committee shall
6 be transmitted to Watermaster in writing, together with a report of
7 any dissenting vote or opinion.

8 36. Compensation. Pool or Advisory Committee members may
9 receive compensation, to be established by the respective pooling
10 plan, but not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each
11 meeting of such Pool or Advisory Committee attended, and provided
12 that no member of a Pool or Advisory Committee shall receive
13 compensation of more than three hundred (\$300.00) dollars for
14 service on any such committee during any one year. All such com-
15 pensation shall be a part of Watermaster administrative expense.
16 No member of any Pool or Advisory Committee shall be employed by
17 Watermaster or compensated by Watermaster for professional or other
18 services rendered to such Pool or Advisory Committee or to Water-
19 master, other than the fee for attendance at meetings herein
20 provided, plus reimbursement of reasonable expenses related to
21 activities within the Basin.

22 37. Organization.

23 (a) Organizational Meeting. At its first meeting in
24 each year, each Pool Committee and the Advisory Committee
25 shall elect a chairperson and a vice chairperson from its
26 membership. It shall also select a secretary, a treasurer
27 and such assistant secretaries and treasurers as may be
28 appropriate, any of whom may, but need not, be members of

1 such Pool or Advisory Committee.

2 (b) Regular Meetings. All Pool Committees and the
3 Advisory Committee shall hold regular meetings at a place and
4 time to be specified in the rules to be adopted by each Pool
5 and Advisory Committee. Notice of regular meetings of any
6 Pool or Advisory Committee, and of any change in time or
7 place thereof, shall be mailed to all active parties in said
8 pool or pools.

9 (c) Special Meetings. Special meetings of any Pool or
10 Advisory Committee may be called at any time by the Chair-
11 person or by any three (3) members of such Pool or Advisory
12 Committee by delivering notice personally or by mail to each
13 member of such Pool or Advisory Committee and to each active
14 party at least 24 hours before the time of each such meeting
15 in the case of personal delivery, and 96 hours in the case of
16 mail. The calling notice shall specify the time and place of
17 the special meeting and the business to be transacted. No
18 other business shall be considered at such meeting.

19 (d) Minutes. Minutes of all Pool Committee, Advisory
20 Committee and Watermaster meetings shall be kept at Water-
21 master's offices. Copies thereof shall be mailed or otherwise
22 furnished to all active parties in the pool or pools con-
23 cerned. Said copies of minutes shall constitute notice of any
24 Pool or Advisory Committee action therein reported, and shall
25 be available for inspection by any party.

26 (e) Adjournments. Any meeting of any Pool or Advisory
27 Committee may be adjourned to a time and place specified in
28 the order of adjournment. Less than a quorum may so adjourn

1 from time to time. A copy of the order or notice of adjourn-
2 ment shall be conspicuously posted forthwith on or near the
3 door of the place where the meeting was held.

4 38. Powers and Functions. The powers and functions of the
5 respective Pool Committees and the Advisory Committee shall be as
6 follows:

7 (a) Pool Committees. Each Pool Committee shall have the
8 power and responsibility for developing policy recommendations
9 for administration of its particular pool, as created under
10 the Physical Solution. All actions and recommendations of any
11 Pool Committee which require Watermaster implementation shall
12 first be noticed to the other two pools. If no objection is
13 received in writing within thirty (30) days, such action or
14 recommendation shall be transmitted directly to Watermaster
15 for action. If any such objection is received, such action or
16 recommendation shall be reported to the Advisory Committee
17 before being transmitted to Watermaster.

18 (b) Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee shall
19 have the duty to study, and the power to recommend, review
20 and act upon all discretionary determinations made or to be
21 made hereunder by Watermaster.

22 [1] Committee Initiative. When any recommendation
23 or advice of the Advisory Committee is received by
24 Watermaster, action consistent therewith may be taken by
25 Watermaster; provided, that any recommendation approved
26 by 80 votes or more in the Advisory Committee shall
27 constitute a mandate for action by Watermaster consistent
28 therewith. If Watermaster is unwilling or unable to act

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1 pursuant to recommendation or advice from the Advisory
2 Committee (other than such mandatory recommendations),
3 Watermaster shall hold a public hearing, which shall be
4 followed by written findings and decision. Thereafter,
5 Watermaster may act in accordance with said decision,
6 whether consistent with or contrary to said Advisory
7 Committee recommendation. Such action shall be subject
8 to review by the Court, as in the case of all other
9 Watermaster determinations.

10 [2] Committee Review. In the event Watermaster
11 proposes to take any discretionary action, other than
12 approval or disapproval of a Pool Committee action or
13 recommendation properly transmitted, or execute any
14 agreement not theretofore within the scope of an Advisory
15 Committee recommendation, notice of such intended action
16 shall be served on the Advisory Committee and its members
17 at least thirty (30) days before the Watermaster meeting
18 at which such action is finally authorized.

19 (c) Review of Watermaster Actions. Watermaster (as to
20 mandated action), the Advisory Committee or any Pool Committee
21 shall be entitled to employ counsel and expert assistance in
22 the event Watermaster or such Pool or Advisory Committee seeks
23 Court review of any Watermaster action or failure to act. The
24 cost of such counsel and expert assistance shall be Water-
25 master expense to be allocated to the affected pool or pools.

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VI. PHYSICAL SOLUTION

A. GENERAL

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3 39. Purpose and Objective. Pursuant to the mandate of
4 Section 2 of Article X of the California Constitution, the Court
5 hereby adopts and orders the parties to comply with a Physical
6 Solution. The purpose of these provisions is to establish a legal
7 and practical means for making the maximum reasonable beneficial
8 use of the waters of Chino Basin by providing the optimum economic,
9 long-term, conjunctive utilization of surface waters, ground waters
10 and supplemental water, to meet the requirements of water users
11 having rights in or dependent upon Chino Basin.

12 40. Need for Flexibility. It is essential that this Physical
13 Solution provide maximum flexibility and adaptability in order that
14 Watermaster and the Court may be free to use existing and future
15 technological, social, institutional and economic options, in order
16 to maximize beneficial use of the waters of Chino Basin. To that
17 end, the Court's retained jurisdiction will be utilized, where
18 appropriate, to supplement the discretion herein granted to the
19 Wastermaster.

20 41. Watermaster Control. Watermaster, with the advice of the
21 Advisory and Pool Committees, is granted discretionary powers in
22 order to develop an optimum basin management program for Chino
23 Basin, including both water quantity and quality considerations.
24 Withdrawals and supplemental water replenishment of Basin Water,
25 and the full utilization of the water resources of Chino Basin,
26 must be subject to procedures established by and administered
27 through Watermaster with the advice and assistance of the Advisory
28 and Pool Committees composed of the affected producers. Both the

1 quantity and quality of said water resources may thereby be pre-
2 served and the beneficial utilization of the Basin maximized.

3 42. General Pattern of Operations. It is contemplated that
4 the rights herein decreed will be divided into three (3) operating
5 pools for purposes of Watermaster administration. A fundamental
6 premise of the Physical Solution is that all water users dependent
7 upon Chino Basin will be allowed to pump sufficient waters from the
8 Basin to meet their requirements. To the extent that pumping
9 exceeds the share of the Safe Yield assigned to the Overlying
10 Pools, or the Operating Safe Yield in the case of the Appropriative
11 Pool, each pool will provide funds to enable Watermaster to replace
12 such overproduction. The method of assessment in each pool shall
13 be as set forth in the applicable pooling plan.

14 B. POOLING

15 43. Multiple Pools Established. There are hereby established
16 three (3) pools for Watermaster administration of, and for the
17 allocation of responsibility for, and payment of, costs of re-
18 plenishment water and other aspects of this Physical Solution.

19 (a) Overlying (Agricultural) Pool. The first pool shall
20 consist of the State of California and all overlying producers
21 who produce water for other than industrial or commercial
22 purposes. The initial members of the pool are listed in
23 Exhibit "C".

24 (b) Overlying (Non-agricultural) Pool. The second pool
25 shall consist of overlying producers who produce water for
26 industrial or commercial purposes. The initial members of
27 this pool are listed in Exhibit "D".

28 (c) Appropriative Pool. A third and separate pool shall

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1 consist of owners of appropriative rights. The initial
2 members of the pool are listed in Exhibit "E".

3 Any party who changes the character of his use may, by sub-
4 sequent order of the Court, be reassigned to the proper pool; but
5 the allocation of Safe Yield under Paragraph 44 hereof shall not be
6 changed. Any non-party producer or any person who may hereafter
7 commence production of water from Chino Basin, and who may become a
8 party to this physical solution by intervention, shall be assigned
9 to the proper pool by the order of the Court authorizing such
10 intervention.

11 44. Determination and Allocation of Rights to Safe Yield of
12 Chino Basin. The declared Safe Yield of Chino Basin is hereby
13 allocated as follows:

14 <u>Pool</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
15 Overlying (Agricultural) Pool	414,000 acre feet in any five 16 (5) consecutive years.
17 Overlying (Non-agricultural) Pool.	7,366 acre feet per year.
18 Appropriative Pool	49,834 acre feet per year.

19 The foregoing acre foot allocations to the overlying pools are
20 fixed. Any subsequent change in the Safe Yield shall be debited or
21 credited to the Appropriative Pool. Basin Water available to the
22 Appropriative Pool without replenishment obligation may vary from
23 year to year as the Operating Safe Yield is determined by Water-
24 master pursuant to the criteria set forth in Exhibit "I".

25 45. Annual Replenishment. Watermaster shall levy and collect
26 assessments in each year, pursuant to the respective pooling plans,
27 in amounts sufficient to purchase replenishment water to replace
28 production by any pool during the preceding year which exceeds that

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1 pool's allocated share of Safe Yield in the case of the overlying
2 pools, or Operating Safe Yield in the case of the Appropriative
3 Pool. It is anticipated that supplemental water for replenishment
4 of Chino Basin may be available at different rates to the various
5 pools to meet their replenishment obligations. If such is the
6 case, each pool will be assessed only that amount necessary for the
7 cost of replenishment water to that pool, at the rate available to
8 the pool, to meet its replenishment obligation.

9 46. Initial Pooling Plans. The initial pooling plans, which
10 are hereby adopted, are set forth in Exhibits "F", "G" and "H",
11 respectively. Unless and until modified by amendment of the
12 judgment pursuant to the Court's continuing jurisdiction, each
13 such plan shall control operation of the subject pool.

14 C. REPORTS AND ACCOUNTING

15 47. Production Reports. Each party or responsible party
16 shall file periodically with Watermaster, pursuant to Watermaster
17 rules, a report on a form to be prescribed by Watermaster showing
18 the total production of such party during the preceding reportage
19 period, and such additional information as Watermaster may require,
20 including any information specified by the affected Pool Com-
21 mittee.

22 48. Watermaster Reports and Accounting. Watermaster's
23 annual report, which shall be filed on or before November 15 of
24 each year and shall apply to the preceding year's operation, shall
25 contain details as to operation of each of the pools and a certi-
26 fied audit of all assessments and expenditures pursuant to this
27 Physical Solution and a review of Watermaster activities.
28 - - - - -

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1 D. REPLENISHMENT

2 49. Sources of Supplemental Water. Supplemental water may be
3 obtained by Watermaster from any available source. Watermaster
4 shall seek to obtain the best available quality of supplemental
5 water at the most reasonable cost for recharge in the Basin. To
6 the extent that costs of replenishment water may vary between
7 pools, each pool shall be liable only for the costs attributable to
8 its required replenishment. Available sources may include, but are
9 not limited to:

10 (a) Reclaimed Water. There exist a series of agreements
11 generally denominated the Regional Waste Water Agreements
12 between CBMWD and owners of the major municipal sewer systems
13 within the basin. Under those agreements, which are recog-
14 nized hereby but shall be unaffected and unimpaired by this
15 judgment, substantial quantities of reclaimed water may be
16 made available for replenishment purposes. There are addi-
17 tional sources of reclaimed water which are, or may become,
18 available to Watermaster for said purposes. Maximum benefi-
19 cial use of reclaimed water shall be given high priority by
20 Watermaster.

21 (b) State Water. State water constitutes a major
22 available supply of supplemental water. In the case of State
23 Water, Watermaster purchases shall comply with the water
24 service provisions of the State's water service contracts.
25 More specifically, Watermaster shall purchase State Water from
26 MWD for replenishment of excess production within CBMWD, WMWD
27 and PVMWD, and from SBVMWD to replenish excess production
28 within SBVMWD's boundaries in Chino Basin, except to the

1 extent that MWD and SBVMWD give their consent as required by
2 such State water service contracts.

3 (c) Local Import. There exist facilities and methods
4 for importation of surface and ground water supplies from
5 adjacent basins and watersheds.

6 (d) Colorado River Supplies. MWD has water supplies
7 available from its Colorado River Aqueduct.

8 50. Methods of Replenishment. Watermaster may accomplish
9 replenishment of overproduction from the Basin by any reasonable
10 method, including:

11 (a) Spreading and percolation or Injection of water in
12 existing or new facilities, subject to the provisions of
13 Paragraphs 19, 25 and 26 hereof.

14 (b) In Lieu Procedures. Watermaster may make, or cause
15 to be made, deliveries of water for direct surface use, in
16 lieu of ground water production.

17 E. REVENUES

18 51. Production Assessment. Production assessments, on what-
19 ever basis, may be levied by Watermaster pursuant to the pooling
20 plan adopted for the applicable pool.

21 52. Minimal Producers. Minimal Producers shall be exempted
22 from payment of production assessments, upon filing of production
23 reports as provided in Paragraph 47 of this Judgment, and payment
24 of an annual five dollar (\$5.00) administrative fee as specified by
25 Watermaster rules.

26 53. Assessment Proceeds -- Purposes. Watermaster shall have
27 the power to levy assessments against the parties (other than
28 minimal pumpers) based upon production during the preceding period

1 of assessable production, whether quarterly, semi-annually or
2 annually, as may be determined most practical by Watermaster or the
3 affected Pool Committee.

4 54. Administrative Expenses. The expenses of administration
5 of this Physical Solution shall be categorized as either (a) gen-
6 eral Watermaster administrative expense, or (b) special project
7 expense.

8 (a) General Watermaster Administrative Expense shall
9 include office rental, general personnel expense, supplies and
10 office equipment, and related incidental expense and general
11 overhead.

12 (b) Special Project Expense shall consist of special
13 engineering, economic or other studies, litigation expense,
14 meter testing or other major operating expenses. Each such
15 project shall be assigned a Task Order number and shall be
16 separately budgeted and accounted for.

17 General Watermaster administrative expense shall be allocated
18 and assessed against the respective pools based upon allocations
19 made by the Watermaster, who shall make such allocations based upon
20 generally accepted cost accounting methods. Special Project
21 Expense shall be allocated to a specific pool, or any portion there-
22 of, only upon the basis of prior express assent and finding of
23 benefit by the Pool Committee, or pursuant to written order of the
24 Court.

25 55. Assessments -- Procedure. Assessments herein provided
26 for shall be levied and collected as follows:

27 (a) Notice of Assessment. Watermaster shall give
28 written notice of all applicable assessments to each party on

1 or before ninety (90) days after the end of the production
2 period to which such assessment is applicable.

3 (b) Payment. Each assessment shall be payable on or
4 before thirty (30) days after notice, and shall be the ob-
5 ligation of the party or successor owning the water production
6 facility at the time written notice of assessment is given,
7 unless prior arrangement for payment by others has been made
8 in writing and filed with Watermaster.

9 (c) Delinquency. Any delinquent assessment shall bear
10 interest at 10% per annum (or such greater rate as shall equal
11 the average current cost of borrowed funds to the Watermaster)
12 from the due date thereof. Such delinquent assessment and
13 interest may be collected in a show-cause proceeding herein
14 instituted by the Watermaster, in which case the Court may
15 allow Watermaster its reasonable costs of collection, includ-
16 ing attorney's fees.

17 56. Accumulation of Replenishment Water Assessment Proceeds.

18 In order to minimize fluctuation in assessment and to give Water-
19 master flexibility in purchase and spreading of replenishment
20 water, Watermaster may make reasonable accumulations of replen-
21 ishment water assessment proceeds. Interest earned on such re-
22 tained funds shall be added to the account of the pool from which
23 the funds were collected and shall be applied only to the purchase
24 of replenishment water.

25 57. Effective Date. The effective date for accounting and
26 operation under this Physical Solution shall be July 1, 1977, and
27 the first production assessments hereunder shall be due after July
28 1, 1978. Watermaster shall, however, require installation of

1 meters or measuring devices and establish operating procedures
2 immediately, and the costs of such Watermaster activity (not
3 including the cost of such meters and measuring devices) may be
4 recovered in the first administrative assessment in 1978.

5
6 VII. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

7 58. Designation of Address for Notice and Service. Each
8 party shall designate the name and address to be used for purposes
9 of all subsequent notices and service herein, either by its en-
10 dorsement on the Stipulation for Judgment or by a separate desig-
11 nation to be filed within thirty (30) days after Judgment has been
12 served. Said designation may be changed from time to time by
13 filing a written notice of such change with the Watermaster. Any
14 party desiring to be relieved of receiving notices of Watermaster
15 or committee activity may file a waiver of notice on a form to be
16 provided by Watermaster. Thereafter such party shall be removed
17 from the Active Party list. Watermaster shall maintain at all
18 times a current list of active parties and their addresses for
19 purposes of service. Watermaster shall also maintain a full
20 current list of names and addresses of all parties or their suc-
21 cessors, as filed herein. Copies of such lists shall be available,
22 without cost, to any party, the Advisory Committee or any Pool
23 Committee upon written request therefor.

24 59. Service of Documents. Delivery to or service upon any
25 party or active party by the Watermaster, by any other party, or by
26 the Court, of any item required to be served upon or delivered to
27 such party or active party under or pursuant to the Judgment shall
28 be made personally or by deposit in the United States mail, first

1 class, postage prepaid, addressed to the designee and at the
2 address in the latest designation filed by such party or active
3 party.

4 60. Intervention After Judgment. Any non-party assignee of
5 the adjudicated appropriative rights of any appropriator, or any
6 other person newly proposing to produce water from Chino Basin, may
7 become a party to this judgment upon filing a petition in inter-
8 vention. Said intervention must be confirmed by order of this
9 Court. Such intervenor shall thereafter be a party bound by this
10 judgment and entitled to the rights and privileges accorded under
11 the Physical Solution herein, through the pool to which the Court
12 shall assign such intervenor.

13 61. Loss of Rights. Loss, whether by abandonment, forfeiture
14 or otherwise, of any right herein adjudicated shall be accomplished
15 only (1) by a written election by the owner of the right filed with
16 Watermaster, or (2) by order of the Court upon noticed motion and
17 after hearing.

18 62. Scope of Judgment. Nothing in this Judgment shall be
19 deemed to preclude or limit any party in the assertion against a
20 neighboring party of any cause of action now existing or hereafter
21 arising based upon injury, damage or depletion of water supply
22 available to such party, proximately caused by nearby pumping which
23 constitutes an unreasonable interference with such complaining
24 party's ability to extract ground water.

25 63. Judgment Binding on Successors. This Judgment and all
26 provisions thereof are applicable to and binding upon not only the
27 parties to this action, but also upon their respective heirs,
28 executors, administrators, successors, assigns, lessees and

1 licenses and upon the agents, employees and attorneys in fact of
2 all such persons.

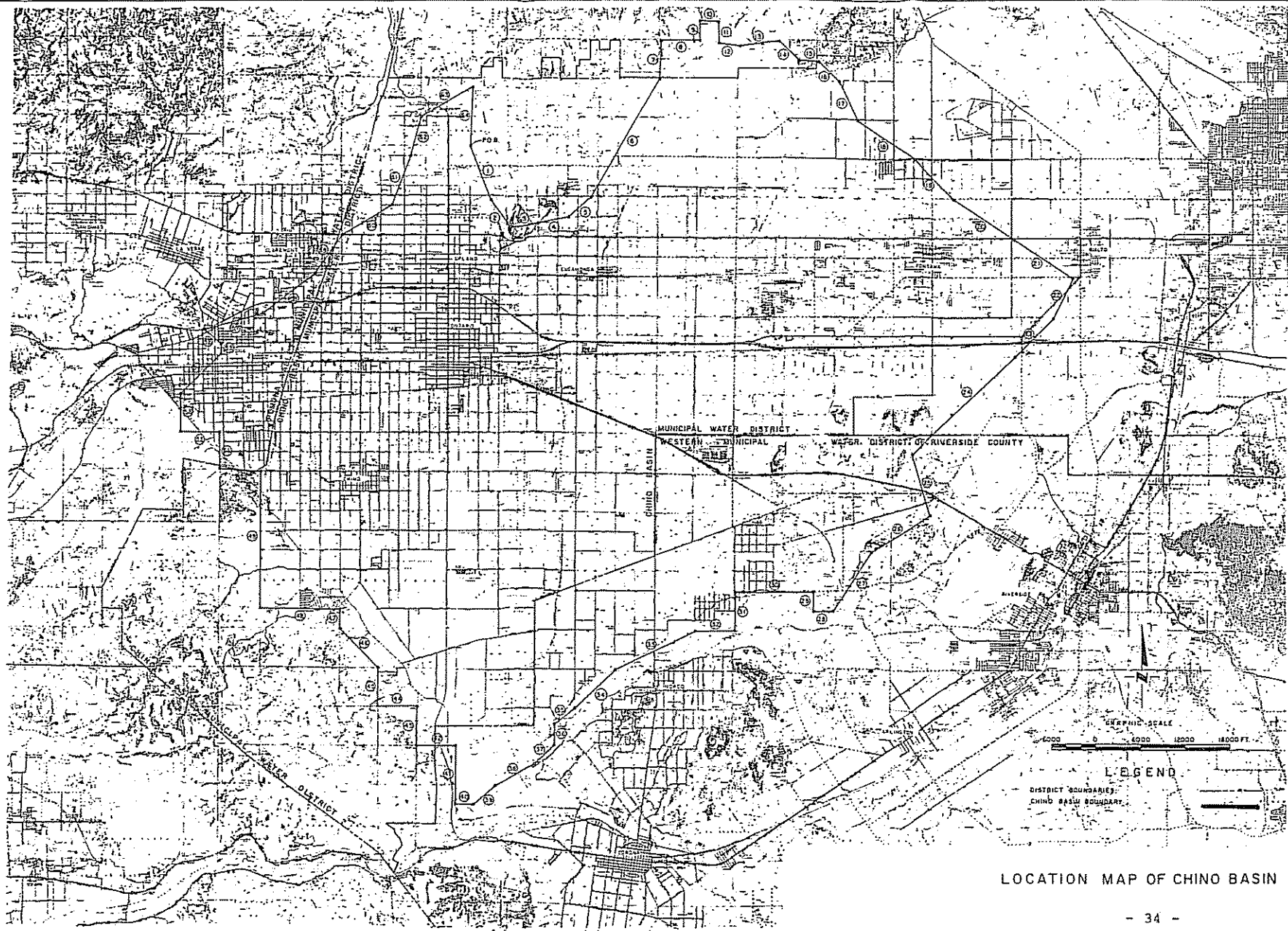
3 64. Costs. No party shall recover any costs in this pro-
4 ceeding from any other party.

5 Dated: JAN 27 1978.

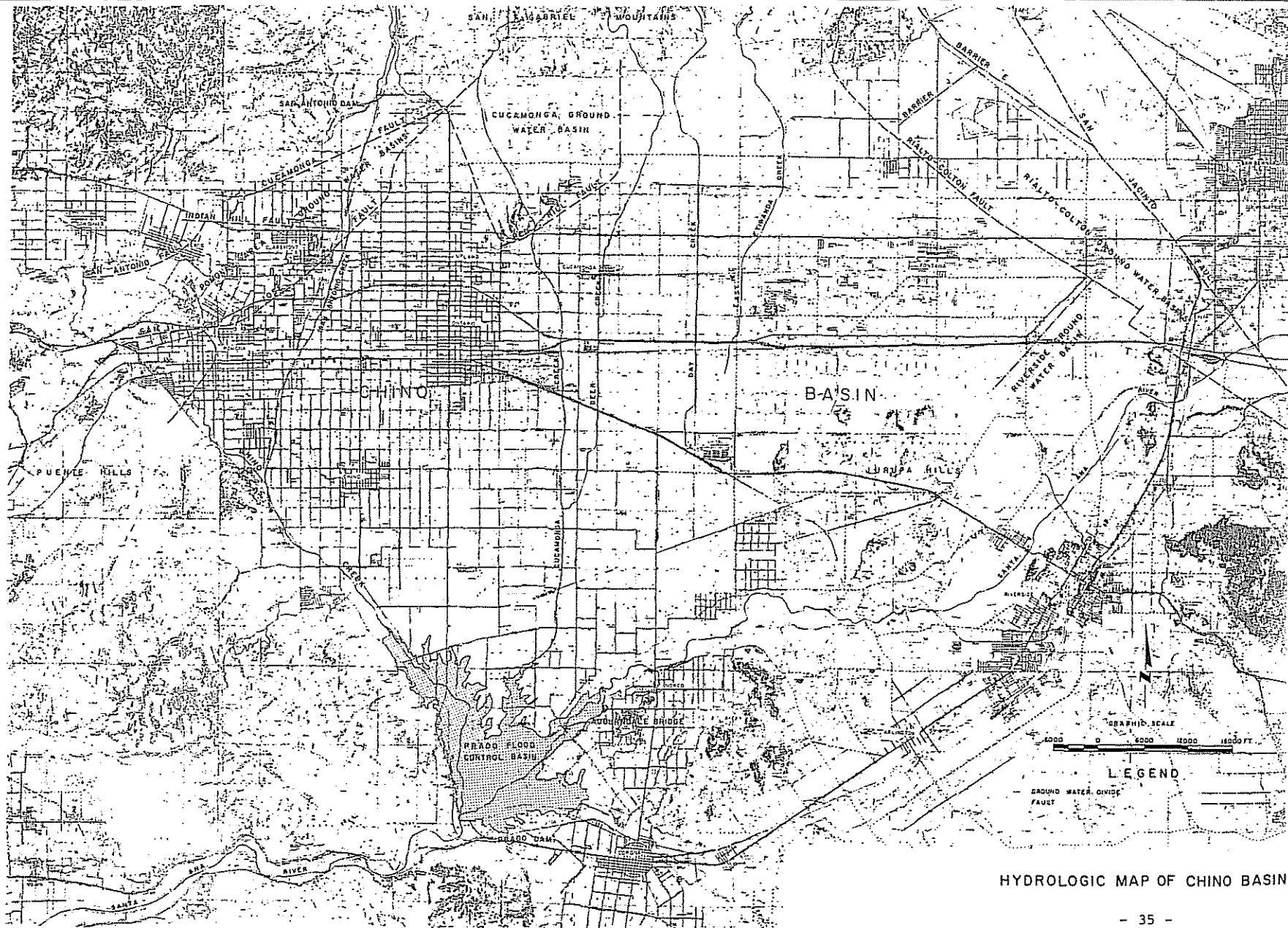
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7 Arnold B. Weiss
8 Judge

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LOCATION MAP OF CHINO BASIN



HYDROLOGIC MAP OF CHINO BASIN

STIPULATING OVERLYING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS

1	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	Aphessetche, Xavier
2	COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO	Arena Mutual Water Assn.
3	Abacherli Dairy, Inc.	Armstrong Nurseries, Inc.
4	Abacherli, Frank	Arretche, Frank
5	Abacherli, Shirley	Arretche, Jean Pierre
6	Abbona, Anna	Arvidson, Clarence F.
7	Abbona, James	Arvidson, Florence
8	Abbona, Jim	Ashley, George W.
9	Abbona, Mary	Ashley, Pearl E.
10	Agliani, Amelia H.	Atlas Farms
11	Agman, Inc.	Atlas Ornamental Iron Works, Inc.
12	Aguerre, Louis B.	Aukeman, Carol
13	Ahmanson Trust Co.	Aukeman, Lewis
14	Akiyama, Shizuye	Ayers, Kenneth C., aka
15	Akiyama, Tomoo	Kelley Ayers
16	Akkerman, Dave	Bachoc, Raymond
17	Albers, J. N.	Baldwin, Edgar A.
18	Albers, Nellie	Baldwin, Lester
19	Alewyn, Jake J.	Banbury, Carolyn
20	Alewyn, Normalee	Bangma Dairy
21	Alger, Mary D.	Bangma, Arthur
22	Alger, Raymond	Bangma, Ida
23	Allen, Ben F.	Bangma, Martin
24	Allen, Jane F.	Bangma, Sam
25	Alta-Dena Dairy	Barba, Anthony B.
26	Anderson Farms	Barba, Frank
27	Anguiano, Sarah L. S.	Barcellos, Joseph
28	Anker, Gus	Barnhill, Maurine W.

EXHIBIT "C"

1	Barnhill, Paul	Boersma, Angie
2	Bartel, Dale	Boersma, Berdina
3	Bartel, Ursula	Boersma, Frank
4	Bartel, Willard	Boersma, Harry
5	Barthelemy, Henry	Boersma, Paul
6	Barthelemy, Roland	Boersma, Sam
7	Bassler, Donald V., M.D.	Boersma, William L.
8	Bates, Lowell R.	Bohlender & Holmes, Inc.
9	Bates, Mildred L.	Bokma, Peter
10	Beahm, James W.	Bollema, Jacob
11	Beahm, Joan M.	Boonstoo, Edward
12	Bekendam, Hank	Bootsma, Jim
13	Bekendam, Pete	Borba, Dolene
14	Bello, Eugene	Borba, Dolores
15	Bello, Olga	Borba, Emily
16	Beltman, Evelyn	Borba, George
17	Beltman, Tony	Borba, John
18	Bergquist Properties, Inc.	Borba, John & Sons
19	Bevacqua, Joel A.	Borba, John Jr.
20	Bevacqua, Marie B.	Borba, Joseph A.
21	Bidart, Bernard	Borba, Karen E.
22	Bidart, Michael J.	Borba, Karen M.
23	Binnell, Wesley	Borba, Pete, Estate of
24	Black, Patricia E.	Borba, Ricci
25	Black, Victor	Borba, Steve
26	Bodger, John & Sons Co.	Borba, Tom
27	Boer, Adrian	Bordisso, Alleck
28	Boersma and Wind Dairy	Borges, Angelica M.

1	Borges, Bernadette	Bothof, Roger W.
2	Borges, John O.	Bouma, Cornie
3	Borges, Linda L.	Bouma, Emma
4	Borges, Manual Jr.	Bouma, Henry P.
5	Borges, Tony	Bouma, Martin
6	Bos, Aleid	Bouma, Peter G. & Sons Dairy
7	Bos, Gerrit	Bouma, Ted
8	Bos, John	Bouman, Helen
9	Bos, John	Bouman, Sam
10	Bos, Margaret	Bower, Mabel E.
11	Bos, Mary	Boys Republic
12	Bos, Mary Beth	Breedyk, Arie
13	Bos, Tony	Breedyk, Jessie
14	Bosch, Henrietta	Briano Brothers
15	Bosch, Peter T.	Briano, Albert
16	Boschma, Betty	Briano, Albert Trustee for
17	Boschma, Frank	Briano, Albert Frank
18	Boschma, Greta	Briano, Lena
19	Boschma, Henry	Brink, Russell N.
20	Bosma, Dick	Brinkerhoff, Margaret
21	Bosma, Florence G.	Brinkerhoff, Robert L.
22	Bosma, Gerrit	Britschgi, Florence
23	Bosma, Jacob J.	Britschgi, Magdalena Garetto
24	Bosma, Jeanette Thea	Britschgi, Walter P.
25	Bosman, Frank	Brommer, Marvin
26	Bosman, Nellie	Brookside Enterprizes, dba
27	Bosnyak, Goldie M.	Brookside Vineyard Co.
28	Bosnyak, Martin	Brothers Three Dairy

1	Brown, Eugene	Chino Corona Investment
2	Brun, Martha M.	Chino Water Co.
3	Brun, Peter Robert	Christensen, Leslie
4	Buma, Duke	Christensen, Richard G.
5	Buma, Martha	Christian, Ada R.
6	Bunse, Nancy	Christian, Harold F.
7	Bunse, Ronnie L.	Christy, Ella J.
8	Caballero, Bonnie L.	Christy, Ronald S.
9	Caballero, Richard F.	Cihigoyenette, Jean
10	Cable Airport Inc.	Cihigoyenette, Leona
11	Cadlini, Donald	Cihigoyenette, Martin
12	Cadlini, Jesse R.	Clarke, Arthur B.
13	Cadlini, Marie Edna	Clarke, Nancy L.
14	Cambio, Anna	Clarke, Phyllis J.
15	Cambio, Charles, Estate of	Coelho, Isabel
16	Cambio, William V.	Coelho, Joe A. Jr.
17	Cardoza, Florence	Collins, Howard E.
18	Cardoza, Olivi	Collins, Judith F.
19	Cardoza, Tony	Collinsworth, Ester L.
20	Carnesi, Tom	Collinsworth, John E.
21	Carver, Robt M., Trustee	Collinsworth, Shelby
22	Cauffman, John R.	Cone Estate (05-2-00648/649)
23	Chacon Bros.	Consolidated Freightways Corp.
24	Chacon, Elvera P.	of Delaware
25	Chacon, Joe M.	Corona Farms Co.
26	Chacon, Robert M.	Corra, Rose
27	Chacon, Virginia L.	Costa, Dimas S.
28	Chez, Joseph C.	Costa, Laura

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- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Costa, Myrtle | De Boer, L. H. |
| 2 | Costamagna, Antonio | De Boer, Sidney |
| 3 | Costamagna, Joseph | De Bos, Andrew |
| 4 | Cousyn, Claus B. | De Graaf, Anna Mae |
| 5 | Cramer, Carole F. | De Graaf, Gerrit |
| 6 | Cramer, William R. | De Groot, Dick |
| 7 | Crossroads Auto Dismantlers, Inc. | De Groot, Dorothy |
| 8 | Crouse, Beatrice I. | De Groot, Ernest |
| 9 | Crouse, Roger | De Groot, Henrietta |
| 10 | Crowley, Juanita C. | De Groot, Jake |
| 11 | Crowley, Ralph | De Groot, Pete Jr. |
| 12 | Cucamonga Vintners | De Haan, Bernadena |
| 13 | D'Astici, Teresa | De Haan, Henry |
| 14 | Da Costa, Cecilia B. | De Hoog, Adriana |
| 15 | Da Costa, Joaquim F. | De Hoog, Joe |
| 16 | Daloisio, Norman | De Hoog, Martin |
| 17 | De Berard Bros. | De Hoog, Martin L. |
| 18 | De Berard, Arthur, Trustee | De Hoog, Mitch |
| 19 | De Berard, Charles | De Hoog, Tryntje |
| 20 | De Berard, Chas., Trustee | De Jager, Cobi |
| 21 | De Berard, Helan J. | De Jager, Edward D. |
| 22 | De Berard, Robert | De Jong Brothers Dairy |
| 23 | De Berard, Robert, Trustee | De Jong, Cornelis |
| 24 | De Bie, Adrian | De Jong, Cornelius |
| 25 | De Bie, Henry | De Jong, Grace |
| 26 | De Bie, Margaret M. | De Jong, Jake |
| 27 | De Bie, Marvin | De Jong, Lena |
| 28 | De Boer, Fred | De Leeuw, Alice |

1	De Leeuw, Sam	Dirkse, Catherine
2	De Soete, Agnes	Dirkse, Charles C.
3	De Soete, Andre	Dixon, Charles E.
4	De Vries, Abraham	Dixon, Geraldine A.
5	De Vries, Case	Doesberg, Hendrica
6	De Vries, Dick	Doesburg, Theodorus P.
7	De Vries, Evelyn	Dolan, Marion
8	De Vries, Henry, Estate of	Dolan, Michael H.
9	De Vries, Hermina	Dominguez, Helen
10	De Vries, Jack H.	Dominguez, Manual
11	De Vries, Jane	Donkers, Henry A.
12	De Vries, Janice	Donkers, Nellie G.
13	De Vries, John	Dotta Bros.
14	De Vries, John J.	Douma Brothers Dairy
15	De Vries, Neil	Douma, Betty A.
16	De Vries, Ruth	Douma, Fred A.
17	De Vries, Theresa	Douma, Hendrika
18	De Wit, Gladys	Douma, Herman G.
19	De Wit, Peter S.	Douma, Narleen J.
20	De Wyn, Evert	Douma, Phillip M.
21	De Zoete, Hattie V.	Dow Chemical Co.
22	De Zoete, Leo A.	Dragt, Rheta
23	Decker, Hallie	Dragt, William
24	Decker, Henry A.	Driftwood Dairy Farm
25	Demmer, Ernest	Droogh, Case
26	Di Carlo, Marie	Duhalde, Marian
27	Di Carlo, Victor	Duhalde, Lauren
28	Di Tommaso, Frank	Duits, Henrietta

1	Duits, John	Excelsior Farms F.D.I.C.
2	Dunlap, Edna Kraemer,	Fagundes, Frank M.
3	Estate of	Fagundes, Mary
4	Durrington, Glen	Fernandes, Joseph Jr.
5	Durrington, William F.	Fernandes, Velma C.
6	Dusi, John, Sr.	Ferraro, Ann
7	Dykstra, Dick	Ferreira, Frank J.
8	Dykstra, John	Ferreira, Joe C. Jr.
9	Dykstra, John & Sons	Ferreira, Narcie
10	Dykstra, Wilma	Filippi, J. Vintage Co.
11	Dyt, Cor	Filippi, Joseph
12	Dyt, Johanna	Filippi, Joseph A.
13	E and S Grape Growers	Filippi, Mary E.
14	Eaton, Thomas, Estate of	Fitzgerald, John R.
15	Echeverria, Juan	Flameling Dairy Inc.
16	Echeverria, Carlos	Flamingo Dairy
17	Echeverria, Pablo	Foss, Douglas E.
18	Eilers, E. Myrle	Foss, Gerald R.
19	Eilers, Henry W.	Foss, Russel
20	El Prado Golf Course	Fred & John Troost No. 1 Inc.
21	Ellsworth, Rex C.	Fred & Maynard Troost No. 2 Inc.
22	Engelsma, Jake	Freitas, Beatriz
23	Engelsma, Susan	Freitas, Tony T.
24	Escojeda, Henry	Gakle, Louis L.
25	Etiwanda Grape Products Co.	Galleano Winery, Inc.
26	Euclid Ave. Investment One	Galleano, Bernard D.
27	Euclid Ave. Investment Four	Galleano, D.
28	Euclid Ave. Three Investment	Galleano, Mary M.

1	Garcia, Pete	Hansen, Raymond F.
2	Gardner, Leland V.	Hanson, Ardeth W.
3	Gardner, Lola M.	Harada, James T.
4	Garrett, Leonard E.	Harada, Violet A.
5	Garrett, Patricia T.	Haringa, Earl and Sons
6	Gastelluberry, Catherine	Haringa, Herman
7	Gastelluberry, Jean	Haringa, Rudy
8	Gilstrap, Glen E.	Haringa, William
9	Gilstrap, Marjorie J.	Harper, Cecilia de Mille
10	Godinho, John	Harrington, Winona
11	Godinho, June	Harrison, Jacqueline A.
12	Gonsalves, Evelyn	Hatanaka, Kenichi
13	Gonsalves, John	Heida, Annie
14	Gorzeman, Geraldine	Heida, Don
15	Gorzeman, Henry A.	Heida, Jim
16	Gorzeman, Joe	Heida, Sam
17	Govea, Julia	Helms, Addison D.
18	Goyenette, Albert	Helms, Irma A.
19	Grace, Caroline E.	Hermans, Alma I.
20	Grace, David J.	Hermans, Harry
21	Gravatt, Glenn W.	Hettinga, Arthur
22	Gravatt, Sally Mae	Hettinga, Ida
23	Greydanus Dairy, Inc.	Hettinga, Judy
24	Greydanus, Rena	Hettinga, Mary
25	Griffin Development Co.	Hettinga, Wilbur
26	Haagsma, Dave	Heublein, Inc., Grocery Products
27	Haagsma, John	Group
28	Hansen, Mary D.	Hibma, Catherine M.

1	Hibma, Sidney	Hohberg, Harold C.
2	Hicks, Kenneth I.	Hohberg, Harold W.
3	Hicks, Minnie M.	Holder, Arthur B.
4	Higgins Brick Co.	Holder, Dorothy F.
5	Highstreet, Alfred V.	Holmes, A. Lee
6	Highstreet, Evada V.	Holmes, Frances P.
7	Hilarides, Bertha as Trustee	Hoogeboom, Gertrude
8	Hilarides, Frank	Hoogeboom, Pete
9	Hilarides, John as Trustee	Hoogendam, John
10	Hindelang, Tillie	Hoogendam, Tena
11	Hindelang, William	Houssels, J. K. Thoroughbred Farm
12	Hobbs, Bonnie C.	
13	Hobbs, Charles W.	Hunt Industries
14	Hobbs, Hazel I.	Idsinga, Ann
15	Hobbs, Orlo M.	Idsinga, William W.
16	Hoekstra, Edward	Imbach Ranch, Inc.
17	Hoekstra, George	Imbach, Kenneth E.
18	Hoekstra, Grace	Imbach, Leonard K.
19	Hoekstra, Louie	Imbach, Oscar K.
20	Hofer, Paul B.	Imbach, Ruth M.
21	Hofer, Phillip F.	Indaburu, Jean
22	Hofstra, Marie	Indaburu, Marceline
23	Hogeboom, Jo Ann M.	Iseli, Kurt H.
24	Hogeboom, Maurice D.	Ito, Kow
25	Hogg, David V.	J & B Dairy Inc.
26	Hogg, Gene P.	Jaques, Johnny C. Jr.
27	Hogg, Warren G.	Jaques, Mary
28	Hohberg, Edith J.	Jaques, Mary Lou

1	Jay Em Bee Farms	Knevelbaard, John
2	Johnson Bro's Egg Ranches, Inc.	Knudsen, Ejnar
3	Johnston, Ellwood W.	Knudsen, Karen M.
4	Johnston, George F. Co.	Knudsen, Kenneth
5	Johnston, Judith H.	Knudson, Robert
6	Jones, Leonard P.	Knudson, Darlene
7	Jongsma & Sons Dairy	Koel, Helen S.
8	Jongsma, Diana A.	Koetsier, Gerard
9	Jongsma, Dorothy	Koetsier, Gerrit J.
10	Jongsma, George	Koetsier, Jake
11	Jongsma, Harold	Koning, Fred W.
12	Jongsma, Henry	Koning, Gloria
13	Jongsma, John	Koning, J. W. Estate
14	Jongsma, Nadine	Koning, James A.
15	Jongsma, Tillie	Koning, Jane
16	Jordan, Marjorie G.	Koning, Jane C.
17	Jordan, Troy O.	Koning, Jennie
18	Jorritsma, Dorothy	Koning, John
19	Juliano, Albert	Koning, Victor A.
20	Kamper, Cornelis	Kooi Holstein Corporation
21	Kamstra, Wilbert	Koolhaas, Kenneth E.
22	Kaplan, Lawrence J.	Koolhaas, Simon
23	Kasbergen, Martha	Koolhaas, Sophie Grace
24	Kasbergen, Neil	Koopal, Grace
25	Kazian, Angelen Estate of	Koopal, Silas
26	Kingsway Const. Corp.	Koopman, Eka
27	Klapps Market	Koopman, Gene T.
28	Kline, James K.	Koopman, Henry G.

1	Koopman, Ted	Leck, Arthur A.
2	Koopman, Tena	Leck, Evelyn M.
3	Koot, Nick	Lee, Harold E.
4	Koster, Aart	Lee, Helen J.
5	Koster, Frances	Lee, Henrietta C.
6	Koster, Henry B.	Lee, R. T. Construction Co.
7	Koster, Nellie	Lekkerkerk, Adriana
8	Kroes, Jake R.	Lekkerkerk, L. M.
9	Kroeze, Bros	Lekkerkerker, Nellie
10	Kroeze, Calvin E.	Lekkerkerker, Walt
11	Kroeze, John	Lewis Homes of California
12	Kroeze, Wesley	Livingston, Dorothy M.
13	Kruckenber, Naomi	Livingston, Rex E.
14	Kruckenber, Perry	Lokey, Rosemary Kraemer
15	L. D. S. Welfare Ranch	Lopes, Candida A.
16	Labrucherie, Mary Jane	Lopes, Antonio S.
17	Labrucherie, Raymond F.	Lopez, Joe D.
18	Lako, Samuel	Lourenco, Carlos, Jr.
19	Landman Corp.	Lourenco, Carmelina P.
20	Lanting, Broer	Lourenco, Jack C.
21	Lanting, Myer	Lourenco, Manual H.
22	Lass, Jack	Lourenco, Mary
23	Lass, Sandra L.	Lourenco, Mary
24	Lawrence, Cecelia, Estate of	Luiten, Jack
25	Lawrence, Joe H., Estate of	Luiz, John M.
26	Leal, Bradley W.	Luna, Christine I.
27	Leal, John C.	Luna, Ruben T.
28	Leal, John Craig	Lusk, John D. and Son a California corporation

1	Lyon, Gregory E.	Mickel, Louise
2	Lyon, Paula E.	Miersma, Dorothy
3	M & W Co. #2	Meirsma, Harry C.
4	Madole, Betty M.	Minaberry, Arnaud
5	Madole, Larry B.	Minaberry, Marie
6	Marquez, Arthur	Mistretta, Frank J.
7	Marquine, Jean	Mocho and Plaa Inc.
8	Martin, Lelon O.	Mocho, Jean
9	Martin, Leon O.	Mocho, Noeline
10	Martin, Maria D.	Modica, Josephine
11	Martin, Tony J.	Montes, Elizabeth
12	Martins, Frank	Montes, Joe
13	Mathias, Antonio	Moons, Beatrice
14	Mc Cune, Robert M.	Moons, Jack
15	Mc Masters, Gertrude	Moramarco, John A. Enterprises
16	Mc Neill, J. A.	Moreno, Louis W.
17	Mc Neill, May F.	Moss, John R.
18	Mees, Leon	Motion Pictures Associates, Inc.
19	Mello and Silva Dairy	Moynier, Joe
20	Mello and Sousa Dairy	Murphy, Frances V.
21	Mello, Emilia	Murphy, Myrl L.
22	Mello, Enos C.	Murphy, Naomi
23	Mello, Mercedes	Nanne, Martin Estate of
24	Mendiondo, Catherine	Nederend, Betty
25	Mendiondo, Dominique	Nederend, Hans
26	Meth. Hosp. - Sacramento	Norfolk, James
27	Metzger, R. S.	Norfolk, Martha
28	Metzger, Winifred	Notrica, Louis

1	Nyberg, Lillian M.	Ormonde, Viva
2	Nyenhuis, Annie	Ortega, Adeline B.
3	Nyenhuis, Jim	Ortega, Bernard Dino
4	Occidental Land Research	Osterkamp, Joseph S.
5	Okumura, Marion	Osterkamp, Margaret A.
6	Okumura, Yuiche	P I E Water Co.
7	Oldengarm, Effie	Palmer, Eva E.
8	Oldengarm, Egbert	Palmer, Walter E.
9	Oldengarm, Henry	Parente, Luis S.
10	Oliviera, Manuel L.	Parente, Mary Borba .
11	Oliviera, Mary M.	Parks, Jack B.
12	Olson, Albert	Parks, Laura M.
13	Oltmans Construction Co.	Patterson, Lawrence E. Estate of
14	Omlin, Anton	Payne, Clyde H.
15	Omlin, Elsie L.	Payne, Margo
16	Ontario Christian School Assn.	Pearson, Athelia K.
17	Oord, John	Pearson, William C.
18	Oostdam, Jacoba	Pearson, William G.
19	Oostdam, Pete	Pene, Robert
20	Oosten, Agnes	Perian, Miller
21	Oosten, Anthonia	Perian, Ona E.
22	Oosten, Caroline	Petrissans, Deanna
23	Oosten, John	Petrissans, George
24	Oosten, Marinus	Petrissans, Jean P.
25	Oosten, Ralph	Petrissans, Marie T.
26	Orange County Water District	Pickering, Dora M.
27	Ormonde, Manuel	(Mrs. A. L. Pickering)
28	Ormonde, Pete, Jr.	Pierce, John

1	Pierce, Sadie	Righetti, A. T.
2	Pietszak, Sally	Riley, George A.
3	Pine, Joe	Riley, Helen C.
4	Pine, Virginia	Robbins, Jack K.
5	Pires, Frank	Rocha, John M.
6	Pires, Marie	Rocha, Jose C.
7	Plaa, Jeanne	Rodrigues, John
8	Plaa, Michel	Rodrigues, Manuel
9	Plantenga, Agnes	Rodrigues, Manuel, Jr.
10	Plantenga, George	Rodrigues, Mary L.
11	Poe, Arlo D.	Rodriquez, Daniel
12	Pomona Cemetery Assn.	Rogers, Jack D.
13	Porte, Cecelia, Estate of	Rohrer, John A.
14	Porte, Garritt, Estate of	Rohrer, Theresa D.
15	Portsmouth, Vera McCarty	Rohrs, Elizabeth H.
16	Ramella, Mary M.	Rossetti, M. S.
17	Ramirez, Concha	Roukema, Angeline
18	Rearick, Hildegard H.	Roukema, Ed.
19	Rearick, Richard R.	Roukema, Nancy
20	Reinalda, Clarence	Roukema, Siebren
21	Reitsma, Greta	Ruderian, Max J.
22	Reitsma, Louis	Russell, Fred J.
23	Rice, Bernice	Rusticus, Ann
24	Rice, Charlie E.	Rusticus, Charles
25	Richards, Karin	Rynsburger, Arie
26	(Mrs. Ronnie Richards)	Rynsburger, Berdena, Trust
27	Richards, Ronald L.	Rynsburger, Joan Adele
28	Ridder, Jennie Wassenaar	Rynsburger, Thomas

1	S. P. Annex, Inc.	Scott, Frances M.
2	Salisbury, Elinor J.	Scott, Linda F.
3	Sanchez, Edmundo	Scott, Stanley A.
4	Sanchez, Margarita O.	Scritsmier, Lester J.
5	Santana, Joe Sr.	Serl, Charles A.
6	Santana, Palmira	Serl, Rosalie P.
7	Satragni, John B. Jr.	Shady Grove Dairy, Inc.
8	Scaramella, George P.	Shamel, Burt A.
9	Schaafsma Bros.	Shelby, Harold E.
10	Schaafsma, Jennie	Shelby, John A.
11	Schaafsma, Peter	Shelby, Velma M.
12	Schaafsma, Tom	Shelton, Alice A.
13	Schaap, Andy	Sherwood, Robert W.
14	Schaap, Ids	Sherwood, Sheila J.
15	Schaap, Maria	Shue, Eva
16	Schacht, Sharon C.	Shue, Gilbert
17	Schakel, Audrey	Sieperda, Anne
18	Schakel, Fred	Sieperda, James
19	Schmid, Olga	Sigrist, Hans
20	Schmidt, Madeleine	Sigrist, Rita
21	Schoneveld, Evert	Silveira, Arline L.
22	Schoneveld, Henrietta	Silveira, Frank
23	Schoneveld, John	Silveira, Jack
24	Schoneveld, John Allen	Silveira, Jack P. Jr.
25	Schug, Donald E.	Simas, Dolores
26	Schug, Shirley A.	Simas, Joe
27	Schuh, Bernatta M.	Singleton, Dean
28	Schuh, Harold H.	Singleton, Elsie R.

1	Sinnott, Jim	Staal, John
2	Sinnott, Mildred B.	Stahl, Zippora P.
3	Slegers, Dorothy	Stampfl, Berta
4	Slegers, Hubert J.	Stampfl, William
5	Slegers, Jake	Stanley, Robert E.
6	Slegers, Jim	Stark, Everett
7	Slegers, Lenwood M.	Stellingwerf, Andrew
8	Slegers, Martha	Stellingwerf, Henry
9	Slegers, Tesse J.	Stellingwerf, Jenette
10	Smith, Edward S.	Stellingwerf, Shana
11	Smith, Helen D.	Stellingwerf, Stan
12	Smith, James E.	Stelzer, Mike C.
13	Smith, Keith J.	Sterk, Henry
14	Smith, Lester W.	Stiefel, Winifred
15	Smith, Lois Maxine	Stiefel, Jack D.
16	Smith, Marjorie W.	Stigall, Richard L.
17	Soares, Eva	Stigall, Vita
18	Sogioka, Mitsuyoshi	Stockman's Inn
19	Sogioka, Yoshimato	Stouder, Charlotte A.
20	Sousa, Sam	Stouder, William C.
21	Southern Pacific Land Co.	Struikmans, Barbara
22	Southfield, Eddie	Struikmans, Gertie
23	Souza, Frank M.	Struikmans, Henry Jr.
24	Souza, Mary T.	Struikmans, Henry Sr.
25	Spickerman, Alberta	Struikmans, Nellie
26	Spickerman, Florence	Swager, Edward
27	Spickerman, Rudolph	Swager, Gerben
28	Spyksma, John	Swager, Johanna

1	Swager, Marion	Terpstra, Theodore G.
2	Swierstra, Donald	Teune, Tony
3	Swierstra, Fanny	Teunissen, Bernard
4	Sybrandy, Ida	Teunissen, Jane
5	Sybrandy, Simon	Thomas, Ethel M.
6	Sytsma, Albert	Thommen, Alice
7	Sytsma, Edith	Thommen, Fritz
8	Sytsma, Jennie	Tillema, Allie
9	Sytsma, Louie	Tillema, Harold
10	Te Velde, Agnes	Tillema, Klaas D.
11	Te Velde, Bay	Timmons, William R.
12	Te Velde, Bernard A.	Tollerup, Barbara
13	Te Velde, Bonnie	Tollerup, Harold
14	Te Velde, Bonnie G.	Trapani, Louis A.
15	Te Velde, George	Trimlett, Arlene R.
16	Te Velde, George, Jr.	Trimlett, George E.
17	Te Velde, Harm	Tristant, Pierre
18	Te Velde, Harriet	Tuinhout, Ale
19	Te Velde, Henry J.	Tuinhout, Harry
20	Te Velde, Jay	Tuinhout, Hilda
21	Te Velde, Johanna	Tuls, Elizabeth
22	Te Velde, John H.	Tuls, Jack S.
23	Te Velde, Ralph A.	Tuls, Jake
24	Te Velde, Zwaantina, Trustee	Union Oil Company of California
25	Ter Maaten, Case	United Dairyman's Co-op.
26	Ter Maaten, Cleone	Urquhart, James G.
27	Ter Maaten, Steve	Usle, Cathryn
28	Terpstra, Carol	Usle, Faustino

1	V & Y Properties	Van Hofwegen, Clara
2	Vaile, Beryl M.	Van Hofwegen, Jessie
3	Valley Hay Co.	Van Klaveren, A.
4	Van Beek Dairy Inc.	Van Klaveren, Arie
5	Van Canneyt Dairy	Van Klaveren, Wilhelmina
6	Van Canneyt, Maurice	Van Klaveren, William
7	Van Canneyt, Wilmer	Van Leeuwen, Arie C.
8	Van Dam, Bas	Van Leeuwen, Arie C.
9	Van Dam, Isabelle	Van Leeuwen, Arlan
10	Van Dam, Nellie	Van Leeuwen, Clara G.
11	Van Den Berg, Gertrude	Van Leeuwen, Cornelia L.
12	Van Den Berg, Joyce	Van Leeuwen, Harriet
13	Van Den Berg, Marinus	Van Leeuwen, Jack
14	Van Den Berg, Marvin	Van Leeuwen, John
15	Van Der Linden, Ardith	Van Leeuwen, Letie
16	Van Der Linden, John	Van Leeuwen, Margie
17	Van Der Linden, Stanley	Van Leeuwen, Paul
18	Van Der Veen, Kenneth	Van Leeuwen, William A.
19	Van Diest, Anna T.	Van Ravenswaay, Donald
20	Van Diest, Cornelius	Van Ryn Dairy
21	Van Diest, Ernest	Van Ryn, Dick
22	Van Diest, Rena	Van Surksum, Anthonetta
23	Van Dyk, Bart	Van Surksum, John
24	Van Dyk, Jeanette	Van Veen, John
25	Van Foeken, Martha	Van Vliet, Effie
26	Van Foeken, William	Van Vliet, Hendrika
27	Van Hofwegan, Steve	Van Vliet, Hugo
28	Van Hofwegen, Adrian A.	Van Vliet, Klaas

1	Vande Witte, George	Vander Laan, Katie
2	Vanden Berge, Gertie	Vander Laan, Martin Jr.
3	Vanden Berge, Gertie	Vander Laan, Tillie
4	Vanden Berge, Jack	Vander Leest, Anna
5	Vanden Berge, Jake	Vander Leest, Ann
6	Vanden Brink, Stanley	Vander Meer, Alice
7	Vander Dussen, Agnes	Vander Meer, Dick
8	Vander Dussen, Cor	Vander Poel, Hank
9	Vander Dussen, Cornelius	Vander Poel, Pete
10	Vander Dussen, Edward	Vander Pol, Irene
11	Vander Dussen, Geraldine Marie	Vander Pol, Margie
12	Vander Dussen, James	Vander Pol, Marines
13	Vander Dussen, John	Vander Pol, William P.
14	Vander Dussen, Nelvina	Vander Schaaf, Earl
15	Vander Dussen, Rene	Vander Schaaf, Elizabeth
16	Vander Dussen, Sybrand Jr.	Vander Schaaf, Henrietta
17	Vander Dussen, Sybrand Sr.	Vander Schaaf, John
18	Vander Dussen Trustees	Vander Schaaf, Ted
19	Vander Eyk, Case Jr.	Vander Stelt, Catherine
20	Vander Eyk, Case Sr.	Vander Stelt, Clarence
21	Vander Feer, Peter	Vander Tuig, Arlene
22	Vander Feer, Rieka	Vander Tuig, Sylvester
23	Vander Laan, Ann	Vander Veen, Joe A.
24	Vander Laan, Ben	Vandervlag, Robert
25	Vander Laan, Bill	Vander Zwan, Peter
26	Vander Laan, Corrie	Vanderford, Betty W.
27	Vander Laan, Henry	Vanderford, Claud R.
28	Vander Laan, James	Vanderham, Adrian

1	Vanderham, Cornelius	Vestal, J. Howard
2	Vanderham, Cornelius P.	Visser, Gerrit
3	Vanderham, Cory	Visser, Grace
4	Vanderham, E. Jane	Visser, Henry
5	Vanderham, Marian	Visser, Jess
6	Vanderham, Martin	Visser, Louie
7	Vanderham, Pete C.	Visser, Neil
8	Vanderham, Wilma	Visser, Sam
9	Vasquez, Eleanor	Visser, Stanley
10	Veenendaal, Evert	Visser, Tony D.
11	Veenendaal, John H.	Visser, Walter G.
12	Veiga, Dominick Sr.	Von Der Ahe, Fredric T.
13	Verbree, Jack	Von Euw, George
14	Verbree, Tillie	Von Euw, Marjorie
15	Verger, Bert	Von Lusk, a limited partnership
16	Verger, Betty	Voortman, Anna Marie
17	Verhoeven, Leona	Voortman, Edward
18	Verhoeven, Martin	Voortman, Edwin J.
19	Verhoeven, Wesley	Voortman, Gertrude Dena
20	Vermeer, Dick	Wagner, Richard H.
21	Vermeer, Jantina	Walker, Carole R.
22	Vernola Ranch	Walker, Donald E.
23	Vernola, Anthonietta	Walker, Wallace W.
24	Vernola, Anthony	Wardle, Donald M.
25	Vernola, Frank	Warner, Dillon B.
26	Vernola, Mary Ann	Warner, Minnie
27	Vernola, Pat F.	Wassenaar, Peter W.
28	Vestal, Frances Lorraine	Waters, Michael

1	Weeda, Adriana	Wiersma, Jake
2	Weeda, Daniel	Wiersma, Otto
3	Weeks, O. L.	Wiersma, Pete
4	Weeks, Verona E.	Winchell, Verne H., Trustee
5	Weidman, Maurice	Wind, Frank
6	Weidman, Virginia	Wind, Fred
7	Weiland, Adaline I.	Wind, Hilda
8	Weiland, Peter J.	Wind, Johanna
9	Wesselink, Jules	Woo, Frank
10	West, Katharine R.	Woo, Sem Gee
11	West, Russel	Wybenga, Clarence
12	West, Sharon Ann	Wybenga, Gus
13	Western Horse Property	Wybenga, Gus K.
14	Westra, Alice	Wybenga, Sylvia
15	Westra, Henry	Wynja, Andy
16	Westra, Hilda	Wynja, Iona F.
17	Westra, Jake J.	Yellis, Mildred
18	Weststeyn, Freida	Yellis, Thomas E.
19	Weststeyn, Pete	Ykema-Harmsen Dairy
20	Whitehurst, Louis G.	Ykema, Floris
21	Whitehurst, Pearl L.	Ykema, Harriet
22	Whitmore, David L.	Yokley, Betty Jo
23	Whitmore, Mary A.	Yokley, Darrell A.
24	Whitney, Adolph M.	Zak, Zan
25	Wiersema, Harm	Zivelonghi, George
26	Wiersema, Harry	Zivelonghi, Margaret
27	Wiersma, Ellen H.	Zwaagstra, Jake
28	Wiersma, Gladys J.	Zwaagstra, Jessie M.
		Zwart, Case

NON-PRODUCER WATER DISTRICTS

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- Chino Basin Municipal Water District
- Chino Basin Water Conservation District
- Pomona Valley Municipal Water District
- Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County

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DEFAULTING OVERLYING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS

1		
2	Cheryl L. Bain	Roy W. Lantis
3	Warren Bain	Sharon I. Lantis
4	John M. Barcelona	Frank Lorenz
5	Letty Bassler	Dagney H. MacDonald
6	John Brazil	Frank E. Martin
7	John S. Briano	Ruth C. Martin
8	Lupe Briano	Connie S. Mello
9	Paul A. Briano	Naldiro J. Mello
10	Tillie Briano	Felice Miller
11	Arnie B. Carlson	Ted Miller
12	John Henry Fikse	Masao Nerio
13	Phyllis S. Fikse	Tom K. Nerio
14	Lewellyn Flory	Toyo Nerio
15	Mary I. Flory	Yuriko Nerio
16	L. H. Glazer	Harold L. Rees
17	Dorothy Goodman	Alden G. Rose
18	Sidney D. Goodman	Claude Rouleau, Jr.
19	Frank Grossi	Patricia M. Rouleau
20	Harada Brothers	Schultz Enterprises
21	Ellen Hettinga	Albert Shaw
22	Hein Hettinga	Lila Shaw
23	Dick Hofstra, Jr.	Cathy M. Stewart
24	Benjamin M. Hughey	Marvin C. Stewart
25	Frieda L. Hughey	Betty Ann Stone
26	Guillaume Indart	John B. Stone
27	Ellwood B. Johnston, Trustee	Vantoll Cattle Co., Inc.
28	Perry Kruckenberg, Jr.	Catherine Verburg

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- 1 Martin Verburg
- 2 Donna Vincent
- 3 Larry Vincent
- 4 Cliff Wolfe & Associates
- 5 Ada M. Woll
- 6 Zarubica Co.
- 7
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EXHIBIT "D"

OVERLYING NON-AGRICULTURAL RIGHTS

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<u>Party</u>	<u>Total Overlying Non-Agricultural Rights (Acre Feet)</u>	<u>Share of Safe Yield (Acre Feet)</u>
Ameron Steel Producers, Inc.	125	97.858
County of San Bernardino	171	133.870
Conrock Company	406	317.844
Kaiser Steel Corporation	3,743	2,930.274
Red Star Fertilizer	20	15.657
Southern California Edison Co.	1,255	982.499
Space Center, Mira Loma	133	104.121
Southern Service Co., dba		
Blue Seal Linen	24	18.789
Sunkist, Orange Products Division	2,393	1,873.402
Carlsberg Mobile Home Properties,		
Ltd. '73	593	464.240
Union Carbide Corporation	546	427.446
Quaker Chemical Co.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	9,409	7,366.000

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EXHIBIT "E"
APPROPRIATIVE RIGHTS

<u>Party</u>	<u>Appropriative Right (Acre Feet)</u>	<u>Share of Initial Operating Safe Yield (Acre Feet)</u>	<u>Share of Operating Safe Yield (Percent)</u>
City of Chino	5,271.7	3,670.067	6.693
City of Norco	289.5	201.545	0.368
City of Ontario	16,337.4	11,373.816	20.742
City of Pomona	16,110.5	11,215.852	20.454
City of Upland	4,097.2	2,852.401	5.202
Cucamonga County Water District	4,431.0	3,084.786	5.626
Jurupa Community Ser- vices District	1,104.1	768.655	1.402
Monte Vista County Water District	5,958.7	4,148.344	7.565
West San Bernardino County Water District	925.5	644.317	1.175
Etiwanda Water Company	768.0	534.668	0.975
Felspar Gardens Mutual Water Company	68.3	47.549	0.087
Fontana Union Water Co.	9,188.3	6,396.736	11.666
Marygold Mutual Water Co.	941.3	655.317	1.195
Mira Loma Water Co.	1,116.0	776.940	1.417
Monta Vista Irr. Co.	972.1	676.759	1.234
Mutual Water Company of Glen Avon Heights	672.2	467.974	0.853
Park Water Company	236.1	164.369	0.300
Pomona Valley Water Co.	3,106.3	2,162.553	3.944
San Antonio Water Co.	2,164.5	1,506.888	2.748
Santa Ana River Water Company	1,869.3	1,301.374	2.373
Southern California Water Company	1,774.5	1,235.376	2.253
West End Consolidated Water Company	<u>1,361.3</u>	<u>947.714</u>	<u>1.728</u>
TOTAL	78,763.8	54,834.000	100.000

EXHIBIT "E"

EXHIBIT "F"
OVERLYING (AGRICULTURAL) POOL
POOLING PLAN

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3 1. Membership in Pool. The State of California and all pro-
4 ducers listed in Exhibit "C" shall be the initial members of this
5 pool, which shall include all producers of water for overlying
6 uses other than industrial or commercial purposes.

7 2. Pool Meetings. The members of the pool shall meet
8 annually, in person or by proxy, at a place and time to be desig-
9 nated by Watermaster for purposes of electing members of the Pool
10 Committee and conducting any other business of the pool. Special
11 meetings of the membership of the pool may be called and held as
12 provided in the rules of the pool.

13 3. Voting. All voting at meetings of pool members shall be
14 on the basis of one vote for each 100 acre feet or any portion
15 thereof of production from Chino Basin during the preceding year,
16 as shown by the records of Watermaster.

17 4. Pool Committee. The Pool Committee for this pool shall
18 consist of not less than nine (9) representatives selected at
19 large by members of the pool. The exact number of members of the
20 Pool Committee in any year shall be as determined by majority vote
21 of the voting power of members of the pool in attendance at the
22 annual pool meeting. Each member of the Pool Committee shall have
23 one vote and shall serve for a two-year term. The members first
24 elected shall classify themselves by lot so that approximately
25 one-half serve an initial one-year term. Vacancies during any
26 term shall be filled by a majority of the remaining members of the
27 Pool Committee.

28 5. Advisory Committee Representatives. The number of

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1 representatives of the Pool Committee on the Advisory Committee
2 shall be as provided in the rules of the pool from time to time
3 but not exceeding ten (10). The voting power of the pool on the
4 Advisory Committee shall be apportioned and exercised as deter-
5 mined from time to time by the Pool Committee.

6 6. Replenishment Obligation. The pool shall provide funds
7 for replenishment of any production by persons other than members
8 of the Overlying (Non-agricultural) Pool or Appropriator Pool, in
9 excess of the pool's share of Safe Yield. During the first five
10 (5) years of operations of the Physical Solution, reasonable
11 efforts shall be made by the Pool Committee to equalize annual
12 assessments.

13 7. Assessments. All assessments in this pool (whether for
14 replenishment water cost or for pool administration or the allo-
15 cated share of Watermaster administration) shall be in an amount
16 uniformly applicable to all production in the pool during the
17 preceding year or calendar quarter. Provided, however, that the
18 Agricultural Pool Committee, may recommend to the Court modifica-
19 tion of the method of assessing pool members, inter se, if the
20 same is necessary to attain legitimate basin management objectives,
21 including water conservation and avoidance of undesirable socio-
22 economic consequences. Any such modification shall be initiated
23 and ratified by one of the following methods:

24 (a) Excess Production. In the event total pool
25 production exceeds 100,000 acre feet in any year, the Pool
26 Committee shall call and hold a meeting, after notice to all
27 pool members, to consider remedial modification of the
28 assessment formula.

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1 (b) Producer Petition. At any time after the fifth
2 full year of operation under the Physical Solution, a peti-
3 tion by ten percent (10%) of the voting power or membership
4 of the Pool shall compel the holding of a noticed meeting
5 to consider revision of said formula of assessment for re-
6 plenishment water.

7 In either event, a majority action of the voting power in attend-
8 ance at such pool members' meeting shall be binding on the Pool
9 Committee.

10 8. Rules. The Pool Committee shall adopt rules for con-
11 ducting meetings and affairs of the committee and for adminis-
12 tering its program and in amplification of the provisions, but not
13 inconsistent with, this pooling plan.

1 EXHIBIT "G"
2 OVERLYING (NON-AGRICULTURAL) POOL
3 POOLING PLAN

4 1. Membership in Pool. The initial members of the pool,
5 together with the decreed share of the Safe Yield of each, are
6 listed in Exhibit "D". Said pool includes producers of water for
7 overlying industrial or commercial (non-agricultural) purposes, or
8 such producers within the Pool who may hereafter take water pur-
9 suant to Paragraph 8 hereof.

10 2. Pool Committee. The Pool Committee for this pool shall
11 consist of one representative designated by each member of the
12 pool. Voting on the committee shall be on the basis of one vote
13 for each member, unless a volume vote is demanded, in which case
14 votes shall be allocated as follows:

15 The volume voting power on the Pool Committee shall
16 be 1,484 votes. Of these, 742 votes shall be allocated on
17 the basis of one vote for each ten (10) acre feet or fraction
18 thereof of decreed shares in Safe Yield. (See Exhibit "D".)
19 The remaining 742 votes shall be allocated proportionally
20 on the basis of assessments paid to Watermaster during the
21 preceding year.*

22 3. Advisory Committee Representatives. At least three (3)
23 members of the Pool Committee shall be designated by said committee
24 to serve on the Advisory Committee. The exact number of such
25 representatives at any time shall be as determined by the Pool
26 Committee. The voting power of the pool shall be exercised in the

27 *Or production assessments paid under Water Code Section
28 72140 et seq., as to years prior to the second year of operation
under the Physical Solution hereunder.

1 Advisory Committee as a unit, based upon the vote of a majority of
2 said representatives.

3 4. Replenishment Obligation. The pool shall provide funds
4 for replenishment of any production in excess of the pool's share
5 of Safe Yield in the preceding year.

6 5. Assessment. Each member of this pool shall pay an assess-
7 ment equal to the cost of replenishment water times the number of
8 acre feet of production by such producer during the preceding year
9 in excess of (a) his decreed share of the Safe Yield, plus (b) any
10 carry-over credit under Paragraph 7 hereof. In addition, the cost
11 of the allocated share of Watermaster administration expense shall
12 be recovered on an equal assessment against each acre foot of
13 production in the pool during such preceding fiscal year or calen-
14 dar quarter; and in the case of Pool members who take substitute
15 ground water as set forth in Paragraph 8 hereof, such producer
16 shall be liable for its share of administration assessment, as if
17 the water so taken were produced, up to the limit of its decreed
18 share of Safe Yield.

19 6. Assignment. Rights herein decreed are appurtenant to the
20 land and are only assignable with the land for overlying use
21 thereon; provided, however, that any appropriator who may, directly
22 or indirectly, undertake to provide water service to such overlying
23 lands may, by an appropriate agency agreement on a form approved by
24 Watermaster, exercise said overlying right to the extent, but only
25 to the extent necessary to provide water service to said overlying
26 lands.

27 7. Carry-over. Any member of the pool who produces less than
28 its assigned water share of Safe Yield may carry such unexercised

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1 right forward for exercise in subsequent years. The first water
2 produced during any such subsequent year shall be deemed to be an
3 exercise of such carry-over right. In the event the aggregate
4 carry-over by any pool member exceeds its share of Safe Yield, such
5 member shall, as a condition of preserving such surplus carry-over,
6 execute a storage agreement with Watermaster.

7 8. Substitute Supplies. To the extent that any Pool member,
8 at the request of Watermaster and with the consent of the Advisory
9 Committee, takes substitute surface water in lieu of producing
10 ground water otherwise subject to production as an allocated share
11 of Safe Yield, said party shall nonetheless remain a member of this
12 Pool.

13 9. Rules. The Pool Committee shall adopt rules for adminis-
14 tering its program and in amplification of the provisions, but not
15 inconsistent with, this pooling plan.
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EXHIBIT "H"
APPROPRIATIVE POOL
POOLING PLAN

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3 1. Qualification for Pool. Any city, district or other
4 public entity and public utility -- either regulated under Public
5 Utilities Commission jurisdiction, or exempt therefrom as a non-
6 profit mutual water company (other than those assigned to the
7 Overlying [Agricultural] Pool) -- shall be a member of this pool.
8 All initial members of the pool are listed in Exhibit "E", together
9 with their respective appropriative rights and acre foot allocation
10 and percentage shares of the initial and subsequent Operating Safe
11 Yield.

12 2. Pool Committee. The Pool Committee shall consist of one
13 (1) representative appointed by each member of the Pool.

14 3. Voting. The total voting power on the Pool Committee
15 shall be 1,000 votes. Of these, 500 votes shall be allocated in
16 proportion to decreed percentage shares in Operating Safe Yield.
17 The remaining 500 votes shall be allocated proportionally on the
18 basis of assessments paid to Watermaster during the preceding
19 year.* Routine business of the Pool Committee may be conducted on
20 the basis of one vote per member, but upon demand of any member a
21 weighted vote shall be taken. Affirmative action of the Committee
22 shall require a majority of the voting power of members in attend-
23 ance, provided that it includes concurrence by at least one-third
24 of its total members.

25 4. Advisory Committee Representatives. Ten (10) members of
26

27 *Or production assessments paid under Water Code Section 72140
28 et seq., as to years prior to the second year of operation under
the Physical Solution hereunder.

1 the Pool Committee shall be designated to represent this pool on
2 the Advisory Committee. Each major appropriator, i.e., the owner
3 of an adjudicated appropriative right in excess of 3,000 acre feet,
4 shall be entitled to one representative. The remaining members
5 representing the Appropriative Pool on the Advisory Committee shall
6 be elected at large by the remaining members of the pool. The
7 voting power of the Appropriative Pool on the Advisory Committee
8 shall be apportioned between the major appropriator representatives
9 in proportion to their respective voting power in the Pool Com-
10 mittee. The remaining two representatives shall exercise equally
11 the voting power proportional to the Pool Committee voting power
12 of all remaining appropriators; provided, however, that if any
13 representative fails to attend an Advisory Committee meeting, the
14 voting power of that representative shall be allocated among the
15 representatives of the Appropriator Pool in attendance in the same
16 proportion as their own respective voting powers.

17 5. Replenishment Obligation. The pool shall provide funds
18 for purchase of replenishment water to replace any production by
19 the pool in excess of Operating Safe Yield during the preceding
20 year.

21 6. Administrative Assessment. Costs of administration of
22 this pool and its share of general Watermaster expense shall be
23 recovered by a uniform assessment applicable to all production
24 during the preceding year.

25 7. Replenishment Assessment. The cost of replenishment water
26 required to replace production from Chino Basin in excess of
27 Operating Safe Yield in the preceding year shall be allocated and
28 recovered as follows:

1 (a) For production, other than for increased export,
2 within CBMWD or WMWD:

3 (1) Gross Assessment. 15% of such replenishment
4 water costs shall be recovered by a uniform assessment
5 against all production of each appropriator producing in
6 said area during the preceding year.

7 (2) Net Assessment. The remaining 85% of said
8 costs shall be recovered by a uniform assessment on each
9 acre foot of production from said area by each such
10 appropriator in excess of his allocated share of Oper-
11 ating Safe Yield during said preceding year.

12 (b) For production which is exported for use outside
13 Chino Basin in excess of maximum export in any year through
14 1976, such increased export production shall be assessed
15 against the exporting appropriator in an amount sufficient to
16 purchase replenishment water from CBMWD or WMWD in the amount
17 of such excess.

18 (c) For production within SBVMWD or PVMWD:

19 By an assessment on all production in excess of
20 an appropriator's share of Operating Safe Yield in an
21 amount sufficient to purchase replenishment water through
22 SBVMWD or MWD in the amount of such excess.

23 8. Socio-Economic Impact Review. The parties have conducted
24 certain preliminary socio-economic impact studies. Further and
25 more detailed socio-economic impact studies of the assessment
26 formula and its possible modification shall be undertaken for the
27 Appropriator Pool by Watermaster no later than ten (10) years from
28 the effective date of this Physical Solution, or whenever total

1 production by this pool has increased by 30% or more over the
2 decreed appropriative rights, whichever is first.

3 9. Facilities Equity Assessment. Watermaster may, upon
4 recommendation of the Pool Committee, institute proceedings for
5 levy and collection of a Facilities Equity Assessment for the
6 purposes and in accordance with the procedures which follow:

7 (a) Implementing Circumstances. There exist several
8 sources of supplemental water available to Chino Basin, each
9 of which has a differential cost and quantity available. The
10 optimum management of the entire Chino Basin water resource
11 favors the maximum use of the lowest cost supplemental water
12 to balance the supplies of the Basin, in accordance with the
13 Physical Solution. The varying sources of supplemental water
14 include importations from MWD and SBVMWD, importation of
15 surface and ground water supplies from other basins in the
16 immediate vicinity of Chino Basin, and utilization of re-
17 claimed water. In order to fully utilize any of such alter-
18 nate sources of supply, it will be essential for particular
19 appropriators having access to one or more of such supplies to
20 have invested, or in the future to invest, directly or in-
21 directly, substantial funds in facilities to obtain and
22 deliver such water to an appropriate point of use. To the
23 extent that the use of less expensive alternate sources of
24 supplemental water can be maximized by the inducement of a
25 Facilities Equity Assessment, as herein provided, it is to the
26 long-term benefit of the entire basin that such assessment be
27 authorized and levied by Watermaster.

28 (b) Study and Report. At the request of the Pool

1 Committee, Watermaster shall undertake a survey study of the
2 utilization of alternate supplemental supplies by members of
3 the Appropriative Pool which would not otherwise be utilized
4 and shall prepare a report setting forth the amount of such
5 alternative supplies being currently utilized, the amount of
6 such supplies which could be generated by activity within the
7 pool, and the level of cost required to increase such uses and
8 to optimize the total supplies available to the basin. Said
9 report shall contain an analysis and recommendation for the
10 levy of a necessary Facilities Equity Assessment to accomplish
11 said purpose.

12 (c) Hearing. If the said report by Watermaster contains
13 a recommendation for imposition of a Facilities Equity Assess-
14 ment, and the Pool Committee so requests, Watermaster shall
15 notice and hold a hearing not less than 60 days after dis-
16 tribution of a copy of said report to each member of the pool,
17 together with a notice of the hearing date. At such hearing,
18 evidence shall be taken with regard to the necessity and
19 propriety of the levy of a Facilities Equity Assessment and
20 full findings and decision shall be issued by Watermaster.

21 (d) Operation of Assessment. If Watermaster determines
22 that it is appropriate that a Facilities Equity Assessment be
23 levied in a particular year, the amount of additional supple-
24 mental supplies which should be generated by such assessment
25 shall be estimated. The cost of obtaining such supplies,
26 taking into consideration the investment in necessary
27 facilities shall then be determined and spread equitably among
28 the producers within the pool in a manner so that those

1 producers not providing such additional lower cost supple-
2 mental water, and to whom a financial benefit will result, may
3 bear a proportionate share of said costs, not exceeding said
4 benefit; provided that any producer furnishing such supple-
5 mental water shall not thereby have its average cost of water
6 in such year reduced below such producer's average cost of
7 pumping from the Basin. In so doing, Watermaster shall
8 establish a percentage of the total production by each party
9 which may be produced without imposition of a Facilities
10 Equity Assessment. Any member of the pool producing more
11 water than said percentage shall pay such Facilities Equity
12 Assessment on any such excess production. Watermaster is
13 authorized to transmit and pay the proceeds of such Facilities
14 Equity Assessment to those producers who take less than their
15 share of Basin water by reason of furnishing a higher per-
16 centage of their requirements through use of supplemental
17 water.

18 10. Unallocated Safe Yield Water. To the extent that, in any
19 five years, any portion of the share of Safe Yield allocated to
20 the Overlying (Agricultural) Pool is not produced, such water shall
21 be available for reallocation to members of the Appropriative Pool,
22 as follows:

23 (a) Priorities. Such allocation shall be made in the
24 following sequence:

25 (1) to supplement, in the particular year, water
26 available from Operating Safe Yield to compensate for any
27 reduction in the Safe Yield by reason of recalculation
28 thereof after the tenth year of operation hereunder.

1 (2) pursuant to conversion claims as defined in
2 Subparagraph (b) hereof.

3 (3) as a supplement to Operating Safe Yield,
4 without regard to reductions in Safe Yield.

5 (b) Conversion Claims. The following procedures may be
6 utilized by any appropriator:

7 (1) Record of Land Use Conversion. Any appro-
8 priator who undertakes, directly or indirectly, dur-
9 ing any year, to permanently provide water service to
10 lands which during the immediate preceding five (5)
11 consecutive years was devoted to irrigated agriculture
12 may report such change in land use or water service to
13 Watermaster. Watermaster shall thereupon verify such
14 change in water service and shall maintain a record and
15 account for each appropriator of the total acreage
16 involved and the average annual water use during said
17 five-year period.

18 (2) Establishment of Allocation Percentage. In
19 any year in which unallocated Safe Yield water from
20 the Overlying (Agricultural) Pool is available for such
21 conversion claims, Watermaster shall establish allocable
22 percentages for each appropriator based upon the total
23 of such converted acreage recorded to each such appro-
24 priator's account.

25 (3) Allocation and Notice. Watermaster shall
26 thereafter apply the allocated percentage to the total
27 unallocated Safe Yield water available for special
28 allocation to derive the amount thereof allocable to

1 each appropriator; provided that in no event shall the
2 allocation to any appropriator as a result of such
3 conversion claim exceed 50% of the average annual amount
4 of water actually applied to the areas converted by such
5 appropriator prior to such conversion. Any excess water
6 by reason of such limitation on any appropriator's right
7 shall be added to Operating Safe Yield. Notice of such
8 special allocation shall be given to each appropriator
9 and shall be treated for purposes of this Physical
10 Solution as an addition to such appropriator's share of
11 the Operating Safe Yield for the particular year only.

12 (4) Administrative Costs. Any costs of Water-
13 master attributable to administration of such special
14 allocations and conversion claims shall be assessed
15 against appropriators participating in such reporting.

16 11. In Lieu Procedures. There are, or may develop, certain
17 areas within Chino Basin where good management practices dictate
18 that recharge of the basin be accomplished, to the extent prac-
19 tical, by taking surface supplies of supplemental water in lieu of
20 ground water otherwise subject to production as an allocated share
21 of Operating Safe Yield.

22 (a) Method of Operation. Any appropriator producing
23 water within such designated in lieu area who is willing to
24 abstain for any reason from producing any portion of such
25 producer's share of Operating Safe Yield in any year may
26 offer such unpumped water to Watermaster. In such event,
27 Watermaster shall purchase said water in place, in lieu of
28 spreading replenishment water, which is otherwise required to

1 make up for over production. The purchase price for in lieu
2 water shall be the lesser of:

3 (1) Watermaster's current cost of replenishment
4 water, whether or not replenishment water is currently
5 then obtainable, plus the cost of spreading; or

6 (2) The cost of supplemental surface supplies to
7 the appropriator, less

8 a. said appropriator's average cost of
9 ground water production, and

10 b. the applicable production assessment
11 were the water produced.

12 Where supplemental surface supplies consist of MWD or
13 SBVMWD supplies, the cost of treated, filtered State
14 water from such source shall be deemed the cost of
15 supplemental surface supplies to the appropriator for
16 purposes of such calculation.

17 In any given year in which payments may be made pursuant to
18 a Facilities Equity Assessment, as to any given quantity of
19 water the party will be entitled to payment under this
20 section or pursuant to the Facilities Equity Assessment, as
21 the party elects, but not under both.

22 (b) Designation of In Lieu Areas. The first in lieu
23 area is designated as the "In Lieu Area No. 1" and consists
24 of an area wherein nitrate levels in the ground water gen-
25 erally exceed 45 mg/l, and is shown on Exhibit "J" hereto.
26 Other in lieu areas may be designated by subsequent order of
27 Watermaster upon recommendation or approval by Advisory
28 Committee. Said in lieu areas may be enlarged, reduced or

1 eliminated by subsequent orders; provided, however, that
2 designation of In Lieu Areas shall be for a minimum fixed
3 term sufficient to justify necessary capital investment. In
4 Lieu Area No. 1 may be enlarged, reduced or eliminated in
5 the same manner, except that any reduction of its original
6 size or elimination thereof shall require the prior order of
7 Court.

8 12. Carry-over. Any appropriator who produces less than his
9 assigned share of Operating Safe Yield may carry such unexercised
10 right forward for exercise in subsequent years. The first water
11 produced during any such subsequent year shall be deemed to be an
12 exercise of such carry-over right. In the event the aggregate
13 carry-over by any appropriator exceeds its share of Operating Safe
14 Yield, such appropriator shall, as a condition of preserving such
15 surplus carry-over, execute a storage agreement with Watermaster.
16 Such appropriator shall have the option to pay the gross assess-
17 ment applicable to such carry-over in the year in which it accrued.

18 13. Assignment, Transfer and Lease. Appropriative rights,
19 and corresponding shares of Operating Safe Yield, may be assigned
20 or may be leased or licensed to another appropriator for exercise
21 in a given year. Any transfer, lease or license shall be ineffec-
22 tive until written notice thereof is furnished to and approved as
23 to form by Watermaster, in compliance with applicable Watermaster
24 rules. Watermaster shall not approve transfer, lease or license of
25 a right for exercise in an area or under conditions where such
26 production would be contrary to sound basin management or detri-
27 mental to the rights or operations of other producers.

28 14. Rules. The Pool Committee shall adopt rules for

1 administering its program and in amplification of the provisions,
2 but not inconsistent with, this pooling plan.

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LAW OFFICES
DONALD D. STARK
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
SUITE 201
2061 BUSINESS CENTER DRIVE
IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92715
(714) 752-8971

EXHIBIT "I"

ENGINEERING APPENDIX

1
2
3 1. Basin Management Parameters. In the process of imple-
4 menting the physical solution for Chino Basin, Watermaster shall
5 consider the following parameters:

6 (a) Pumping Patterns. Chino Basin is a common supply
7 for all persons and agencies utilizing its waters. It is an
8 objective in management of the Basin's waters that no pro-
9 ducer be deprived of access to said waters by reason of
10 unreasonable pumping patterns, nor by regional or localized
11 recharge of replenishment water, insofar as such result may
12 be practically avoided.

13 (b) Water Quality. Maintenance and improvement of
14 water quality is a prime consideration and function of
15 management decisions by Watermaster.

16 (c) Economic Considerations. Financial feasibility,
17 economic impact and the cost and optimum utilization of the
18 Basin's resources and the physical facilities of the parties
19 are objectives and concerns equal in importance to water
20 quantity and quality parameters.

21 2. Operating Safe Yield. Operating Safe Yield in any year
22 shall consist of the Appropriative Pool's share of Safe Yield of
23 the Basin, plus any controlled overdraft of the Basin which
24 Watermaster may authorize. In adopting the Operating Safe Yield
25 for any year, Watermaster shall be limited as follows:

26 (a) Accumulated Overdraft. During the operation of
27 this Judgment and Physical Solution, the overdraft accumu-
28 lated from and after the effective date of the Physical

1 Solution and resulting from an excess of Operating Safe Yield
2 over Safe Yield shall not exceed 200,000 acre feet.

3 (b) Quantitative Limits. In no event shall Operating
4 Safe Yield in any year be less than the Appropriative Pool's
5 share of Safe Yield, nor shall it exceed such share of Safe
6 Yield by more than 10,000 acre feet. The initial Operating
7 Safe Yield is hereby set at 54,834 acre feet per year.

8 Operating Safe Yield shall not be changed upon less than five
9 (5) years' notice by Watermaster.

10 Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be deemed to authorize,
11 directly or indirectly, any modification of the allocation of
12 shares in Safe Yield to the overlying pools, as set forth in
13 Paragraph 44 of the Judgment.

14 3. Ground Water Storage Agreements. Any agreements author-
15 ized by Watermaster for storage of supplemental water in the
16 available ground water storage capacity of Chino Basin shall
17 include, but not be limited to:

18 (a) The quantities and term of the storage right.

19 (b) A statement of the priority or relation of said
20 right, as against overlying or Safe Yield uses, and other
21 storage rights.

22 (c) The procedure for establishing delivery rates,
23 schedules and procedures which may include

24 [1] spreading or injection, or

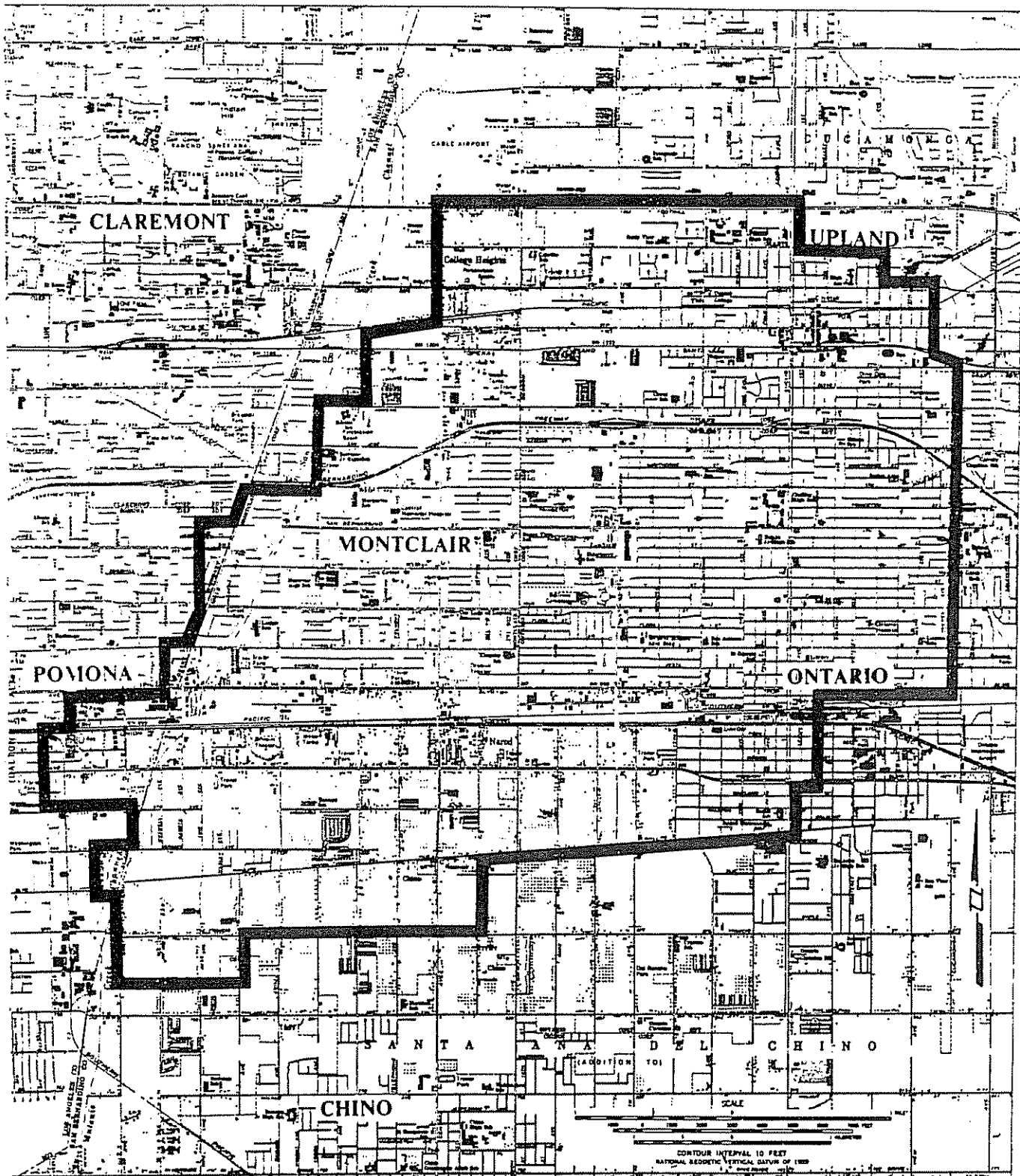
25 [2] in lieu deliveries of supplemental water for
26 direct use.

27 (d) The procedures for calculation of losses and annual
28 accounting for water in storage by Watermaster.

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(e) The procedures for establishment and administration of withdrawal schedules, locations and methods.



**CHINO BASIN
IN LIEU AREA NO. 1**

EXHIBIT "J"
-82-

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

OF CHINO BASIN

Preamble

All of the townships and ranges referred to in the following legal description are the San Bernardino Base and Meridian. Certain designated sections are implied as the System of Government Surveys may be extended where not established. Said sections are identified as follows:

Section 20, T1N, R8W is extended across Rancho Cucamonga;

Section 36, T1N, R8W is extended across the City of Upland;

Sections 2, 3, and 4, T1S, R7W are extended across Rancho Cucamonga;

Section 10, T1S, R8W is extended across the City of Claremont;

Sections 19, 20, 21, 30, 31 and 32, T1S, R8W are extended across the City of Pomona;

Sections 4, 5, and 28, T2S, R8W are extended across Rancho Santa Ana Del Chino;

Sections 15 and 16, T3S, R7W are extended across Rancho La Sierra; and

Sections 17 and 20, T3S, R7W are extended across Rancho El Rincon.

Description

Chino Basin is included within portions of the Counties of San Bernardino, Riverside and Los Angeles, State of California, bounded by a continuous line described as follows:

BEGINNING at the Southwest corner of Lot 241 as shown on Map of Ontario Colony Lands, recorded in Map Book 11, page 6, Office of the County Recorder of San Bernardino County, said corner being the Point of Beginning;

1. Thence Southeasterly to the Southeast corner

of Lot 419 of said Ontario Colony Lands;

2. Thence Southeasterly to a point 1300 feet North of the South line and 1300 feet East of the West line of Section 4, T1S, R7W;

3. Thence Easterly to a point on the East line of Section 4, 1800 feet North of the Southeast corner of said Section 4;

4. Thence Easterly to the Southeast corner of the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section 3, T1S, R7W;

5. Thence Northeasterly to a point on the North line of Section 2, T1S, R7W, 1400 feet East of the West line of said Section 2;

6. Thence Northeasterly to the Southwest corner of Section 18, T1N, R6W;

7. Thence Northerly to the Northwest corner of said Section 18;

8. Thence Easterly to the Northeast corner of said Section 18;

9. Thence Northerly to the Northwest corner of the Southwest quarter of Section 8, T1N, R6W;

10. Thence Easterly to the Northeast corner of said Southwest quarter of said Section 8;

11. Thence Southerly to the Southeast corner of said Southwest quarter of said Section 8;

12. Thence Easterly to the Northeast corner of Section 17, T1N, R6W;

13. Thence Easterly to the Northeast corner of Section 16, T1N, R6W;

14. Thence Southeasterly to the Northwest corner of the Southeast quarter of Section 15, T1N, R6W;

15. Thence Easterly to the Northeast corner of said Southeast quarter of said Section 15;

16. Thence Southeasterly to the Northwest corner of the Northeast quarter of Section 23, T1N, R6W;

17. Thence Southeasterly to the Northwest corner

of Section 25, T1N, R6W;

18. Thence Southeasterly to the Northwest corner of the Northeast quarter of Section 31, T1N, R5W;

19. Thence Southeasterly to the Northeast corner of the Northwest quarter of Section 5, T1S, R5W;

20. Thence Southeasterly to the Southeast corner of Section 4, T1S, R5W;

21. Thence Southeasterly to the Southeast corner of the Southwest quarter of Section 11, T1S, R5W;

22. Thence Southwesterly to the Southwest corner of Section 14, T1S, R5W;

23. Thence Southwest to the Southwest corner of Section 22, T1S, R5W;

24. Thence Southwesterly to the Southwest corner of the Northeast quarter of Section 6, T2S, R5W;

25. Thence Southeasterly to the Northeast corner of Section 18 T2S, R5W;

26. Thence Southwesterly to the Southwest corner of the Southeast quarter of Section 13, T2S, R6W;

27. Thence Southwesterly to the Southwest corner of the Northeast quarter of Section 26, T2S, R6W;

28. Thence Westerly to the Southwest corner of the Northwest quarter of said Section 26;

29. Thence Northerly to the Northwest corner of said Section 26;

30. Thence Westerly to the Southwest corner of Section 21, T2S, R6W;

31. Thence Southerly to the Southeast corner of Section 29, T2S, R6W;

32. Thence Westerly to the Southeast corner of Section 30, T2S, R6W;

33. Thence Southwesterly to the Southwest corner of Section 36, T 2 S, R 7 W;

34. Thence Southwesterly to the Southeast corner

of Section 3, T3S, R7W;

35. Thence Southwesterly to the Southwest corner of the Northeast quarter of Section 10, T3S, R7W;

36. Thence Southerly to the Northeast corner of the Northwest quarter of Section 15, T3S, R7W;

37. Thence Southwesterly to the Southeast corner of the Northeast quarter of Section 16, T3S, R7W;

38. Thence Southwesterly to the Southwest corner of said Section 16;

39. Thence Southwesterly to the Southwest corner of the Northeast quarter of Section 20, T3S, R7W;

40. Thence Westerly to the Southwest corner of the Northwest quarter of said Section 20;

41. Thence Northerly to the Northwest corner of Section 17, T3S, R7W;

42. Thence Westerly to the Southwest corner of Section 7, T3S, R7W;

43. Thence Northerly to the Southwest corner of Section 6, T3S, R7W;

44. Thence Westerly to the Southwest corner of Section 1, T3S, R8W;

45. Thence Northerly to the Southeast corner of Section 35, T2S, R8W;

46. Thence Northwesterly to the Northwest corner of said Section 35;

47. Thence Northerly to the Southeast corner of Lot 33, as shown on Map of Tract 3193, recorded in Map Book 43, pages 46 and 47, Office of the County Recorder of San Bernardino County;

48. Thence Westerly to the Northwest corner of the Southwest quarter of Section 28, T2S, R8W;

49. Thence Northerly to the Southwest corner of Section 4, T2S, R8W;

50. Thence Westerly to the Southwest corner of Section 5, T2S, R8W;

51. Thence Northerly to the Southwest corner of Section 32, T1S, R8W;

52. Thence Westerly to the Southwest corner of Section 31, T1S, R8W;

53. Thence Northerly to the Southwest corner of Section 30, T1S, R8W;

54. Thence Northeasterly to the Southwest corner of Section 20, T1S, R8W;

55. Thence Northerly to the Northwest corner of the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of said Section 20;

56. Thence Northwesterly to the Northeast corner of the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 19, T1S, R8W;

57. Thence Easterly to the Northwest corner of Section 21, T1S, R8W;

58. Thence Northeasterly to the Southeast corner of the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section 10, T1S, R8W;

59. Thence Northeasterly to the Southwest corner of Section 2, T1S, R8W;

60. Thence Northeasterly to the Southeast corner of the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 1, T1S, R8W;

61. Thence Northerly to the Northeast corner of the Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section 36, T1N, R8W;

62. Thence Northerly to the Southeast corner of Section 24, T1N, R8W;

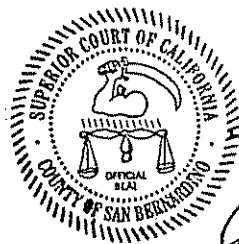
63. Thence Northeasterly to the Southeast corner of the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 20, T1N, R7W; and

64. Thence Southerly to the Point of Beginning.

Sections Included

Said perimeter description includes all or portions of the following Townships, Ranges and Sections of San Bernardino Base and Meridian:

- T1N, R5W - Sections: 30, 31 and 32
- T1N, R6W - Sections: 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36
- T1N, R7W - Sections: 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35 and 36
- T1N, R8W - Sections: 25 and 36
- T1S, R5W - Sections: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32.
- T1S, R6W - Sections: 1 through 36, inclusive
- T1S, R7W - Sections: 1 through 36, inclusive
- T1S, R8W - Sections: 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36
- T2S, R5W - Sections: 6, 7 and 18
- T2S, R6W - Sections: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30 and 31
- T2S, R7W - Sections: 1 through 36, inclusive
- T2S, R8W - Sections: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 35 and 36
- T3S, R7W - Sections: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17 and 20
- T3S, R8W - Section: 1.



THE DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATION IS ATTACHED IS A FULL, TRUE AND PERFECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL ON FILE AND OF RECORD IN MY OFFICE.

OCT 29 2002

ATTEST
Clerk of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of San Bernardino

Terry Wittenborn
Deputy

Terry Wittenborn

92 pages

Appendix F - Six Basins Judgment

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4 Attorneys for Plaintiff,
5 Special Counsel for Southern California Water Company

ANGELES SUPERIOR

DEC 18 1998

JOHN A. CLARKE, CLERK
John A. Clarke

8 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
9 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

10 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER COMPANY)

CASE NO. KC029152

11)
12 Plaintiff,)

Assigned for All
Purposes to Judge
William O. McVittie

13 vs.)

14 CITY OF LA VERNE, CITY OF CLAREMONT,)
15 CITY OF POMONA, CITY OF UPLAND,)
16 POMONA COLLEGE, POMONA VALLEY)
17 PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, SAN ANTONIO)
18 WATER COMPANY, SIMPSON PAPER)
19 COMPANY, THREE VALLEYS MUNICIPAL)
20 WATER DISTRICT, WEST END)
21 CONSOLIDATED WATER COMPANY, and)
22 DOES 1 through 1,000, Inclusive,)

Department 0

(Complaint Filed, September 28,
1998)

23 Respondents and Defendants.)
24)
25)
26)
27)
28)

JUDGMENT

THE DOCUMENT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE IS
ATTACHED IS A FULL, TRUE, AND CORRECT COPY
OF THE ORIGINAL ON FILE AND OF RECORD IN
MY OFFICE.

DEC 18 1998

ATTEST

JOHN A. CLARKE

Executive Officer/Clerk of the
Superior Court of California, County of
Los Angeles

By *C. Morales*, Deputy

C. MORALES

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1 PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

2 **A. Complaint.**

3 The Southern California Water Company ("SCWC"), (or "Plaintiff"), and the City of La Verne
4 ("La Verne"), City of Claremont ("Claremont"), City of Pomona ("Pomona"), City of Upland
5 ("Upland"), Pomona College ("Pomona College"), Pomona Valley Protective Association ("PVPA"),
6 San Antonio Water Company ("San Antonio"), Simpson Paper Company ("Simpson"), Three Valleys
7 Municipal Water District ("TVMWD"), West End Consolidated Water Company ("West End"),
8 collectively (Defendants) either:

- 9 i. account for essentially all of the current production of groundwater from or the
10 replenishment to the Canyon Basin, the Upper Claremont Heights Basin, the
11 Lower Claremont Heights Basin, the Pomona Basin, the Live Oak Basin and
12 the Ganesha Basin ("Six Basins Area"), located in Los Angeles and San
13 Bernardino Counties, and described in Exhibits "A," and "B" attached hereto,
14 and further defined in Judgment Section I(A) below; or
15 ii. are public agencies with an interest in the efficient and responsible
16 management of groundwater resources within the Six Basins.

17 On or about September 28, 1998 the Plaintiff filed a complaint against Defendants and Does 1
18 through 1,000 requesting a declaration of their individual and collective rights to groundwater and
19 a mandatory and prohibitory injunction requiring the reasonable use and equitable management of
20 groundwater within the Six Basins pursuant to *Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution*.
21 The pleadings further allege that the Plaintiff and Defendants collectively claim substantially all
22 rights of groundwater use, replenishment and storage within the Six Basins Area, that the available
23 Safe Yield (as defined in Judgment Section I(A), below) is being exceeded and that the groundwater
24 supply to the Six Basins Area is inadequate to meet the current and long term demands of Plaintiff
25 and Defendants without the imposition of a physical solution. Plaintiff requests a determination of
26 all groundwater rights, including replenishment and storage rights, of whatever nature within the
27 boundaries of the Six Basins and request the imposition of an equitable physical solution.
28

1 **B. Answers and Cross-Complaints.** On or before November 13, 1998, Plaintiff and
2 Defendants filed a stipulation for entry of judgment.

3 **C. Jurisdiction.** This Court has jurisdiction to enter judgment declaring and adjudicating
4 the Plaintiff's and Defendants' ("the Parties") rights to the reasonable and beneficial use of
5 groundwater by the Parties in the Six Basins Area pursuant to *Article X, Section 2 of the California*
6 *Constitution* and to impose a complete physical solution. All pre-existing rights to groundwater
7 within the Basin held or claimed by any Party (as defined in Section I(A) of the Judgment below) are
8 hereby settled and defined as the production allocations and the other rights and obligations set forth
9 under this judgment ("Judgment"). The respective allocations for each Party are expressly set forth
10 in Exhibit "D."

11 **D. Parties.**

12 **1.** SCWC is an investor-owned public utility incorporated under the laws of the
13 State of California. (*See Public Utilities Code Section 1001 et seq. and 2701 et seq.*) SCWC produces
14 groundwater from the Six Basins and delivers it for use on land within its certificated service area
15 that predominantly overlies some portion of the Six Basins, and otherwise is within the Counties of
16 Los Angeles and San Bernardino.

17 **2.** Pomona is a charter city situated in the County of Los Angeles. Pomona
18 produces groundwater from the Six Basins and delivers it for use on land within its incorporated
19 boundaries, on land lying outside its incorporated boundaries within the County of Los Angeles and
20 on City owned lands that predominantly overlie some portion of the Six Basins. Pomona owns and
21 controls land in the Six Basins Area upon which it has historically diverted, for direct use and
22 spreading, surface water from San Antonio Creek and Evey Canyon.

23 **3.** La Verne is a general law city situated in the County of Los Angeles. La Verne
24 produces groundwater from the Six Basins and delivers it for use on land within its incorporated
25 boundaries, on land lying outside its incorporated boundaries within the County of Los Angeles and
26 on City owned lands that predominantly overlie some portion of the Six Basins.

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1 4. Upland is a general law city situated in the County of San Bernardino. Upland
2 produces groundwater from the Six Basins and delivers it for use on land within its incorporated
3 boundaries some portion of which overlie the Six Basins. It possesses a majority of the shares of
4 stock in San Antonio and West End.

5 5. San Antonio is a mutual water corporation incorporated under the laws of the
6 State of California, with its principal place of business in San Bernardino County. San Antonio
7 produces groundwater from the Six Basins and delivers it for use by its shareholders.

8 6. West End is a mutual water corporation, incorporated under the laws of the
9 State of California, with its principal place of business in San Bernardino County. West End
10 produces groundwater from the Six Basins and delivers it for use by its shareholders.

11 7. Claremont is a general law city situated in the County of Los Angeles.
12 Claremont's incorporated boundaries and City owned lands overlie a portion of the Six Basins. The
13 City has executed an agreement with SCWC with respect to its groundwater rights.

14 8. Pomona College is a California corporation, with a principal place of business
15 in the County of Los Angeles. Pomona College owns land and groundwater production facilities that
16 overlie the Six Basins Area and it has executed operating leases with SCWC regarding these
17 facilities. Pomona College has executed an agreement with SCWC with respect to its groundwater
18 rights.

19 9. Simpson is a Washington corporation, which is doing business in the State of
20 California and the County of Los Angeles. Simpson produces groundwater from the Six Basins for
21 its own use and also purchases water service from Pomona.

22 10. PVPA is a California corporation, operating on a non-profit basis for the mutual
23 benefit of its members with its principal place of business in the County of Los Angeles.
24 Shareholders of PVPA include Pomona, Pomona College, San Antonio, SCWC, Simpson, Upland
25 and West End. PVPA owns the primary spreading grounds and recharge facilities for the Six Basins
26 and owns other lands which also overlie the Six Basins. PVPA has undertaken ongoing studies and
27 evaluation of groundwater conditions in the Six Basins Area.

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1 11. TVMWD is a California Municipal Water District formed pursuant to the
2 provisions of the municipal water district act and with the power to acquire, control, distribute, store,
3 and spread water for beneficial purposes within its boundaries.

4 E. Settlement Negotiations.

5 1. Importance of Groundwater. Groundwater is an important water supply
6 source for businesses, individuals and public agencies that overlie or extract groundwater from the
7 Six Basins. The Parties have a mutual and collective interest in the efficient and reasonable use of
8 groundwater and the coordinated management of water resources to ensure the prudent use of the
9 resource. The Parties have a further collective interest in furthering the efficient and reasonable use
10 of groundwater and the coordinated and comprehensive management of water resources to ensure that
11 the common resource may be sustained and enhanced.

12 2. Coordinated Study. PVPA has conducted and continues to conduct technical
13 studies of the Six Basins and has developed groundwater models of the Six Basins. To achieve the
14 goals of coordinated basin management and to ensure and promote the sustainable and enhanced use
15 of the groundwater resources of the Six Basins, the Parties joined in a collaborative process, reviewed
16 prior groundwater production reports and hydrologic studies, other historical data and engaged in new
17 technical studies to supplement the previous work of PVPA. Substantial engineering, hydrologic and
18 geologic data not previously known have been collected and jointly analyzed and verified by the
19 Parties. Included therein are estimates of production and reported production from the Six Basins
20 and further refinement of PVPA's groundwater models. The results of these efforts provide the
21 technical foundation for this Judgment.

22 3. Overdraft.

23 a. Native Safe Yield. The Native Safe Yield (as defined in Judgment,
24 Section I(A), below) of the Six Basins Area has historically been augmented generally by the
25 spreading activities conducted by PVPA, Pomona and La Verne and from return flows from water
26 imported to the Six Basins Area through TVMWD. There is no precise estimate of the Native Safe
27 Yield; however, without augmentation comprised of the substantial spreading operations conducted
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1 by PVPA and others, and the return flows from imported water, the amount of groundwater
2 comprising the Native Safe Yield is substantially less than the Safe Yield which is allocated to the
3 parties pursuant to this Judgment.

4 **b. Safe Yield.** Safe Yield (as defined in Judgment, Section I(A), below)
5 for all groundwater supplies within the Six Basins, including the benefits of historic augmentation
6 is nineteen thousand three hundred (19,300) acre feet per year.

7 **c. Groundwater Production.** Reports filed with the State of California
8 pursuant to *Water Code Section 4999 et seq.*, production records reported to PVPA by its members,
9 and independent verification by the Parties all demonstrate that the cumulative groundwater
10 production of the Parties from the Six Basins Area annually has been greater than twenty thousand
11 (20,000) acre feet in each of the five years immediately preceding the filing of this action. Therefore,
12 groundwater production has exceeded the available Safe Yield and *a fortiori* the Native Safe Yield
13 in each of the last five years.

14 **F. Stipulation.** The Parties, whose production from the Six Basins cumulatively comprise
15 essentially all of the groundwater production in the Six Basins Area, which have engaged in long-
16 standing groundwater replenishment activities or otherwise have an interest in the efficient and
17 coordinated management of groundwater, have stipulated to the entry of this Judgment. Each of the
18 Parties stipulate that this Judgment is a physical solution (as defined in Judgment, Section I(A),
19 below) which provides due consideration to the environment, the respective groundwater rights of
20 the Parties, and that this Judgment will not cause substantial material injury to any Party under these
21 circumstances of a lengthy period of overdraft and the competing claims to groundwater. The Parties
22 further stipulate that the Judgment is a fair and equitable allocation of water in accordance with the
23 provisions of *Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution*.

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1 JUDGMENT

2 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

3 I. INTRODUCTION

4 A. Definitions.

5 1. "Base Annual Production Right" means the average annual production , in acre-feet,
6 for each Party for the twelve year period beginning on January 1 of 1985 and ending on
7 December 31 of 1996 as set forth in Exhibit "D".

8 2. "Carryover Rights" means the maximum percentage of a Party's annual allocation
9 of Operating Safe Yield production of which may be deferred until the following Year free
10 of any Replacement Water Assessment.

11 3. "Effective Date" means January 1, 1999.

12 4. "Four Basins or Four Basins Area" means the following groundwater basins and
13 the area overlying them: Canyon, Upper Claremont Heights, Lower Claremont Heights and
14 Pomona as shown on Exhibit "A" and further described in Exhibit "B".

15 5. "Groundwater" means all water beneath the ground surface and contained
16 within any one of the Six Basins except as provided in Article IIIA Section 1.

17 6. "Imported Water" means water that is not naturally tributary to the Six Basins Area
18 and which is delivered to the Six Basins Area.

19 7. "In Lieu Procedures" means a method of either providing Replacement Water or
20 water to be stored under a Storage and Recovery Agreement whereby a Party receives direct
21 deliveries of Imported Water or water other than Replenishment Water in exchange for
22 foregoing the production of an equivalent amount of such Party's share of the Operating Safe
23 Yield.

24 8. "Minimal Producers" means any producer whose production is less than 25 acre
25 feet each Year.

26 9. "Native Groundwater" means groundwater within the Six Basins Area that
27 originates from the deep percolation of rainfall, natural stream flow or subsurface inflow, and
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1 expressly excluding groundwater which originates from (a) the Parties' replenishment
2 activities and (b) return flows from both imported water and the Parties' replenishment
3 activities, and water described in Article IIIA Section 1.

4 **10. "Native Safe Yield"** means the amount of Native Groundwater, in acre feet, that can
5 be extracted from the Six Basins Area on an annual basis without causing an undesirable
6 result. Expressed as a formula: Native Safe Annual Yield = Annually Available Groundwater
7 - (Replenishment Water + return flows from Imported Water and Replenishment Water).

8 **11. "Native Water"** means water which is naturally tributary to the Six Basins Area.

9 **12. "Non-party"** means any person or entity which is not a party to this Judgment.

10 **13. "Operating Plan"** means the plan, developed by Watermaster (as defined in
11 Judgment, Article V below) for the Four Basins Area, by which the purpose and objectives
12 of the Physical Solution will be implemented and realized.

13 **14. "Operating Safe Yield"** means the amount of groundwater, in acre feet, which the
14 Watermaster shall determine can be produced from the Four Basins Area by the Parties during
15 any single year, free of any replacement obligation under the Physical Solution herein.
16 Because of the benefits created by coordinated management of groundwater provided by the
17 Physical Solution, the Operating Safe Yield set by Watermaster may exceed the Safe Yield
18 that would otherwise be available for production by the Parties. The Two Basins Area is
19 excluded from the Operating Safe Yield allocated pursuant to this Judgment with its annual
20 Safe Yield being equivalent to the amount of groundwater La Verne may reasonably produce
21 from the Two Basins Area on an annual basis without causing substantial injury to any other
22 Party.

23 **15. "Overdraft"** means a condition wherein the total annual production from a
24 groundwater basin exceeds the Safe Yield.

25 **16. "Party or Parties"** means any person(s) or entity(ies) named in this action, who
26 has/have intervened in this case or has/have become subject to this Judgment through
27 succession, stipulation, transfer, default, trial or otherwise.

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17. **"Physical Solution"** means the efficient and equitable coordinated management of groundwater within the Six Basins Area to maximize the reasonable and beneficial use of groundwater resources in a manner that is consistent with the public interest, *Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution*, and with due regard for the environment.

18. **"Producer"** means a person, firm, association, organization, joint venture, partnership, business, trust, corporation or public entity who, or which, produces or has a right to produce groundwater from the Six Basins Area.

19. **"Production"** means the process of pumping groundwater; also, the gross amount of groundwater pumped.

20. **"Replacement Water"** means imported water or water other than Replenishment Water supplied through in-lieu procedures that is acquired by the Watermaster or provided by a Party to replace production by such Party in excess of the amount of its share of the Operating Safe Yield, Carry-Over Rights and Storage and Recovery rights authorized by Watermaster.

21. **"Replacement Water Assessment"** means an assessment levied by Watermaster pursuant to Article XII A, Section 4 of this Judgment.

22. **"Replenishment"** means a program to spread or inject Replenishment Water into the Six Basins Area. A description of the current replenishment programs is attached hereto as Exhibit "E."

23. **"Replenishment Water"** means native water which augments the Native Safe Yield and thereby comprises a portion of the Operating Safe Yield pursuant to a historical replenishment program as described in Article VIB, Section 9 and Exhibit E.

24. **"Return Flows"** means water which percolates, infiltrates or seeps into the Six Basins after having been previously applied to some end use by one of the Parties or any user of water.

25. **"Safe Yield"** means the amount of groundwater, including Replenishment and return flows from Imported Water, that can be reasonably produced from the combined Two Basins

1 and the Four Basins Areas on an annual basis without causing an undesirable result, including
2 but not limited to land subsidence, water quality degradation, and harm from high
3 groundwater levels, i.e. 19,300 acre feet per year.

4 **26. "Six Basins or Six Basins Area"** means the Four Basins Area plus the Two Basins
5 Area, as shown on Exhibit "A" and further described in Exhibit "B."

6 **27. "Spreading"** means a method of groundwater recharge whereby water is placed in
7 permeable impoundments and allowed to percolate into a basin.

8 **28. "Storage and Recovery"** means a program administered under an agreement
9 between the Watermaster and a Party to store water either directly by sinking, spreading or
10 injecting or by in-lieu procedures, into the Four Basins, and subsequently recovering such
11 water without regard to the limitations imposed by the Party's Base Annual Production Right.

12 **29. "Storage and Recovery Agreement"** means an agreement between Watermaster and
13 a Party for Storage and Recovery of water by such Party. An acceptable pre-approved
14 Storage and Recovery Agreement between Watermaster and Pomona is listed on Exhibit "F."

15 **30. "Transfer"** means temporary or permanent assignment, sale, contract or lease of any
16 Party's Base Annual Production Right and its associated percentage of the Safe Yield, Carry-
17 Over Rights or rights to recover water stored under a Storage and Recover Agreement to any
18 other Party or a person that becomes a Party. A lease shall not be considered a "permanent
19 transfer" unless both the Lessee and Lessor jointly agree to such characterization.

20 **31. "Two Basins or Two Basins Area"** means the Live Oak and Ganesha Basins and
21 the areas overlying them, as shown on Exhibit "A" and further described in Exhibit "B."

22 **32. "Water Shortage Emergency"** means the substantial impairment, which cannot be
23 promptly mitigated, of the ability of the Parties to provide sufficient water for human
24 consumption, sanitation and fire protection because of: (a) a sudden occurrence such as
25 storm, flood, fire, unexpected equipment outage; or (b) an extended period of drought.

26 **33. "Watermaster"** means the committee with the powers and duties defined in Article
27 V of this Judgment.

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1 34. "Year" means a calendar year.

2 B. Exhibits. Each exhibit is expressly incorporated herein and made part of this
3 Judgment.

4 Exhibit A: Six Basin Map

5 Exhibit B: General Description of the Six Basins Area

6 Exhibit C: Memorandum of Agreement between Watermaster and PVPA

7 Exhibit D: Base Annual Production Rights of Parties

8 Exhibit E: Description of Replenishment Programs

9 Exhibit F: City of Pomona Storage and Recovery Agreement

10 Exhibit G: Initial Operating Plan

11 II. **FINDINGS AND HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS**

12 A. Safe Yield. Prior to the imposition of this Physical Solution, the Safe Yield of the Six
13 Basins is historically found to be 19,300 acre feet per year.

14 B. Overdraft and Prescriptive Circumstances. For a period in excess of five
15 consecutive Years prior to the filing of the complaint herein, the Native Safe Yield and the Safe Yield
16 have been exceeded by the aggregate Production therefrom and the Six Basins have been in a
17 continuous state of Overdraft. The court finds that the Production constituting such Overdraft has
18 been open, notorious, continuous, adverse, hostile, and under claim of right. The court further finds
19 that the groundwater Production has exceeded the Native Safe Yield and the Safe Yield in each of
20 the last five years and thus all the required elements necessary to establish prescription have been
21 satisfied.

22 1. Adversity. The Native Safe Yield of the Six Basins Area has been continuously
23 exceeded for decades. It is only through the ongoing Replenishment undertaken by PVPA, Pomona
24 and La Verne coupled with the availability of and return flows from Imported Water that a further
25 decline in water levels has been averted. An unmanaged downward decline in water levels is known
26 to have severe adverse impacts on the rights of groundwater producers and groundwater quality, to
27 cause land subsidence and to cause increased pump-lifts. Moreover, the Court finds that presently
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1 estimated Safe Yield of 19,300 acre feet, with the full benefit of the Replenishment carried on by the
2 Parties has been exceeded and if Production is not managed pursuant to this Physical Solution, severe
3 adverse impacts will result.

4 **2. Continuity.** The Native Safe Yield has been continuously exceeded for at least two
5 decades. For each of the last five Years the Safe Yield has been exceeded. The Court finds that
6 cumulative total Production from the Six Basins Area for the Years 1993 through 1997 is as follows:

7	1993	21,020 acre feet
8	1994	20,313 acre feet
9	1995	22,959 acre feet
10	1996	23,584 acre feet
11	1997	21,902 acre feet

12 **3. Notice.** Each of the Parties with a Base Annual Production Right, or their agents, have
13 filed groundwater production reports with the State Department of Water Resources pursuant to
14 *Water Code Section 4999*. These reports are public records and are available for inspection by any
15 member of the public. SCWC is an investor-owned public utility subject to regulation by the
16 California Public Utilities Commission (PUC). Its records, reports and filings with the PUC regularly
17 include information regarding the wells used and groundwater produced from the Six Basins Area.
18 The PUC has held publicly noticed rate hearings which have been attended by the public and
19 representatives from Claremont. Pomona, La Verne and Upland are all public entities and their
20 groundwater production information are public records and open to public inspection upon reasonable
21 notice. PVPA has frequently published reports which indicate the nature of its Replenishment and
22 the volume of groundwater produced in the Six Basins Area. At least two settlement agreements
23 have been entered between certain Parties on matters related to the adverse impacts of increased
24 groundwater production. Both of these agreements were approved by a public entity and are public
25 records. Moreover, the negotiations leading up to the entry of this Judgment were open to all persons
26 claiming the right to produce groundwater by virtue of their owning overlying land or having
27 corporate boundaries overlying the Six Basins Area. Regular meetings concerning these negotiations
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1 have been held at the headquarters of TVMWD, a public agency, and were personally attended by
2 representatives from each of the Parties. These meetings have taken place at regular intervals for
3 more than twelve consecutive months and the contents of this Judgment and the status of groundwater
4 conditions in the Six Basins Area has remained readily available. Accordingly, the Court finds that
5 all persons claiming the right to produce had actual notice, constructive notice or could have easily
6 determined upon reasonable diligence that the Six Basins Area was in Overdraft and of each Party's
7 claim to groundwater. The circumstances of such Overdraft and water use are such that each of the
8 Parties either: (i) had actual knowledge of such circumstances; or (ii) should have discovered such
9 circumstances upon the exercise of reasonable diligence or (iii) received constructive notice of the
10 adverse nature of such aggregate production through the public record filings with the State of
11 California pursuant to *Water Code Section 4999* and through the various reports published by the
12 Parties.

13 **C. High Groundwater Levels.** There are cienegas and springs in the Four Basins Area
14 and there is a potential for groundwater to rise to the surface regardless of the replenishment,
15 replacement or storage operations of the Watermaster and carried out by the Parties. Periodically,
16 though not in the past twelve years, high groundwater levels have constituted an important causative
17 factor, in creating damage in the Four Basins Area.

18 **D. Water Quality Problems.** Some of the Six Basins have experienced problems of high
19 concentrations of nitrates and volatile organic compounds (VOC's) in groundwater. Potential sources
20 of the nitrate are historical agricultural practices and individual wastewater disposal systems, most
21 of which have been abandoned. The Two Basins Area and some of the Four Basins Area have been
22 adversely impacted by high concentrations of nitrates and VOC's and may also require remediation.

23 **III. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

24 **A. General Provisions.**

25 **1. Surface Water Rights.** Pomona and San Antonio have prior and paramount pre-
26 1914 water rights, superior to the rights of any other party, to the surface water and supporting
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1 subsurface flows historically and presently diverted therefrom in San Antonio and Evey Canyon,
2 except as provided in Article VIB Section 9 and as referenced in Article IIIA Section 1d.

3 a. Historically, Pomona and San Antonio have diverted, and presently are
4 diverting, surface waters and supporting subsurface flows from San Antonio Canyon.

5 b. Historically, Pomona has diverted, and presently is diverting, surface water
6 and supporting subsurface flows from Evey Canyon.

7 c. Pomona and San Antonio are under no obligation to spread such waters.

8 d. Surface waters and supporting subsurface flows diverted in San Antonio and
9 Evey Canyons at existing diversion locations are excluded from (i) the operation of this Judgment
10 and (ii) the determination of Operating Safe Yield, except to the extent of the portion of such waters
11 which are spread by Pomona at its Pedley Treatment Plant, which portion is governed by the
12 provisions of Article VIB, Section 9.

13 e. The diversion and the use of surface waters and supporting subsurface flows
14 shall not be subject to this Judgment.

15 f. The above-referenced surface waters and supporting subsurface flows shall
16 not be subject to allocation among the Parties pursuant to this Judgment.

17 g. Surface waters and supporting subsurface flows may be used by Pomona and
18 San Antonio to satisfy Replacement Water obligations as provided in Article VIB, Section 5.

19 **2. Loss of Priorities.** By reason of the long continued overdraft in the Six Basins, and
20 in light of the complexity of determining appropriate priorities and the need for conserving and
21 making maximum beneficial use of the water resources of the State, each and all of the Parties listed
22 in Exhibit "D" are estopped and barred from asserting special priorities or preferences *inter se* to
23 groundwater except as expressly provided herein. All the Parties' rights to groundwater are
24 accordingly deemed and considered to be of equal priority unless otherwise expressly stated herein.

25 **3. Limitations on Export.** Other than the limitation on Pomona's use of 109 acre feet
26 as further described in Exhibit "D", any Party's share of the Operating Safe Yield, including
27 Carryover Rights and Transfers, may be produced and exported for use outside the Six Basins Area.

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1 However, groundwater stored and recovered pursuant to a Storage and Recovery Agreement may be
2 produced and exported only in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Storage and Recovery
3 Agreement.

4 **4. No Abandonment of Rights.** It is in the interest of reasonable beneficial use of the
5 Six Basins Area and its water supply, that no Party be encouraged to take and use more water in any
6 Year than is actually required. Failure to produce all of the water to which a Party is entitled
7 hereunder shall, in and of itself, not be deemed to be, or constitute an abandonment of such Party's
8 right, in whole or in part.

9 **5. Pre-Existing Rights.** This Judgment controls each Party's rights to the Production,
10 Replenishment, Storage and Recovery of groundwater and expressly supersedes other rights, claims
11 or defenses arising from agreement, operation of law, prior use or a prior judgment to the extent that
12 they are inconsistent with this Judgment. However, nothing in this Judgment shall alter or affect any
13 rights or remedies that any Party may have under any contract or agreement with any other Party on
14 matters which are not inconsistent with or are unrelated to the provisions of this Judgment or as
15 provided in Article IVC herein.

16 **6. Physical Solution.** This Judgment represents a total and complete Physical Solution
17 for the Six Basins Area and all basins included therein. Although prior hydrologic and physical
18 conditions limited the Safe Yield to 19,300 acre feet per year, through the coordinated and equitable
19 management of the Four Basins and Two Basins Areas provided under this Judgment, an Operating
20 Safe Yield, Operating Plan and Base Annual Production Rights shall be independently established
21 for the Four Basins Area. However, La Verne shall be entitled to produce groundwater from the Two
22 Basins Area in addition to its equitable share of the Four Basins Operating Safe Yield, as provided
23 in accordance with the terms of this Judgment.

24 **7. Portability Between the Two Basins and Four Basins Areas.** A Party's right to
25 produce, store or recover groundwater accruing under this Judgment in the Four Basins Area may not
26 be transferred, exchanged or exercised in the Two Basins Area. A Party's right to produce, store or
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1 recover groundwater accruing under this Judgment in the Two Basins Area may not be transferred,
2 exchanged or exercised in the Four Basins Area.

3 **B. Rights of the Parties to Produce Groundwater from the Four Basins.**

4 1. **Declaration of Rights.** The Parties listed in Exhibit "D" are the owners of
5 appropriate rights, including rights by prescription, and exercised and unexercised overlying rights
6 of equal priority, and each Party shall be entitled to produce groundwater under the Physical Solution
7 and to share in the Operating Safe Yield of the Four Basins according to the percentages set forth in
8 Exhibit "D" as Base Annual Production Rights in a manner consistent with the provisions of this
9 Judgment.

10 2. **Carryover Rights.** Any Party that produces less than its share of the Operating Safe
11 Yield in any Year shall have the right to carry the unproduced portion forward to be produced in the
12 following year subject to the following limitations: (a) the first water produced in any Year shall be
13 deemed to be an exercise of any Carryover Right; (b) a Party's Carryover Right cannot exceed 25
14 (twenty-five) per cent of such Party's share of the current Operating Safe Yield for the prior Year;
15 and (c) Carryover Rights may be lost in the event replenishment is discontinued or curtailed as
16 provided below in Article IIIB, Section 7.

17 3. **Transferability of Rights.** Subject to the limitations set forth in his Judgment, a Base
18 Annual Production Right and its associated percentage of the Operating Safe Yield, as well as any
19 Carryover Rights and water stored under a Storage and Recovery Agreement, may be transferred, in
20 whole or in part, among existing Parties or to any other person that becomes a Party on either a
21 temporary or permanent basis provided that no Party is substantially injured by the Transfer. Pro-
22 duction pursuant to any such Transfer shall be subject to the limitations on carryover and portability
23 set forth in Article IIIB, Section 4. Any such Transfer shall become effective upon being recorded
24 with Watermaster. Watermaster shall revise Exhibit "D" annually, to reflect any permanent
25 Transfers. The permanent Transfer of any Party's full Base Annual Production Right shall require
26 Watermaster approval. Upon Watermaster approval the permanent Transfer of a Party's full Base
27 Annual Production Right may require an adjustment in the Party representatives to the Watermaster
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1 and the number of votes of the Party's representatives as provided in Article V. Notwithstanding the
2 provision of this Article IIIB, Section 3, Pomona shall not be entitled to Transfer 109 acre feet of its
3 Base Annual Production Right and its associated percentage of Operating Safe Yield.

4 **4. Portability of Rights Among the Four Basins.** Any Party with a Base Annual
5 Production Right, shall have the right to produce its share of the Operating Safe Yield of the Four
6 Basins, including any Carryover Rights or Transfers, from any or all of the Four Basins, subject to
7 the following conditions.

8 **a. No Substantial Injury.** Any groundwater production from a "new" location
9 shall not cause substantial injury to another Party.

10 **b. Advance Written Notice to Watermaster.** Any Party that intends to
11 undertake any of the following actions shall provide thirty (30) days' advance written notice to the
12 Watermaster: (i) acquire, construct or operate a "new" groundwater production facility in any one
13 of the Four Basins in which it is then producing groundwater; (ii) change the point of extraction from
14 an existing groundwater production facility to a "new" groundwater production facility where the old
15 and the new groundwater production facilities are both within the Canyon or Upper Claremont
16 Heights or Lower Claremont Heights Basins; (iii) change the point of extraction from an existing
17 groundwater production facility on one side of the Indian Hill Fault to a "new" facility on the other
18 side of the Indian Hill Fault.

19 **c. Prior Watermaster Approval.** Any Party that changes the point of extraction
20 from an existing groundwater production facility on one side of the Indian Hill Fault to a "new"
21 facility located on the other side of the Indian Hill Fault and increases the cumulative rate of annual
22 extraction therefrom by more than 2,000 acre feet per year shall be required to obtain the prior written
23 approval of the Watermaster.

24 **d. New Facility Defined.** "New" as used in this Section 4 means either (i) an
25 increase or enlargement in the pre-existing design capacity of a groundwater production facility or
26 (ii) a movement in the location of a groundwater extraction facility by more than three hundred (300)
27 feet or from one legal parcel to another legal parcel.

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1 e. **Procedure for Resolution of Disputes.** The Watermaster shall make all
2 necessary determinations and resolve all disputes arising under this Article IIIB, Section 4 in
3 accordance with the provisions of Article VIII.

4 5. **Rights to Unused Groundwater Storage Capacity.** From time to time there may
5 exist in the Four Basins, unused storage capacity. Parties holding Base Annual Production Rights
6 pursuant to this Judgment and TVMWD for the sole purpose of storing Imported Water, shall have
7 the exclusive rights to use such storage capacity, and subject to the complete discretion of the
8 Watermaster, may sink, spread or inject water into the Four Basins Area pursuant to a Storage and
9 Recovery Agreement.

10 6. **Priorities for Use of Groundwater Storage Capacity.** In directing spreading and
11 controlling the use of groundwater storage capacity, the Watermaster shall give first priority to
12 Replenishment Water; second priority to Carryover Rights; third priority to Storage and Recovery
13 of water which is naturally tributary to the Six Basins Area; fourth priority to Storage and Recovery
14 of Imported Water, and fifth priority to Storage and Recovery of other water.

15 7. **Loss of Stored and Carryover Water.** After providing notice and opportunity to be
16 heard to any affected Party pursuant to Article IXA, if the Watermaster reasonably determines that
17 Replenishment had to be terminated or curtailed in any year, or that Replenishment Water was
18 rejected because of insufficient storage capacity, some or all of a Party's unproduced Carryover
19 Rights or Storage and Recovery rights may be deemed lost. The amount of water subject to loss shall
20 be equal to that quantity of Replenishment Water which was curtailed or rejected solely because of
21 insufficient storage capacity in the Four Basins.

22 The burden of a determination by Watermaster that rejected recharge has occurred and that
23 there shall be a loss of stored and Carryover water, shall be shared proportionately by each Party to
24 the extent the quantity of water held by each Party at the time of the loss bears to the total quantity
25 of water within each of the classification. Any losses shall be charged first to the storage of other
26 water, then to the storage of Imported Water, then to the storage of Native Water, then to Carryover
27 Water as expressly set forth below.

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- 1 a. Highest priority shall be given to Replenishment Water.
- 2 b. Second priority against loss shall be given to Carryover Water.
- 3 c. Third priority against loss shall be given to storage of Native Water.
- 4 d. Fourth priority against loss shall be given to storage of Imported Water.
- 5 e. Fifth priority against loss shall be given to storage of other water.

6 8. **Consideration of Groundwater Levels.** Watermaster shall make every reasonable
7 effort to establish water operations limits so that the spreading of Replenishment or Replacement
8 water, groundwater storage pursuant to a Storage and Recovery Agreement, or the determination of
9 Operating Safe Yield shall not cause high groundwater levels that result in material damage to
10 overlying property (not including sand and gravel excavations or operations) or cause groundwater
11 to surface above the undisturbed natural terrain.

12 C. **The Parties' Rights to Groundwater and Storage in the Two Basins.**

13 1. **Declaration of Rights.** In recognition of the remediation efforts that are likely to be
14 necessary to maximize groundwater production from the Two Basins; because of the detected high
15 nitrate concentrations and in recognition that La Verne is uniquely situated to remedy these water
16 quality conditions and exploit future opportunities; because of the minimal hydrologic
17 communication between the Four Basins and Two Basins, and in furtherance of a complete and total
18 physical solution for the Six Basins Area, La Verne shall have the right to produce as much
19 groundwater as it may reasonably withdraw from the Two Basins Area on an annual basis so long
20 as it does not substantially injure the rights of any other Party.

21 2. **Storage and Recovery.** La Verne has the sole right to use available storage capacity
22 in the Two Basins in its complete discretion for the Storage and Recovery of groundwater so long
23 as it does not cause substantial injury to any other Party. La Verne shall not be required to obtain a
24 Storage and Recovery Agreement from the Watermaster for Storage and Recovery programs carried
25 out within the Two Basins Area provided that (i) such production or use of storage capacity shall not
26 cause substantial injury to any other Party and (ii) La Verne provides 60 (sixty) days' advance written
27 notice to Watermaster before initiating such a Storage and Recovery program.

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1 **3. Transferability of Rights.** Subject to the limitations set forth in Article III A,
2 Section 7, La Verne's right to produce groundwater from the Two Basins Area may be transferred,
3 in whole or in part, among existing Parties or to any other person that becomes a Party, on either a
4 temporary or permanent basis provided that no Party is substantially injured by the Transfer. The
5 permanent Transfer of the right to produce groundwater from the Two Basins Area shall not be
6 effective until approved by Watermaster.

7 **D. Rights and Responsibilities of PVPA.**

8 **1. Spreading Operations.** PVPA and the other Parties have negotiated a Supplemental
9 Memorandum of Agreement, attached hereto as Exhibit "C". This Supplemental Memorandum of
10 Agreement and all modifications or amendments thereto shall include a provision for Watermaster's
11 indemnity of PVPA for all Replenishment activities undertaken by PVPA at the direction of the
12 Watermaster. Within sixty (60) days of entry of this Judgment, Watermaster and PVPA shall execute
13 the Agreement. Upon execution, the Agreement shall become part of the Physical Solution. PVPA
14 shall not be required to execute a Storage and Recovery Agreement with Watermaster for its
15 Replenishment activities carried out under the direction of the Watermaster. The Spreading
16 operations conducted by PVPA may result in incidental Replenishment to the Two Basins Area and
17 none of the Parties have a right to object thereto. This Replenishment is authorized under the
18 Judgment.

19 **2. Waiver of Claims Against PVPA.** The Parties expressly waive any and all claims
20 against PVPA arising from facts, conditions or occurrences in existence before the Effective Date and
21 arising from PVPA's spreading operations including but not limited to water quality degradation,
22 subsurface infiltration, high groundwater or groundwater Overdraft within the Six Basins Area.

23 **E. Non-parties.**

24 **1. Minimal Producers.** Minimal producers are not bound or affected by this Judgment.
25 No person may produce twenty-five acre feet or more in any Year without becoming a Party.
26
27
28

1 2. Parties' Rights Versus Non-parties Reserved. The Parties expressly reserve all
2 rights, without limitation, concerning any and all claims raised by persons not a Party to this
3 Judgment as provided in Article IV C Section 1.

4 **IV. REMEDIES**

5 A. Injunctions.

6 1. Injunction Against Unauthorized Production. Each and every Party, its officers,
7 agents, employees, successors and assigns is enjoined and restrained from producing water from the
8 Six Basins except as authorized herein.

9 2. Injunction Against Unauthorized Storage. Each and every Party, its officers,
10 agents, employees, successors and assigns is enjoined and restrained from storing water in the Six
11 Basin Area except as authorized herein.

12 3. Injunction Against Unauthorized Replenishment. Each and every Party, its
13 officers, agents, employees, successors and assigns is enjoined and restrained from replenishing water
14 in the Six Basin Area except as authorized herein.

15 B. Continuing Jurisdiction

16 1. Jurisdiction Reserved. Full jurisdiction, power and authority are retained by and
17 reserved to the Court upon the application of any Party, by a motion noticed in accordance with the
18 review procedures of Article XIA, Section 6 hereof, to make such further or supplemental order or
19 directions as may be necessary or appropriate for interpretation, enforcement or implementation of
20 this Judgment, and to modify, amend or amplify any of the provisions of this Judgment or to add to
21 the provisions thereof consistent with the rights herein decreed; provided that nothing in this
22 paragraph shall authorize a reduction of the Base Annual Production Right of any Party except
23 pursuant to a Transfer.

24 2. Intervention After Judgment. Any Non-party who proposes to produce
25 Groundwater from the Six Basins Area in an amount equal to or greater than 25 acre feet per Year,
26 may seek to become a Party to this Judgment through (a) a stipulation for intervention entered into
27 with Watermaster or (b) any Party or Watermaster filing a complaint against the Non-party requesting
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1 that the Non-party be joined in and bound by this Judgment. Watermaster may execute said Stipulation on behalf of the other Parties herein, but such stipulation shall not preclude a Party from
2 opposing such intervention at the time of the Court hearing thereon. A stipulation for intervention
3 must thereupon be filed with the Court, which will consider an order confirming said intervention
4 following thirty (30) days' notice to the Parties. Thereafter, if approved by the Court, such intervenor
5 shall be a Party bound by this Judgment and entitled to the rights and privileges accorded under the
6 Physical Solution herein, including a Base Annual Production Right in an amount equal to its average
7 annual production in the twelve-year period beginning on January 1, of 1985 and ending on
8 December 31, 1996, or any Base Annual Production Right it may obtain by a transfer.

10 **C. Reservation of Other Remedies.**

11 **1. Claims By and Against Non-parties.** Nothing in this Judgment shall expand or
12 restrict the rights, remedies or defenses available to any Party in raising or defending against claims
13 made by any Non-party. Any Party shall have the right to initiate an action against any Non-party
14 to enforce or compel compliance with the provisions of this Judgment.

15 **2. Claims Between Parties on Matters Unrelated to the Judgment.** Nothing in this
16 Judgment shall either expand or restrict the rights or remedies of the Parties concerning subject
17 matter which is unrelated to the quantity and quality of groundwater allocated and equitably managed
18 pursuant to this Judgment other than as provided in Article IIIA, Section 1.

19 **3. Groundwater Levels.** Except as expressly provided herein, nothing in this Judgment
20 shall either expand or restrict the rights or remedies at law that any Party may have against any other
21 Party for money damages to real or personal property resulting from high groundwater or defenses
22 thereto for events or occurrences after the Effective Date.

23 **V. WATERMASTER**

24 **A. Composition, Voting and Compensation.** The Watermaster shall be a committee
25 composed of one representative of each of the following Parties, and each representative shall have
26 the authority to cast the indicated number of votes on any question before the committee:

27 City of La Verne

5 votes

1	City of Pomona	5 votes
2	City of Upland	5 votes
3	Southern California Water Company	5 votes
4	City of Claremont	2 votes
5	TVMWD	2 votes
6	PVPA	2 votes
7	Simpson Paper	1 vote
8	Pomona College	1 vote
9	San Antonio	1 vote

10 Committee representatives having the combined authority to cast twenty votes shall constitute a
11 quorum for the transaction of affairs of Watermaster and seventeen affirmative votes shall be required
12 to constitute action by Watermaster. Representatives shall be compensated for their services by their
13 respective appointing authorities. Representatives may be reimbursed by Watermaster for out of
14 pocket expenses incurred on authorized Watermaster business.

15 **B. Nomination and Appointment Process.** Each of the Parties named in Article VA,
16 above, shall within thirty (30) days of entry of this Judgment submit to the Court its nominees for its
17 representative member of the Watermaster Committee and one alternate and the Court shall in the
18 ordinary course confirm the same by an appropriate order of appointment. Once appointed
19 representatives and their alternates shall normally serve until a replacement is designated by the Party
20 or until removed by the Court. If a representative or alternate is no longer willing or able to serve
21 for any reason the Party represented by such member or alternate shall promptly submit a
22 replacement for the member or their alternate. There shall be no need for replacement representative
23 members or alternates to be approved by the Court. In its annual report to the Court, Watermaster
24 shall update the list of its representative members and alternates.

25 **C. Succession.** For the purpose of determining whether a permanent Transfer of a Base
26 Annual Production Right shall affect whether a Party shall have a Representative on the Watermaster
27 Committee and the number of votes held by the representative, the following guidelines shall apply:

28

1 1. **Partial Succession.** The permanent Transfer of less than any Party's full Base
2 Annual Production Right shall be considered a "partial" succession. A partial succession shall not
3 create any new or additional voting rights in the successor Party or require any modifications to the
4 rules and procedures under this Article V. The full Base Annual Production Right of any Party shall
5 be equal to the entire quantity of the Base Annual Production Right for that Party set forth in Exhibit
6 D on the Effective Date.

7 2. **Non-Party Successor.** A permanent Transfer of the full Base Annual
8 Production Right of any Party to a Non-Party shall automatically include the authority to cast the
9 number of votes held by the Party. In addition, the Non-Party shall succeed to all other rights and
10 responsibilities of their predecessor Party under this Judgment.

11 3. **Party Successor.** A permanent Transfer of the full Base Annual Production
12 Right between Parties shall automatically include the authority to cast a number of votes equal to the
13 greater of: (a) the number of votes indicated for the acquiring Party on the Effective Date or (b) the
14 number of votes indicated for the Party whose Base Annual Production Right has been acquired at
15 the time the Transfer is approved by the Watermaster. The number of votes equal to the lesser of 3(a)
16 or 3(b) shall be extinguished. The acquisition of one Party's full Base Annual Production Right by
17 another Party shall not cause a change in the number of votes required to constitute a quorum or to
18 take an action under this Article. However, in the event more than two votes are eliminated, any
19 Party or the Watermaster upon its own motion, may petition the Court to revise the required number
20 of votes to constitute a quorum or to take action under this Judgment.

21 D. **Powers and Duties.** Subject to the continuing supervision and control of the Court
22 and the limitations set forth in this Judgment, Watermaster shall have and may exercise the following
23 express powers, and shall perform the following duties, together with any specific powers, authority
24 and duties granted or imposed elsewhere in this Judgment or hereafter ordered or authorized by the
25 Court in the exercise of its continuing jurisdiction:

- 26 1. Developing, Maintaining and Implementing the Operating Plan.
27 2. Adopting Rules, Regulations, Procedures, Criteria and Time Schedules.

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- 1 3. Acquiring or Investing in Facilities or Facility Improvements.
- 2 4. Acquiring or Investing in Monitoring Facilities.
- 3 5. Inspecting and Testing Measuring Devices.
- 4 6. Levying Assessments
- 5 7. Requiring the Acquisition of and Recharge of Replacement Water.
- 6 8. Contracting for Necessary Services. (Including the execution of agreements regarding
- 7 spreading and groundwater modeling.)
- 8 9. Employing Agents, Experts and Legal Counsel provided that Watermaster shall not
- 9 contract with or otherwise engage a Party with a Base Annual Production Right to
- 10 perform directly or indirectly, administrative services. However, this limitation shall
- 11 not apply to spreading services under Exhibit C, and meter reading.
- 12 10. Adopting an annual budget for monitoring and reporting legal and administrative
- 13 costs.
- 14 11. Managing Watermaster Funds.
- 15 12. Cooperating with Federal, State and Local Agencies.
- 16 13. Entering and Administering Storage and Recovery Agreements.
- 17 14. Maintaining a Notice List.
- 18 15. Reporting Annually to the Court.
- 19 16. Engaging in Dispute Resolution.
- 20 17. Prosecuting litigation against Non-parties in furtherance of the Judgment.
- 21 18. Limiting groundwater production to Operating Safe Yield during a Water Shortage
- 22 Emergency.

23 **E. Organization and Meetings.** At its first meeting in each Year Watermaster shall elect
24 a chair, vice chair, secretary and treasurer and such other officers as may be appropriate. Watermaster
25 shall hold regular meetings at places and times specified in its rules and regulations, and may hold
26 such special meetings as may be required. Watermaster shall provide notices of all regular and special
27 meetings to all parties and any person requesting notice in writing. Any meeting may be adjourned
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1 to a time and place specified in the order of adjournment. Meetings shall be conducted to the extent
2 practicable in accordance with the provisions of the California Open Meetings Law ("Brown Act")
3 *California Government Code Section 54950*, et seq as it may be amended from time to time.

4 F. **Limits on Assessments.** Watermaster shall not have the authority to levy assessments
5 beyond those specifically described herein.

6 **VI. PHYSICAL SOLUTION FOR THE SIX BASINS AREA**

7 A. **General Purposes and Objectives.**

8 1. **Physical Solution is Consistent With the Public Interest.** The Physical Solution
9 is consistent with each Party's full enjoyment and the reasonable exercise of its respective water
10 rights will not materially injure the interests of any Parties and will promote coordinated groundwater
11 management with due regard for the environment and it is therefore consistent with the public interest
12 and the reasonable and beneficial use of water.

13 2. **Balance of Equities.** This Physical Solution constitutes a legal and practical means
14 for balancing the needs of the Parties for a reliable water supply, providing an appropriate incentive
15 for remediation of poor water quality conditions, managing the available groundwater storage
16 capacity to protect against loss of available groundwater and against damage from high groundwater
17 levels with due regard for the environment.

18 3. **Flexibility.** It is essential that this Physical Solution provides maximum flexibility
19 so that the Watermaster and the Court may be free to adapt and accommodate future changed
20 conditions or new institutional or technological considerations. To that end the Court's retained
21 jurisdiction may be utilized to augment or adjust the Physical Solution without adjustment to a Party's
22 Base Annual Production Right.

23 B. **Guidelines for Operation of Four Basins Area.**

24 All production, replenishment, replacement, and Storage and Recovery of water in the Four
25 Basins Area must be conducted pursuant to the Operating Plan adopted by Watermaster in accordance
26 with the principles and procedures contained in this Judgment. The following general pattern of
27 operations is contemplated:

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1 1. **Replenishment.** Groundwater will be replenished pursuant to Exhibit "E" or under
2 any other replenishment program or activity to the extent water which is naturally tributary to the Six
3 Basin Area, is available for that purpose and can safely be spread.

4 2. **Storage and Recovery.** Other Native Water, imported water or other water may be
5 stored and recovered pursuant to Storage and Recovery Agreements.

6 3. **Operating Safe Yield.** Watermaster will annually, not later than September 15,
7 establish the Operating Safe Yield for the Four Basins for the following Year, taking into
8 consideration the amount of water in storage and the need to control water table elevations.
9 Watermaster shall review the condition of the Four Basins at least quarterly during the Year and may
10 make any appropriate adjustments of the Operating Safe Yield.

11 4. **Production.** In any Year, each Party will be free to produce its share of the Operating
12 Safe Yield, including any Carryover Rights or Transfers, plus any water authorized to be recovered
13 pursuant to a Storage and Recovery Agreement. Except upon Transfer, no change shall be made to
14 any Party's Base Annual Production Rights.

15 5. **Replacement Water.** Notwithstanding any limitation contained in this Judgment, a
16 Party may produce and export water from the Four Basins in excess of its Base Annual Production
17 Right and its share of the Operating Safe Yield, plus unused Carryover rights and recoverable
18 groundwater pursuant to an approved Storage and Recovery Agreement, subject to the requirement
19 to provide Replacement Water in the manner set forth herein.

20 a. **Obligation to Provide Replacement Water.** To the extent a Party's
21 production in the Four Basins or in any basin exceeds that Party's share of the Operating Safe Yield,
22 plus unused Carryover rights and recoverable groundwater pursuant to an approved Storage and
23 Recovery Agreement, the Party shall arrange for delivery of Replacement Water in an amount equal
24 to the Party's excess production by any of the following: (i) acquiring Replacement Water directly
25 from TVMWD except Upland which may also acquire Replacement Water from the Inland Empire
26 Utilities Agency ("the Empire"); (ii) arranging for delivery of a Native water supply other than
27 Replenishment Water; or (iii) paying a Replacement Water Assessment to Watermaster for the
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1 purpose of acquiring Replacement Water directly from TVMWD except as to Upland for which
2 Watermaster may acquire replacement water from the Empire.

3 **b. In Lieu Procedures.** Replacement Water may be supplied through In-Lieu
4 Procedures, spreading or other method at a place, time and manner, acceptable to Watermaster, for
5 a price and upon terms to be determined by TVMWD except as to Upland for which the price and
6 terms may be determined by the Empire.

7 **c. Replacement Water Assessment.** Watermaster will use Replacement Water
8 Assessment proceeds to acquire Replacement Water from TVMWD, or as to Upland, the Empire.

9 **6. Development, Maintenance and Implementation of the Operating Plan.** Water-
10 master is directed to maintain and implement the Operating Plan such that Production, Replenishment
11 and Storage and Recovery of water are consistent with and implement the purpose and objectives of
12 the Physical Solution herein. The Operating Plan shall include rules, regulations, procedures, criteria,
13 and time schedules, as appropriate, for at least the following elements:

- 14 a. Establishing and adjusting the Operating Safe Yield.
 - 15 b. Replenishment.
 - 16 c. Execution of supplemental agreements with PVPA regarding spreading
17 grounds and the funding thereof.
 - 18 d. Acquisition and delivery of Replacement Water.
 - 19 e. Standard terms and conditions of Storage Agreements.
 - 20 f. Replenishment, replacement and storage limits needed to protect against high
21 groundwater levels.
 - 22 g. Remediation of water quality problems.
 - 23 h. Monitoring systems and protocols, including such for groundwater levels.
 - 24 i. Monitoring, reporting and verification programs.
 - 25 j. Transfers.
 - 26 k. Annual budgets.
 - 27 l. Financial management.
- 28

1 m. Reporting to the Court.

2 n. Levying Assessments.

3 7. **Initial Operating Plan.** Within six months of the effective date of this Judgment
4 Watermaster shall submit to the Court for approval an initial Operating Plan. An outline of the Initial
5 Operating Plan is attached as Exhibit "G."

6 8. **Annual Review of the Operating Plan.** Watermaster shall review the Operating Plan
7 at least annually and, subsequent to each such review, submit to the Court for its approval any
8 proposed amendments or revisions.

9 9. **Replenishment.** PVPA and Pomona historically augmented the Native Safe Yield
10 within the Four Basins Area through replenishment programs or activities. For many years these
11 replenishment programs or activities have resulted in the spreading and percolation of native waters
12 originating in the San Antonio Canyon and Evey Canyon. To the extent such waters have been
13 historically spread, they comprise a portion of the Safe Yield and Operating Safe Yield subject to
14 management under this Physical Solution.

15 a. All Replenishment shall be at the direction of the Watermaster.

16 b. At the direction and sole discretion of the Watermaster PVPA shall, pursuant
17 to the Memorandum of Agreement set forth in Exhibit "C" or any subsequent
18 amendments thereto, continue to spread such native waters as it receives.

19 c. Unless it is acting for the benefit of another Party pursuant to a Storage and
20 Recovery Agreement approved by the Watermaster, except for Replacement Water,
21 all water PVPA spreads, sinks or injects shall be considered Replenishment and shall
22 comprise a portion of the Operating Safe Yield.

23 d. Although Pomona has no continuing obligation to spread or replenish, all
24 waters spread in excess of its "historical replenishment" shall not be considered
25 Replenishment and a part of the Operating Safe Yield of the Four Basins Area. The
26 "historical replenishment" of Pomona shall be equal to a twelve (12) year annual
27 average for the twelve (12) years immediately preceding the filing of the complaint
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1 (1985-1996), which is determined to be one-hundred and thirty) acre feet. All water
2 Pomona spreads, sinks or injects, or causes to be spread, sunk or injected (collectively
3 augmentation) in excess of the historical replenishment shall not be considered a
4 portion of the Operating Safe Yield, and shall not be allocated among the Parties
5 pursuant to their Base Annual Production Rights. Pomona shall be entitled to produce
6 such excess quantity in addition to its Base Annual Production Right under a pre-
7 approved Storage and Recovery Agreement as provided in Article VIA, Section 10
8 in a form substantially similar to Exhibit F hereto, which is ordered to be executed by
9 Watermaster and Pomona within sixty (60) days from the Effective Date.
10 Measurement of Pomona's rights to recover water under any Storage and Recovery
11 Agreement shall be administered as follows:

- 12 i. Pomona shall be entitled to recover the amount by which its
13 augmentation of water over the twelve (12) year period ending with
14 the current year exceeds 1,560 acre feet.
- 15 ii. If less than twelve (12) years have elapsed since the effective date of
16 this Judgment, Pomona shall have the right to recover the amount by
17 which the total number of acre feet of groundwater augmented by
18 Pomona exceeds one hundred thirty (130) acre feet times the number
19 of years elapsed.
- 20 iii. The amount in excess of Pomona's historical replenishment may be
21 recovered by Pomona as provided in the Storage and Recovery
22 Agreement.

23 **10. Storage and Recovery Pursuant to Storage and Recovery Agreements.**

24 Watermaster may enter a Storage and Recovery Agreement with any Party holding a Base Annual
25 Production Right or TVMWD so long as the Storage and Recovery of groundwater will not cause an
26 unreasonably high groundwater table and physical damage. A Storage and Recovery Agreement
27 shall contain uniform terms and conditions as set forth in the Operating Plan and may also contain
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1 special terms and conditions as deemed appropriate by Watermaster. Water that may be stored
2 pursuant to a Storage Agreement includes any water other than Replenishment Water including
3 augmentation in excess of historical replenishment as expressly set forth under Article VIB, Section
4 9.

5 **11. Special Projects.** Any Party may propose for Watermaster approval, special projects
6 including projects for controlling water levels or for remediation of water quality problems. Any such
7 proposal shall be accompanied by an analysis that identifies the benefits of the project as well as any
8 potential adverse impacts on any Party and any proposed mitigation measures. After notice to all
9 Parties, if any Party files a written objection to the proposed project, Watermaster shall hold a hearing
10 to determine whether the objections to the proposed project can be resolved. If there are no
11 objections or if objections are resolved to the satisfaction of the Parties or if Watermaster determines
12 that the objections are without merit, then Watermaster shall approve the proposed project.
13 Groundwater produced under authorization as a Special Project shall not be eligible for the accrual
14 of Carryover Rights unless authorized by Watermaster.

15 **12. Temporary Surplus Groundwater.** From time to time it may be in the best interest
16 of the Parties, for the control of high groundwater, water quality remediation or other reasons, to
17 produce groundwater over and above the then declared Operating Safe Yield. Therefore, from time
18 to time, the Watermaster may declare a Temporary Surplus of groundwater to be available for
19 production. The Parties' rights to the Temporary Surplus shall be in the same percentages as the Base
20 Annual Production Right bears to the Operating Safe Yield. A Party's rights to temporary surplus
21 shall not be eligible for the accrual of Carryover Rights set forth in Article IIIB, Section 2.

22 **C. Guidelines for Operation of the Two Basins Area.** All Production, Replenishment
23 and Storage and Recovery rights for groundwater in the Two Basins Area are reserved to La Verne.
24 However, La Verne's Production, Replenishment and Storage and Recovery of groundwater must not
25 substantially injure other Parties.

26 **1. Replenishment.** La Verne shall have sole and complete discretion in the operation
27 of Replenishment programs in the Two Basins Area provided that no other Party is substantially
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1 injured by the program. La Verne shall provide written notice to Watermaster sixty (60) days in
2 advance of any Replenishment program being undertaken.

3 **2. Storage and Recovery.** La Verne shall have sole and complete discretion in the
4 operation of a Storage and Recovery program in the Two Basins Area provided that no other Party
5 is substantially injured by the program. La Verne shall provide written notice to Watermaster sixty
6 (60) days in advance of any Storage and Recovery program being undertaken. La Verne shall
7 annually report the quantity of groundwater stored pursuant to a Storage and Recovery Program in
8 the Two Basins Area.

9 **3. Production.** La Verne shall have sole and complete discretion to produce
10 groundwater from the Two Basins Area provided that no other Party is substantially injured by such
11 production. La Verne shall report its groundwater production to the Watermaster on a monthly basis.

12 **VII. ASSESSMENTS**

13 **A. Ground Rules**

14 **1. Authorization.** Subject to the continuing supervision of the Court and the limitations
15 set forth in the Judgment, Watermaster is authorized to levy assessments to fund Replacement Water
16 acquisition costs, administrative costs and other costs determined by Watermaster to be necessary for
17 the implementation of the physical solution.

18 **2. Assessment Spread.** Excluding Replacement Water Assessments, all assessments
19 levied by the Watermaster shall be spread such that Claremont, Pomona College and TVMWD
20 (collectively, the "Minor Parties") shall each individually be assessed three and one half (3.5) percent
21 of the total assessment , and eighty-nine and one half (89.5) percent of the total assessment is spread
22 among La Verne, Pomona, Upland, San Antonio, West End, ~~Simpson~~ and SCWC (collectively, the
23 "Major Parties") in proportion to their then-current holdings of Base Annual Production Rights,
24 provided that for assessments other than for Replacement Water or administration (a) the total amount
25 spread among Minor Parties shall not exceed sixty-thousand \$60,000, escalated, in any year without
26 their unanimous consent and (b) the total amount spread among the Major Parties in any year shall
27 not exceed ten dollars (\$10.00), escalated, per acre foot of their Base Annual Production Rights
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1 without their unanimous consent. "Escalated" shall mean an annual adjustment in the specified dollar
2 value based upon the Consumer Price Index for Southern California in the immediately preceding
3 Year. No escalation adjustment shall be made until the Judgment has been in effect for twelve
4 consecutive calendar months. PVPA shall not have any obligation to pay any assessments.

5 **3. Administrative Assessment.** Watermaster is authorized to levy an annual assessment
6 that is sufficient to fund the costs of administering the Judgment. The administrative assessment shall
7 not exceed the cost of Watermaster's administrative budget and shall be due and payable according
8 to a schedule established by Watermaster. The administrative assessment for the first Year following
9 entry of Judgment shall be \$8.00 ^{per AF} and shall be due and payable on January 15, 1999. Late payment
10 shall bear an interest penalty to be established annually by Watermaster. (*escalated?*)

11 **4. Replacement Water Assessments.** To the extent Watermaster must acquire and
12 recharge the groundwater with Replacement Water pursuant to the terms of this Judgment, in order
13 to fund the costs thereof, Watermaster is authorized to levy Replacement Water Assessments.
14 Replacement Water Assessments levied against any Party shall be sufficient to pay the costs to
15 replace such Party's production in excess of the sum of such Party's share of the Operating Safe Yield,
16 any Carryover Right or Transfers and any storage recovery, Production of Temporary Surplus or
17 pursuant to Special Project authorization, during the prior Year, minus any Replacement Water
18 provided to Watermaster by the Party. Any Replacement Water Assessment shall be paid within
19 sixty (60) days from the date of the written invoice from Watermaster.

20 **VIII. DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

21 **A. Entity for Resolution of Dispute.** All disputes arising under this Judgment initially
22 shall be submitted to Watermaster for resolution in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

23 **B. Determination Regarding Substantial Injury.** Any Party having a right to be
24 protected against "substantial injury" caused by any other Party; the right to proceed so long as not
25 causing substantial injury to another party; or any other claim, right or remedy against any other
26 Party arising under the provisions of this Judgment may file a written request with the Watermaster
27 to hold a hearing.

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1 C. Notice and Hearing. Upon receipt of the written request, Watermaster shall provide
2 written notice to each Party which generally describes the nature of the dispute. Thereafter,
3 Watermaster shall cause an item to be placed on the agenda for the next regularly scheduled meeting
4 of the Watermaster or if requested by the moving Party, call a special meeting for the purpose of
5 providing a full hearing of the dispute and providing the interested Parties with notice and
6 opportunity to be heard. No later than 30 days following the conclusion of the hearing(s)
7 Watermaster shall issue a written decision which is dispositive of the dispute and which is supported
8 by written findings. Any Party may seek review of an adverse decision of the Watermaster in
9 accordance with the provisions of Article IX.

10 **IX. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS**

11 A. Procedure

12 1. Designation of Address for Notice and Service. Each Party shall designate the name
13 and address to be used for purposes of all subsequent notices and service herein, either by its
14 endorsement on the Stipulation for Judgment or by a separate designation to be filed within thirty
15 (30) days after Judgment has been entered. Said designation may be changed from time to time by
16 filing a written notice of such change with Watermaster. Any Party desiring to be relieved of
17 receiving notices of Watermaster activity may file a waiver of notice on a form to be provided by
18 Watermaster. Watermaster shall maintain at all times a current list of Parties to whom notices are
19 to be sent and their address for purposes of service. Watermaster shall also maintain a full current
20 list of names and addresses of all Parties or their successors, as filed herein. Copies of such lists shall
21 be available to any person. If no designation is made, a Party's designee shall be deemed to be, in
22 order of priority: (i) the Party's attorney of record; (ii) if the Party does not have an attorney of
23 record, the Party itself at the address on the Watermaster list.

24 2. Service of Documents. Delivery to or service upon any Party by Watermaster, by any
25 other Party, or by the Court, of any document required to be served upon or delivered to a Party under
26 or pursuant to this Judgment shall be deemed made if made by deposit thereof (or by copy thereof)

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1 in the mail, first class postage prepaid, addressed to the designee of the Party and at the address
2 shown in the latest designation filed by that Party.

3 **3. Recordation of Notice.** Within sixty (60) days following entry of this Judgment,
4 Watermaster shall record in the office of the County Recorder of the Los Angeles and San Bernardino
5 Counties a notice substantially complying with the notice content requirements set forth in *Section*
6 *2529 of the California Water Code* as it exists on the Effective Date.

7 **4. Judgment Binding on Successors.** Subject to specific provisions hereinbefore
8 contained, this Judgment and all provisions thereof are applicable to and binding upon and inure to
9 the benefit of not only the Parties to this action, but also to their respective heirs, executors,
10 administrators, successors, assigns, lessees, licensees and to the agents, employees and attorneys in
11 fact of any such Persons.

12 **5. Costs.** No Party stipulating to this Judgment shall recover any costs or attorneys fees
13 in this proceeding from another stipulating Party. In any future proceedings, the costs of notice or
14 service, shall be levied in accordance with the provisions of Article XIA, Section 6.

15 **6. Review Procedures.** Any action, decision, rule or procedure of Watermaster pursuant
16 to this Judgment shall be subject to review by the Court on its own motion or on timely motion by
17 any Party, as follows:

18 **a. Effective Date of Watermaster Action.** Any order, decision or action of
19 Watermaster pursuant to this Judgment on noticed specific agenda items shall be deemed to have
20 occurred on the date of the order, decision or action.

21 **b. Notice of Motion.** Any Party may, by a regularly noticed motion, petition the
22 Court for review of Watermaster's action or decision pursuant to this Judgment. The motion shall
23 be deemed to be filed when a copy, conformed as filed with the Court, has been delivered to
24 Watermaster together with the service fee established by Watermaster sufficient to cover the cost to
25 photocopy and mail the motion to each Party. Watermaster shall prepare copies and mail a copy of
26 the motion to each Party or its designee according to the official service list which shall be
27 maintained by Watermaster according to Article XIA, Section 1, a Party's obligation to serve notice
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1 of a motion upon the Parties is deemed to be satisfied by filing the motion as provided herein. Unless
2 ordered by the Court, any such petition shall not operate to stay the effect of any Watermaster action
3 or decision which is challenged.


4 c. **Time for Motion.** A motion to review any Watermaster action or decision
5 shall be filed within ninety (90) days after such Watermaster action or decision, except that motions
6 to review Watermaster Assessments hereunder shall be filed within thirty (30) days of mailing of
7 notice of the Assessment.

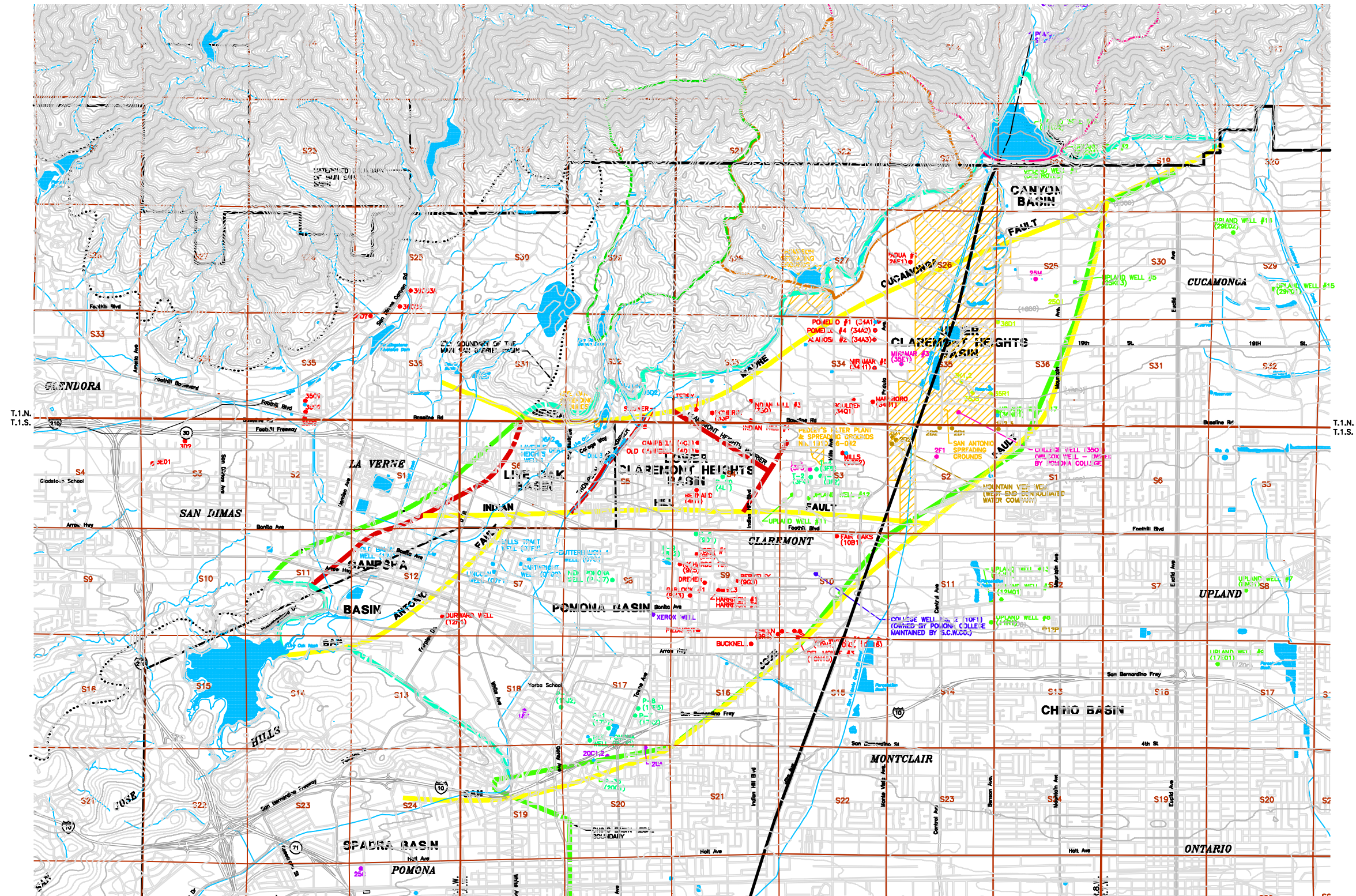
8 d. **De Novo Nature of Proceeding.** Upon filing of a petition to review
9 Watermaster action, the Watermaster shall notify the Parties of a date when the Court will take
10 evidence and hear argument. The Court's review shall be de novo and the Watermaster decision or
11 action shall have no evidentiary weight in such proceeding.

12 e. **Payment of Assessments.** Payment of Assessments levied by Watermaster
13 hereunder shall be made when due, notwithstanding any motion for review of Watermaster action,
14 decision, rules or procedures, including review of Watermaster Assessments.

15
16 B. **Entry of Judgment.** The Clerk shall enter this Judgment.

17
18 Dated: DEC 18 1998 1998.

19 
20 _____
21 Judge of the Superior Court
22 **WILLIAM J. McVITTIE**



T.1.N.
T.1.S.

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LEGEND

- THOMPSON CREEK WATERSHED BOUNDARY
- LIVE OAK WATERSHED BOUNDARY
- SAN ANTONIO WATERSHED BOUNDARY
- FAULT LINE
- LEGAL BOUNDARY OF ADJACENT BASIN
- GEOLOGIC FEATURE
- ALLUVIUM BOUNDARY
- MAIN SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATERSHED BOUNDARY
- - - MAIN SAN GABRIEL BASIN
- GROUNDWATER RECHARGE FACILITY



SCALE: 1" = 2000'

CITY OF UPLAND WELLS

18J02	WELL AND NUMBER
24L1	UPLAND WELL #1 (DESTROYED)
24E02	UPLAND WELL #1A
24E01	UPLAND WELL #2
12M01	UPLAND WELL #3 (INACTIVE)
25K03	UPLAND WELL #5
8N01	UPLAND WELL #7
11R1	UPLAND WELL #8 (INACTIVE)
17E01	UPLAND WELL #9
3M3	UPLAND WELL #11 (DESTROYED)
3M1	UPLAND WELL #12 (DESTROYED)
11J01	UPLAND WELL #13 (INACTIVE)
29P01	UPLAND WELL #15
29E02	UPLAND WELL #16
38N01	UPLAND WELL #17

S.A.W.C. WELLS

18J02	WELL AND NUMBER
2501	S.A.W.C. WELL #17 (INACTIVE)
35R1	S.A.W.C. WELL #25 (INACTIVE)
35L3	S.A.W.C. WELL #26
3K1,2	S.A.W.C. WELL #27 (INACTIVE)
38D1	S.A.W.C. WELL #28 (INACTIVE)

CITY OF POMONA WELLS

18J02	WELL AND NUMBER
17P7	P-1
18J2	P-3
17K2	P-7
17R5	P-8
8H2	P-9
9D1	P-13
4L1	P-20
17P3	P-32
20C1	P-33
8F1	P-37
3F2	T-1
3F4	T-2
3F3	T-3
3F5	T-4

SIMPSON PAPER CO. KEY MONITORING WELLS

18J02	WELL AND NUMBER
18K	WELL 5
20A	WELL 1
20C1	WELL 2A
20C2	WELL 2B
29C	WELL 3

S.C.W.Co. WELLS

18J02	WELL AND NUMBER
34A3	ALAMOSA #2
9G3	BERKELEY
4M1	BERNARD
34D1	BOULDER
4C3	CAMPBELL
3501	COLLEGE WELL
10N1	DEL MONTE #1
10N3	DEL MONTE #2
10N15	DEL MONTE #3
10N16	DEL MONTE #4
9F	DREHER
12R1	DURWARD WELL
1081	FAIR OAKS
9E2	FORD #1

KEY MONITORING WELLS

18J02	WELL AND NUMBER
12M01	UPLAND WELL #3
2F1	ML VIEW #4
35E1	MIRAMAR #3
35C1	COLLEGE WELL No. 1
3F3	T-3

POMONA COLLEGE

18J02	WELL AND NUMBER
9M3	GARLOCK #1
9R1	GREEN
9L3	HARRISON #1
9L2	HARRISON #2
33Q	INDIAN HILL #3
34R1	MARLBORO
3Q2	MILLS #1
33E1	MIRAMAR #3
34H1	MIRAMAR #5
28E1	MIRAMAR #5
34A1	POMELLO #1
34A2	POMELLO #4
33P	POWEROY
9E5	RICHARDS 180

POMONA COLLEGE

18J02	WELL AND NUMBER
3501	COLLEGE WELL No. 1
10F1	COLLEGE WELL No. 2

W.E.C.W.C. WELLS

18J02	WELL AND NUMBER
2502	CANYON RIDGE WELL (DESTROYED)
12L,3	LEMON HEIGHTS #4
2D1	ML VIEW #1
2D2	ML VIEW #2 (DESTROYED)
2F1	ML VIEW #4
12P1	WEST END WELL #1 (INACTIVE)
2B1	WEST END WELL #3
2B2	WEST END WELL #4
28M1,2	UPLAND-FOOTHILL #1 (DESTROYED)
28L1,2	UPLAND-FOOTHILL #3

CITY OF LAVERNE WELLS

18J02	WELL AND NUMBER
0702	CARTWRIGHT
07F1	LINCOLN
05D2	MALONE 2 (INACTIVE)
07F2	MILLS TRACT
12A	OLD BALDY
08A2	LAVERNE HEIGHTS 1
08A1	LAVERNE HEIGHTS 2
05D3	LAVERNE HEIGHTS 3
07G1	BUTTERBAUGH 1 (DESTROYED)

PREPARED BY:

SIX BASINS AREA

FINAL BOUNDARY MAP

DESIGN: JM/MR	CHECKED: WDB	SCALE: 1" = 2000'
DRAWN: PWH	J.N. 97106	SHEET 1 OF 1

EXHIBIT 'A'

EXHIBIT B

DESCRIPTION OF SIX BASINS AREA

The Six Basins Area lies between the San Jose Hills on the south, the Chino Basin on the east, the San Gabriel Mountains on the north and the Main San Gabriel Basin on the west. The boundaries of the Main San Gabriel Basin are set forth in the Judgment in the case of the *Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District vs. City of Alhambra, et al.*, Superior Court of the State of California, Los Angeles County, Case No. 924128, and the boundaries of the Chino Basin are set forth in the Judgment in the case of *Chino Basin Municipal Water District vs. City of Chino, et al.*, Superior Court for the State of California, San Bernardino County, Case No. 164327. The Area consists of six interconnected groundwater basins. Each basin consists of all alluvium or other water-bearing formations lying beneath the surface of the basin. The approximate boundaries of the surface of each basin are shown on EXHIBIT A and are described generally as follows:

Canyon Basin. The surface of the Canyon Basin is bounded on the south and east by the surface trace of the Sierra Madre/Cucamonga Fault and on the north and west by the surface trace of the bedrock/alluvium interface between (a) the point of intersection in Township 1 North, Range 8 West, Section 31, SBB&M, of the Sierra Madre/Cucamonga Fault with easterly boundary of the Main San Gabriel Basin and (b) the point of intersection in Township 1 North, Range 8 West, Section 20, SBB&M, of the Sierra Madre/Cucamonga Fault with the San Gabriel Mountains. The northernmost extent of the bedrock/alluvium interface is assumed to be at the southern boundary of Township 1 North, Range 8 West, Section 13, SBB&M in San Antonio Canyon.

Upper Claremont Heights Basin. The surface of the Upper Claremont Heights Basin is bounded on the south by the surface trace of the Indian Hill Fault, on the east by the westerly boundary of the Chino Basin, on the north by the surface trace of the Sierra Madre/Cucamonga Fault and on the west by the surface trace of the Claremont Heights Barrier.

Lower Claremont Heights Basin. The surface of the Lower Claremont Heights Basin is bounded on the south by the surface trace of the Indian Hill Fault, on the east by the surface trace of the Claremont Heights Barrier, on the north by the surface trace of the Sierra Madre/Cucamonga Fault on the west by the surface trace of the Thompson Wash Barrier.

Live Oak Basin. The surface of the Live Oak Basin is bounded on the south by the surface trace of the Indian Hill Fault, on the east by the surface trace of the Thompson Wash Barrier, on the north by the surface trace of the Sierra Madre/Cucamonga Fault and on the west by the easterly boundary of the Main San Gabriel Basin.

Ganesha Basin. The surface of the Ganesha Basin is bounded on the south and east by the surface of the San Antonio Fault, on the north surface trace of the Indian Hill Fault, and on the west by easterly boundary of the Main San Gabriel Basin and by the surface trace of the bedrock/alluvium interface between (a) the point of intersection in Township 1 South, Range 9 West, Section 11, SBB&M, of the easterly boundary of the Main San Gabriel Basin with the San Jose Hills and (b)

the point of intersection in Township 1 South, Range 9 West, Section 14, SBB&M, of the surface trace of the San Antonio Fault with the San Jose Hills.

Pomona Basin. The surface of the Pomona Basin is bounded on the south by the surface trace of the bedrock/alluvium boundary between (a) the intersection in Township 1 South, Range 9 West, Section 14, SBB&M, of the surface trace of the San Antonio Fault with the San Jose Hills and (b) the intersection in Township 1 South, Range 8 West, Section 19, SBB&M, of the boundary of the Chino Basin, on the north by the surface trace of the Indian Hill Fault on the west by the surface of the San Antonio Fault.

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MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE POMONA VALLEY PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
AND WATERMASTER OF THE SIX BASINS RELATING TO
WATER SPREADING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

THE AGREEMENT, made, entered into, and executed as of this ___ day of _____,
1999, by and between the Pomona Valley Protective Association ("PVPA"), and Watermaster of the
Six Basins ("Watermaster"), relating to water spreading and related activities in connection with the
Canyon Basin, the Upper Claremont Height Basin, the Lower Claremont Heights Basin, the Live
Oak Basin, the Ganesha Basin and the Pomona Basin (collectively, the "Six Basins").

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the rights to groundwater in connection with the Six Basins were adjudicated
by the court in an action entitled "*Southern California Water Company v. City of La Verne, et al.*,"
Case No. KC029152 in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, (the
"Judgment"); and

WHEREAS, the Judgment requires the Watermaster to determine annually an Operating Safe
Yield of the Six Basins and to develop an Operating Plan, which will include the monitoring and
direction of all production, replenishment, replacement and storage of groundwater in the Six
Basins; and

WHEREAS, PVPA, a California corporation, formed in 1910 by various water interests in
Pomona Valley, engages in water conservation activities for the benefit of its shareholders, which
include the City of Upland, Southern California Water Company, the City of Pomona, Simpson
Paper Co., Pomona College, the San Antonio Water Company, and the West End Water Company;
and

WHEREAS, PVPA owns certain real property in and around the Six Basins area primarily
consisting of two spreading grounds: the San Antonio Spreading Grounds and the Thompson Creek
Spreading Grounds together with appurtenant diversion and conveyance facilities (the "Spreading
Grounds" herein); and

1 WHEREAS, in connection with its water conservation activities, PVPA has conducted
2 several technical studies of the Six Basins including the development of a numerical groundwater
3 model which assists in the prediction of the Six Basins' response to PVPA's spreading activities, and
4 is used to control the groundwater resources for the Six Basins and to mitigate high groundwater in
5 the Six Basins; and

6 WHEREAS, the parties to the Judgment have conducted additional studies including the
7 enhancement and refinement of the PVPA groundwater model.

8 NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of mutual promises, agreements, and covenants of
9 Watermaster and PVPA collectively referred to herein as "the Parties" agree as follows:

10 **I. DEFINITIONS**

11 A. The Judgment defines certain important terms. Except as to the definitions provided
12 in this Agreement, the terms used in this Agreement which have been defined in the Judgment shall
13 have the meaning set forth in the Judgment and the definitions set forth in the Judgment are
14 incorporated herein by this reference

15 B. "Emergency" shall mean a sudden event which threatens life or property.

16 C. "Models" shall mean the spreadsheet and the basin wide models used by PVPA in
17 development of an Operating Plan and any subsequent version or improvement thereof.

18 D. "Parties" written with an upper case P, refer to the Watermaster and to PVPA.
19 Parties written with a lower case p, refer to the parties to the Judgment as defined therein.

20 **II. SPREADING GROUNDS AND SPREADING OPERATIONS**

21 A. Watermaster Direction and PVPA Reservation. PVPA shall use and operate the
22 Spreading Grounds primarily for the spreading of replenishment, replacement and storage water
23 under the direction of the Watermaster Plan. PVPA reserves the right to use the Spreading Grounds
24 for other lawful activities consistent with its water spreading activities so long as doing so does not
25 impair PVPA's ability to spread replenishment water in quantities substantially comparable to
26 historic quantities.

27 B. Impossibility and related defenses. PVPA shall not be liable, in breach or in default
28 of the Agreement if PVPA is unable, either temporarily or permanently, to perform its obligations

1 under the Agreement for reasons beyond PVPA's reasonable control, including but not limited to,
2 acts of God, eminent domain, impossibility or impracticability of performance, interference of a
3 third party and natural disasters, including without limitation, floods, earthquakes, and fires.

4 C. PVPA Discretion. PVPA shall have discretion to make operational decisions in
5 discharging its obligation hereunder within the scope of Watermaster direction.

6 D. Common conditions of spreading. In addition to the direction of Watermaster PVPA
7 shall spread replenishment, replacement or storage waters subject to the following conditions.

8 1. Cessation of Spreading for Emergencies. PVPA reserves the right to cease
9 spreading at any time, without prior notice to Watermaster if, in the discretion of PVPA, such action
10 shall be warranted by, and in connection with, any emergency condition. PVPA will give
11 Watermaster immediate notice of any such cessation.

12 2. Water Quality. PVPA bears no responsibility for the quality of replenishment,
13 replacement or storage water or the impacts of spreading such water upon water quality of the Six
14 Basins.

15 3. High Groundwater. PVPA bears no responsibility for high groundwater due
16 to any spreading of replenishment, replacement or storage water.

17 4. Rejected water. PVPA bears no responsibility for loss of replenishment,
18 replacement or storage water which is rejected or otherwise lost.

19 5. Measurement and Reporting. Watermaster shall provide adequate measuring
20 devices to measure the spreading of replenishment, replacement and storage waters and any such
21 water rejected or lost. PVPA will keep, maintain and furnish to Watermaster on a monthly basis,
22 records of the quantities of replenishment waters spread and rejected.

23 6. Record of Deliveries and Spreading. Watermaster shall keep, maintain and
24 furnish to PVPA records of the quantities and quality of replacement or storage waters delivered
25 within 30 days following delivery of such waters. PVPA shall keep, maintain, and furnish to
26 Watermaster the quantities of replacement and storage waters spread within 30 days following
27 delivery of such water together with an estimate of the quantities of water bypassing the spreading
28 facilities, if any.

1 7. Compensation. Subject to review by the court under its continuing
2 jurisdiction in Case No. KC029152, Watermaster shall pay PVPA's actual, reasonable and necessary
3 costs incurred by PVPA in spreading replenishment, replacement and storage water. PVPA will
4 bill Watermaster such costs on a quarterly basis and such bill will include a reasonably detailed
5 accounting of such costs under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Payment is due
6 upon billing. PVPA's costs may be subject to review or audit by an outside accounting firm selected
7 and paid by Watermaster (within thirty days following billing). Within thirty (30) days following
8 billing, Watermaster shall either contest the billing or accept said billing.

9 E. Replenishment water. In addition to the above, PVPA shall spread replenishment
10 water as it becomes available. PVPA has no control over the availability of replenishment waters
11 and is under no obligation to spread any specific quantity of replenishment water.

12 F. Replacement Water. In addition to the above, PVPA shall spread Replacement
13 Water on the Spreading Grounds under the following terms and conditions. Pursuant to the
14 Judgment, only qualified parties under the Judgment may store water in the Six Basins upon entry
15 into a Storage and Recovery Agreement with Watermaster. Upon request, PVPA shall spread
16 storage water under the following terms and conditions:

17 1. Terms of Delivery. Watermaster shall deliver and PVPA shall spread storage
18 water under the same terms and conditions as replacement waters.

19 2. Replacement Water Flows. PVPA will assist Watermaster in determining the
20 allowable daily rates and the duration of replacement water deliveries, based upon conditions
21 existing from time to time, including any unused capacity available at and in PVPA spreading
22 facilities.

23 3. Notice of New or Changed Replacement Water Flows. Watermaster, at least
24 seven (7) days prior to any anticipated delivery of replacement water, shall notify PVPA that water
25 will be available for transport and spreading and shall give PVPA at least forty-eight (48) hours
26 notice of any anticipated change in previously established flow rates of delivery for such water.

27 4. Spreading Grounds Limitations. PVPA may require changes in delivery flow
28 rates when, in PVPA's opinion, continued spreading (in whole or in part) cannot be carried out

1 hereunder due to operational and/or maintenance problems, including, but not limited to, trespassing,
2 insect infestations, scarification, weed abatement, and/or construction in or at PVPA's conveyance
3 and spreading facilities. When it is reasonable to do so, PVPA will give Watermaster at least twenty-
4 four (24) hours' notice of any such changes.

5 III. OWNERSHIP AND IMPROVEMENTS OF SPREADING GROUNDS

6 A. No Dedication. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as a dedication of the
7 PVPA Spreading Grounds or its facilities to Watermaster, the other parties to the Judgment, or to
8 the public use or benefit. The spreading grounds and appurtenant facilities are, and remain, the sole
9 property of PVPA. PVPA may sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of portions of its spreading grounds
10 at its own discretion but not inconsistent with this Agreement.

11 B. Spreading Grounds Improvements. Nothing in this Agreement obligates or otherwise
12 requires PVPA to construct new or additional facilities in connection with its spreading operations.
13 PVPA may at its discretion construct new or additional facilities. Watermaster may propose
14 improvements to PVPA's spreading grounds and facilities at its own expense.

15 C. Condemnation. Watermaster agrees to and does waive and disclaim any interest in
16 any award or settlement which may be made in any proceeding in eminent domain concerning all
17 or part of the Spreading Grounds whether the taking be total or partial, or for easement purposes.
18 If the taking be such as to render the Spreading Grounds totally unfit and unsuitable for the above
19 use, then, pursuant to Paragraph II,^B~~A~~ PVPA is not in default or breach.

20 IV. GROUNDWATER MODEL

21 A. License for use. PVPA grants Watermaster a license to use its Spreadsheet Models
22 pursuant to the terms and conditions of this agreement for the development of an Operating Plan.
23 In developing the initial operating plan, Watermaster has used PVPA's Groundwater Models. In
24 developing subsequent operating plans or revising such plans, Watermaster shall use PVPA's
25 Groundwater Models and any subsequent version or improvement thereof, or other criteria at
26 Watermaster's discretion.

1 1. Custody of the PVPA's Groundwater Models. Watermaster shall have
2 physical custody of a copy of the model. However, PVPA shall have the right to access the Models
3 for any purpose which is not inconsistent with the Judgment or the direction of the Watermaster.

4 2. Updates to Model.

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6 Said license shall include, following consultation with PVPA, the right to make changes,
7 modifications, improvements, updates, or refinements in or to PVPA's Groundwater Model at the
8 sole expense of Watermaster and without any contribution from PVPA.

9 B. Terms and Conditions. For daily operations, Watermaster shall be responsible for
10 keeping, maintaining and reporting on the data base necessary for use of PVPA's Groundwater
11 Models. Watermaster shall collect water level and quality data necessary, including key well levels
12 and rainfall data, to use the Groundwater Models to implement the Physical Solution. Watermaster
13 shall provide this data to PVPA by the fifteenth day of each month. PVPA shall provide
14 Watermaster readings of replenishment water spread, on a daily basis. PVPA then shall provide
15 Watermaster with a monthly report on available storage and water levels of monitoring wells.

16 1. Compensation. PVPA grants Watermaster this license at no cost other than
17 the continuing costs which may be incurred by PVPA as a result of Watermaster operating the
18 Models.

19 2. No Warranty. PVPA makes no warranty and disclaims all warranties
20 regarding PVPA's Groundwater Model and its subsequent updates or improvements.

21 3. Field Conditions. PVPA shall report to Watermaster any field conditions that
22 may have an impact on Spreading Operations.

23 **V. INDEMNIFICATION**

24 A. Watermaster Obligations. To the extent which is allowed by law, Watermaster shall
25 indemnify and hold harmless, PVPA, its officers, directors, employees, agents, and representatives
26 against any and all claims, demands, costs, and/or liabilities due to, or arising from any act or
27 omission by PVPA, its officers, directors, employees, or agents arising from any activities not
28 connected with the spreading of water under the direction of Watermaster.

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VI. INSURANCE

A. Subject to the above, PVPA shall obtain and maintain during the term of this Agreement the following insurance policies:

1. General Liability Insurance: PVPA shall maintain general liability insurance for bodily injury, property damage, personal injury, errors and omissions, and if practicable, flooding. The insurance shall be on an occurrence basis. The policy limits shall be at least \$1,000,000.

2. Property: PVPA shall obtain insurance to provide for replacement of real and personal property owned by PVPA in the event of loss by fire, flood or vandalism. This insurance shall be provided on an occurrence basis and the policy limits shall be at least \$1,000,000.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

A. Effective Date. This Agreement shall not be effective until executed by the Parties and approved by the court upon motion of Watermaster in said action in Case No. KC029152.

B. Written Amendments. This Agreement may only be modified, amended, or supplemented by a subsequent writing executed by each Party hereto and approved by the Court with jurisdiction in Case No. KC029152.

C. Choice of Law. This Agreement shall be governed by and interpreted under the laws of the State of California.

D. Delivery of Notices. All notices permitted or required under this Agreement shall be addressed to the representative Parties at the following address, or such other address as the respective Parties may provide in writing for this purpose:

PVPA: President
Pomona Valley Protective Association
414 Yale Avenue, Suite H
Claremont, California 91711

Six Basins Watermaster As may be designated by Watermaster

1 Such Notices shall be deemed made when personally delivered or, when mailed, forty-eight
2 (48) hours after deposit in the U.S. mail, first class postage pre-paid and addressed to the Party at
3 its applicable address.

4 E. Successors and Assigns. This Agreement is binding on and shall inure to the benefit
5 of the Parties, their respective successors in interest and assigns.

6 F. Assignment. No Party shall have the right to assign it rights or delegate any of its
7 obligations hereunder without the express written consent of the other Party.

8 G. Construction. Each Party and/or its respective counsel has taken part in the
9 negotiation, drafting, and preparation of this Agreement, and, therefore, any ambiguity or
10 uncertainty in this Agreement shall not be construed against any Party. To ensure that this
11 Agreement is not construed against any Party, the Parties expressly agree that any common law or
12 statutory provision providing that an ambiguous or uncertain term will be construed against the
13 drafter of an Agreement is waived and shall not apply to the construction of this Agreement.

14 H. Entire Agreement. This Agreement embodies the entire and final Agreement and
15 understanding of the Parties pertaining to the subject matter of this Agreement, and supersedes all
16 prior Agreements, understandings, negotiations, representations, and discussions pertaining to that
17 subject matter, whether verbal or written, of the Parties. The Parties acknowledge that there are no
18 representations, promises, warranties, conditions, or obligations of any Party, or counsel (or any
19 Party), pertaining to that subject matter other than is contained in this Agreement, and that no Party
20 has executed this agreement in reliance on any representation, promise, warranty, condition, or
21 obligation, other than is contained in this Agreement.

22 I. Execution. The Parties to this Agreement acknowledge that they have executed this
23 Agreement voluntarily and without any duress or undue influence. The Parties further acknowledge
24 that they (1) have been represented by counsel of their own choice in connection with the
25 negotiation and execution of this Agreement, or have been advised to seek independent counsel of
26 their own choice prior to executing this agreement; (2) have read this Agreement in its entirety; and
27 (3) have entered into this Agreement of their own volition and not as a result of any representations
28 or advice by other Party or counsel for any other Party.

1 J. Counter Parts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each
2 of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same
3 instrument. This agreement shall become effective and binding immediately upon its execution by
4 both Parties. This Agreement consists of nine (9) pages, including the signature page.

5 K. Termination. Upon motion made by either Party to this Agreement in accordance
6 with the procedures set forth in Article IX, Section A of the Judgment and approval of the Court,
7 this Agreement shall be terminated.

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DATED: _____ WATERMASTER

By:

DATED: _____ POMONA VALLEY PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

By:

EXHIBIT D

BASE ANNUAL GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION IN EACH BASIN, 1985- 1996
AND TOTAL BASE ANNUAL GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION, 1985- 1996
FOR EACH PARTY, AND EACH PARTY'S PERCENTAGE OF THE AGGREGATE OPERATING SAFE
YIELD FOR THE CANYON, UPPER CLAREMONT HEIGHTS, LOWER CLAREMONT HEIGHTS AND POMONA BASINS

Party	<u>Base Annual Production, Acre Feet per Year</u>					Percentage of Aggregate Operating Safe Yield
	Canyon Basin Basin	Upper Claremont Heights Basin	Lower Claremont Heights Basin	Pomona Basin	Total	
City of La Verne	0	0	0	1,492	1,492	7.731
City of Pomona*	0	1,234	961	1,128	3,323	17.218
Simpson Paper	0	0	0	691	691	3.580
Southern Cal. Water Co.	56	2,895	107	3,647	6,705	34.741
City of Claremont	0	267	0	268	535	2.772
Pomona College	0	357	0	0	357	1.850
City of Upland	408	1,434	0	0	1,842	9.544
West End Consolidated Water Company	0	2,972	0	0	2,972	15.399
San Antonio Water Company	0	1,383	0	0	1,383	7.166
TOTAL	464	10,542	1,068	7,226	19,300	100.000%

* Pomona shall have the right to produce an additional 109 acre feet of groundwater per year subject to the following:

(a) Pomona shall provide at least 436 acre feet of recycled water to the property presently designated by the Los Angeles County Assessor as Assessor's Parcel Nos. 834-800-8001, 834-800-8002, 834-800-8009, 834-800-5013 and 834-800-6001.

(b) Pomona's additional production right shall be added to its Base Annual Production Right and shall be subject to all provisions of the Judgment relating to Base Annual Production Rights; provided however, such additional right shall not be subject to transfer or the water produced delivered for use outside the Pomona service area.

(c) To the extent in any year Pomona provides less than 436 acre feet of recycled water to the above described property, the additional right of Pomona shall be reduced to an amount equal to one fourth (1/4) of the amount of recycled water provided. However, no reduction shall occur to the extent the failure to deliver recycled water is the result of sudden occurrences such as storms, floods, fires, earthquakes, accidents or unexpected equipment outage) or acts or omissions of the Los Angeles County Sanitation District which impair the ability of Pomona to make recycled water deliveries.

EXHIBIT E

DESCRIPTION OF REPLENISHMENT PROGRAMS

San Antonio Spreading Grounds

Owned and operated by the Pomona Valley Protective Association (PVPA), this private facility is comprised of 600 acres of spreading grounds on both the east and west sides of San Antonio channel. The grounds consist of ditches, check levees, gates, metering stations, shallow basins and deep basins. The primary source of water for this facility is from San Antonio Creek by way of controlled releases from San Antonio Dam which is owned and operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Water is released from the dam directly into San Antonio Flood Control Channel. Upon entering the channel, water is diverted into an underground basin where control gates allow regulated flow onto the spreading grounds. Additional sources of water include uncontrolled surface flows from adjacent properties in San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties. The Corps coordinates its releases with PVPA. Four metering stations are used for flow measurements, and a series of ditches, check levees, gates and appurtenances allow the water to be directed into shallow and deep basins. Since 1896, PVPA has regularly spread water at its facility.

Thompson Creek Spreading Grounds

Owned and maintained by PVPA, this private facility is comprised of approximately 53 acres of spreading grounds south of Thompson Creek Dam and east of Thompson Creek. PVPA operates this facility with the cooperation of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. The grounds consist of ditches, check levees, gates, shallow and deep basins. The sources of water for this facility are Cobal, Williams, Palmer, and Padua Creeks which are diverted to the grounds by PVPA with the cooperation of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works through the Palmer Diversion. Surface runoff is diverted onto the grounds by way of Chicken Creek through a diversion located directly north of the grounds. PVPA's facility can also receive water from Thompson Creek Dam when the reservoir exceeds the elevation of 1625 feet above sea level. Since 1918, PVPA has spread water at this facility.

Pomona Spreading Grounds

Owned and operated by the City of Pomona, this facility is comprised of 8 acres of spreading grounds adjacent to the City's Pedley Water Treatment Plant. The City acquired this property in October 1926. The present deep basin configuration of the facility was completed in 1957. The source of water for this facility is San Antonio Creek water delivered through the Loop Merserve Canyon Water Company pipeline and Evey Canyon water. This facility also receives some local runoff. Water has been spread in this vicinity on and off since about 1897.

Live Oak Spreading Grounds

Owned and operated by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, this facility consists of approximately 5 acres of spreading grounds. Approximately 1.5 acres north of Baseline Road and 3.5 acres south of route 30 freeway extension. The source of water for this facility is controlled releases from Live Oak Dam and Live Oak Debris Basin. This facility was first used in the 1961-62 water year.

WATER STORAGE AND RECOVERY AGREEMENT

1. IDENTIFICATION

THIS AGREEMENT dated _____ by and between the CITY OF POMONA, a chartered municipal corporation (Pomona), and the SIX BASINS WATERMASTER, a court appointed entity established by the Los Angeles County Superior Court (Watermaster), and is based upon the following recitals.

2. RECITALS

2.1 Water rights have been adjudicated in the Six Basins Area according to the Judgment in Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. KC 029152, entitled Southern California Water Company v. the City of La Verne.

2.2 Said Judgment establishes the Watermaster as the court empowered entity responsible for managing the Six Basins Area. Under the provisions of Paragraph VI.B.10 of the Judgment, Watermaster is authorized to enter into Storage and Recovery Agreements with any party holding a base annual production right.

2.3 Pomona is a party holding a base annual production right. In addition, Pomona has historically replenished the Six Basins Area. While Pomona is under no obligation to replenish the Six Basins Area, to the extent that it does augment groundwater supplies in excess of its historical replenishment as provided in Paragraph VI.B.9 of the Judgment, Pomona is authorized to recover such water.

2.4 Spreading and injecting or otherwise recharging groundwater in the Six Basins Area is restricted according to Paragraph IV.B of the Judgment; however, pursuant to Paragraph VI.B.10,

Watermaster is authorized to enter into storage and recovery agreements for the utilization of groundwater storage capacity and for subsequent recovery use or credit by the storing entity.

2.5 Pomona and Water master desire to enter into an agreement for the storage and recovery of water.

3. AGREEMENTS

In consideration for the mutual promises and conditions contained herein and for other valuable consideration, the parties agree as follows:

3.1 Pomona may, subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth, spread and cause to be spread water which would be stored for Pomona's account. The amount of water stored and recovered shall be all amounts it has spread or caused to be spread in the Six Basins Area in excess of 130 acre feet annually as specifically provided in Paragraph VI.B.9 of the Judgment. Without limitation on accumulations, Pomona shall acquire and retain ownership of all such storage in excess of the historical replenishment of 130 acre feet per year until such water is produced by Pomona or transferred as a credit toward any Replacement Water obligation.

3.2 Pomona shall issue a report to Watermaster on a quarterly basis indicating the amount of water which Pomona has spread. The report shall be due the last day of the month next following the end of the relevant quarter.

3.3 Recovery of water by Pomona shall be accounted for as follows:

3.3.1 The first water Pomona produces in a calendar year shall be the carryover of unused rights in accordance with Paragraph III.B.2.

3.3.2 The next such water produced shall be Pomona's Base Annual Production Right.

3.3.3 The next such water produced shall be water stored pursuant to this storage and Recovery Agreement.

3.4 This Agreement shall be effective upon court approval of the Judgment in the above-referenced case.

3.5 Any notices required hereunder may be given by mail postage prepaid and addressed as follows:

TO WATERMASTER:

TO CITY OF POMONA:

Henry Pepper, Director of Utilities
Public Works Department
City of Pomona
505 S. Garey Avenue
Pomona, CA 91769-0660

EXECUTED this _____ day of _____, 1998, at _____, CA.

CITY OF POMONA

By: _____

WATERMASTER

By: _____

EXHIBIT G

INITIAL OPERATING PLAN

1. **Replenishment.** PVPA shall continue to replenish the basin as it has historically done. PVPA shall curtail replenishment when the Index Water Level is at 1455 or higher, where the Index Water Level is the average of the water level elevations above Mean Sea Level for the following five Key Wells:

Upland-Foothill No. 3 (Owner: WECWC)
Mountain View No. 4 (Owner: WECWC)
Miramar No. 3 (Owner: SCWC)
College No. 1 (Owner: Pomona College)
Tunnel Well No. 3 (Owner: Pomona)

On the second Monday of each month owners of the Key Wells shall measure and report to Watermaster and to PVPA the water level elevations in the Key Wells. Water level elevations shall be measured using protocols specified by Watermaster.

2. **Production Measurement and Reporting.** Within 180 days following Entry of Judgment each producer shall have installed on all of its producing wells a calibrated device to measure production. Such devices shall conform to, and be regularly calibrated in accordance with, specifications developed by Watermaster. Each producer shall record the monthly production from each well in acre feet and shall report such monthly production for each well and the total for all wells for the month and for the year to date to Watermaster by not later than the third working day following the end of the month.

3. **Operating Safe Yield.** The initial Operating Safe Yield of the Four Basins is 24,000 acre feet per year.

1 **PROOF OF SERVICE**

2 I am a resident of the State of California, over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to the within
3 action. My business address is 21 East Carrillo Street, Santa Barbara, California 93101-2782. On
4 December 21, 1998, I served the within document:

4 **NOTICE OF ENTRY OF JUDGMENT**

5

6 by transmitting via facsimile the document(s) listed above to the fax number(s) set
7 forth below on this date before 5:00 p.m.

8

9 by placing the document listed above in a sealed envelope with postage thereon
10 fully prepaid, in the United States mail at Santa Barbara, California as set forth
11 below.

12

13 by causing personal delivery by _____ of the document(s) listed
14 above to the person(s) at the address(es) set forth below.

15

16 by personally delivering the document(s) listed above to the person(s) at the
17 address(es) set forth below.

18 **SEE ATTACHED LIST**

19 I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for
20 mailing. Under that practice it would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day
21 with postage thereon fully prepaid in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion
22 of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is
23 more than one day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.

24

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

27 Executed on December 21, 1998, at Santa Barbara, California.

28 
GINA M. LANE

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Lagerlof, Senecal, Bradley and Swift
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28

**Appendix G - Water Conservation and Water
Supply Shortage Program and
Regulations**

ORDINANCE NO. 4122

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA AMENDING CHAPTER 62 (“UTILITIES”) OF THE POMONA CITY CODE TO ESTABLISH A WATER CONSERVATION AND WATER SUPPLY SHORTAGE PROGRAM AND REGULATIONS

WHEREAS, from time to time, drought conditions in the State of California have resulted in reduced water supply to the Pomona Valley;

WHEREAS, the water supply from outside sources such as the Bay-Delta Region, the Eastern Sierras, and the Colorado River has become uncertain and unreliable;

WHEREAS, on February 27, 2009, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger proclaimed a statewide emergency due to the drought resulting from a combination of worsening water supply conditions;

WHEREAS, a reliable minimum supply of potable water is essential to the public health, safety and welfare of the people and economy of the City of Pomona (the “City”);

WHEREAS, careful water management that includes active water conservation measures not only in times of drought, but at all times, is essential to ensure a reliable minimum supply of water to meet current and future water supply needs;

WHEREAS, currently Chapter 62, Article IV, Division 4 of the Pomona City Code details a water conservation program;

WHEREAS, in order to meet the water needs of City residents and businesses, and the needs of customers of the City’s water utility, and to protect the public from the potential health hazards posed by a drought, the City must impose a stricter, more comprehensive water conservation program; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Water Code Section 375 *et seq.*, the City Council desires to adopt and enforce the following water conservation program to reduce water consumption and conserve supplies, and to ensure a reliable and sustainable minimum supply of water for the public health, safety and welfare.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Pomona as follows:

SECTION 1. That Division of Article IV of Chapter 62 of the Pomona City Code is hereby repealed and replaced with the following:

Division 4. “Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Program.”

Section 62-351. Title

This division shall be known as the City of Pomona Water Conservation and Water Supply Shortage Program.

Section 62-352. Definitions

The following words and phrases whenever used in this division shall have the meaning defined in this section:

- (1) "City" means the City of Pomona.
- (2) "Person" means any natural person or persons, corporation, public or private entity, governmental agency or institution, or any other user of water provided by the City.
- (3) "Landscape Irrigation System" means an irrigation system with pipes, hoses, spray heads, or sprinkling devices that are operated by hand, or through an automated system.
- (4) "Large Landscape Areas" means a lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area, or combination thereof, equal to more than one (1) acre of irrigable land.
- (5) "Single Pass Cooling Systems" means equipment where water is circulated only once to cool equipment before being disposed.
- (6) "Potable Water" means water which is suitable for drinking.
- (7) "Recycled Water" means the reclamation and reuse of non-potable water for beneficial use.
- (8) "Billing Unit" means the unit of water used to apply water rates for purposes of calculating water charges for a person's water usage and equals one hundred (100) cubic feet or seven hundred forty-eight (748) gallons of water.

Section 62-353. Application

- (a) The provisions of this division apply to any person, customer and property served by the City.
- (b) The provisions of this division do not apply to uses of water necessary to protect public health and safety or for essential government services, such as police, fire, and other similar emergency services.
- (c) The provisions of this division do not apply to the use of recycled water, with the exception of Section 62-354(a).
- (d) The provisions of this division do not apply to the use of water by commercial nurseries and commercial growers to sustain plants, trees, shrubs, crops, or other vegetation intended for commercial sale.
- (e) Where any provision of the Pomona City Code is in conflict with any provision of this division, the provision of this division shall take precedence. This includes, but is

not limited to, Chapter 18, Article V (Landscape Maintenance) of this Code, and Section .600 (Exterior Property Maintenance) of the Pomona Zoning Ordinance.

(f) This division is intended solely to further the conservation of water. It is not intended to implement any provision of federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations relating to protection of water quality or control of drainage or runoff.

Section 62-354. Permanent Water Conservation Requirements

The following water conservation requirements are effective at all times and are permanent. Violations of this section will be considered waste and an unreasonable use of water.

(a) *Limits on Watering Hours.* Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable or recycled water is prohibited between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Pacific Standard Time on any day, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting, or repairing an irrigation system.

(b) *Limit on Watering Duration.* Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area with potable water using a landscape irrigation system or a watering device, that is not continuously attended, is limited to no more than fifteen (15) minutes watering per day per station. This subsection does not apply to landscape irrigation systems that exclusively use very low-flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two (2) gallons of water per hour and weather based controllers or stream rotor sprinklers that meet a seventy percent (70%) efficiency standard.

(c) *No Excessive Water Flow or Runoff.* Watering or irrigating of any lawn, landscape or other vegetated area in a manner that causes or allows excessive water flow or runoff onto an adjoining sidewalk, driveway, street, alley, gutter, or ditch is prohibited.

(d) *No Washing Down Hard or Paved Surfaces.* Washing down hard or paved surfaces, including but not limited to sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios, or alleys, is prohibited except when necessary to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards, and then only by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off device, or a low-volume, high-pressure cleaning machine equipped to recycle any water used, or a low-volume high-pressure water broom.

(e) *Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions.* Excessive use, loss or escape of water through breaks, leaks or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system for any period of time after such escape of water should have reasonably been discovered and corrected and in no event more than seven (7) days of receiving notice from the City, is prohibited. The City, in its sole discretion, may discontinue service to consumers who willfully violate provisions of this subsection.

(f) *Re-circulating Water Required for Water Fountains and Decorative Water Features.* Operating a water fountain or other decorative water feature that does not use re-circulated water is prohibited, effective January 1, 2010.

(g) *Limits on Washing Vehicles.* Using water to wash or clean a vehicle, including but not limited to any automobile, truck, van, bus, motorcycle, boat, motor home or trailer, whether motorized or not is prohibited, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container or a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or at a commercial car washing facility that utilizes a re-circulating water system to capture or reuse water.

(h) *Drinking Water Served Upon Request Only.* Eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to a restaurant, hotel, cafe, cafeteria, bar, club or other public place where food or drinks are sold, served, or offered for sale, are prohibited from providing drinking water to any person unless expressly requested.

(i) *Commercial Lodging Establishments Must Provide Option to Not Launder Linen Daily.* Hotels, motels and other commercial lodging establishments must provide customers the option of not having towels and linen laundered daily. Commercial lodging establishments must prominently display notice of this option in each bathroom using clear and easily understood language. Contingent on available funding and materials as determined by the City in its sole discretion, the City will annually provide display materials to establishments for notice on these items.

(j) *No Installation of Single Pass Cooling Systems.* Installation of single pass cooling systems is prohibited in buildings requesting new water service.

(k) *No Installation of Non re-circulating water systems in new Commercial Car Wash, new Laundry Systems, or other new water intensive operations as determined by the City.* Installation of non re-circulating water systems is prohibited in new commercial conveyor car wash, new commercial laundry systems, or new other water intensive operations as determined by the City.

(l) *Restaurants Required to Use Water Conserving Dish Wash Spray Valves.* Food preparation establishments, such as restaurants or cafes, are prohibited from using non-water conserving dish wash spray valves.

(m) *Commercial Car Wash Systems.* Effective January 1, 2011, all commercial conveyor car wash systems must have installed operational re-circulating water systems, or must have secured a waiver of this requirement from the City.

Section 62-355. Level 1 Water Supply Shortage

(a) A Level I water shortage may be declared by the City Manager, or designee, if any combination of events or factors threaten the adequacy of foreseeable water supply to customers. Qualifying factors to be considered in making a water shortage declaration

include, but are not limited to: time of year, local rainfall, Metropolitan Water District's / Three Valleys Municipal Water District's Water Supply Allocation Plans, State Water Project Allocations, Groundwater Conjunctive Use (Dry Year Yield) Program, Operating Safe Yield as determined by the respective Chino Basin or Six Basins Watermasters responsible for groundwater allocation in groundwater basins and any major operating emergencies, or natural disasters that cause damage to the water supply or water distribution system. Prior to making a public announcement of a Level I water shortage, the City Manager, or designee, shall document the basis for the water shortage declaration and communicate this information to the City Council. A Level 1 declaration will require a consumer demand reduction of up to 10% to make more efficient use of water and respond to existing water conditions.

(b) In addition to the prohibited uses of water identified in Section 62-354, the following water conservation requirements apply during a declared Level 1 Water Supply Shortage:

(1) *Limits on Watering Days.* Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water during the months of April through October is limited to three (3) days per week on a schedule established and posted/noticed by the City. (By way of example - Odd addresses on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; even addresses on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.) During the months of November through March, watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to no more than one (1) day per week on a schedule established and noticed by the City. (By way of example - Odd addresses on Tuesday, even addresses on Thursday.) This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use very low flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two (2) gallons of water per hour. This provision also does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.

(2) *Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions.* All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within seventy-two (72) hours of notification by the City unless other arrangements are made with the City.

(3) *Other Prohibited Uses.* The City may implement other prohibitions on water uses as determined by the City, upon reasonable notice to customers.

Section 62-356. Level 2 Water Supply Shortage

(a) A Level 2 Water Supply Shortage exists when the City determines, in its sole discretion, that due to such factors as outlined in Section 62-355(a), a water supply shortage exists and a consumer demand reduction of eleven percent (11%) to thirty percent (30%) is necessary to make more efficient use of water and respond to existing water conditions. Upon the declaration by the City of a Level 2 Water Supply Shortage

pursuant to Section 62-358(a), the City will implement the mandatory Level 2 conservation measures identified in this section.

(b) In addition to the prohibited uses of water identified in Section 62-354, the following additional water conservation requirements apply during a declared Level 2 Water Supply Shortage:

(1) *Limits on Watering Days.* Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water during the months of April through October is limited to two (2) days per week on a schedule established and posted/noticed by the City. (By way of example - Odd addresses on Monday and Thursday, even addresses on Tuesday and Friday). During the months of November through March, watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to no more than one (1) day per week on a schedule established and posted/noticed by the City. (By way of example - Odd addresses on Tuesday, even addresses on Thursday). This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use very low flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two (2) gallons of water per hour. This provision also does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.

(2) *Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions.* All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within forty-eight (48) hours of notification by the City unless other arrangements are made with the City.

(3) *Limits on Filling Ornamental Lakes or Ponds.* Filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds is prohibited, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a supply shortage level under this ordinance.

(4) *Limits on Washing Vehicles.* Using water to wash or clean a vehicle, including but not limited to, any automobile, truck, van, bus motorcycle, boat, motor home or trailer, whether motorized or not, is prohibited except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, by high pressure/low volume wash systems, or at a commercial car washing facility that utilizes a re-circulating water system to capture or reuse water.

(5) *Limits on Filling Residential Swimming Pools & Spas.* Re-filling of more than one (1) foot per week, and initial filling of residential swimming pools or outdoor spas with potable water is prohibited, except upon written authorization from the City Manager or designee.

(6) *Other Prohibited Uses.* The City may implement other prohibitions on water uses as determined by the City, upon reasonable notice to customers.

Section 62-357. Level 3 Water Supply Emergency Shortage

(a) A Level 3 Water Supply Emergency Shortage exists when the City declares a water shortage emergency due to such factors as outlined in Section 62-355(a) and notifies its residents and businesses that a significant reduction in consumer demand of more than thirty percent (30%) is necessary to make more efficient use of water and respond to existing water conditions. Upon the declaration by the City of a Level 3 Water Supply Emergency Shortage pursuant to Section 62-358(b), the City will implement the mandatory Level 3 conservation measures identified in this section.

(b) In addition to the prohibited uses of water identified in Section 62-354, the following water conservation requirements apply upon the City's declaration of a Level 3 Water Supply Emergency Shortage:

(1) *No Watering or Irrigating.* Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited. This restriction does not apply to the following categories of use unless the City has determined that recycled water is available and may be lawfully applied to the use:

- i. Maintenance of vegetation excluding turf, but including trees and shrubs, that are watered using a hand-held bucket or similar container, hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or a very low-flow drip type irrigation system when no emitter produces more than two (2) gallons of water per hour subject to the hour restrictions in Section 62-354(a);
- ii. Maintenance of existing landscape necessary for fire protection;
- iii. Maintenance of existing landscape for soil erosion control;
- iv. Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well being of rare animals;
- v. Maintenance of landscape within active public parks and playing fields, day care centers, school grounds, cemeteries, and golf course greens, provided that such irrigation does not exceed two (2) days per week according to the schedule established in Section 62-356(b)(1) and time restrictions in Section 62-354(a) and (b)(1);

(2) *Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions.* All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within twenty four (24) hours of notification by the City unless other arrangements are made with the City.

(3) *New Potable Water Service.* Pursuant to Section 356 of the California Water Code, the City, dependant on an analysis of water supply, may decide not to (a) provide new potable water service; (b) provide new temporary meters or permanent meters, and (c) issue any statements of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service (such as, will serve letters, certificates, or letters of availability), except under the following circumstances:

- i. A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project; or
- ii. The project is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare;
or
- iii. The applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of the City.

This provision does not preclude the resetting or turn-on of meters to provide continuation of water service or the restoration of service that has been interrupted for a period of one (1) year or less, or as determined by City Manager or designee.

(4) *Discontinue Service.* Pursuant to Section 356 of the California Water Code, the City, in its sole discretion, may discontinue service to consumers who willfully violate provisions of this section.

Section 62-358. Declaration and Notification of Water Supply Shortage

(a) *Declaration and Notification of Levels 1 & 2 Water Supply Shortage.* The existence of Level 1 or Level 2 Water Supply Shortage conditions may be declared by resolution of the City adopted at a regular or special public meeting held in accordance with State law. The mandatory conservation requirements applicable to Level 1 or Level 2 conditions will take effect on the tenth (10th) day after the date the shortage level is declared. Within seven (7) days following the declaration of the shortage level, the City must publish a copy of the resolution in a newspaper used for publication of official notices. If the City establishes a water allocation, it must provide notice of the allocation by including it in the regular billing statement or by any other mailing to the address to which the City customarily mails the billing statement for fees or charges for on-going water service. A water allocation will be effective on the fifth (5th) day following the date of mailing or at such later date as specified in the notice.

(b) *Declaration and Notification of Level 3 Water Supply Shortage.* The existence of a Level 3 Water Supply Emergency Shortage may be declared by resolution in accordance with the procedures specified in Sections 351 and 352 of the Water Code. The mandatory conservation requirements applicable to the Level 3 conditions will take effect on the tenth (10th) day after the date the shortage level is declared. Within seven (7) days following the declaration of the shortage level, the City must publish a copy of the resolution in a newspaper used for the publication of official notices. If the City establishes a water allocation, it will provide notice of the allocation by including it in the regular billing statement or by any other mailing to the address to which the City customarily mails the billing statement for fees or charges for on-going water service. A water allocation will be effective on the fifth (5th) day following the date of mailing or at such later date as specified in the notice.

(c) *Declaration and Notification that the Water Supply Shortage Situation Has Ended.* The City of Pomona may declare an end to Water Supply Shortage Levels 1, 2 and 3, as well as any Water Watch voluntary compliance, upon recommendation by the

City Manager, or designee, and resolution by the City Council at any regular or special meeting of the City Council.

Section 62-359. Other Provisions

(a) *Commercial Car Wash Systems.* Effective on January 1, 2011, all commercial conveyor car wash systems must have installed operational re-circulating water systems, or must have secured a waiver of this requirement from the City.

(b) *Large Landscape Areas; Rain Sensors.* Large landscape areas, such as parks, cemeteries, golf courses, school grounds, and playing fields, that use landscape irrigation systems to water or irrigate, may be required to use landscape irrigation systems with rain sensors that automatically shut off such systems during periods of rain or irrigation timers which automatically use information such as evapotranspiration sensors to set an efficient water use schedule.

(c) *Construction Purposes.* Recycled or non-potable water must be used for construction purposes when available.

(d) *No New Annexations.* Upon the declaration of a Level 3 Water Supply Shortage condition, the City will suspend consideration of annexations to its service area. This subsection does not apply to boundary corrections and annexations that will not result in any increased use of water.

(e) *Limits on Building Permits.* Based on the availability of the water supply, the City will administratively limit, or withhold the issuance of building permits, which require new or expanded water service, except to protect the public health, safety and welfare.

(f) *Water Recycling Required if Alternative Available.* The use of potable water, other than recycled water, is prohibited for specified uses after the City has provided to the customer an analysis showing that recycled water is a cost-effective alternative to potable water for such uses and the customer has had a reasonable time, as determined by the City Manager, to make the conversion to recycled water.

(g) *Water Recycling; New Service.* Prior to the connection of any new water service, an evaluation must be done by the City to determine whether recycled water exists to supply all or some of the water needed and recycled water must be utilized to the extent feasible.

(h) *Customer Water Conservation Reports.* The City may, by written request, require all commercial, residential and industrial customers using twenty five thousand (25,000) or more billing units per year to submit a water conservation plan and to submit quarterly progress reports on such plan. The conservation plan must include recommendations for increased water savings, including increased water recycling based on feasibility, and the reports must include progress to date on implementation of such recommendations.

(i) *Water Conserving Plumbing Standards*

(1) **Retrofits Upon Sale or Transfer:** It is strongly encouraged that structures sold or transferred meet current City and Plumbing codes for water-conserving plumbing fixtures.

(2) **Change in Service:** Upon the establishment of new water service or a change in water service from one person to another non-family member, the customer will be encouraged to retrofit plumbing fixtures with water-conserving plumbing fixtures.

(j) *Reporting Line.* The City will establish a water waste reporting line for residents to report violations of this division.

(k) *State Model Landscape Ordinance.* The City will utilize the Department of Water Resources State Model Landscaping Ordinance as a reference in the development of future revisions.

(l) *Restrictions and Rates.* The City Council may, in its sole discretion, adopt a resolution to impose additional restrictions or prohibitions on the use of water to achieve reductions, or make additional adjustments to the water rates, based on the City's increased costs to provide water to its customers.

(m) *Voluntary Compliance.* The City Manager, or designee, may recommend, and upon resolution of the City Council, declare a Water Watch condition when there is a reasonable probability that there will be a water supply shortage and that a consumer demand reduction of up to ten (10) percent is required in order to ensure sufficient supplies will be available to meet anticipated demands. Upon such declaration, the City Manager, or designee, shall take action to implement the conservation practices outlined in a Level 1 Water Supply Shortage, on a voluntary basis.

(n) *Emergency Implementation.* Pursuant to Water Code Section 351, should a failure in the water system occur causing an immediate emergency, the City Manager, or designee, may declare a need to immediately enact the mandatory requirements of any of the levels designated herein. The required measures of the designated shortage level will be effective immediately and will be communicated to the public. The emergency implementation will be ratified by resolution of the City Council at its next meeting.

Section 62-360. Hardship Waiver

(a) *Undue and Disproportionate Hardship.* If, due to unique circumstances, a specific requirement of this division would result in undue hardship to a person using water or to property upon which water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to water users generally or to similar property or classes of water users, then the person may apply for a waiver pursuant to the requirements as provided in this section.

(b) *Written Finding.* The waiver may be granted or conditionally granted only upon a written finding of the existence of facts demonstrating an undue hardship to a person using water or to property upon which water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to water users generally or to similar property or classes of water use due to specific and unique circumstances of the user or the user's property.

(1) **Application:** Application for a waiver must be on a form prescribed by the City and accompanied by a non-refundable processing fee in an amount set by City Council resolution.

(2) **Supporting Documentation:** The application must be accompanied by photographs, maps, drawings, and other information, including a written statement of the applicant.

(3) **Required Findings for Waiver:** An application for a waiver will be denied unless the City finds, based on the information provided in the application, supporting documents, or such additional information as may be requested, and on water use information for the property as shown by the records of the City or its Agent, all of the following:

- i. That the waiver does not constitute a grant of special privilege inconsistent with the limitations upon other residents and businesses;
- ii. That because of special circumstances applicable to the property or its use, the strict application of this division would have a disproportionate impact on the property or use that exceeds the impacts to residents and businesses generally;
- iii. That the authorizing of such waiver will not be of substantial detriment to adjacent properties, and will not materially affect the ability of the City to effectuate the purpose of this division and will not be detrimental to the public interest; and
- iv. That the condition or situation of the subject property or the intended use of the property for which the waiver is sought is not common, recurrent or general in nature.

(4) **Approval Authority:** The City Manager or designee must act upon any completed application no later than ten (10) business days after submittal and may approve, conditionally approve, or deny the waiver. The applicant requesting the waiver must be promptly notified in writing of any action taken. Unless specified otherwise at the time a waiver is approved, the waiver will apply to the subject property during the period of the mandatory water supply shortage condition. The decision of the City Manager, or designee, shall be final.

Section 62-361. Penalties and Violations

(a) Any violation of this division may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor or as an infraction, at the discretion of the City, pursuant to Article X of this Code. Pursuant to Section 1-7 of this Code, a misdemeanor is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail

for not more than thirty (30) days, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both.

(b) The City Manager and respective departments shall have the authority to administer and enforce this division.

(c) Pursuant to Section 1-7(d) of this Code, penalties for failure to comply with any provisions of the ordinance are as follows:

(1) A fine not exceeding \$100.00 for a first violation.

(2) A fine not exceeding \$200.00 for a second violation of the same provision within one year.

(3) A fine not exceeding \$500.00 for each additional violation of the same provision within one year.

i. Water Flow Restrictor: In addition to any fines, the City may install a water flow restrictor device of approximately one gallon per minute capacity for services up to one and one-half inch size and comparatively sized restrictors for larger services after written notice of intent to install a flow restrictor for a minimum of forty eight (48) hours.

ii. Termination of Service: In addition to any fines and the installation of a water flow restrictor, the City may disconnect and/or terminate a customer's water service.

(d) A person or entity that violates this ordinance is responsible for payment of the City's charges for installing and/or removing any flow restricting device and for disconnecting and/or reconnecting service per the City's schedule of charges then in effect. The charge for installing and/or removing any flow restricting device must be paid to the City before the device is removed. Nonpayment will be subject to the same remedies as nonpayment of basic water rates.

(e) Pursuant to Section 1-7(f) of this Code, each day that a violation of this ordinance occurs is a separate offense.

(f) Notice and Hearing:

(1) The City will issue a Notice of Violation by mail or personal delivery at least ten (10) days before taking enforcement action. Such notice must describe the violation and the date by which corrective action must be taken. A customer may appeal the Notice of Violation by filing a written notice of appeal, pursuant to Section 2-1188 et seq. of this Code.

(2) Pending receipt of a written appeal or pending a hearing pursuant to an appeal, the City may take appropriate steps to prevent the unauthorized use of water as appropriate to the nature and extent of the violations and the current declared water Level condition.

SECTION 3. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase in this division is for any reason held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the division will not be affected. The City Council hereby declares it would have passed this division and each section, subsection,

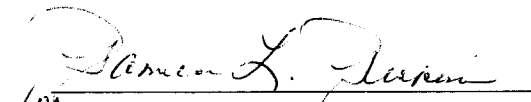
sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases or is declared invalid.

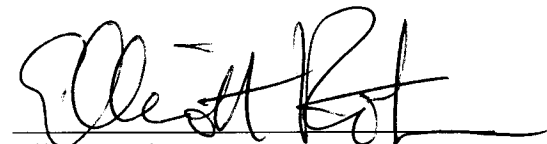
SECTION 4. The City Clerk shall attest to the adoption of this ordinance, causing it to be posted, and it shall be in full force immediately upon its adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 15th DAY OF JUNE 2009.

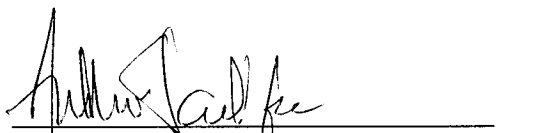
ATTEST

CITY OF POMONA


for Marie Michel Macias, City Clerk


Elliott Rothman, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM


Arnold Alvarez-Glasman, City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CITY OF POMONA


I, MARIE MICHEL MACIAS, CITY CLERK of the City of Pomona do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was introduced for first reading on the 1st day of June 2009 and adopted at second reading at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Pomona on the 15th day of June, 2009.

AYES: COUNCILMEMBERS: Soto, Rodriguez, Carrizosa, Lantz, Saunders, Atchley,
Rothman

NOES: COUNCILMEMBERS: None

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBERS: None

ABSTAIN: COUNCILMEMBERS: None


for Marie Michel Macias, City Clerk

Appendix H - Emergency Response Plan

Emergency Response Plan



City of Pomona, California
Public Works Department
Water Operations Division

B&V Project: 133379

Date: December 2003

Updated: April 2009

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Appendix 1 Alternative Water Supply Procedure

Executive Summary

This document is designed to prepare the City of Pomona (City) Public Works Department Water Operations Division for a planned response to emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents and national security emergencies affecting a water utility facility and its service area. This plan describes the following:

- City of Pomona Water Operations Division emergency management organization required to assist in mitigating any significant emergency or disaster.
- Authorities, policies, responsibilities and procedures required to protect the health and safety of customers, personnel and facility property.
- Operational concepts and procedures associated with field response to emergencies, Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activities and the recovery process.
- Implementation of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) for use within the Los Angeles County Operational Area, regional and state systems.
- Multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination, particularly between the City's Water Operations Division and local, state and federal agencies during emergency operations.
- Pre-event emergency planning as well as emergency operations procedures.

This plan has been designed for conformance with SEMS (Government Code Section 8607) and should be used in conjunction with the State Emergency Plan and local emergency plans.

Emergency Response Plan

On May 23, 2002, Congress gave final approval to the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness Act, House of Representatives Bill (H.R.) 3448. President Bush signed the bill into law on June 12, 2002. The new legislation was intended to enhance our country's preparedness in dealing with terrorists. Title IV of the Act amended the Safe Drinking Water Act and, among other things, provided grant money for community water systems. The grant program is administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and application for funds were to be made to this agency.

These funds were earmarked for conducting assessments of the vulnerability of water systems to terrorist acts or other intentional acts, the purpose of which is to disrupt our ability to provide safe and reliable supplies of drinking water. For each community water system serving a population of 100,000 or more, the vulnerability assessment must have been completed by March 31, 2003.

Additionally, for those same large community water systems, emergency response plans must be prepared or revised. The new or revised plans are to incorporate the results of the vulnerability assessments and are to be completed shortly after the completion of the vulnerability assessment.

This document is the **Emergency Response Plan (ERP)** developed to comply with the amendment to the Safe Drinking Water Act.

This ERP is designed to prepare the City's Water Operations Division for a planned response to emergency situations associated not only with intentional acts, but also with natural disasters, technological incidents and national security emergencies.

This City's Water Operations Division ERP describes the following:

- City's emergency management organization.
- Authorities, policies and responsibilities for protecting the health and safety of customers, personnel and facility property.
- Operational concepts and procedures associated with field response to emergencies, EOC activities and the recovery process.
- Multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination, particularly between the City and local, state and federal agencies during emergency operations.
- Pre-event emergency planning as well as emergency operations procedures.

This plan has been designed for conformance with, and should be used in conjunction with the local and State Emergency Plans.

Promulgation Document

The purpose of this page is to place the Emergency Response Plan in force and provide it official status among the other documents that may have been developed for other purposes.

Promulgation

This ERP is promulgated as the guidance for emergency operations in the City of Pomona. It is based on the premise that Water Operations Division employees will work together with City, County and State agencies to provide a coordinated and effective response to major emergencies.

The goals of emergency operations, generally, are to save lives, reduce injuries and protect property. The goals of this ERP include these plus the protection of the City’s water supplies and the continuation of water production and distribution services.

This ERP is based on a multi-hazards concept. Rather than concentrating on a specific hazard for each facility and the response to it, this plan takes an approach that focuses on the commonalties in emergency response efforts and thus makes the plan useful for many hazards that might threaten the supply of drinking water for our customers.

By signing this document, I affirm my support for effective emergency planning and emergency response in the City of Pomona and the surrounding area.

Tim D’Zmura
Public Works Director

Date

Record of Changes Worksheet

Record of Changes

The purpose of this page is to make a written record whenever changes are made to the Emergency Response Plan.

Date	Chapter/Section/Page	Approved By
1. October 2005	ES-5, 5.1 Organization 5-7, Figure 5-1 5-10, Annex A Emergency Management Organization A-2, Annex A A-4, Annex B Emergency Control Center B-5, Annex B Water Treatment Section Supervisor B-8 – B-9, Annex B-9, Annex E1 Emergency Contact Information E1 Support Services (Labs, Contractors, Suppliers, etc.) E-2, Annex E2, Natural Hazards Earthquake, Severe Storms, Flooding and Erosion E-4, Annex E3, Accidents and International Acts Fire and Explosion E-6, Annex E4, Accident or Intentional Acts Chemical Release or Spill E-8, Annex E5, Accident or International Acts Loss of Power E-10, Annex E6, International Acts Raw Water Contamination (Chemical/Biological/Radiological) E-12, Annex E7, International Acts Finished Water Contamination (Chemical/Biological/Radiological) E-14, Annex E8, International Acts Physical Damage E-16, Annex E9, Threats All Credible Threats of Damage to or Contamination of the Water system	Jim Taylor, Water/Wastewater Operations Manager
2. May 2007	Contents Tc-2, ES-1 Executive Summary, ES-6 Distribution List, 3-1 3.2 Situation, 4-2 4.1 General Concept, 4-3 4.2 Emergency Authority - Emergency Preparedness, 5-7 5.1 Organization, 5-9 5.3 Coordination with	

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<p>3. March 2009</p>	<p>ES-3, ES-5, Emergency Response Plan Distribution ES-6, 4-2 4.1 General Concept, 4-2 4.2 Emergency Authority, 5-7 5.1 Organization and Responsibility, 5-9 5.3 Coordination with Operational Area SEMS Emergency Operations Center (EOC), 5-10 Figure 5-1, 5-11 5.6 Mutual Aid, Annex A A-2 Annex A 1.0 Water Operations Division Emergency Management Team, Annex A A-3 Annex A 2.0 Relationship with other Emergency Agencies, Annex A A-4 Figure, Annex A A-5, Annex B B-2 Communications and Notification Procedure, Annex B B-4 figure B-1, Annex B B-5 Emergency Control Center (ECC), Annex B B-8 Supervising Environmental Services Engineer, Annex B B-10 Supervising Water Resources Engineer, Annex B B-12 Initial Activities, Annex E E-1 Emergency Contact Information, Annex E3 E-7 Accidents and Intentional Acts, Annex E3 E-9 Accidents and Intentional Acts, Annex E4 E-11 Accidents and Intentional Acts, Annex E5 E-13 through E-14 Accident and Intentional Acts, Annex E6 E-16 Intentional Acts, Annex E7 E-18 through E-19 Intentional Acts, Annex E8 E-21 through E-22 Intentional Acts, Annex E9 E-24 through E-25 Threats</p>	
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Emergency Response Plan Distribution

Distribution List

The purpose of this page is to make a written record of those who have been provided a copy of the plan.

Copy No./Owner Name	Affiliation, Organization, Department
1. Tim D’Zmura	City of Pomona – Public Works Dept.
2. Jim Taylor	City of Pomona – Utility Services Dept.
3. Raul Garibay	City of Pomona – Utility Services Dept.
4. Chris Brown	City of Pomona – Utility Services Dept.
5. Rosemarie Chora	City of Pomona – Utility Services Dept.
6. Gary Matthews	City of Pomona – Utility Services Dept.
7. Carrie Cruz	Human Resources Department
8. Dan Jimenez	City of Pomona – Utility Services Dept.
9. Nick Capogni	City of Pomona – Utility Services Dept.
10. Tim Hampton	City of Pomona – Utility Services Dept.
11. Danny Aceves	City of Pomona – Utility Services Dept.
12. Mark Gluba	City of Pomona - Administration
13. Fire Dept.	LA County Fire Department
14. Water Production Section	City of Pomona – Utility Services Dept.
15. Water Distribution Section	City of Pomona – Utility Services Dept.
16. Water Treatment Plant Section	City of Pomona – Utility Services Dept.

17. Water Quality Control Section	City of Pomona – Utility Services Dept.
18. Wastewater Section	City of Pomona- Utility Services Dept.
19. Business Services	
20. City Manager’s Office	City of Pomona – Utility Services Dept.

1.0 Authorities and References

1.1 Legal Authority

The following laws provide the authority for the development and implementation of this Emergency Response Plan:

Federal

- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Pub. L. 81920 as amended.
- Crisis Relief Act of 1974, Pub. L. 93 288 as amended.
- Emergency Management and Assistance, 44 U.S. Code 2.1 (Oct. 1, 1980).

State of California

- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations (Chapter 1 of Division 2 of Title 19 California Code of Regulations) and Government Code Section 8607(a).
- Standardized Emergency Management System Guidelines.
- California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

Local

- Ordinance No. 3944 pertaining to the Procedures for the Procurement of Supplies, Services and Equipment, adopted February 11, 2002, by the City Council.
- Public Notification Section under revision 4-99.

1.2 References

The following plans and documents were consulted in the development of this ERP and can be referenced for additional information:

- FEMA 20, Publications Catalog.
- FEMA L 136, Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES).
- Federal Response Plan.
- Incident Command System/Unified Command Technical Assistance Document, the National Response Team.
- *Emergency Planning Guidance for Public and Private Water Utilities*, State of California, Office of Emergency Services, Emergency Planning Guidance for Public and Private Utilities, March 1999.

- *SLG 101: Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning*, Federal Emergency Management Agency, September 1996.
- *Guidance for Water Utility Response, Recovery & Remediation Actions for Man-Made and/or Technological Emergencies*, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, EPA 810-R-02-001, April, 2002.
- *Large Water System Emergency Response Plan Outline: Guidance to Assist Community Water Systems in Complying with Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002*, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, EPA 810-F-03-007, July, 2003.
- City of Pomona Water Operations Division Vulnerability Assessment Report.

1.3 Policy and Authority

It is the policy of the City of Pomona Water Operations Division to do the following:

- To create and maintain an emergency preparedness and response program for managing the critical functions of its mission during emergencies, and
- To provide for the safety of its staff and to provide safe and sufficient drinking water to its customers at all times and to the best of its ability during emergencies.

This ERP has been developed with the intent to provide guidance for the City's Water Operations Division personnel who must prepare for and respond to emergencies involving the drinking water supply. The persons so designated in this ERP have the authority to use the resources they deem necessary to protect and maintain the integrity of the water supply during and following emergencies.

2.0 Purpose

This ERP has been developed to provide multi-use emergency operations guidance for the City’s Water Operations Division. It has as its objective the mitigation of the effects of hazards, execution of measures to preserve life and minimize damage, enhanced response during emergencies and provision of necessary assistance, and establishment of a recovery system to return the City water system to its normal state.

This plan intends to define the who, what, when, where, and how of mitigation against, preparation for, response to, and recovery from the effects of natural crises, technological accidents, and intentionally malevolent acts.

3.0 Situation and Assumptions

3.1 Description of Facility

The Pomona Water System serves a population of 154,000 with approximately 30,000 service connections of which 300 connections are outside the City limits. The area of Pomona is about 23 square miles with a mean water usage of 29 MGD. In 2002, the City pumped 75 to 80 percent of its water from its own wells and purchased 20 to 25 percent from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD). The City has the capacity to meet 100 percent of its demand by exclusively purchasing from MWD. The City's only surface water treatment facility, the Pedley Filter Plant, treats the City's share of the surface water originating from the San Antonio Canyon Watershed. The Pedley Filter Plant has a design capacity of 4.5 MGD, but typically only produces approximately 1 to 4 MGD, depending on the quantity of influent.

The City of Pomona is located in a valley between two mountainous regions. For this reason, the elevation of the City varies throughout and the City's water system has been divided into a number of water zones to serve areas of similar elevation. Sufficient water supplies cannot be produced in each of these water zones to meet water demands. Water, therefore, must be pumped or boosted from zones with a surplus of water up into higher elevation zones which lack an adequate supply of water. To accomplish this, the City has in place eleven booster stations, each comprised of a varying number of pumps that can lift water up into the City's higher zones. Zone 5 is the largest service area, followed by Zones 2 and 7. Zone 5 is primarily residential with some commercial.

Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) is a member agency of MWD and serves as the City's imported water agency to MWD. The water supplied by MWD passes through TVMWD facilities, which distributes this water through the Pomona-Walnut-Rowland Joint Water Line (PWR-JWL). The PWR-JWL is currently administered by Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD) under the direction of elected officials representing WVWD, the City of Pomona, and Rowland Water District as a joint powers agency.

3.2 Situation

The City's water system is exposed to many hazards, each having the potential to disrupt the ability to provide potable water to the community. Potential hazards include natural disasters, accidents, and intentionally malevolent acts. In this context, the word "hazard" is defined as *a dangerous event or circumstance that has the potential to lead to an emergency or disaster*. A hazard represents the *potential* for an emergency or disaster

and not the emergency itself. Therefore, the early discovery of a hazard and the timely response to address it can and often does avert emergencies.

Natural hazards are caused by natural events such as fire, flood, tornado, snowstorms, drought, or earthquakes. Technological hazards are caused by the tools, machines, and substances we use in everyday life. These may include vehicles, heavy equipment, and hazardous chemicals. Accidents involve the unforeseen result of misuse or careless use of these items or the unwanted intervention of outside forces. Accidents include transportation collisions, heavy equipment failures, power failures, and communication system and computer network malfunctions. On the other hand, intentionally malevolent acts take advantage of inherent hazards to do harm to people and property. These acts run the gamut from vandalism through internal sabotage all the way to terrorist acts.

The vulnerability assessment conducted for the City in 2003, began with a site security survey that focused on physical characteristics, existing security features, and points of potential vulnerability at each property. Its contents are security sensitive and not for public dissemination.

Without providing details about the findings of the vulnerability assessment, this ERP addresses them nonetheless. It contains functional annexes that address the single points of failure and describe procedures to follow in each instance.

3.3 Assumptions

In an ERP, assumptions are provided so that the user knows on what foundations the plan is based. In other words, the assumptions state what has been treated as or assumed to be true so that the ERP can be executed effectively. Assumptions also serve to show the limitations of an ERP and alert the user that some improvisation and resourcefulness may be needed in an emergency if one or more of the underlying assumptions prove not to be true. Here are the assumptions used in the development of this ERP:

- The City's water system will continue to be exposed to the hazards identified above, as well as others that may be unforeseen at present.
- Government officials, including those with the State of California, County of Los Angeles, and San Bernardino County, will continue to recognize their responsibilities with regard to public safety. They will exercise their authority to implement emergency operations and recovery plans in a timely manner when confronted with a real or threatened crisis.
- If properly implemented, this plan will augment state, city, and county emergency operations, response, and recovery plans.

- If properly maintained, this plan will provide the City’s Water Operations Division employees with guidance and instructions for hazard mitigation, and preparation for measures that will preserve life and minimize damage, enhance response during emergencies, provide necessary assistance, establish a recovery system to return the water supply system to its normal state, and reduce the crisis impacts or prevent crisis related losses.
- Emergency response to criminal activities and to events that present immediate and imminent threats to human health and safety will be handled by the local sheriff’s department, police department, or fire department.

It should be noted that the scope of this ERP is limited to events that affect the ability of the City’s Water Operations Division to achieve its mission of providing safe drinking water of sufficient flow and pressure to support the community. As described in this plan, the City will support the Incident Command structure and those of state, city and county emergency management agencies.

In the event that the state of California Office of Emergency Services activates a state or regional level SEMS organization, the City will be prepared, through organization of its SEMS organizational functions, to participate in the utilities branch on a state, regional, and operational level.

4.0 Concept of Operations

4.1 General Concept

The concept of operations section of an ERP is intended to explain in general terms the sequence of actions that must take place during and after an emergency. It must identify those who are charged with performing those actions. Identification of those persons specifically charged with taking action is provided in Annex E1, Key Contacts.

For the City's Water Operations Division, responsibility for action is limited to its service area. This service area includes water distribution, treatment, and transmission facilities. In the event of an emergency, City employees will be the first to take action.

The term *emergency*, in the context of this plan, means actual or threatened conditions of disaster or peril to the maintenance of critical City functions and the health and safety of staff or the public. These could be caused by fire, severe storms, riots, hazardous material releases, power outages, water supply contamination, and intentional acts. The initiation of emergency response actions could be triggered by any of the following types of events:

- Receipt of information from the public of a service interruption of unknown cause.
- Receipt of information from the public of a service interruption of known cause.
- Receipts of threats to the water system from unknown sources.
- Discovery of upsets or other situations that could lead to an interruption in water service.
- Discovery of suspicious activity or evidence of the same.
- Discovery of any situation that requires immediate action and possible assistance from others.

All Water Operations Division employees are empowered to take action when any of these circumstances occur or when, in their judgment, an emergency situation has developed. All employees are allowed to call 9-1-1 to report an emergency. In fact, as a general rule, emergencies which require resources beyond the capability of the City will be turned over to the County or State, in that order, with the City providing needed support and technical assistance.

The City will contact the County of Los Angeles via the incident/unified command structure to request response resources for major events or events which are criminal in nature, involve fire, hazardous materials, or which may affect the safety of the water supply. The County of Los Angeles, via the Fire Department and the County of

Los Angeles Emergency Manager, has the primary responsibility for emergency management activities. Designated City personnel will also contact appropriate personnel at the California Department of Public Health. Other levels of government provide resources not available at the local level. When the emergency exceeds the local government's capability to respond, assistance from the state government will be requested through the California Office of Emergency Services (OES). The federal government will provide assistance and resources to the state where needed. Federal assistance is usually extended to aid in recovery from a major crisis.

For less urgent situations, the flow of information from the first employee who discovered the potential problem would be to a crew chief or shift supervisor, then to an operation or maintenance supervisor, then to the Operations Manager. At that level, a strategic decision will be made as to what other organizations and agencies need to be notified and involved. This could include other county organizations, such as the County of Los Angeles Emergency Management Organization, the California Office of Emergency Services or all of the above. The decision to involve federal emergency response personnel must be made at the State level.

Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to emergency response actions may be suspended for the duration of the emergency. The resources and efforts that would normally be required for those functions may be diverted to the accomplishment of emergency tasks by the agency managing the use of those resources.

4.2 Emergency Authority

City of Pomona SEMS Authorization

IT IS THE POLICY OF THE CITY OF POMONA WATER OPERATIONS DIVISION TO DO THE FOLLOWING:

Create and maintain an active emergency preparedness program that includes an emergency plan that will help manage the Water Operations Division critical functions during any emergency and protect the safety of the staff. The City will coordinate the emergency plan, function, and response with those responders from other public and private entities and organizations in charge with emergency duties.

Emergency. Emergency means the actual or threatened existence of conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the provision of critical City functions and the health and safety of staff or the public, caused by such conditions as fire, severe storm, riot, hazardous material releases, earthquake, power outages, water supply contamination, and other conditions which may be beyond the capability of the services, personnel,

equipment, and facilities of the City, and may require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to adequately respond.

Emergency Preparedness. The Public Works Director has authorized the establishment of an Emergency Preparedness Program, which consists of the nationally recognized four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness/planning, response, and recovery. The City’s actions will include developing and maintaining a City-wide emergency plan, identifying and training City staff to activate and use the plan, appointing City staff to critical positions identified in the emergency plan, and appointing staff to represent the City in negotiations or consultations with public and private agencies on matters pertaining to emergency response, recovery of damaged systems, and financial costs incurred during the emergency. The Water Operations Manager will facilitate progress on this program for the Public Works Department.

City of Pomona Emergency Declaration. When an emergency condition arises, the City Manager or designee may, in consultation with the Mayor, declare a “City of Pomona Emergency.” The City Council must ratify the declaration within 14 days at either a scheduled or emergency Council Meeting.

Authorizations During City of Pomona Emergencies. The City Manager’s declaration of a City of Pomona Emergency is a public acknowledgment of the serious situation the City faces, and that the City’s resources may not be adequate to respond to the emergency. The City Manager or successor is authorized to suspend competitive bidding and enter into emergency contracts as authorized.

Water Operations Section Chief. The City’s Public Works Department ERP will identify a Water Operations Section Chief (WOSC), who will have the authority for developing plans, training staff, and activating the emergency plan. The WOSC will identify staff to fulfill the planning and response duties listed in the emergency plan. As the need arises, the Emergency Operations Center may direct all human or material resources owned by the City to combat the effects of a threatened or actual emergency involving the ability of the City to safely treat and deliver potable water.

Mutual Aid. The California Master Mutual Aid Agreement (Government Codes 8561, 8615, and 8617) allows for the implementation of mutual aid during threatened, actual, or declared emergencies. The Public Works Director, in accordance with the emergency plan, may request mutual aid assistance from other local government and public agencies,

or commit City of Pomona resources to other agencies requesting aid. The Public Works Director may sign appropriate documents to effect mutual aid and other emergency response agreements.

The City currently has a written mutual aid agreement with the County of Los Angeles. Because it is a member of the Three Valleys Municipal Water District, the City also has mutual aid agreements with the following agencies:

- City of Covina
- City of Glendora
- City of La Verne
- Rowland Water District
- Walnut Valley Water District
- Covina Irrigating Company
- Golden State Water Company
- City of Upland

Continuity of Management. The City’s ERP will list at least one designee to critical staff identified in the plan, including the WOSC. In the event that the primary person is unable to respond to an emergency, each successor, in order, may assume all the duties and powers of the primary staff member.

Status Reports. The Water Operations Section Chief will provide status reports to the Public Works Director, City Manager, Mayor, and City Council on the progress of the Emergency Preparedness Program every five years. Additional reports will be given to the Public Works Director, City Manager, Mayor, and City Council on the effectiveness of the plan and City of Pomona response within 60 days of the occurrence of a declared City of Pomona Emergency.

Alternative Water Supply. In the event that an emergency flow change is necessary on Pomona-Walnut-Rowland Joint Water Line (PWR-JWL), the City has established a procedure to work with the Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD) to obtain emergency water supplies via mobile tank truck and other water hauling equipment. The specific procedures for implementing that plan are presented in Appendix 1.

The City currently does not have any purchase agreements to obtain bottled water from a supplier to provide water to customers in case the City’s water infrastructure is completely disabled from a disaster. Depending on the severity of the emergency and the availability of resources, the City will turn to the following agencies in this order for aid:

Other surrounding cities,
Los Angeles County Office of Environmental Services,
California State Office of Environmental Services, or
FEMA.

4.3 Phases of Emergency Management

There is more to emergency management than simply response, important as that function may be. Response is what an organization does immediately after an emergency occurs and is but one of several phases of emergency management. The County of Los Angeles Emergency Response Plan identifies four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. These phases are defined here.

Mitigation is the application of measures that will either prevent the onset of an undesirable event or reduce the impacts should one occur. Common mitigation measures related to facilities are zoning and land use controls (like not building in a floodplain), barrier construction, and effective building codes. Those related to actions may include hazard vulnerability studies, compliance and enforcement of codes, and public education.

Preparedness refers to measures taken in advance of an emergency that will make response actions much more effective when an emergency does occur. These measures include emergency planning, mutual aid agreements, response personnel training, written procedures, establishment of one or more EOCs, emergency equipment purchases, and emergency drills to identify and correct weaknesses in planning and in response execution.

Response is employment of resources and procedures to preserve lives, minimize property damage, protect the environment, and make recovery operations more effective after an emergency has occurred. These measures may include incident command, activation of the EOC, removal of conditions that present imminent danger, public warnings, rescue and evacuations, provision of food, shelter, security, and medical care, and fighting the effects of the emergency, such as fire, explosion, flooding, and loss of service. Response actions can be general or hazard-specific; for instance, firefighting is specific to a fire or explosion hazard, while providing food and shelter is an action required of many types of emergencies.

Recovery is both a short-term and long-term process. Short-term operations seek to restore vital services to the community and to provide for the basic needs of the public. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to its normal, or even improved, state. Recovery actions include damage assessment in preparation for financial assistance, debris cleanup, provision of drinking water from temporary sources, temporary repairs or reconstruction of system components, and permanent reconstruction in damaged areas. The recovery period also offers an opportunity time to institute new mitigation measures, particularly those related to the recent crisis.

4.4 Levels of Emergency

While there are many systems for designation of emergency level, one that is commonly in use among water systems and described in the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Manual M19 is summarized here:

- **Level 1 (Minor) Emergency:** Routine, normal, or localized event that affects few customers, such as a pipe break, malfunctioning valve, hydrant break, typical storm event, or brief power loss. Water system employees are able to handle the problem, although other employees or outside contractors may be put on alert until the problem is solved.
- **Level 2 (Major) Emergency:** An undesired event that affects a large portion of the water system, lowers the quality or quantity of the water, or places the health and safety of the customers at risk. Examples are serious threats to reservoirs, tanks, or treatment facilities, power loss to critical pumps, unsafe water in any zone, transmission line break, or major storm event.
- **Level 3 (Disaster) Emergency:** An undesired event of such magnitude that the needed response well exceeds the capabilities of water system employees. The integrity of the entire water system is affected and system downtime could be lengthy. Examples include major natural disasters, contamination of the entire system, or intentional damage to critical equipment or facilities.

The significance of these classifications is their relationship to the type of response effort that water system employees must initiate. The most important thing to remember is that outside assistance may be needed for all but minor emergencies.

5.0 Organization and Responsibilities

As stated in the Concept of Operations section, the SEMS integrates resources and agencies into a cooperative unit for effective execution of emergency management tasks. This section of the ERP provides information on how those resources and agencies should be used.

5.1 Organization

Refer to Annex A for the City's Water Operations Division Emergency Management Organization. It should be noted that the composition of this body will be adjusted depending on the nature of the emergency. In the event that the crisis affects the City/County in general, this body will serve as a second tier emergency management organization to augment the greater State/County Emergency Management Systems.

The City's Water Operations Division Emergency Management Organization is composed of the following positions assigned to the officials listed below (refer to Annex A for names of the officials and their roles and responsibilities):

- Water Operations Section Chief: Water Operations Manager
- Engineering Section: Supervising Water Resources Engineer
- Water Quality Control Section: Supervising Environmental Services Engineer
- Water Production Section: Water Production Supervisor
- Water Distribution Section: Water Distribution Supervisor
- Response and Recovery Planning: Administrative Analyst
- Financial Resources: City Treasurer
- Crisis Communications: Public Information Officer
- Law Enforcement Service: City of Pomona Police Representative
- Fire/Rescue Service: County of Los Angeles Fire Department Representative
- Health Service: California Department of Public Health Representative

Note: In the event that one or more of the above listed officials is incapacitated or otherwise unable to function, their designee will replace them.

5.2 Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

The State Office of Emergency Services regulates the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), which was created by Government Code 8607 following the East Bay Hills Firestorm. To ensure reimbursement for claims filed after a disaster,

all City's emergency plans, procedures, and training will follow the SEMS regulations and coordinate with City and County-wide emergency plans.

It is important to note that the above are *typical* responsibilities for SEMS Section Leaders. But no two emergencies are exactly alike and the size and nature of the organizational structure depend on the magnitude of the emergency. The SEMS is designed to be flexible, so there is no absolute standard to adhere to. The only fundamental guidance is that Incident Command is responsible for all activities until command authority is formally transferred to someone else. It should be noted that the roles and responsibilities outlined by this plan are in terms of water system emergency response and recovery, and are entitled as such. However, the structure and functioning of the emergency response command specified within this plan generally follow the intent of SEMS. The City of Pomona, Public Works Department emergency management organization (Figure 5-1) will provide the support services indicated above. The alignment of Public Works Department emergency management organization with local emergency responders and SEMS Emergency Operations Center is illustrated in Annex A.

5.3 Coordination with Operational Area SEMS Organization Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The City has established working relationships with the local Operational Area SEMS Organization, which in the event of a Level 3 or 4 emergency, may establish an Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (EOC). This EOC is likely to be staffed by representatives of local government, emergency managers and response personnel. While incident command is at or near the site of an emergency, the EOC is a permanent facility at a central location and away from scene of an emergency. It is a direction and control facility that is adequately equipped and provisioned to coordinate emergency efforts. It acts as a nerve center for gathering, receiving, maintaining, and processing information on the emergency at hand. It has the needed computer, Internet, and communications capabilities to direct and coordinate emergency response. It is particularly of value when interagency coordination is needed, as between county and state, for example.

It is not necessary to activate the EOC for every emergency. The severity of an incident dictates the need. The decision to activate the EOC is made at a high level in the SEMS structure. If the EOC is not activated all direction and control takes place at incident command. Alternate EOCs are used when the primary EOC is not functional or is too close to the incident causing the emergency.

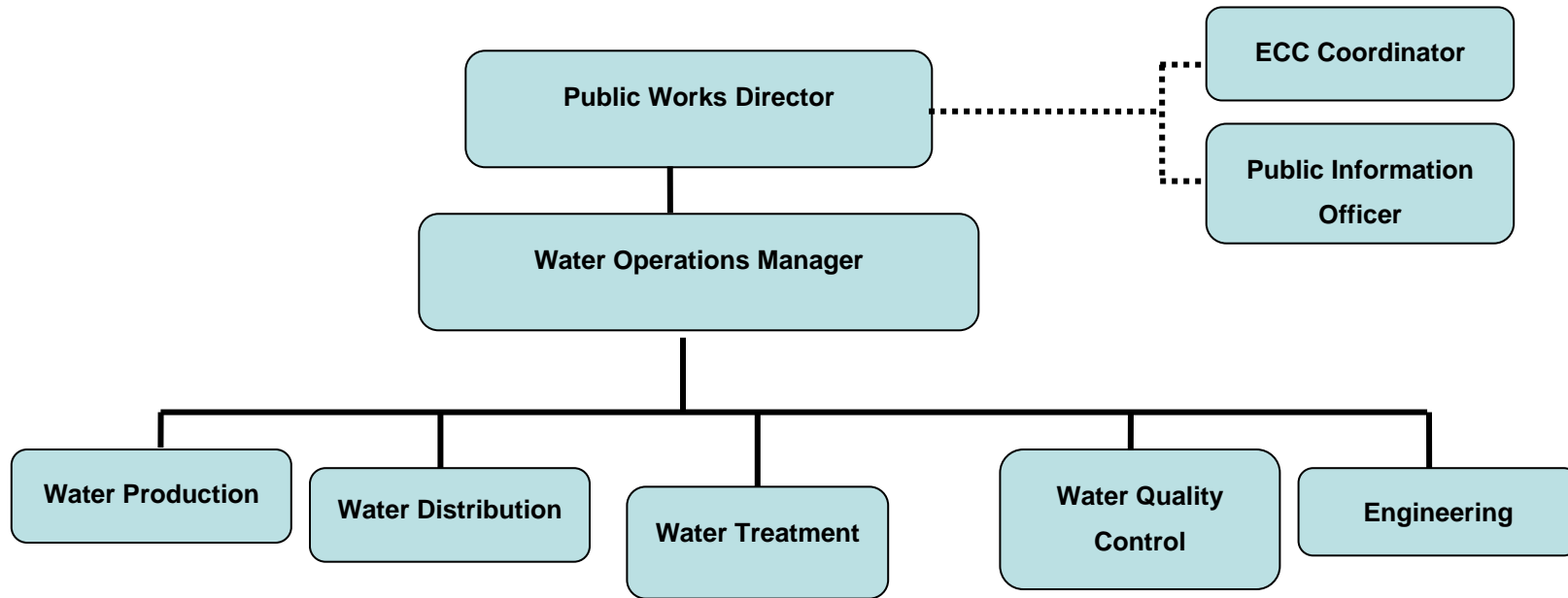
This plan anticipates that in a regional or local event, the City of Pomona or County of Los Angeles will activate their EOC. The Public Works Department anticipates that the Public Works Director, or Water Operations Manager or designee will liaison with the Operational Area EOC.

The Public Works Department has established an Emergency Command Center (ECC) at the Public Works Department Water/Wastewater Yard Main Office located at 148 North Huntington Street. This location will be the primary location where the Water Operations Management Team will respond, assess hazards, control, recover, and restore water operations in the event of an Operational Emergency. The center is equipped with maps, supplies and food rations. It is anticipated to purchase a computer lap top for use at the Emergency Command Center.

5.4 Agency Responsibilities and Deferral of Authority

This ERP is intended to serve the needs of the City's Water Operations Division. It does not address either emergencies that do not involve the City's water system or those that have effects beyond the ability or authority of the City to address. Therefore, the Water Operations Division will defer to the appropriate agency in the event of an emergency that can affect the health and welfare of the public.

Figure 5-1
Water Operations Division Emergency Management Structure



- The choice of the appropriate agency will be made under the Unified Command structure and will follow this guidance, generally:
- For fire fighting, chemical release control, search and rescue, evacuation, and medical response, the Los Angeles County Fire Department assumes command.
- For perimeter security, patrols of the area, traffic control, crowd control, and preliminary investigation of possible crimes, the Pomona Police Department assumes command.
- For water contamination of unknown cause, the State Health Department assumes command.
- For investigation of a possible terrorist act, the Federal Department of Homeland Security would assume command.

5.5 Support and Special Staff

Support staff and special staffs are the City's Water Operations Division employees, outside specialists, or volunteers who have skills and training in areas needed to provide a total response to an emergency. They may assist the command staff and emergency service coordinators in the accomplishment of their duties, perform functions within the EOC to enhance efficiency, or perform critical tasks outside the scope of government departments.

5.6 Mutual Aid

The Public Works Director may develop mutual aid agreements with local agencies to obtain assistance for the City with its duties and the provision of safe drinking water to its customers. He may request mutual aid assistance from other local government and public agencies, or commit the City of Pomona resources to other agencies requesting aid. The Public Works Director may sign appropriate documents to effect mutual aid and other emergency response agreements only if the Director has authorization from the Pomona City Council. As stated earlier, the City currently has mutual aid agreements with the following agencies: County of Los Angeles, City of Covina, City of Glendora, City of La Verne, Rowland Water District, Walnut Valley Water District, and MWD Wide-Area Response Network (WARN).

5.7 Continuity of Management

The City of Pomona has at least one designee to each critical staff identified in the plan. In the event that the primary person is unable to respond to an emergency, each designee, in order, may assume all the duties and powers of the primary staff member.

6.0 Plan Development and Maintenance

This plan was developed with the cooperation of the City. The contents of this plan will be shared with and understood by those people responsible for its implementation. The Water Operations Manager is responsible for seeing that employees are informed of the existence and the contents of the plan, and trained on how to use it. All should know his or her role in recognizing, reporting, and responding to emergencies. Changes in staff will require new staff to be trained on their duties and responsibilities.

The Water Operations Manager or his designee is responsible for the development and maintenance of standard operating procedures to support the use of this plan.

To the extent that revisions to the plan affect coordination with other agencies, the Water Operations Manager will ensure that those affected agencies are informed of the proposed changes and have an opportunity to provide comments and constructive criticism. The Annexes will be updated as needed and in conjunction with the departments and agencies. The Water Operations Manager or his designee will direct a regular review (at least every five years) of this plan by the officials involved in its execution. The Water Operations Manager or his designee will coordinate this review and execute any plan revisions and distributions that may be necessary.

The plan will be tested as required by changes in key personnel and processes in the form of a simulated emergency exercise in order to provide practical, controlled experience to those emergency supervisors tasked within the plan.

Annex A

Emergency Management Organization

Annex A Emergency Management Organization

1.0 Water Operations Division Emergency Management Team

The following information is intended to provide the City’s Water Operations Division with the information needed to function effectively at the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) field response and local government levels. The SEMS functions with personnel assignments are designed to align with the City of Pomona and County of Los Angeles government and operational levels, and provide the personnel assigned to the functional positions with clear responsibilities. The chain of command and communication is short and efficient. The following are those empowered to direct emergency operations for the City of Pomona.

Those with formal authority are:

- Tim D’Zmura, Public Works Director
- Jim Taylor, Water Operations Manager

Those who can and will be delegated with authority as needed:

- Raul Garibay, Supervising Water Resources Engineer
- Chris Brown, Water Production Supervisor
- Gary Matthews, Water Distribution Supervisor
- Rosemarie Chora, Supervising Environmental Services Engineer
- Nick Capogni, Water Treatment Plant Supervisor

Figure A-1 illustrates the organizational structure of the City of Pomona.

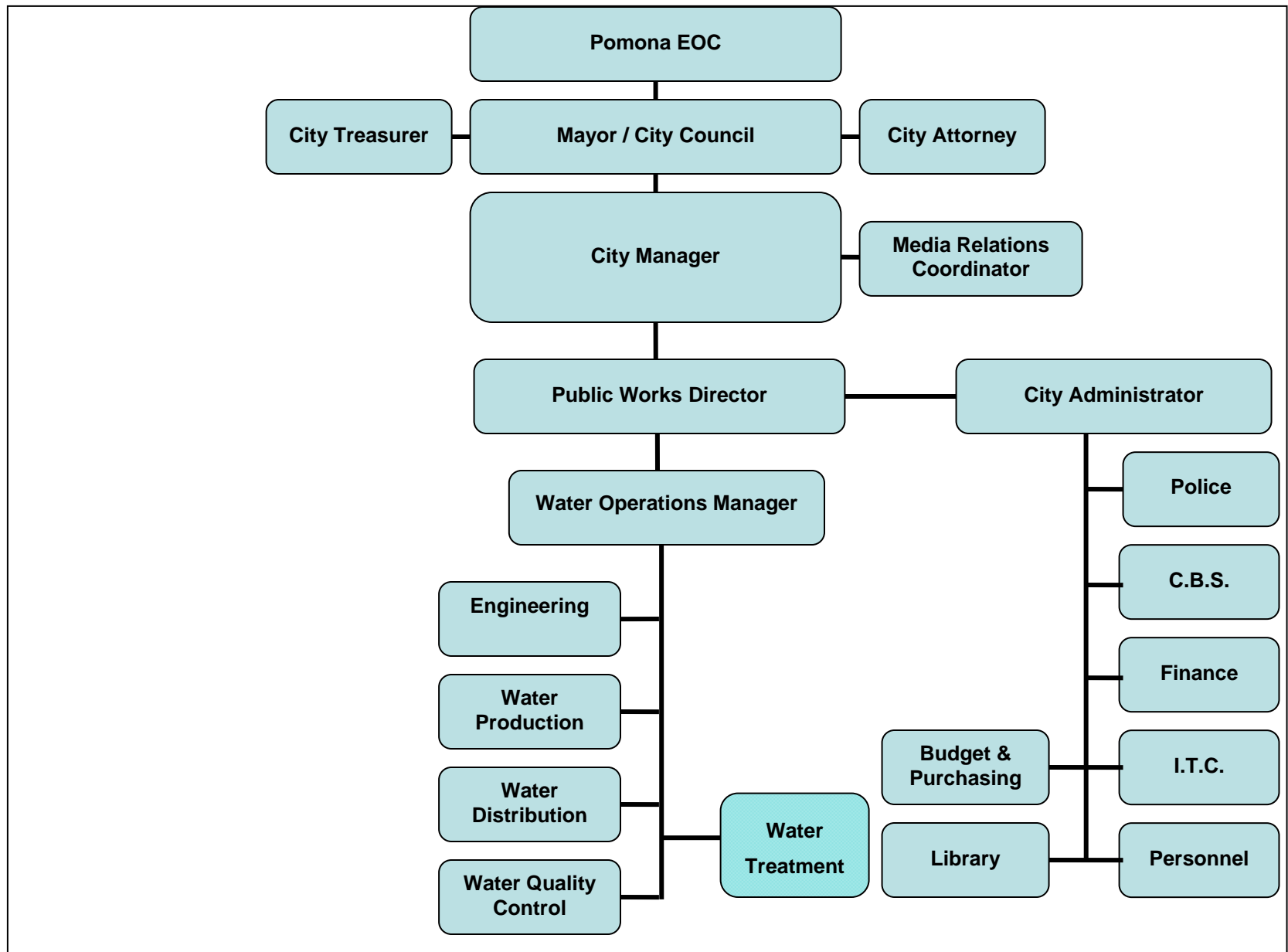
It shall be the City of Pomona policy that at least one of the two top positions in each Water Operations Division section is notified at all times during emergencies. Therefore, Tim D’Zmura or Jim Taylor will be contacted either at work, by cell phone, or at home.

Water Operations Division employees will respond to **Level 1, or minor emergencies**, which involve routine, normal, or localized events that directly affect few, if any, customers and can be corrected by City employees with resources. As a precaution, if necessary, the City will be notified and the County of Los Angeles emergency staff may be put on alert until the problem is solved.

Communication and notification protocols are addressed in Annex B.

2.0 Relationship with other Emergency Agencies

The County of Los Angeles has emergency personnel that have the capability of activating an EOC. The City of Pomona EOC Liaison will be Tim D’Zmura or his designee. The EOC Liaison will work closely with the elements of the EOC to provide for a unified command structure during the City’s emergencies that required the activation of the City’s Operations Emergency Management Team. Elements of the City’s EOC consist of an Emergency Coordinator, Emergency Manager, Community Affairs, Purchasing, Emergency Services (fire and police departments), Administrative Services, and Health Services. This list may be expanded to meet the needs of the emergency depending on the need for additional resources.



Any City of Pomona employee can call 9-1-1 to receive assistance from the appropriate law enforcement or emergency response agency. Contact with the County Emergency Manager will be through the Public Works Director. The County Emergency Manager will decide if he needs additional assistance from the City of Pomona or State of California emergency personnel. If water contamination is at issue, the Public Works Director will notify the Operations Manager and the County of Los Angeles' Public Health Engineers to take the necessary actions.

Annex B

Communications and Notifications

Annex B Communications and Notifications

Communications Policy

Prompt and accurate notifications are essential to mitigate consequences, activate the Water Operations Division Emergency Management Team and notify the EOC elements responsible for protecting the health and safety of the public. In the event of a **Level 2 Emergency (Threats to the Health and Safety of the Public)**, initial notifications must be made to workers, emergency response personnel and EOC elements. It is the policy of the City to empower all employees to make the necessary communication in the event of an emergency or a situation perceived to be an emergency. During times when the Water Operations Division staff is on duty, the communication goes to the appropriate crew chief and/or supervisor. During nights, weekends, and holidays, the site operator (Standby Personnel) will initiate a call to 9-1-1 and then to on-call crew chiefs and responsible supervisors.

Communications and Notification Procedure

During normal working hours, Monday through Friday, an employee communicates information regarding emergencies to his or her immediate supervisor first or another supervisor if the immediate supervisor is not available. This communication must be made by the most efficient means available.

During nights, weekends, and holidays, or any time or place in which a supervisor is not available and there is a threat, intrusion alarm or notice of suspicious activity; the employee should immediately call 9-1-1 and report the anomaly. The employee will identify himself as a City of Pomona Employee, making sure that the dispatcher understands the threat against the City's Drinking Water Supply System.

After the 9-1-1 call has been made, the employee will notify immediately his or her supervisor, whether the supervisor is at work or on-call. From there the notification goes to the Water Operations Manager and if necessary, the Public Works Director and Finance Director. If for any reason, no supervisor is available, every employee is empowered to contact the Water Operations Manager directly.

Telephone Numbers of Emergency Contacts

Annex E1 presents the emergency contact information for the City of Pomona Emergency Managers, government agencies, and other emergency response resources.

Emergency Information Needed

Whether a City employee is reporting an emergency or receiving a call from someone reporting an emergency, the following information must be communicated or recorded:

- Name of caller.
- Precise location of caller.
- Date and time of call.
- Phone number where caller can be reached.
- Type of incident reported (fire, explosion, chemical spill, water leak, vehicle/equipment accident, property damage, injured persons, suspicious persons/behavior, intentional damage or destruction, dam breach, contamination, known or unknown threats).
- Cause of incident, known or suspected.

Each primary contact person is to have a readily available, up-to-date home and emergency contact phone number list and, if applicable, the pager and cell phone numbers of all employees she/he is responsible for contacting.

Typical Notification Protocol

Figure B-1 illustrates the typical flow of information in an emergency.

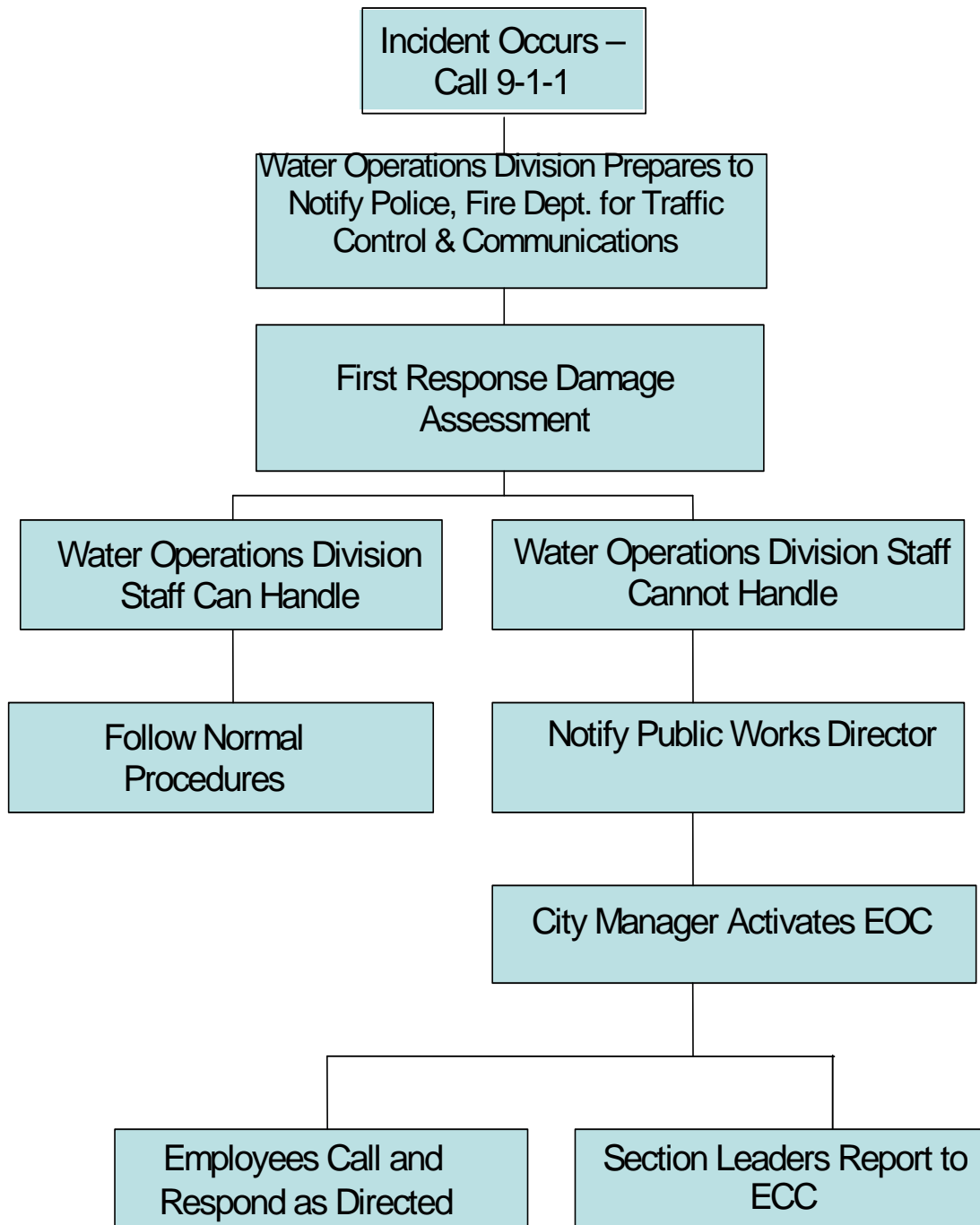


Figure B-1
Typical Notification Protocol

Emergency Control Center (ECC)

The Public Works Department Water/Wastewater Operations Yard located at 148 North Huntington Street will be the primary location where the Water Operations Management Team will respond, assess hazards, control, recover, and restore water operations in the event of an Operational Emergency. The emergency magnitude and type will determine the level of staff response. This location is optimal as it is connected to the Water Operations Divisions SCADA system. In the event that the emergency affects the Water Yard, the secondary Water Operations Division ECC will be the Pedley Filtration Plant.

The ECC is a command, communications and control center from which the Water Operations Emergency Management Team may direct Water Utility response activities and coordinate with other County of Los Angeles response elements during an emergency. The ECC is activated during any Level 2 Emergencies and may be activated when directed by the Water Operations Manager for any situation. Upon activation, the Water Operations Manager or his designee will function as the Water Operations Section Chief (WOSC) and will command the ECC. The Public Works Director will serve as the City's EOC Liaison.

The ECC provides the Water Operations Section Chief with an assortment of telecommunications apparatus and personnel from which to receive, assess, plot, and disseminate information to appropriate County of Los Angeles and City of Pomona emergency elements. The following functions will be present in the ECC, each with particular responsibilities and duties to perform.

Water Operations Manager (WOM)

During emergencies, the WOM position is filled by the Water Operations Manager or his/her designee. The overall mission of the WOM is to oversee and coordinate the activities of the ECC. The WOM provides overall coordination and management direction of ECC operations, and ensures that all required activities within the ECC are activated, staffed, and operating effectively. A designee may be assigned if required. All functions in the ECC report to the WOM.

Activation of other SEMS positions will occur as established within EOC activation guidelines and/or as established by the WOM.

Public Information Officer Duties

The Public Information Officer (PIO) will coordinate media releases, announcements and other emergency public information material with the City of Pomona. The PIO responsibilities are as follows:

- Ensures the timely, accurate dissemination of emergency information to help protect safety.
- Eliminates or minimizes confusion.
- Provides guidance for decision-making.
- Obtain information regarding magnitude of emergency and City's ability to provide service.
- Determine initial information to communicate to public.
- Determine best location for external communications center.
- Keep EOC Manager informed.
- Establish communication lines with emergency crews to obtain regular briefings.
- Establish public phone hotline and update regularly.
- Mobilize staff to answer public phone calls, customer calls.
- Assist in arranging emergency water distribution to public.
- Determine media spokesperson, provide guidance and coordinate interviews.
- Prepare initial announcement/news release and distribute/communicate to media.
- Establish media briefing schedule and update media with current situation.
- Notify key customers, other agencies, local government, fire protection, law enforcement.
- Mobilize staff to implement emergency water conservation measures if necessary.
- Update employee hotline with status of emergency.
- Document emergency response activities:
 - Photographs.
 - Journal log entries.
 - Copies of report forms.
 - Work orders opened.
 - Purchase orders initiated.
 - Purchases made – receipts.
 - Overtime worked.

ECC Coordinator

Keep Planning/Assessment Section leader informed. Establish contacts with the following agencies:

- Municipalities/County:
 - City of Pomona.
 - County of Los Angeles Health Department.
 - State of California Department of Health Services
 - Communicate with agency contacts as required.
 - Provide information from multi-agency liaisons to appropriate Section leaders.
- Document emergency response activities:
 - Photographs.
 - Journal log entries.
 - Copies of report forms.
 - Work orders opened.
 - Purchase orders initiated.
 - Purchases made – receipts.
 - OT worked.

Water Production Section Supervisor

The Water Production Supervisor is responsible for activities supporting water distribution and treatment emergencies relative to intake structure failures, pump station failures, contamination and other support duties as needed. The Water Production Supervisor will ensure that Subject Matter Experts are available to respond and mitigate emergencies.

The Water Production Supervisor is responsible for treated water transmissions and distribution (T&D) emergencies relative to life and health threats that may result in the isolation or shut down of a site, and subsequent inability to supply the City of Pomona. Guidelines as determined by the Water Production Supervisor will be followed and impacts relative to shutdowns must be evaluated and communicated to the ECC for proper dissemination. The Water Production Supervisor will ensure that Subject Matter Experts relative to Transmission and Distribution are available to respond and mitigate emergencies.

Specific duties and considerations of the Water Production Supervisor include:

- Maintain adequate disinfection.
- Coordinate emergency sampling measures.
- Determine availability of off-duty personnel.
- What and where do emergency samples need to be taken?

- Coordinate treatment plant operations.
- Determine supply of other water production chemicals.
- Monitor effluent turbidity and particle counts leaving the plant.
- Utility water system integrity.
- Coordinate treatment plant integrity.
- What is the condition of the various plant structures?
- Can problems be isolated?
- Coordinate water production methods.
- Coagulation, flocculation, disinfection, filtration unit processes ok?
- Keep Operation Section leaders informed.
- Document emergency response activities.
- Photographs.
- Journal/log entries.
- Copies or report forms.
- Work orders opened.
- Purchase orders initiated.
- Purchases made – receipts.
- Overtime worked.

Supervising Environmental Services Engineer

The Supervising Environmental Services Engineer is responsible for performing water quality control analysis during emergencies. The Supervising Environmental Services Engineer will ensure that Subject Matter Experts relative to quality of water work closely with all elements of the ECC.

Specific duties and considerations of the Supervising Environmental Services Engineer include:

- Maintain adequate disinfection.
- Recommendation of Boil Water Order, if necessary.
- Coordinate emergency sampling measures.
- Determine availability of off-duty personnel.
- What and where do emergency samples need to be taken?
- Coordinate treatment plant operations.
- Determine supply of other water production chemicals.
- Monitor effluent turbidity and particle counts leaving the plant.
- Utility water system integrity.

- Coordinate treatment plant integrity.
- What is the condition of the various plant structures?
- Can problems be isolated?
- Coagulation, flocculation, disinfection, filtration unit processes ok?
- Keep Operation Section leaders informed.
- Document emergency response activities.
- Photographs.
- Journal/log entries.
- Copies or report forms.
- Work orders opened.
- Purchase orders initiated.
- Purchases made – receipts.
- Overtime worked.

Water Treatment Section Supervisor

The Water Treatment Section Supervisor responsibilities include:

- Maintain adequate disinfection.
- Coordinate emergency sampling measures.
- Determine availability of off-duty personnel.
- What and where do emergency samples need to be taken.
- Coordinate treatment plant operations.
- Determine supply of water treatment chemicals.
- Monitor effluent turbidity and particle counts leaving.
- Coordinate treatment plant integrity.
- What is the condition of the various plant structures.
- Can problems be isolated.
- Coagulation, flocculation, disinfection, filtration unit processes ok.
- Keep Operations Section leaders informed.
- Document emergency response activities.
- Photographs.
- Journal/log entries.
- Copies or report forms.
- Work orders opened.
- Purchase orders initiated.
- Purchase made – receipts.
- Overtime worked.

Water Distribution Section Supervisor

The Water Distribution Section Supervisor responsibilities include:

- Dispatch isolation teams as needed to isolate water loss sources.
- Pipeline breaks.
- Water tanks.
- Obtain information from Damage Assessment teams.
- Plan and coordinate repairs using assessment information.
- Obtain information from Distribution System Function leader.
- Keep Operations Section leaders informed and updated on work and time schedules.
- Assist with determining water system integrity.
- Coordinate with Logistics section for resource availability.
- Meals.
- Restrooms.
- Personnel.
- Petty cash.
- Equipment and material.
- Coordinate with Operations Staff for emergency generation power needs.
- Coordinate with Interagency Liaison for assistance need from other agencies.
- Coordinate assistance needed from Safety/Risk Control section.
- Injuries reported and documented.
- Hazard controls.
- Coordinate controlled releases.
- Document emergency response activities.
- Photographs.
- Journal log entries.
- Copies of report forms.
- Work orders opened.
- Purchase orders initiated.
- Purchases made – receipts.
- Overtime worked.

Supervising Water Resources Engineer

The Supervising Water Resources Engineer responsibilities include:

- Providing engineering assistance in civil engineering support, surveying assistance, system alterations, and priorities scheduling.
- Assist with determining water system integrity.
- Prepare cost estimates for system repairs and replacements.
- Furnish Finance Department cost input to substantiate requests for emergency disaster funds.
- Overtime worked.

General Activities for Initial Response, Sustained Operations and Deactivation

Initial Activities

- Activate the appropriate level of the emergency plan and the City’s emergency management organization.
- Mobilize emergency response personnel as needed.
- Activate the EOC if needed (higher-level decision).
- Notify other agencies, such as City and County Emergency Management and State Public Health Department.
- Begin damage inspections.
- Evaluate safety of facilities.
- Begin documentation process, including photos and video recording.
- Activate emergency communications systems as needed.
- Activate emergency response measures when necessary, such as the following:
 - Mutual aid/assistance agreements.
 - Contracts for emergency supplies (including water) and equipment.
 - Obtain support supplies for recovery personnel (food, water, housing, etc.).
 - Emergency time-keeping methods to record employee hours worked (including overtime and contracts).
 - Inter-agency coordination of resources, including water supplies.
 - Interface with media.
 - Assist employees with personal emergencies (home or work) using Employee Assistance Programs.
 - Develop repair and restoration plans.
- Establish an emergency action plan within 3 hours and review it every shift change. Work shifts should not exceed 12 hours.

Within 24 Hours

- Staff the EOC 24 hours a day in 8 to 12 hour shifts, as needed.
- Within 8 hours, complete a preliminary damage inspection (refer to Damage Assessment in Annex C). Identify alternatives for providing temporary services, if necessary, pending full restoration, and locate and arrange for emergency equipment and personnel resources.
- Set up financial object codes to capture FEMA cost allowance information.
- Issue Water Quality Control advisories as required by the local health department or State Department of Emergency Management.

- Establish restoration priorities and initiate emergency repairs.
- Make external notifications to local governments, regulatory agencies, essential suppliers, major customers, and others as indicated.
- Request mutual aid/assistance resources as warranted by the situation.
- Advise all employees of the situation, work schedules, compensation provisions, and similar matters.
- Review the status of the water utility’s personnel and equipment resources and be prepared to respond to requests for mutual aid/assistance.
- Provide public and employee information announcements as indicated.

Within 72 Hours (Sustained Operations)

- Update restoration priorities.
- Reassess the need to make, modify, or rescind Water Quality Control advisories in consultation with local and state health authorities.
- Review water utility finances and make adjustments if necessary to meet priority response and recovery needs.
- In conjunction with other local agencies, initiate requests for state and federal disaster assistance, as warranted.
- Continue damage inspection, emergency repairs, public and employee information announcements, and liaison with external agencies.
- Review previous actions.

Deactivation

- Authorized deactivation of field response or EOC sections, branches, or units when they are no longer required.
- Deactivate the EOC and close out logs when the emergency no longer requires activation.
- Notify adjacent facilities and other EOC, as necessary, of planned time for deactivation.
- Ensure that any open actions not yet completed will be taken care of after deactivation.
- Be prepared to provide input to the After Action Report.

Annex C

Damage Assessment

Annex C Damage Assessment

The function of the damage assessment is to determine with reasonable accuracy the extent of damage to a facility, process, or capability. The damage assessment should focus on the ability to carry out its mission, namely the provision of drinking water to the City of Pomona.

Typically, there are two assessment types, the initial and the detailed. The initial assessment is the focus here. It is for determining what the immediate response requirements are and is conducted as soon as possible after discovery of an incident and after the injured and threatened has been attended to.

The information to be gathered in the damage assessment can be placed in three categories:

- That needed to determine the magnitude and type of assistance required immediately,
- That needed to satisfy internal and external reporting requirements, and
- That needed to support the more detailed assessment that will come later and be used to determine reimbursement under emergency relief programs.

The form presented here for the City's use is somewhat general in scope. It should be revised to fit the specific needs of the City.

PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

General Overview:

- Determine need to repair, replace, or abandon facilities
- Estimate cost to repair damage
- Evacuate buildings in danger of collapse
- Evacuate area close to other structures in danger of collapse
- Confirm that field crew does the following:
Closes and tags:
 - Damaged facilities
 - Equipment
- SCADA System
- Radio Network

Wells:

- Check for physical damage to facilities
- Test for contamination
- Check for pump or motor failure
- Check power source
- Record number and location of damaged wells
- Record type and severity of damage

Treatment Plants:

- Check if power available
- Check condition of mechanical and electrical equipment
- Check status of SCADA system
- Check for quality of effluent
- Check for chemical spills or releases
- Check for need of emergency purification
- Check for structural damage
- Record type and severity of damage

Reservoirs:

- Check for:
 - Seepage Leaks
 - Cracks Landslides
 - Embankment slump
 - Broken inlet/outlet pipes and underdrains
- Lower water levels to reduce possibility of structural damage
- Record type and severity of damage

Tanks:

- Check for evidence of failure of subbase
- Check for:
 - Leaks Cracks
 - Broken inlet/outlet pipes and underdrains
- Check for buckling
- Record type and severity of damage

Distribution System:

- Check for:
 - Leaks Breaks
 - Pressure loss in lines
 - Cross-connections between water and sewage
 - Overflows in streets
- Check for mechanical couplings
- Note all locations of reported damage
- Note locations of reported contamination
- Record type and severity of damage

Annex D

After Action Report

Annex D After Action Report

The function of the after-action report is to document immediate response actions for the purpose of learning lessons from the experience and improving future responses. It has been used for military applications and in other branches of the federal government for many years, but has found its way into disaster relief and emergency response efforts as well.

The form presented here is one that covers a variety of hazards and actions, but can be revised to address the specific needs of the City of Pomona. In debriefs and post-emergency meetings, it is important to review carefully the information in the after-action report and use it to revise and improve the Emergency Response Plan.

Hazardous Condition After Action Report

A. GENERAL

Who was involved in the incident? Employees Carrier Contractor Other

If other, please explain: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Location: _____

Date Terminated: _____

B. PROBLEM (Assessment of Situation):

State of the incident: Fire Leak/Spill Damage Other

If other, please explain: _____

Harmful nature of material (include name and amount of materials involved): _____

Type and condition of shipping container (highway accident, derailment, fire at storage site, etc.): _____

C. MODIFYING CONDITIONS (Factors Affecting Response)

Time of day: _____

Day of Week: _____

Weather: _____

Wind Direction: _____

Road Conditions: _____

Site Condition: _____

What problems did you encounter in reaching the scene: _____

Undue delays for any special equipment: Yes No

If yes, please explain: _____

Limitations location of scene had on operations: _____

D. EXPOSURES, INJURIES, DEATHS

What different types occurred and how many: _____

What were the causes: _____

- *Before arrival of emergency forces:* _____
- *During response:* _____
- *During recovery:* _____

E. RESPONSE RESOURCES

Personnel involved in response procedures (please list first and last names): _____

Equipment involved in response procedures: _____

Where was technical assistance and/or advice obtained: _____

What technical information was necessary and received (Identify sources and adequacy of advice): _____

F. RESPONSE ACTIONS (Objectives and Tactics)

Were rescue measures necessary: Yes No

If yes, please explain: _____

What steps were taken to control the hazardous condition? _____

What agent was used to control the hazardous substance: _____

What measures were taken to protect emergency service personnel: _____

What measures were taken to address unsafe structures: _____

G. RECOVERY

What measures were necessary: _____

What additional resources were necessary: _____

What technical advice needed and received (persons, agencies, etc): _____

What technical information needed did you receive (Identify sources): _____

H. ATTACHMENTS TO AFTER ACTION REPORT

Incident Documentation (Scene of Disaster):

- Photos (Include time relationships between photos, if necessary. Far away and close up photos are needed).
- Sketches of the position of vehicles and debris before and after.

Statements of Witnesses:

Witnesses should include bystanders, people involved, and first emergency service personnel on the scene. Have witnesses tell you what they saw concerning the incident. Recognize that there may be conflict between statements of witnesses. Questions to ask:

- Describe characteristics of any burning, spilled, or leaking material?
- How did you know there were hazardous materials involved?
- When did you arrive on the scene?
- Were there any identifying markings, labels, or placards? Were they visible? Were they correct?
- What was the condition of the shipping container(s)?
- Did you notice anything unusual? What was observed?
- Did you hear any sounds?

Annex E

Event Specific Response Annexes

Annex E1 Emergency Contact Information			
Contact	Work (Ext.)	Radio	Evening
Emergency Operations Center			
<i>EOC Coordinator</i> Carrie Cruz	909-620-3741	Pager: 909-397-1475	
<i>ECC Coordinator</i> Jim Taylor	2251		909-598-9543
WATER OPERATIONS DIVISION Emergency Managers			
<i>Public Works Director/EOC Liaison</i> Tim D’Zmura	2262		
<i>Water Operations Manager</i> Jim Taylor – Operations Manager <i>(Designee)</i> Raul Garibay – Supervising Water Resources Engineer	2251 2239		909-598-9543 626-351-4603
<i>Water Production</i> Chris Brown – Water Production Supervisor <i>(Designee)</i> Dan Jimenez, Water Operations Crew Chief	2254 2788	W-4 W-11	909-606-0128 909-923-4425
<i>Water Distribution</i> Gary Matthews – Water Distribution Supervisor <i>(Designee)</i> Alex Curry – Water Operations Crew Chief	2255 7476	W-6 W-14	949-673-3449 909-628-6038
<i>Water Quality Control</i> Rosemarie Chora – Supervising Environmental Services Engineer <i>(Designee)</i> Tom Baca – Water Quality Control Technician II	7430 7425	W-3 W-55	951-601-1128 909-987-5952
<i>Water Treatment</i> Nick Capogni – Water Treatment Plant Supervisor <i>(Designee)</i> Ted Dziuk – Water Treatment Plant Crew Chief	2248 3670	W-5 W-17	909-464-2576 909-621-0542
<i>Engineering</i> Raul Garibay – Supervising Water Resources Engineer <i>(Designee)</i> Tim Hampton – Senior Water Resources Engineer	2239 7420		626-351-4603 323-445-6000
<i>Public Information Officer</i> Mark Gluba <i>(Designee)</i>	2448		

Government Agencies			
<i>Department of Health Services</i>			
Jeff O’Keefe, <i>District Engineer</i> <i>(Designees)</i>	213-580-3181		213-280-3406
Alan Sorsher, Associate Sanitary Engineer	213-580-5777		626-570-0248
Karen Wong, Associate Sanitary Engineer	213-580-3185		626-286-3828
Lolito Bagtasos, Sanitary Engineer	213-580-5746		562-929-9480
Juan Arriola, Sanitary Engineer	213-977-3140		310-429-2859
<i>Los Angeles County Fire Department</i>			
	9-1-1		
	323-881-6183		
Marion Jaikowski	310-263-2732		
<i>Pomona Police</i>			
	9-1-1		909-622-2141
	909-620-3741		
Customer Contacts			
Support Services (Labs, Contractors, Suppliers, etc.)			
LABORATORIES			
<i>Truesdail Laboratories</i>			
Karl Schiller	949-552-0984		
	714-920-0389		
<i>Weck Laboratories, Inc.</i>			
Marilyn Romero – Lab Manager	626-336-2139		
WATER AGENCIES			
<i>Metropolitan Water District of Southern California</i>			
<i>Eagle Rock Operation Center</i>	626-844-5610		
<i>Three Valleys Municipal Water District</i>			
Mike Sovich	909-621-5568 x109		
Rick Hansen	909-621-5568		
<i>Walnut Valley Water District</i>			
Cregg Zimmerman	909-595-1268		
CHEMICAL VENDORS			
<i>Los Angeles Chemical Company - Aluminum Sulfate</i>			
Mark McClure	323-562-9500		
<i>Pacific Diazo Products, Inc. – Ammonium Hydroxide 19.0%</i>			
Johny Gilbert	1-800-266-6642		
<i>Pioneer Americas LLC – Sodium Hypochlorite 19.5%</i>			
Charles Burgess	209-835-5424 x240		
PIPE FITTINGS & REPAIR SUPPLIES			
<i>Inland Water Works</i>			

Greg Spears	909-322-0208		
Jeff Spears	909-322-0210		
HAZARDOUS WASTE HANDLING CONTRACTORS			
<i>Brenntag Pacific – Aluminum Sulfate/LACCO 3672</i> Barbara Ammend	562-903-9626 x334 818-383-3170		
<i>CHEMTRAC – Ammonium Hydroxide 19.5%</i>	1-800-424-9300		
<i>Pioneer Americas – Sodium Hypochlorite 19.5%</i> Charles Burgess	209-835-5424 x240		
State Assistance			
<i>California Highway Patrol</i>	916-657-7152		
<i>California Transportation Commission</i>	916-654-4245		
<i>Department of Health Services</i>	916-657-1425		
<i>Department of Toxic Substances Control</i>	916-322-0504		
<i>Department of Transportation</i>	916-654-5267		
<i>Governor’s Office of Emergency Services</i>	916-845-8500		
<i>Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment</i>	916-324-7572		
<i>State Hazard Mitigation Officer</i>	916-845-8150		
<i>State Water Resources Control Board</i>	916-341-5250		

Annex E2, Natural Hazards Earthquake, Severe Storms, Flooding and Erosion	
Event Description: Earthquake, severe storm or flooding of a magnitude that the operation of water system facilities may be threatened, or other factors that results in damage to system components or an inability to gain access to them.	
Response Team: 911, Supervisor, Water Operations Manager, Engineering, Water Quality Control, Water Production, Water Distribution, Department of Health Services, Public Information Officer, Utility Services Director, Finance Department, Civil Defense Office, Los Angeles County Health Department, Office of Drinking Water.	
Initial Notifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Dept. • Fire Dept. • Supervisor • Water Quality Control • Engineering • Water Supply • Water Production
System Damage	
Response Actions: <i>**Please refer to Annex E1 for Emergency Contact Information**</i>	
First Responder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform initial damage assessment. • For earthquake or flooding, contact 911 who will coordinate evacuation and traffic control. • Advise first responders (Police, Fire) of potential impacts to water supply. • Await Supervisor/Water Operations Manager.
Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control loss of water to the extent possible. • Coordinate with the Water Production Supervisor to isolate sections of storage reservoir. • Direct operations to minimize impact of extended service outage.
Water Quality Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with Water Treatment, Water Production and Water Distribution to determine impacts to all Water Operations Division assets. • Monitor repair and restoration projects to insure their completion in a safe and efficient manner. • Direct total safety and health programs for the Water Division. • In conjunction with Water Operations Manager, act as liaison with the state and Los Angeles County Health Departments of other water agencies.
Water Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control loss of water to the extent possible. • Assess damage to treatment plant, reservoirs, wells, pump stations, and other water system components. • Isolate affected systems, consider manual operation of reservoirs and pump stations. • Ensure critical treatment plant processes are operable. • Assess damage to treatment chemical storage and delivery equipment. • Assess damage to affected processes.
Water Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with Water Quality, Water Production and Water Distribution to determine impacts to all Water Operations Division assets. • Asses damage to treatment plant facilities. • Ensure critical treatment plant processes are operable. • Asses damage to treatment chemical storage and delivery equipment. • Asses damage to affected processes.

Water Distribution

- Assess damage to interconnects with MWD, pumping stations, transmission and distribution systems, fire hydrants and valves.
- Contact MWD to determine potential impacts to MWD Supply.
- Coordinate with Water Production Supervisor to isolate reservoirs and other water system components as appropriate.
- Contact department personnel and assign for staffing, maintenance or observation as needed.
- Monitor, copy and coordinate incoming assessment reports.
- Assist acquisition of materials, supplies and rental equipment.
- Assist in acquisition of materials and equipment as part of any mutual aid agreement.
- In the event that need to increase water demand from MWD, provide call to Walnut-Valley Water District.

Annex E2, Natural Hazards Earthquake, Severe Storms, Flooding and Erosion (Continued)	
Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide engineering assistance in civil engineering support, surveying assistance, system alterations, and priorities scheduling. • Prepare cost estimates for system repairs and replacements. • Furnish Finance Department cost input to substantiate requests for emergency disaster funds.
Public Information Officer (or Designee)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with Water Operations Manager on Public Notices. • Coordinate Media Contacts.
Water Operations Section Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If appropriate, activate Emergency Control Center. • Responsible for operation changes to the City’s water distribution system. • Provide Technical Information to City’s EOC Liaison.
City EOC Liaison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison with County/City Emergency Managers - Primary Participant in City of Pomona EOC.
Recovery Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To be implemented as determined by Water Operations Section Chief.</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin temporary and/or permanent repairs to damaged system components. If system flush of contaminated water is required, coordinate with Department of Health Services. Notify Utility Services of date and time when full service recovery is anticipated. Until then, notify the Department of Health Services if boil order will be needed.
Notes:	

Annex E3, Accidents and Intentional Acts Fire or Explosion	
Event Description: This event is based on the report of discovery of a fire or explosion at one or more water interconnects, treatment plants, reservoirs or distribution system facilities.	
Response Team: 911, Supervisor, Water Operations Manager, Public Information Officer, Water Quality Control, Water Distribution, Water Production, Engineering, Other Mission Critical Staff	
Initial Notifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call 911 • Request for Fire and Police assistance • Supervisor • Water Operations Manager • Water Distribution • Water Quality Control
First Discovery	
Response Actions: <i>**Please refer to Annex E1 for Contact Information**</i>	
First Responder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report immediately by telephone or radio to Fire Department. • Do not put employees at risk until fire is under control and area is cleared for entry. If fire cannot be safely extinguished, evacuate anyone that may be affected by the fire. • Notify Supervisor.
Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize Maintenance Personnel for damage assessment and equipment repairs. • Do not put employees at risk until fire is under control and area is cleared for entry. If fire cannot be safely extinguished, evacuate anyone that may be affected by the fire. • Notify all Section Supervisors (Water Quality Control, Distribution, Production) • Notify Supervising Water Resources Engineer. • Notify Water Operations Manager.
Water Quality Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure critical treatment plant processes are operable. • Complete Damage Assessment Form (Annex C) • Assess damage to affected processes. • Assess damage to treatment chemical storage and delivery equipment
Water Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine if site(s) is readily serviceable or will be down for some time. • Determine if Plant needs to be evacuated of personnel and if immediate neighbors should be evacuated. Support Police in their efforts to manage orderly evacuations. • Assess damage to reservoirs, pump stations, and other water system components. • Consider whether to continue normal operations. • In the event that need to increase water demand from MWD, provide call to Walnut-Valley Water District. • Complete Damage Assessment Form (Annex C)
Water Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure critical treatment plant processes are operable. • Assess damage to affected processes. • Assess damage to treatment chemical storage and delivery equipment. • Consider whether to continue normal operations. • Complete Damage Assessment Form (Annex C).

Water Distribution

- Assess damage to interconnects with MWD, pumping stations, transmission and distribution systems.
- Contact MWD to determine potential impacts to MWD Supply.
- Coordinate with Water Production Supervisor to isolate reservoirs and other water system components as appropriate.
- Contact department personnel and assign for staffing, maintenance or observation as needed.
- Isolate affected systems.
- Consider whether to continue normal operations.
- Make plans for alternative Water Distribution.
- Complete Damage Assessment Form (Annex C)

Annex E3, Accidents and Intentional Acts Fire or Explosion (Continued)	
Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Operations to prepare cost estimates for system repairs and replacements. • Provide engineering assistance in civil engineering support, surveying assistance, system alterations, and priorities scheduling.
Public Information Officer (or Designee)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with Water Operations Manager on Public Notices. • Coordinate Media Contacts.
Water Operations Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If appropriate, activate Emergency Control Center. • Direct efforts of Operations personnel. • Notify Public Works Director.
City EOC Liaison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison with County/City Emergency Managers - Primary Participant in City of Pomona SEMS.
Recovery Actions:	<i>To be implemented as determined by Water Operations Manager.</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin temporary and/or permanent repairs to damaged system components. If system flush of contaminated water is required, coordinate with Department of Health Services. • Notify Utility Services of date and time when full service recovery is anticipated. Until then, notify the Department of Health Services if boil order will be needed. • Complete After Action Report (Annex D).
Notes:	

Annex E4, Accident or Intentional Acts Chemical Release or Spill	
Event Description: This event is based on discovery of a chemical release that may create an immediate health hazard for Water Operations Division staff and/or the public and may result in contamination of finished water. Discovery by identification of evidence, sampling and analysis, or report by outside agency.	
Response Team: Supervisor, Water Operations Manager Public Information Officer, Water Quality Control, Water Distribution, Water Production, Engineering, Other Mission Critical Staff	
Initial Notifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervisor • Request HazMat • Water Production • If chemical spill or bulk container evident: call 911 • Water Operations Manager • Water Distribution • Water Quality Control
First Discovery	
Response Actions: <i>**Please refer to Annex E1 for Contact Information**</i>	
First Responder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control area, do not approach or handle potentially contaminated containers or process areas unless trained. Advise first responders (Police, Fire) of potential impacts to Water Distribution. Evacuate all personnel from the area. • If necessary, call 911 and request their remedial and medical assistance. • Consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for first aid procedures. • Notify Supervisor and record pertinent information on an emergency log form. • Stand-by to assist emergency response team when they arrive. Advise emergency response team of any repair kits already available at the site.
Water Production Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuate all personnel from the area. If spill is within the treatment plant, production should be discontinued. • Direct spill containment and neutralization. • If necessary, call 911 and request their remedial and medical assistance. • Assist fire department personnel as needed. • Notify Water Operations Manager. • Notify Water Quality Control Supervisor. • Implement procedures to isolate potentially contaminated systems. • Consider whether to continue normal operations or arrange for alternative means of treatment. • For a non-visible chlorine gas release, direct actions to discontinue leak. Assure that proper PPE is used and training has been provided. • In the event that need to increase water demand from MWD, provide call to Walnut-Valley Water District.
Water Quality Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform initial assessment of situation. • Initiate following sampling plans and actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finished water reservoirs and clear wells, - Finished water transmission and distribution lines, - Provide information to Department of Health Services. • Work with Department of Health Services and Contract Labs to develop sampling and analysis plans – expedite analysis – request estimate of turnaround time. • Assure Compliance with Environmental and Department of Health Services Regulations. • Assume any notification of chemical contamination of Water Distribution will result in law enforcement notification of FBI.

Annex E4, Accident or Intentional Acts Chemical Release or Spill (Continued)	
Water Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuate all personnel from the area. If spill is within the treatment plant, production shall be discontinued. • Consult Material Safety Data Sheet. • Perform initial assessment of situation. • Direct spill containment and neutralization. • If necessary, call 911 and request their remedial and medical assistance. • Notify Water Quality and Production Supervisors. • Implement procedures to isolate potentially contaminated systems. • Consider whether to continue normal operations or arrange for alternative means of treatment.
Water Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with supervisor to implement procedures to isolate potentially contaminated systems. • Coordinate with supervisor to implement a plan to work around isolated systems. • Determine supply duration of finished water in tanks and reservoirs. • Coordinate with supervisor to consider whether to continue normal operations or arrange for alternative means of treatment. • Make plans for alternative Water Distribution. • Complete Damage Assessment (Annex C). • Coordinate with Health Services to implement distribution line flush. If water is contaminated, may need permit or written permission to flush to sewer via fire lines.
Public Information Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with Water Operations Manager on Public Notices. • Coordinate Media Contacts.
Water Operations Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If appropriate, activate Water Operations Division Emergency Control Center. • Provide Technical Information. • Work with Water Quality Control to notify Department of Health Services. • Assume any notification of chemical contamination of Water Distribution will result in notification of law enforcement, environmental agencies, and FBI. • Notify Public Works Director.
Recovery Actions:	<i>To be implemented as determined by Water operations Manager.</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin temporary and/or permanent repairs to damaged system components. If system-flush of contaminated water is required, coordinate with Department of Health Services. • Notify Utility Services of date and time when full service recovery is anticipated. Until then, notify the Department of Health Services if boil order will be needed. • Notify all customers of date and time when full recovery/full service is anticipated and when it is achieved. Use Department of Health Services, media. • Complete After Action Report (Annex D).

Notes:

Annex E5, Accident or Intentional Acts Loss of Power	
Event Description: This event is based on the loss of power to the City of Pomona, Public Works Department system components from all causes known or unknown.	
Response Team: Supervisor, Water Quality Control, Water Distribution, Water Production, Engineering Southern California Edison, Other Mission Critical Staff	
Initial Notifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervisor • Water Distribution
First Discovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern California Edison
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If appears to be intentional, call 911 • Request Police
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Production • Water Quality Control • Engineering
Response Actions: <i>**Please refer to Annex E1 for Contact Information**</i>	
First Responder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control area, do not approach or handle potentially energized equipment. • Discontinue the application of Water Production chemicals that may accumulate to unsafe quantities in affected effluents. Ensure that all chemical feed stations to confirm that effected systems are off. • Depending on the location of the outage, notify the Water Treatment Plant - Standby and/or Water Treatment Supervisor of the occurrence. • Notify Supervisor and begin recording pertinent information.
Water Production Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control area, do not approach or handle potentially energized equipment. • Determine if outage might be long enough to lead to Water Distribution deficiencies. • Coordinate with Water Operations Section Chief to reevaluate pumping/ treatment schedules in accordance with projected outage duration. • Coordinate with the Water Distribution and Water Operations Section Chief to modify pumping rates to maximize system storage. • Disconnect non-essential and sensitive equipment and inspect and/or start up generation equipment to see that it is operating properly. • Contact consulting engineer services, electrical contractors and/or equipment or parts services if necessary. • In the event that need to increase water demand from MWD, provide call to Walnut-Valley Water District.
Water Quality Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If necessary, work with Water Operations Section Chief to notify Department of Public Health engineer to evaluate the need for public notice.
Water Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control area, do not approach or handle potentially energized equipment. • Discontinue the application of chemicals that may accumulate to unsafe quantities in the effluent water of treatment plants. • Ensure that all chemical feed stations are off. • Coordinate with Water Quality and Water Production reevaluate treatment schedules in accordance with projected outage. • Disconnect or shut-off sensitive equipment that may be affected during start-up.
Water Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize maintenance personnel to determine source of outage, assess damage, and take remedial action. • Coordinate with Water Operations Section Chief to reevaluate pumping/ treatment schedules in accordance with projected outage duration. • Coordinate with Water Production and Water Operations Section Chief to modify pumping rates to maximize system storage. • Determine if emergency power (generators) should be used. • If appropriate, complete Damage Assessment (Annex C).

Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If necessary, work with Operations to prepare cost estimates for system repairs and replacements. • Provide engineering assistance in civil engineering support, system alterations, and priorities scheduling.
Annex E5, Accident or Intentional Acts Loss of Power (Continued)	
Public Information Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with Water Operations Manager on Public Notices. • Coordinate Media Contacts.
Water Operations Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If appropriate, activate Water Operations Division Emergency Control Center. • Provide Technical Information. • Work with Water Quality Control to notify Department of Health Services. Assume any notification of any intentional act will result in notification of law enforcement, environmental agencies, and FBI. • Notify Public Works Director.
Recovery Actions:	<i>To be implemented as determined by Water Operations Manager.</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain permission to begin repairs from Police Department. • Begin temporary and/or permanent repairs to damaged system components. • Notify Utility Services of date and time when full service recovery is anticipated. • Notify all customers of date and time when full recovery/full service is anticipated and when it is achieved. • Complete After Action Report (Annex D)
<p>Notes:</p>	

Annex E6, Intentional Acts Raw Water Contamination (Chemical/Biological/Radiological)	
Event Description: This event is based on discovery of a raw water contamination in a well head, pumped groundwater transmission line, or raw water transmission system. Discovery by identification of evidence, sampling and analysis, or report by outside agency.	
Response Team: 911, Supervisor, Water Quality Control, Water Distribution, Water Production, Public Department of Health Services, Engineering, Water Operations Manager, Other Mission Critical Staff	
Initial Notifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervisor • Water Quality Control • Water Distribution • If chemical spill or bulk container evident: Call 911 • Request HazMat and Law Enforcement • Water Production • Engineering
First Discovery	
Response Actions: <i>**Please refer to Annex E1 for Contact Information**</i>	
First Responder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify supervisor. • Coordinate with the Water Production Supervisor to discontinue pumping source water until it can be determined that contaminated water cannot be drawn into Pomona facilities. (Isolate the system) • For Water Production interruption or chemical overfeed, discontinue effected effluent, shut off pumps at Water Production Plant. • Obtain emergency log form and begin recording pertinent information.
Water Production Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify authorities (911) and make direct actions to minimize the immediate effects or to isolate the system. • Make a determination as to the severity and extent of the problem and the degree of public hazard. • Notify Water Quality Control. Coordinate with Water Quality Control to collect samples to determine the presence/absence of contamination at points within the system. • In the event that need to increase water demand from MWD, provide call to Walnut-Valley Water District. • Notify Water Operations Manager.
Water Quality Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform initial assessment of situation, if appropriate, notify Water Operations Manager. • Notify QA Laboratory Staff, initiate following sampling plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raw water transmission lines - Well heads. • Notify the local Department of Health Services engineer. • Based on information obtained form the local Department of Health Services engineer, a determination will be made as to the length of time necessary to be out of production. Notify appropriate customers based on this information. • Work with Contract Labs to develop sampling and analysis plans – expedite analysis. • Interpret lab data.
Water Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify authorities (911) and make direct actions to minimize the immediate affects or to isolate the system. • Make a determination as to the severity and extent of the problem and the degree of public hazard. • Notify Water Quality Control. Coordinate with Water Quality to collect samples to determine the presence of contamination at points in the system. • Notify Water Operations Crew Chief.

Water Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact maintenance personnel to repair failed equipment. • Follow up notification to customers with a notice that the emergency has been eliminated. • Implement plan to work around isolated systems. • Determine supply duration of finished water in tanks and reservoirs. • Consider whether to continue normal operations or arrange for alternative means of treatment. • Make plans for alternative Water Distribution. • Complete Damage Assessment (Annex C).
Annex E6, Intentional Acts Raw Water Contamination (Chemical/Biological/Radiological) (Continued)	
Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide engineering assistance in civil engineering support, system alterations, and priorities scheduling.
Public Information Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with Water Operations Section Chief on Public Notices. • Coordinate Media Contacts.
Water Operations Section Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify the local emergency management office. • If appropriate, activate Water Operations Division Emergency Control Center (ECC). • Provide Technical Information. • Work with Water Quality Control Supervisor to notify Department of Public Health. Assume any notification of any intentional act will result in notification of law enforcement, environmental agencies, and FBI. • Based on information obtained from the local Department of Public Health engineer, a determination will be made as to the length of time necessary to be out of production. Work with Public Information Officer to notify appropriate customers based on this information.
Recovery Actions:	<i>To be implemented as determined by Water Operations Section Chief.</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin temporary and/or permanent repairs to damaged system components. If system flush of contaminated water is required, coordinate with Department of Public Health. • Notify all customers of date and time when full recovery/full service is anticipated and when it is achieved. Use Department of Public Health and media. • Complete After Action Report (Annex D).

Notes:

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Annex E7, Intentional Acts Finished Water Contamination (Chemical/Biological/Radiological)	
Event Description: This event is based on discovery of intentional contamination of finished water in the distribution and storage system that may create an immediate health hazard for Water Operations Division staff and/or the public. Discovery by identification of evidence, sampling and analysis, medical reports, or by outside agency.	
Response Team: 911, Supervisor, Water Operations Manager, Water Quality Control, Water Distribution, Water Production, Engineering, Public Department of Health Services, Other Mission Critical Staff	
Initial Notifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervisor • Water Quality Engineer • Water Distribution • Water Production
First Discovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If chemical spill or bulk container evident: Call 911, • Request HazMat and Law Enforcement • Water Operations Manager • Engineering
Response Actions: <i>**Please refer to Annex E1 for Contact Information**</i>	
First Responder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record all factors leading to the suspicion of the emergency on an Emergency Log Form. • Notify supervisor.
Water Production Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If “Reasonable Judgment” indicates serious threat, implement shut down. • Notify Water Operations Manager and other section supervisors. • Coordinate with MWD and TVMWD to determine if contamination has affected their systems. • Direct actions that may be taken to minimize the effects. (i.e. open/close valves, start/stop pumps, adjust chlorination, etc.) • Based on information obtained from the local Department of Health Services engineer, a determination will be made as to the length of time necessary to be out of production. • In the event that need to increase water demand from MWD, provide call to Walnut-Valley Water District.
Water Quality Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have samples for bacterial examination collected at appropriate locations and forward them to the Contract Labs for analysis. • Notify QA Laboratory Staff, initiate following sampling plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finished water storage reservoirs, - Distribution systems. • Work with Contract Labs to develop sampling and analysis plans – expedite analysis – request estimate of analysis turnaround time. • Interpret lab data. • Perform initial assessment of situation, if appropriate, notify Water Operations Manager. • Notify the local Department of Public Health engineer. • Based on information obtained from the local Department of Public Health engineer, a determination will be made as to the length of time necessary to be out of production. Work with Public Information Officer to notify appropriate customers based on this information.
Water Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If “Reasonable Judgment” indicates serious threat, implement shut down of plant. • Notify Water Quality Control, Water Operations Crew Chief and other Section Supervisors. • Direct actions that may be taken to minimize the affects (i.e. open/close valves, adjust chlorination). • Based on information obtained from local Department of Public Health engineer, a determination will be made as to the length of time necessary to have the treatment plant out of service.

Water Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine supply duration of finished water in tanks and reservoirs. • Consider whether to continue normal operations or arrange for alternative means of treatment. • Notify the appropriate local Department of Health Services engineer to ensure and system flush activities being considered are in compliance with California sanitary and environmental regulations. • Complete Damage Assessment (Annex C).
<p>Annex E7, Intentional Acts Finished Water Contamination (Chemical/Biological/Radiological) (Continued)</p>	
Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide engineering assistance in civil engineering support, system alterations, and priorities scheduling.
Public Information Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with Water Operations Manager and Water Quality Control Supervisor on Public Notices. • Coordinate Media Contacts.
Water Operations Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify the local emergency management office. • If appropriate, activate Water Operations Division Emergency Control Center. • Provide Technical Information. • Work with Water Quality Control Supervisor to notify Department of Public Health. Assume any notification of any intentional act will result in notification of law enforcement, environmental agencies, and FBI. • Based on information obtained from the local Department of Public Health engineer, a determination will be made as to the length of time necessary to be out of production. • Coordinate with the Department of Public Health to determine the need for contacting the public. If public notification is made, follow up with a notice that emergency has been discontinued. • Work with Public Information Officer to notify affected customers.
Recovery Actions:	<p><i>To be implemented as determined by Water Operations Manager.</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin temporary and/or permanent repairs to damaged system components. If system flushes of contaminated water is required, coordinate with Department of Public Health. • Notify Utility Services of date and time when full service recovery is anticipated. Until then, notify the Department of Public Health if boil order will be needed. • Notify all customers of date and time when full recovery/full service is anticipated and when it is achieved. Use Department of Public Health and local media. • Complete After Action Report (Annex D).

Notes:

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Annex E8, Intentional Acts Physical Damage	
Event Description: This event is based on the discovery of intentional physical or structural damage to water system components sufficient to disrupt normal system operations.	
Response Team: 911, Supervisor, Water Operations Manager, Water Quality Engineer, Water Distribution, Water Production, Engineering, Public Department of Health Services, Other Mission Critical Staff	
Initial Notifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervisor • Call 911
First Discovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request Police assistance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Operations Manager • Water Distribution • Water Production
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Quality Engineer • Engineering
Response Actions: <i>**Please refer to Annex E1 for Contact Information**</i>	
First Responder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control Area, Contact Supervisor. • Call Pomona Police Department. • Before taking action that might disturb evidence needed for a criminal investigation, get clearance from Police commander on site. • Record all information relating to the damage.
Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact maintenance personnel to investigate and verify the reported damage is within the system. • Make a determination as to the severity and extent of the damage and degree of public hazard. • Direct actions to be taken to minimize immediate effects. • Contact 911 for traffic control or public evacuation. • Work with Public Information Officer to notify affected customers.
Water Quality Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify the Public Department of Public Health. • If appropriate, work with Water Distribution Supervisor to initiate system isolation. • If appropriate, implement sampling plan for downstream systems. • Prepare recommendations for Water Operations Manager and Department of Public Health. • Assure Compliance with Environmental and Department of Public Health Regulations.
Water Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolate affected systems and assess damage to affected systems. • Determine if site(s) is readily serviceable or will be down for some time. • Ensure critical treatment plant processes are operable. • In the event that need to increase water demand from MWD, provide call to Walnut-Valley Water District.
Water Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a determination as to the severity and extent of damage and degree of public hazard • Direct actions to be taken to minimize immediate affects. • If appropriate, work with the Water Production and Water Distribution Supervisors to initiate isolation. • Assure compliance with Environmental and Department of Public Health Regulations.

Water Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine duration of service from finished water in tanks and reservoirs. • Consider whether to continue normal operations. • Make plans for alternative Water Distribution. • Assess damage to affected processes/systems. • Develop plan for recovery of systems. • Complete Damage Assessment Form (Annex C). • Contact a pipeline repair contractor to excavate failed sections so that an assessment of necessary repairs and materials can be made. • Coordinate with Utility Services Engineer to obtain an emergency purchase requisition number to provide for payment of services. • Complete an Emergency Closure Report.
<p>Annex E8, Intentional Acts Physical Damage (Continued)</p>	
Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide engineering assistance in civil engineering support, system alterations, and priorities scheduling. • Work with Water Distribution Supervisor and Water Operations Manager to obtain an emergency purchase requisition number to provide for payment of services.
Public Information Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with Water Operations Manager on Public Notices. Public notices should be followed up with a notice that the emergency has been corrected. • Coordinate Media Contacts.
Water Operations Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If appropriate, activate Water Operations Division Emergency Control Center. • Provide Technical Information. • Work with Water Quality Control Supervisor to notify Department of Public Health. Assume any notification of any intentional act will result in notification of law enforcement, environmental agencies, and FBI. • Work with Public Information Officer to notify affected customers.
<p>Recovery Actions: <i>To be implemented as determined by Manager.</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin temporary and/or permanent repairs to damaged system components. If system flush of contaminated water is required, coordinate Department of Health Services. • Notify Utility Services of date and time when full service recovery is anticipated. • Notify all customers of date and time when full recovery/full service is anticipated and when it is achieved. • Complete After Action Report (Annex D).

Notes:

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Annex E9, Threats	
All Credible Threats of Damage to or Contamination of the Water System	
Event Description: This event is based on the threat of intentional damage to the water system or harm to the water itself, at any point within the system. This threat may be specific as to type of damage or contaminant or deliberately vague and unspecified.	
Response Team: 911, Supervisor, Water Operations Manager, Public Information Officer, Water Quality, Water Distribution, Water Production, Engineering, Public Department of Health Services, Other Mission Critical Staff	
Initial Notifications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call 911 to notify Police. They will notify other agencies, including the local FBI Field Office, if necessary. • Supervisor • Water Quality • Water Operations Manager • Water Distribution • Water Production • Engineering
First Discovery	
Response Actions: <i>**Please refer to Annex E1 for Contact Information**</i>	
First Responder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control area, do not approach or handle potentially contaminated containers or water unless properly trained and equipped. Advise first responders (Police, Fire) of potential impacts to Water Distribution System.
Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify Water Operations Manager. • Control area, do not approach or handle potentially contaminated containers or water unless properly trained and equipped. Advise first responders (Police, Fire) of potential impacts to Water Distribution.
Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase sampling at Water Distribution locations. • Compare results to latest sample at same site. • Increase security at Water Distribution locations. • Notify the Public Department of Public Health. • Work with Contract Labs to develop sampling and analysis plans – expedite analysis – request estimate of analysis turnaround time. • If appropriate, work with Water Distribution Supervisor to initiate system isolation. • Interpret lab data. • Prepare recommendations for Managers and Department of Public Health. • Assure Compliance with Environmental and Department of Public Health Regulations.
Water Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement procedures to isolate potentially contaminated systems. • Implement plan to work around isolated systems. • Consider whether to continue normal operations or arrange for alternative means of treatment. • Consider implementing plant shut down procedures. • If evacuation is advised by the Emergency Broadcast System, secure the facilities on the way out. • Complete Damage Assessment (Annex C).

Annex E9, Threats All Credible Threats of Damage to or Contamination of the Water System (Continued)	
Water Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase security at Water Treatment facilities. • Increase sampling at Water Treatment facilities. • Consider whether to continue normal operations or arrange for alternative means of treatment. • Consider implementing shut down procedures. • Implement procedures to isolate potentially contaminated systems. • If evacuation is advised by the Emergency Broadcast System. Secure facilities on the way out. • Complete Damage Assessment (Annex C).
Water Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact Office of Emergency Management for assistance and exchange of information. • Coordinate with Water Quality to collect samples to determine the presence/absence of contamination within the system. • Notify local Department of Public Health engineer to determine the appropriate method of disposal of contaminated water if required. • Contact Water Operation Section Chief to evaluate the need for public notification. • Complete Damage Assessment (Annex C).
Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide engineering assistance in civil engineering support, system alterations, and priorities scheduling.
Public Information Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with Water Operations Manager on Public Notices. • Contact customers. • Coordinate Media Contacts.
Water Operations Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If appropriate, activate Water Operations Division Emergency Control Center. • Provide Technical Information. • Coordinate with Water Quality Control Supervisor to notify Department of Public Health. Assume any notification of any threat of intentional act will result in notification of law enforcement, environmental agencies, and FBI. • Work with Public Information Officer to contact customers. • Notify Public Works Director.
Recovery Actions:	<p><i>To be implemented as determined by Water Operations Manager.</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin temporary and/or permanent repairs to damaged system components. If system flush of contaminated water is required, coordinate with California Department of Public Health. • Notify Utility Services of date and time when full service recovery is anticipated. Notify all customers of date and time when full recovery/full service is anticipated and when it is achieved. Use Department of Public Health, media, web site, and phone message. • Complete After Action Report (Annex D).

Notes:

APPENDIX 1

EMERGENCY IMPORTED WATER SUPPLY FOR SHORTAGES DUE TO CATASTROPHIC FAILURE:

In the event that an emergency flow change is necessary on Pomona-Walnut-Rowland Joint Water Line (PWR-JWL), call **Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD) at (909) 595-1268**, and leave an emergency message for the on-call pumper, including a return call telephone number. WVWD controls the PWR-JWL, and the emergency water requested through this line is either from Metropolitan Water District’s (MWD) Weymouth Filtration Plant or Miramar Treatment Plant.

WVWD’s on-call pumper is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week to administer water to the City in cases of emergency. After emergency water has been sent to the City, WVWD contacts Three Valleys Municipal Water District (a member agency of MWD and our imported water agency to MWD) and handles any other administrative affairs associated with our emergency water request.

OUTLET CONNECTIONS FOR EMERGENCY IMPORTED WATER SUPPLIES

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
---------------	-----------------

PWR-JWL	CITY RESERVOIR 8
PWR-JWL	ARROW AND E. STREET

**Appendix I - BMP Activity Reports, DMM
Supplement**



CUWCC BMP Retail Coverage Report 2013

Foundational Best Management Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.1 Operation Practices

ON TRACK

75 City of Pomona

1. Conservation Coordinator provided with necessary resources to implement BMPs?

Name:	Julie Carver
Title:	Environmental Programs Supervisor
Email:	Julie_Carver@ci.pomona.ca.us

2. Water Waste Prevention Documents

WW Document Name	WWP File Name	WW Prevention URL	WW Prevention Ordinance Terms Description
Option A Describe the ordinances or terms of service adopted by your agency to meet the water waste prevention requirements of this BMP.		http://www.ci.pomona.ca.us/mm/pubwrks/Environ/pdf/City%20of%20Pomona_WaterConservation_Ordinance4122.pdf	AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA AMENDING CHAPTER 62 UTILITIES OF THE POMONA CITY CODE TO ESTABLISH A WATER CONSERVATION AND WATER SUPPLY SHORTAGE PROGRAM AND REGULATIONS
Option B Describe any water waste prevention ordinances or requirements adopted by your local jurisdiction or regulatory agencies within your service area.			
Option C Describe any documentation of support for legislation or regulations that prohibit water waste.		http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/drought/docs/040115_executive_order.pdf	EXECUTIVE ORDER B-29-15
Option D Describe your agency efforts to cooperate with other entities in the adoption or enforcement of local requirements consistent with this BMP.			
Option E Describe your agency support positions with respect to adoption of legislation or regulations that are consistent with this BMP.			
Option F Describe your agency efforts to support local ordinances that establish permits requirements for water efficient design in new development.			



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BMP 1.1 Operation Practices

ON TRACK

At Least As effective As

Exemption

Comments:



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BMP 1.2 Water Loss Control

ON TRACK

75 City of Pomona

- Completed Standard Water Audit Using AWWA Software? Yes
- AWWA File provided to CUWCC? Yes
- FY2012-13_AWWA Water Audit.xls
- AWWA Water Audit Validity Score? 82
- Complete Training in AWWA Audit Method Yes
- Complete Training in Component Analysis Process? Yes
- Component Analysis? Yes
- Repaired all leaks and breaks to the extent cost effective? Yes
- Locate and Repair unreported leaks to the extent cost effective? Yes

Maintain a record keeping system for the repair of reported leaks, including time of report, leak location, type of leaking pipe segment or fitting, and leak running time from report to repair. Yes

Provided 7 Types of Water Loss Control Info

Leaks Repairs	Value Real Losses	Value Apparent Losses	Miles Surveyed	Press Reduction	Cost Of Interventions	Water Saved (AF)
403			421	False		

At Least As effective As

The City is implementing the BMPs per the MOU and is using the GPCD to meet all the requirements.

Exemption

Comments:



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BMP 1.3 Metering With Commodity

ON TRACK

75 City of Pomona

Numbered Unmetered Accounts	No
Metered Accounts billed by volume of use	Yes
Number of CII Accounts with Mixed Use Meters	2450
Conducted a feasibility study to assess merits of a program to provide incentives to switch mixed-use accounts to dedicated landscape meters?	Yes
Feasibility Study provided to CUWCC?	Yes
Date: 5/2/2016	
Uploaded file name: BMP 1.3 Feasibility Tool.xls	
Completed a written plan, policy or program to test, repair and replace meters	Yes

At Least As effective As

The city is implementing BMP's to meet the requirements of the MOU and using the GPCD to meet all requirement.

Exemption

Comments:



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BMP 1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing

On Track

75 City of Pomona

Implementation (Water Rate Structure)

Customer Class	Water Rate Type	Conserving Rate?	(V) Total Revenue Comodity Charges	(M) Total Revenue Fixed Carges
Single-Family	Increasing Block	Yes	6234534.73	6755262.55
Multi-Family	Increasing Block	Yes	2987447.57	1438924.1
Commercial	Increasing Block	Yes	2700906.05	1900353.28
Institutional	Increasing Block	Yes	1288060.52	467177.43
Dedicated Irrigation	Increasing Block	Yes	949398.67	461227.84
			14160347.54	11022945.2

Calculate: $V / (V + M)$ 56 %

Implementation Option: Use Annual Revenue As Reported

Use 3 years average instead of most recent year

Canadian Water and Wastewater Association

Upload file:

Agency Provide Sewer Service: Yes

Customer Class	Rate Type	Conserving Rate?
Single-Family	Uniform	Yes
Multi-Family	Uniform	Yes
Other	Uniform	Yes

At Least As effective As

Exemption

Comments:

The City used Option 3 Matrix Score Calculator and is attached above.



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Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach

ON TRACK

75

City of Pomona

Retail

Does your agency perform Public Outreach programs? Yes

The list of wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help the agency comply with the BMP

Metropolitan Water District of SC, Three Valleys Municipal Water District

The name of agency, contact name and email address if not CUWCC Group 1 members

Did at least one contact take place during each quarter of the reporting year? No

Public Outreach Program List	Number
Website	250
Newsletter articles on conservation	100
Flyers and/or brochures (total copies), bill stuffers, messages printed on bill, information packets	175
General water conservation information	125
Website	250
Newsletter articles on conservation	100
Flyers and/or brochures (total copies), bill stuffers, messages printed on bill, information packets	175
General water conservation information	125
Total	1300

Did at least one contact take place during each quarter of the reporting year? No

Number Media Contacts	Number
Online Advertisings	1500
Online Advertisings	1500
Total	3000

Did at least one website update take place during each quarter of the reporting year? Yes

Public Information Program Annual Budget

Annual Budget Category	Annual Budget Amount
Water Conservation	150422
Total Amount:	150422

Description of all other Public Outreach programs

Free Residential Gardening Classes

Comments:



CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2013

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach

ON TRACK

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At Least As effective As

No

The City is implementing BMPs per the MOU

Exemption

No

0



BMP 2.2 School Education Programs

ON TRACK

75 City of Pomona

Retail

Does your agency implement School Education programs? Yes

The list of wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help the agency comply with the BMP

Metropolitan Water District of SC, Three Valleys Municipal Water District

Materials meet state education framework requirements? Yes

All material meets the state requirements.

Materials distributed to K-6? Yes

Promote the student art contest to promote "Use Water Wisely"; provide EduGrant to teachers to do a water conservation project (up to \$750); and provide assembly outreach to schools each year.

Materials distributed to 7-12 students? Yes (Info Only)

Promote the student art contest to promote "Use Water Wisely"; provide EduGrant to teachers to do a water conservation project (up to \$750); and Media Contest for students to make a PSA regarding water conservation.

Annual budget for school education program: 12000.00

Description of all other water supplier education programs
N/A

Comments:

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No 0



CUWCC BMP Retail Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Management Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.1 Operation Practices

ON TRACK

75 City of Pomona

1. Conservation Coordinator provided with necessary resources to implement BMPs?

Name:	Julie Carver
Title:	Environmental Programs Supervisor
Email:	julie_carver@ci.pomona.ca.us

2. Water Waste Prevention Documents

WW Document Name	WWP File Name	WW Prevention URL	WW Prevention Ordinance Terms Description
Option A Describe the ordinances or terms of service adopted by your agency to meet the water waste prevention requirements of this BMP.		http://www.ci.pomona.ca.us/mm/pubwrks/Environ/pdf/City%20of%20Pomona_WaterConservation_Ordinance4122.pdf	AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF POMONA AMENDING CHAPTER 62 UTILITIES OF THE POMONA CITY CODE TO ESTABLISH A WATER CONSERVATION AND WATER SUPPLY SHORTAGE PROGRAM AND REGULATIONS
Option B Describe any water waste prevention ordinances or requirements adopted by your local jurisdiction or regulatory agencies within your service area.			
Option C Describe any documentation of support for legislation or regulations that prohibit water waste.			
Option D Describe your agency efforts to cooperate with other entities in the adoption or enforcement of local requirements consistent with this BMP.			
Option E Describe your agency support positions with respect to adoption of legislation or regulations that are consistent with this BMP.			
Option F Describe your agency efforts to support local ordinances that establish permits requirements for water efficient design in new development.			



CUWCC BMP Retail Coverage Report 2014
Foundational Best Management Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.1 Operation Practices

ON TRACK

At Least As effective As

Exemption

Comments:



CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.2 Water Loss Control

ON TRACK

75 City of Pomona

Completed Standard Water Audit Using AWWA Software? Yes

AWWA File provided to CUWCC? Yes

FY2013-14 AWWA Audit_j.xls

AWWA Water Audit Validity Score? 89

Complete Training in AWWA Audit Method Yes

Complete Training in Component Analysis Process? Yes

Component Analysis? Yes

Repaired all leaks and breaks to the extent cost effective? Yes

Locate and Repair unreported leaks to the extent cost effective? Yes

Maintain a record keeping system for the repair of reported leaks, including time of report, leak location, type of leaking pipe segment or fitting, and leak running time from report to repair. Yes

Provided 7 Types of Water Loss Control Info

Leaks Repairs	Value Real Losses	Value Apparent Losses	Miles Surveyed	Press Reduction	Cost Of Interventions	Water Saved (AF)
431			421	False		

At Least As effective As

Exemption

Comments:



CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.3 Metering With Commodity

ON TRACK

75 City of Pomona

Numbered Unmetered Accounts	No
Metered Accounts billed by volume of use	Yes
Number of CII Accounts with Mixed Use Meters	2450
Conducted a feasibility study to assess merits of a program to provide incentives to switch mixed-use accounts to dedicated landscape meters?	Yes
Feasibility Study provided to CUWCC?	Yes
Date:	5/2/2016
Uploaded file name:	
Completed a written plan, policy or program to test, repair and replace meters	Yes
At Least As effective As	<input type="text" value="No"/>
Exemption	<input type="text" value="No"/>
Comments:	



CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing

On Track

75 City of Pomona

Implementation (Water Rate Structure)

Customer Class	Water Rate Type	Conserving Rate?	(V) Total Revenue Comodity Charges	(M) Total Revenue Fixed Carges
Single-Family	Increasing Block	Yes	6605235.41	7048365.71
Multi-Family	Increasing Block	Yes	3101980.11	1488064.33
Commercial	Increasing Block	Yes	2860264.59	1977601.35
Institutional	Increasing Block	Yes	1485668.17	472881.12
Dedicated Irrigation	Increasing Block	Yes	1073686.47	484091.03
			15126834.75	11471003.54

Calculate: $V / (V + M)$ 57 %

Implementation Option: Use Annual Revenue As Reported

Use 3 years average instead of most recent year

Canadian Water and Wastewater Association

Upload file:

Agency Provide Sewer Service: Yes

Customer Class	Rate Type	Conserving Rate?
Single-Family	Increasing Block	Yes
Multi-Family	Increasing Block	Yes
Other	Increasing Block	Yes

At Least As effective As

Exemption

Comments:

The City used Option 3 Matrix Score Calculator and is attached above.



CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach

ON TRACK

75

City of Pomona

Retail

Does your agency perform Public Outreach programs? Yes

The list of wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help the agency comply with the BMP

Metropolitan Water District of SC, Three Valleys Municipal Water District

The name of agency, contact name and email address if not CUWCC Group 1 members

Did at least one contact take place during each quarter of the reporting year? No

Public Outreach Program List	Number
Website	250
Newsletter articles on conservation	100
Flyers and/or brochures (total copies), bill stuffers, messages printed on bill, information packets	175
General water conservation information	125
Website	250
Newsletter articles on conservation	100
Flyers and/or brochures (total copies), bill stuffers, messages printed on bill, information packets	175
General water conservation information	125
Total	1300

Did at least one contact take place during each quarter of the reporting year? No

Number Media Contacts	Number
Online Advertisings	1500
Online Advertisings	1500
Total	3000

Did at least one website update take place during each quarter of the reporting year? Yes

Public Information Program Annual Budget

Annual Budget Category	Annual Budget Amount
Water Conservation	178045
Total Amount:	178045

Description of all other Public Outreach programs

Free Residential Gardening Classes

Comments:



CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach

ON TRACK

--

At Least As effective As

No

The City is implementing BMPs per the MOU

Exemption

No

0



CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.2 School Education Programs

ON TRACK

75 City of Pomona

Retail

Does your agency implement School Education programs? Yes

The list of wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help the agency comply with the BMP

Metropolitan Water District of SC, Three Valleys Municipal Water District

Agencies Name	ID number
Metropolitan Water District of SC	161
Three Valleys Municipal Water District	223

Materials meet state education framework requirements? Yes

All materials meet the state requirements

Materials distributed to K-6? Yes

Promote the student art contest to promote water conservation; Edugrants to teachers to do a water conservation project, and assemblies

Materials distributed to 7-12 students? Yes (Info Only)

Promote the student art contest to promote water conservation; Edugrants to teachers to do a water conservation project, and Digital Media contest

Annual budget for school education program: 12000.00

Description of all other water supplier education programs
N/A

Comments:

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No 0



CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

75 City of Pomona

Baseline GPCD: 162.71

GPCD in 2014 138.69

GPCD Target for 2018: 133.40

Biennial GPCD Compliance Table

ON TRACK

Year	Report	Target		Highest Acceptable Bound	
		% Base	GPCD	% Base	GPCD
2010	1	96.4%	156.90	100%	162.70
2012	2	92.8%	151.00	96.4%	156.90
2014	3	89.2%	145.10	92.8%	151.00
2016	4	85.6%	139.30	89.2%	145.10
2018	5	82.0%	133.40	82.0%	133.40

**Appendix J - 60 Day Public Notices to Cities,
Counties, and Water Agencies**

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

THE CITY OF POMONA does hereby declare and give notice that a public hearing will be held on Monday, June 6, 2016, in the City Council Chambers, 505 South Garey Avenue, Pomona, California, commencing at 7:00 p.m. regarding:

Adoption of the City of Pomona's Year 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), as required under Section 10642, et seq. of the Water Code of the State of California. A copy of the UWMP will be available for public review at the offices of the City Clerk's Office in Pomona City Hall, 505 South Garey Avenue, Pomona, California during normal working hours. City Hall is open Monday through Thursday from 7:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Date:

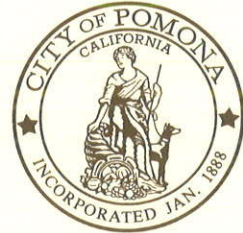
Eva Buice
City Clerk

THE CITY OF
POMONA

Public Works Department

March 30, 2016

Richard Bruckner
Department Director of Regional Planning
Los Angeles County of Public Works
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012



Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Bruckner:

The City of Pomona (City) is in the process of developing its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) for the Pomona Water service area in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act).

The UWMP Act mandates that each urban water purveyor serving more than 3,000 connections or 3,000 acre-feet annually prepare and submit to the State Department of Water Resources (DWR) an Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) every five years for years ending with a "5" or a "0".

The City is a retail water supplier to approximately 29,000 residential and commercial accounts located within the Pomona's service area. To meet the requirements of an effective UWMP, the Plan addresses the City's water system and includes:

- Description of the water supply sources;
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- Conservation activities implemented over the past five years;
- An urban water shortage contingency plan that specifies shortage stages and provides an outline of specific water supply conditions and prohibitions at each stage;

Mr. Bruckner
March 30, 2016
Page 2 of 2

The Plan also addresses water use efficiency legislation, including the City's 2020 water use targets, as required by the Water Conservation Act SBX7-7.

The City will be working with local water purveyors and its respective groundwater management boards to review and provide input on the 2015 Plan. Public meetings will be held with the City Council to provide input on the development of the 2015 Plan. The 2015 Plan will be reviewed at Public Hearings at the City Council prior to adoption in June 2016. The public is invited to participate in the Plan update by attending and providing input during the public meetings.

Please feel free to contact either me at (909) 620-2253, or Raul Garibay, Supervising Water Resources Engineer, at (909) 620-2239, if you should require additional information regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

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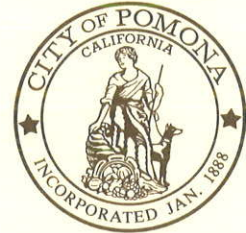
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF POMONA

Public Works Department

March 30, 2016

Grace Robinson Hyde
General Manager
Los Angeles County Sanitation District
1955 Workman Mill road
P.O. Box 4998
Whittier, California 90607



Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Ms. Hyde:

The City of Pomona (City) is in the process of developing its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) for the Pomona Water service area in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act).

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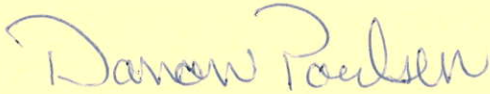
Ms. Hyde
March 30, 2016
Page 2 of 2

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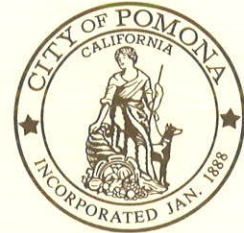
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF POMONA

Public Works Department

March 30, 2016

Charles Moorrees
General Manager
San Antonio Water Company
139 North Euclid Avenue
Upland, CA 91786



Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Moorrees:

The City of Pomona (City) is in the process of developing its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) for the Pomona Water service area in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act).

The UWMP Act mandates that each urban water purveyor serving more than 3,000 connections or 3,000 acre-feet annually prepare and submit to the State Department of Water Resources (DWR) an Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) every five years for years ending with a "5" or a "0".

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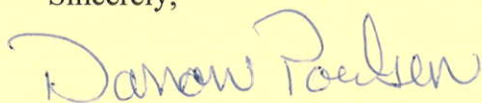
Mr. Moorreese
March 30, 2016
Page 2 of 2

The Plan also addresses water use efficiency legislation, including the City's 2020 water use targets, as required by the Water Conservation Act SBX7-7.

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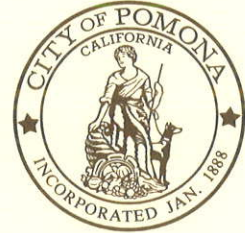
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF POMONA

Public Works Department

March 30, 2016

Mark Kinsey
General Manager
Monte Vista Water District
10575 Central Avenue
Montclair, CA, 91763



Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Kinsey:

The City of Pomona (City) is in the process of developing its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) for the Pomona Water service area in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act).

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Mr. Kinsey
March 30, 2016
Page 2 of 2

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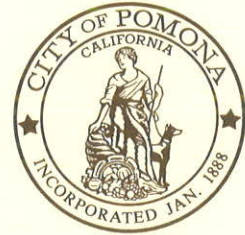
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF POMONA

Public Works Department

March 30, 2016

Richard Hansen
General Manager
Three Valleys Municipal Water District
1021 E. Miramar Avenue
Claremont, CA 91711-2052



Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Hansen:

The City of Pomona (City) is in the process of developing its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) for the Pomona Water service area in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act).

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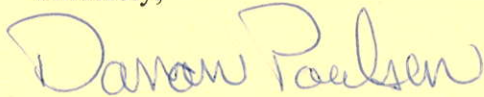
Mr. Hansen
March 30, 2016
Page 2 of 2

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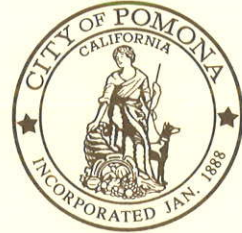
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF POMONA

Public Works Department

March 30, 2016

Michael K. Holmes
General Manager
Walnut Valley Water District
271 S Brea Canyon Rd
Walnut, CA 91789



Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Holmes:

The City of Pomona (City) is in the process of developing its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) for the Pomona Water service area in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act).

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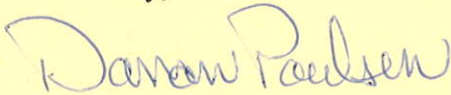
Mr. Holmes
March 30, 2016
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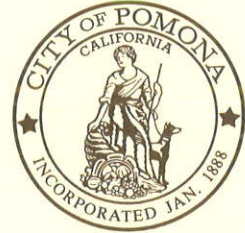
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF POMONA

Public Works Department

March 30, 2016

Tom Coleman
General Manager
Rowland Water District
3021 S Fullerton Rd
Rowland Heights, CA 91748



Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Coleman:

The City of Pomona (City) is in the process of developing its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) for the Pomona Water service area in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act).

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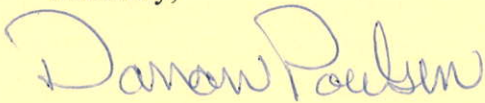
Mr. Coleman
March 30, 2016
Page 2 of 2

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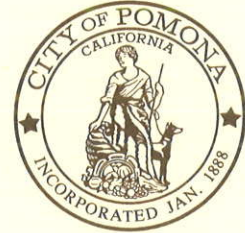
A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Darron Poulsen". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "D".

Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF
POMONA

Public Works Department

March 30, 2016



Edgar Fandialan
Senior Engineer
Water Resources Management Group
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
700 North Alameda Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Fandialan:

The City of Pomona (City) is in the process of developing its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) for the Pomona Water service area in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act).

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Mr. Fandialan
March 30, 2016
Page 2 of 2

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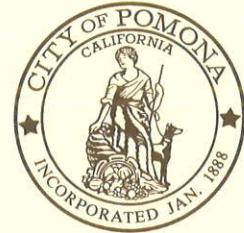
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF POMONA

Public Works Department

March 30, 2016

William McDonald
President
Pomona Valley Protective Association
414 Yale Ave. Suite I
Claremont, CA 91711



Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McDonald:

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Mr. McDonald
March 30, 2016
Page 2 of 2

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Please feel free to contact either me at (909) 620-2253, or Raul Garibay, Supervising Water Resources Engineer, at (909) 620-2239, if you should require additional information regarding this issue.

Sincerely,



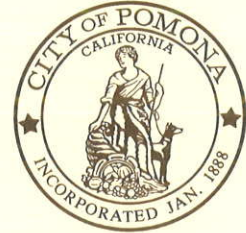
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF
POMONA

Public Works Department

March 30, 2016

Peter Kavounas, P.E.
General Manager
Chino Basin Watermaster
9641 San Bernardino Road
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730



Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Kavounas:

The City of Pomona (City) is in the process of developing its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) for the Pomona Water service area in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act).

The UWMP Act mandates that each urban water purveyor serving more than 3,000 connections or 3,000 acre-feet annually prepare and submit to the State Department of Water Resources (DWR) an Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) every five years for years ending with a "5" or a "0".

The City is a retail water supplier to approximately 29,000 residential and commercial accounts located within the Pomona's service area. To meet the requirements of an effective UWMP, the Plan addresses the City's water system and includes:

- Description of the water supply sources;
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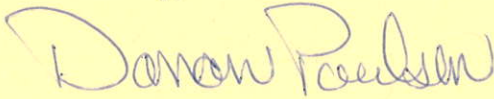
Mr. Kavounas
March 30, 2016
Page 2 of 2

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The City will be working with local water purveyors and its respective groundwater management boards to review and provide input on the 2015 Plan. Public meetings will be held with the City Council to provide input on the development of the 2015 Plan. The 2015 Plan will be reviewed at Public Hearings at the City Council prior to adoption in June 2016. The public is invited to participate in the Plan update by attending and providing input during the public meetings.

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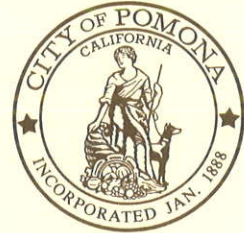
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF POMONA

Public Works Department

March 30, 2016

Rosemary Hoerning
Director of Public Works
City of Upland
1370 North Benson Avenue
Upland, CA 91786



Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Ms. Hoerning:

The City of Pomona (City) is in the process of developing its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) for the Pomona Water service area in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act).

The UWMP Act mandates that each urban water purveyor serving more than 3,000 connections or 3,000 acre-feet annually prepare and submit to the State Department of Water Resources (DWR) an Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) every five years for years ending with a "5" or a "0".

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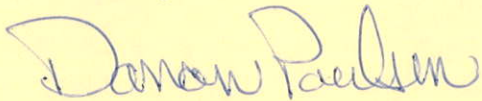
Ms. Hoerning
March 30, 2016
Page 2 of 2

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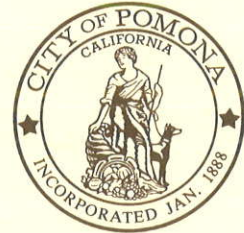
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF POMONA

Public Works Department

March 30, 2016

Mark Carnahan
City of Claremont
Planning Department
PO Box 880
Claremont, CA 91711-0880



Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Carnahan:

The City of Pomona (City) is in the process of developing its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) for the Pomona Water service area in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act).

The UWMP Act mandates that each urban water purveyor serving more than 3,000 connections or 3,000 acre-feet annually prepare and submit to the State Department of Water Resources (DWR) an Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) every five years for years ending with a "5" or a "0".

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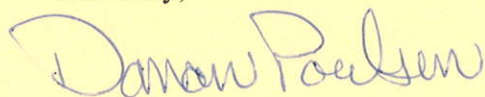
Mr. Carnahan
March 30, 2016
Page 2 of 2

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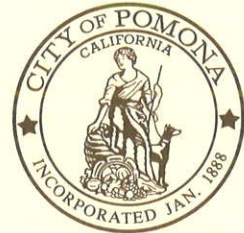
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF POMONA

Public Works Department

March 30, 2016

Nadeem Majaj
Director of Public Works Department
City of Chino Hills
14000 City Center Drive
Chino Hills, CA 91709



Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Majaj:

The City of Pomona (City) is in the process of developing its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) for the Pomona Water service area in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act).

The UWMP Act mandates that each urban water purveyor serving more than 3,000 connections or 3,000 acre-feet annually prepare and submit to the State Department of Water Resources (DWR) an Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) every five years for years ending with a "5" or a "0".

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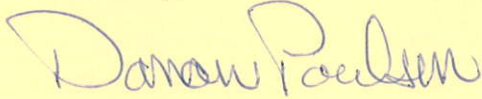
Mr. Majaj
March 30, 2016
Page 2 of 2

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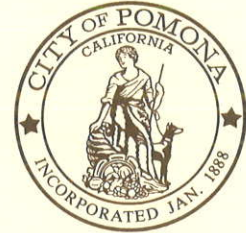
Sincerely,



Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF
POMONA

Public Works Department



March 30, 2016

Greg Ripperger
CIVILTEC Engineering Inc.
118 W. Lime Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Ripperger:

The City of Pomona (City) is in the process of developing its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) for the Pomona Water service area in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act).

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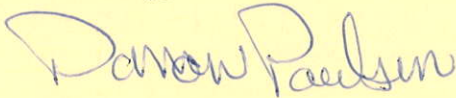
Mr. Ripperberger
March 30, 2016
Page 2 of 2

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Sincerely,

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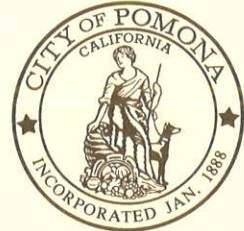
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF
POMONA

Public Works Department

March 30, 2016

Andrew Malone
Six Basins Watermaster
23692 Birtcher Drive
Lake Forest, CA 92630



Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Malone:

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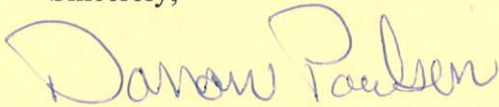
Mr. Malone
March 30, 2016
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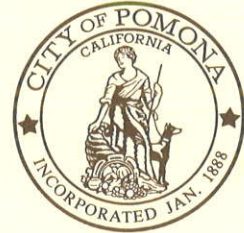
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF POMONA

Public Works Department

March 30, 2016

Robert R. McVicker
Planning Manager
Golden State Water Company
630 East Foothill Blvd
San Dimas, California 91773



Subject: 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. McVicker:

The City of Pomona (City) is in the process of developing its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) for the Pomona Water service area in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act).

The UWMP Act mandates that each urban water purveyor serving more than 3,000 connections or 3,000 acre-feet annually prepare and submit to the State Department of Water Resources (DWR) an Urban Water Management Plan (Plan) every five years for years ending with a "5" or a "0".

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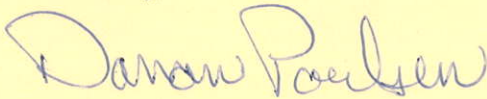
Mr. McVicker
March 30, 2016
Page 2 of 2

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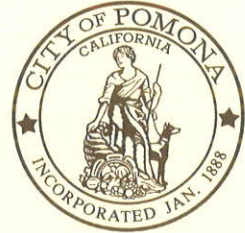
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF
POMONA

Public Works Department

May 18, 2016

Nadeem Majaj
Director of Public Works Department
City of Chino Hills
14000 City Center Drive
Chino Hills, CA 91709



**Subject: Notice of Public Hearing for the City of Pomona's 2015
Urban Water Management Plan**

Dear Mr. Majaj:

Pursuant to our previous notice, dated March 30th, 2016, the City of Pomona (City) is providing this notice pursuant to California Water Code Section 10621(b), and encourages participation from you and the public in the process of updating the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Plan). A draft copy of the Plan is currently scheduled to be available for review and comment by May 23th, 2016 and will be available on the City's website, the City's Clerk Office, and the Library. Electronic copies of the draft can be made available upon request.

The City will hold a Public Hearing (Hearing) at the City Council prior to adoption. The Hearing is scheduled to take place during the City Council meeting on June 6, 2016 at 7:00 p.m., in the City Hall Council Chambers located at the address below:

Public Hearing Location: City of Pomona
 City Council Chambers
 505 South Garey Avenue
 Pomona, CA 91766

Additional notice(s) regarding the hearing will be published in the local newspaper, in accordance with Government Section Code 6066. The City is interested in your review and comments after the draft Plan is made available. Please provide any written comments to my attention, no later than June 1st, 2016. Verbal comments are also encouraged during the hearing.

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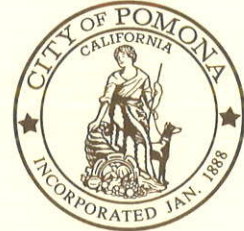
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF
POMONA

Public Works Department

May 18, 2016

Andrew Malone
Six Basins Watermaster
23692 Birtcher Drive
Lake Forest, CA 92630



**Subject: Notice of Public Hearing for the City of Pomona's 2015
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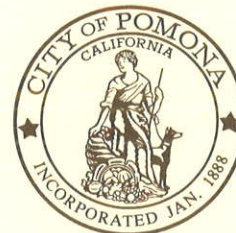
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF
POMONA

Public Works Department

May 18, 2016

Edgar Fandialan
Senior Engineer
Water Resources Management Group
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
700 North Alameda Street
Los Angeles, California 90012



**Subject: Notice of Public Hearing for the City of Pomona's 2015
Urban Water Management Plan**

Dear Mr. Fandialan:

Pursuant to our previous notice, dated March 30th, 2016, the City of Pomona (City) is providing this notice pursuant to California Water Code Section 10621(b), and encourages participation from you and the public in the process of updating the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Plan). A draft copy of the Plan is currently scheduled to be available for review and comment by May 23th, 2016 and will be available on the City's website, the City's Clerk Office, and the Library. Electronic copies of the draft can be made available upon request.

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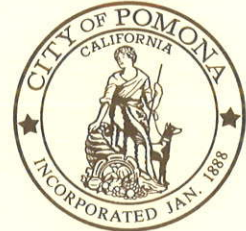
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF
POMONA

Public Works Department

May 18, 2016

Michael K. Holmes
General Manager
Walnut Valley Water District
271 S Brea Canyon Rd
Walnut, CA 91789



**Subject: Notice of Public Hearing for the City of Pomona's 2015
Urban Water Management Plan**

Dear Mr. Holmes:

Pursuant to our previous notice, dated March 30th, 2016, the City of Pomona (City) is providing this notice pursuant to California Water Code Section 10621(b), and encourages participation from you and the public in the process of updating the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Plan). A draft copy of the Plan is currently scheduled to be available for review and comment by May 23th, 2016 and will be available on the City's website, the City's Clerk Office, and the Library. Electronic copies of the draft can be made available upon request.

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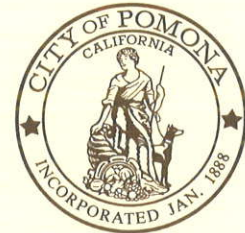
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF
POMONA

Public Works Department

May 18, 2016

Richard Hansen
General Manager
Three Valleys Municipal Water District
1021 E. Miramar Avenue
Claremont, CA 91711-2052



**Subject: Notice of Public Hearing for the City of Pomona's 2015
Urban Water Management Plan**

Dear Mr. Hansen:

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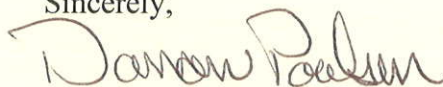
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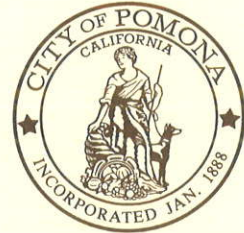
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF
POMONA

Public Works Department

May 18, 2016

Charles Moorrees
General Manager
San Antonio Water Company
139 North Euclid Avenue
Upland, CA 91786



**Subject: Notice of Public Hearing for the City of Pomona's 2015
Urban Water Management Plan**

Dear Mr. Moorrees:

Pursuant to our previous notice, dated March 30th, 2016, the City of Pomona (City) is providing this notice pursuant to California Water Code Section 10621(b), and encourages participation from you and the public in the process of updating the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (Plan). A draft copy of the Plan is currently scheduled to be available for review and comment by May 23th, 2016 and will be available on the City's website, the City's Clerk Office, and the Library. Electronic copies of the draft can be made available upon request.

The City will hold a Public Hearing (Hearing) at the City Council prior to adoption. The Hearing is scheduled to take place during the City Council meeting on June 6, 2016 at 7:00 p.m., in the City Hall Council Chambers located at the address below:

Public Hearing Location: City of Pomona
 City Council Chambers
 505 South Garey Avenue
 Pomona, CA 91766

Additional notice(s) regarding the hearing will be published in the local newspaper, in accordance with Government Section Code 6066. The City is interested in your review and comments after the draft Plan is made available. Please provide any written comments to my attention, no later than June 1st, 2016. Verbal comments are also encouraged during the hearing.

Please feel free to contact either me at (909) 620-2253, or Raul Garibay, Supervising Water Resources Engineer, at (909) 620-2239, if you should require additional information regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Darron Poulsen".

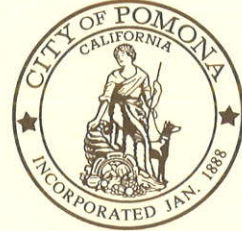
Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

THE CITY OF
POMONA

Public Works Department

May 18, 2016

Richard Bruckner
Department Director of Regional Planning
Los Angeles County of Public Works
320 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012



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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Darron Poulsen'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Darron Poulsen
Water/Wastewater Operations Department Director

Appendix K- SBX 7-7 Tables

Table 0: SBX7-7 Units of Measure Used in UWMP

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in UWMP* <i>(select one from the drop down list)</i>
Acre Feet
<i>*The unit of measure must be consistent with Table 2-3</i>
NOTES:

Table 1: SBX7-7: Baseline Period Ranges

SB X7-7 Table-1: Baseline Period Ranges			
Baseline	Parameter	Value	Units
10- to 15-year baseline period	2008 total water deliveries	27,240	Acre Feet
	2008 total volume of delivered recycled water	1,792	Acre Feet
	2008 recycled water as a percent of total deliveries	6.58%	Percent
	Number of years in baseline period ^{1, 2}	10	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	2000	
	Year ending baseline period range ³	2009	
5-year baseline period	Number of years in baseline period	5	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	2005	
	Year ending baseline period range ⁴	2009	
¹ If the 2008 recycled water percent is less than 10 percent, then the first baseline period is a continuous 10-year period. If the amount of recycled water delivered in 2008 is 10 percent or greater, the first baseline period is a continuous 10- to 15-year period.			
² The Water Code requires that the baseline period is between 10 and 15 years. However, DWR recognizes that some water suppliers may not have the minimum 10 years of baseline data.			
³ The ending year must be between December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2010.			
⁴ The ending year must be between December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2010.			
NOTES:			

Table 2 SBX7-7: Method for Population Estimates

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for Population Estimates	
Method Used to Determine Population (may check more than one)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Department of Finance (DOF) DOF Table E-8 (1990 - 2000) and (2000-2010) and DOF Table E-5 (2011 - 2015) when available
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Persons-per-Connection Method
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. DWR Population Tool
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Other DWR recommends pre-review
NOTES:	

Table 3 SBX7-7: Service Area Population

SB X7-7 Table 3: Service Area Population		
Year		Population
10 to 15 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	2000	149,473
Year 2	2001	150,428
Year 3	2002	150,841
Year 4	2003	151,731
Year 5	2004	151,938
Year 6	2005	152,106
Year 7	2006	152,166
Year 8	2007	150,513
Year 9	2008	150,865
Year 10	2009	149,935
Year 11		
Year 12		
Year 13		
Year 14		
Year 15		
5 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	2005	152,106
Year 2	2006	152,166
Year 3	2007	150,513
Year 4	2008	150,865
Year 5	2009	149,935
2015 Compliance Year Population		
2015		158,219
NOTES:Used information from the DOF		

Table 4 SBX7-7: Annual Gross Water Use

SB X7-7 Table 4: Annual Gross Water Use *								
Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Volume Into Distribution System <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.</i>	Deductions					Annual Gross Water Use	
		Exported Water	Change in Dist. System Storage (+/-)	Indirect Recycled Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.</i>	Water Delivered for Agricultural Use	Process Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.</i>		
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use								
Year 1	2000	30,867	-	-	-	-	-	30,867
Year 2	2001	29,369	-	-	-	-	-	29,369
Year 3	2002	29,178	-	-	-	-	-	29,178
Year 4	2003	27,938	-	-	-	-	-	27,938
Year 5	2004	29,398	-	-	-	-	-	29,398
Year 6	2005	26,066	-	-	-	-	-	26,066
Year 7	2006	26,308	-	-	-	-	-	26,308
Year 8	2007	28,676	-	-	-	-	-	28,676
Year 9	2008	26,542	-	-	-	-	-	26,542
Year 10	2009	24,524	-	-	-	-	-	24,524
<i>Year 11</i>	0	-			-		-	-
<i>Year 12</i>	0	-			-		-	-
<i>Year 13</i>	0	-			-		-	-
<i>Year 14</i>	0	-			-		-	-
<i>Year 15</i>	0	-			-		-	-
10 - 15 year baseline average gross water use								27,887
5 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use								
Year 1	2005	26,066	-	-	-	-	-	26,066
Year 2	2006	26,308	-	-	-	-	-	26,308
Year 3	2007	28,676	-	-	-	-	-	28,676
Year 4	2008	26,542	-	-	-	-	-	26,542
Year 5	2009	24,524	-	-	-	-	-	24,524
5 year baseline average gross water use								26,424
2015 Compliance Year - Gross Water Use								
2015		21,019	-	-	-	-	-	21,019
* NOTE that the units of measure must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3								
NOTES:								

Table 4-A SBX7-7: Volume Entering the Distribution System (Groundwater)

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution System(s)				
Complete one table for each source.				
Name of Source		Groundwater		
This water source is:				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The supplier's own water source			
<input type="checkbox"/>	A purchased or imported source			
Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment* <i>Optional (+/-)</i>	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System	
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	2000	21,712	(217)	21,495
Year 2	2001	20,707	(207)	20,500
Year 3	2002	20,639	(206)	20,432
Year 4	2003	19,305	(193)	19,112
Year 5	2004	18,579	(186)	18,393
Year 6	2005	18,659	(187)	18,473
Year 7	2006	15,624	(156)	15,468
Year 8	2007	16,975	(170)	16,805
Year 9	2008	17,556	(176)	17,380
Year 10	2009	17,424	(174)	17,250
Year 11	0			-
Year 12	0			-
Year 13	0			-
Year 14	0			-
Year 15	0			-
5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	2005	18,659	(187)	18,473
Year 2	2006	15,624	(156)	15,468
Year 3	2007	16,975	(170)	16,805
Year 4	2008	17,556	(176)	17,380
Year 5	2009	17,424	(174)	17,250
2015 Compliance Year - Water into Distribution System				
	2015	15,977	(160)	15,817
* Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document				
NOTES:				

Table 4-A SBX7-7: Volume Entering the Distribution System (Surface Water)

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution System(s)				
Name of Source		San Antonio Surface Water		
This water source is:				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		The supplier's own water source		
<input type="checkbox"/>		A purchased or imported source		
Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment* <i>Optional (+/-)</i>	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System	
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	2,000	1597.79	(16)	1,582
Year 2	2,001	1917.98	(19)	1,899
Year 3	2,002	2011.49	(20)	1,991
Year 4	2,003	974.31	(10)	965
Year 5	2,004	1481.94	(15)	1,467
Year 6	2,005	1941.98	(19)	1,923
Year 7	2,006	2709.6	(27)	2,683
Year 8	2,007	2969.71	(30)	2,940
Year 9	2,008	2292.37	(23)	2,269
Year 10	2,009	2602.74	(26)	2,577
Year 11	-			0
Year 12	-			0
Year 13	-			0
Year 14	-			0
Year 15	-			0
5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	2,005	1941.98	(19)	1,923
Year 2	2,006	2709.6	(27)	2,683
Year 3	2,007	2969.71	(30)	2,940
Year 4	2,008	2292.37	(23)	2,269
Year 5	2,009	2602.74	(26)	2,577
2015 Compliance Year - Water into Distribution System				
2015	979		(10)	969
<i>* Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document</i>				
NOTES:				

Table 4-A SBX7-7: Volume Entering the Distribution System (Imported Water)

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution				
Name of Source		TVMWD & MWD Imported Water		
This water source is:				
<input type="checkbox"/>		The supplier's own water source		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		A purchased or imported source		
Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment <i>* Optional (+/-)</i>	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System	
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	2,000	7557.4	(76)	7,482
Year 2	2,001	6762.75	(68)	6,695
Year 3	2,002	6527.9	(65)	6,463
Year 4	2,003	7658.88	(77)	7,582
Year 5	2,004	9337.04	(93)	9,244
Year 6	2,005	5465.05	(55)	5,410
Year 7	2,006	7974.73	(80)	7,895
Year 8	2,007	8732.02	(87)	8,645
Year 9	2,008	6694.1	(67)	6,627
Year 10	2,009	4497.28	(45)	4,452
Year 11	-			0
Year 12	-			0
Year 13	-			0
Year 14	-			0
Year 15	-			0
5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	2,005	5465.05	(55)	5,410
Year 2	2,006	7974.73	(80)	7,895
Year 3	2,007	8732.02	(87)	8,645
Year 4	2,008	6694.1	(67)	6,627
Year 5	2,009	4497.28	(45)	4,452
2015 Compliance Year - Water into Distribution System				
2015		4,062	(41)	4,022
<i>*Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document</i>				
NOTES:				

Table 4-B SBX7-7: Indirect Recycled Water Use Deduction

SB X7-7 Table 4-B: Indirect Recycled Water Use Deduction <i>(For use only by agencies that are deducting indirect recycled water)</i>										
Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Surface Reservoir Augmentation					Groundwater Recharge			Total Deductible Volume of Indirect Recycled Water Entering the Distribution System	
	Volume Discharged from Reservoir for Distribution System Delivery	Percent Recycled Water	Recycled Water Delivered to Treatment Plant	Transmission / Treatment Loss	Recycled Volume Entering Distribution System from Surface Reservoir Augmentation	Recycled Water Pumped by Utility*	Transmission / Treatment Losses	Recycled Volume Entering Distribution System from Groundwater Recharge		
10-15 Year Baseline - Indirect Recycled Water Use										
Year 1	2000	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 2	2001	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 3	2002	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 4	2003	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 5	2004	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 6	2005	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 7	2006	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 8	2007	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 9	2008	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 10	2009	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 11	0			-		-			-	-
Year 12	0			-		-			-	-
Year 13	0			-		-			-	-
Year 14	0			-		-			-	-
Year 15	0			-		-			-	-
5 Year Baseline - Indirect Recycled Water Use										
Year 1	2005	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 2	2006	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 3	2007	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 4	2008	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Year 5	2009	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015 Compliance - Indirect Recycled Water Use										
2015		-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Suppliers will provide supplemental sheets to document the calculation for their input into "Recycled Water Pumped by Utility". The volume reported in this cell must be less than total groundwater pumped - See Methodology 1, Step 8, section 2.c.										
NOTES:										

Table 5 SBX7-7: Gallons Per Capita Day (GPCD)

SB X7-7 Table 5: Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)				
Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>		Service Area Population <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Annual Gross Water Use <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
10 to 15 Year Baseline GPCD				
Year 1	2000	149,473	30,559	183
Year 2	2001	150,428	29,094	173
Year 3	2002	150,841	28,886	171
Year 4	2003	151,731	27,659	163
Year 5	2004	151,938	29,104	171
Year 6	2005	152,106	25,806	151
Year 7	2006	152,166	26,045	153
Year 8	2007	150,513	28,390	168
Year 9	2008	150,865	26,277	155
Year 10	2009	149,935	24,279	145
<i>Year 11</i>	0	-	-	
<i>Year 12</i>	0	-	-	
<i>Year 13</i>	0	-	-	
<i>Year 14</i>	0	-	-	
<i>Year 15</i>	0	-	-	
10-15 Year Average Baseline GPCD				163
5 Year Baseline GPCD				
Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>		Service Area Population <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Gross Water Use <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	Daily Per Capita Water Use
Year 1	2005	152,106	25,806	151
Year 2	2006	152,166	26,045	153
Year 3	2007	150,513	28,390	168
Year 4	2008	150,865	26,277	155
Year 5	2009	149,935	24,279	145
5 Year Average Baseline GPCD				155
2015 Compliance Year GPCD				
2015		158,219	20,808	117
NOTES:				

Table 6 SBX7-7: Gallons Per Capita Day Summary

SB X7-7 Table 6: Gallons per Capita per Day Summary From Table SB X7-7 Table 5	
10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	163
5 Year Baseline GPCD	155
2015 Compliance Year GPCD	117
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 7: 2020 Target Method		
<i>Select Only One</i>		
Target Method	Supporting Documentation	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 1	SB X7-7 Table 7A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 2	SB X7-7 Tables 7B, 7C, and 7D <i>Contact DWR for these tables</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Method 3	SB X7-7 Table 7-E
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 4	Method 4 Calculator
NOTES:		

Table 7 SBX7-7: Target Method

Table 7-E SBX7-7: Target Method 3

SB X7-7 Table 7-E: Target Method 3

Agency May Select More Than One as Applicable	Percentage of Service Area in This Hydrological Region	Hydrologic Region	"2020 Plan" Regional Targets	Method 3 Regional Targets (95%)
<input type="checkbox"/>		North Coast	137	130
<input type="checkbox"/>		North Lahontan	173	164
<input type="checkbox"/>		Sacramento River	176	167
<input type="checkbox"/>		San Francisco Bay	131	124
<input type="checkbox"/>		San Joaquin River	174	165
<input type="checkbox"/>		Central Coast	123	117
<input type="checkbox"/>		Tulare Lake	188	179
<input type="checkbox"/>		South Lahontan	170	162
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	100%	South Coast	149	142
<input type="checkbox"/>		Colorado River	211	200
<p align="center">Target <i>(If more than one region is selected, this value is calculated.)</i></p>				<p align="center">142</p>
NOTES:				

Table 7 SBX7-7: 2020 Target Method

SB X7-7 Table 7: 2020 Target Method <i>Select Only One</i>		
Target Method		Supporting Documentation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 1	SB X7-7 Table 7A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 2	SB X7-7 Tables 7B, 7C, and 7D
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Method 3	SB X7-7 Table 7-E
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 4	Method 4 Calculator
NOTES:		

Table 7-A SBX7-7: Target Method 1

SB X7-7 Table 7-A: Target Method 1 20% Reduction	
10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	2020 Target GPCD
161	129
NOTES:	

Table 8 SBX7-7: 2015 Interim Target GPCD

SB X7-7 Table 8: 2015 Interim Target GPCD		
Confirmed 2020 Target <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 7-F</i>	10-15 year Baseline GPCD <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 5</i>	2015 Interim Target GPCD
147	161	154
NOTES:		

Appendix L- Conservation Powerpoint

City of Pomona Community Meeting April 5, 2016



Presentation on Pomona's Water and Wastewater Resources

Presented by Council Member Debra Martin

Pomona's Water and Wastewater Resources and Drought Overview

Darron Poulsen
Water and Wastewater Operations Director
City of Pomona



Agenda

▶ Discussion Items:

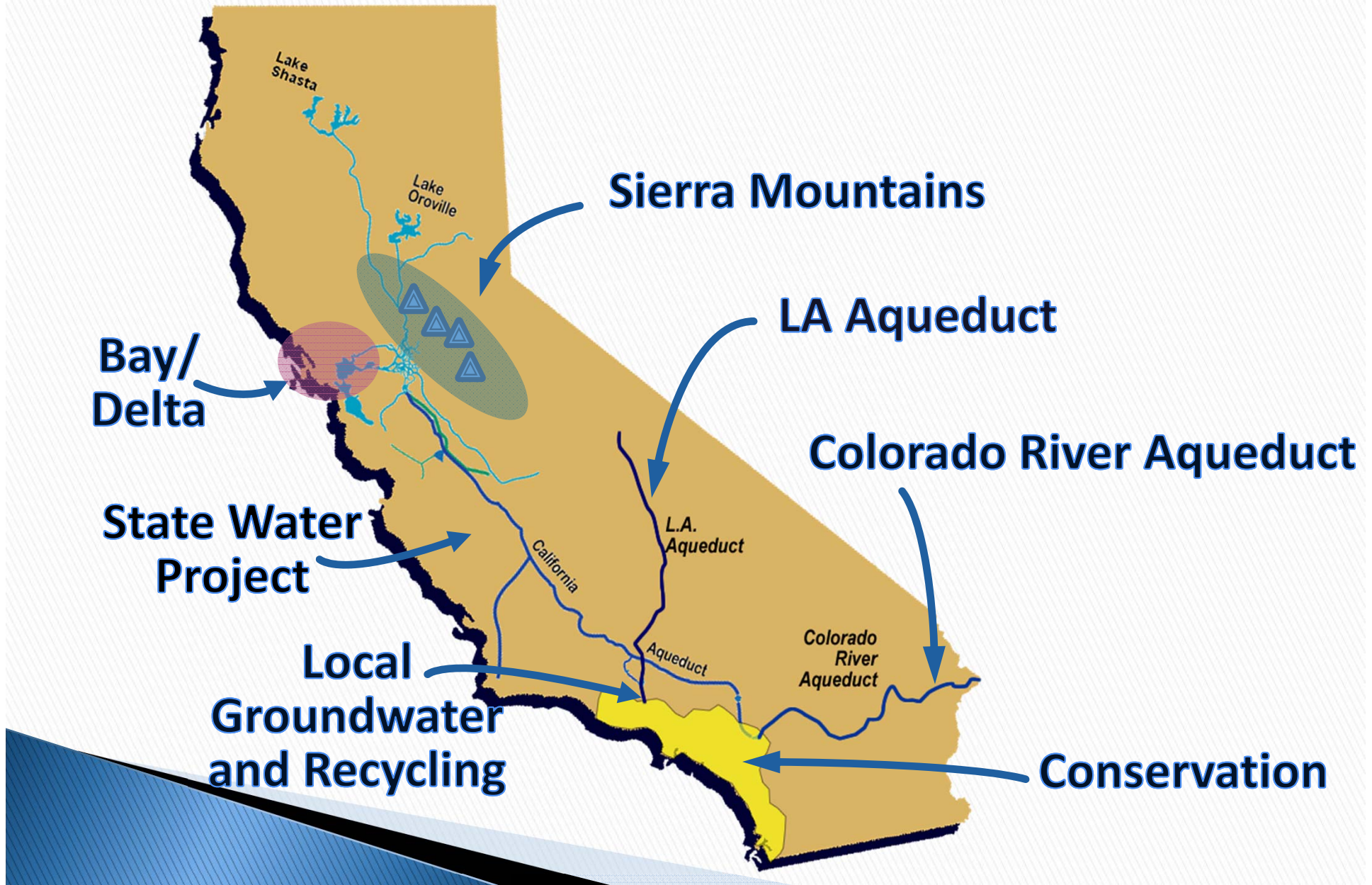
- Award Winning System
- Pomona's Water Resources
- Drought Update
- Drought Proof Resources Plan
- Capital Improvement Program (CIP)
- Moving Forward
- Regional Thinking and Collaboration
- Rate Study
- Continue to Work Smarter
- Questions?

2015 Regional and State Medium Collection System of the Year

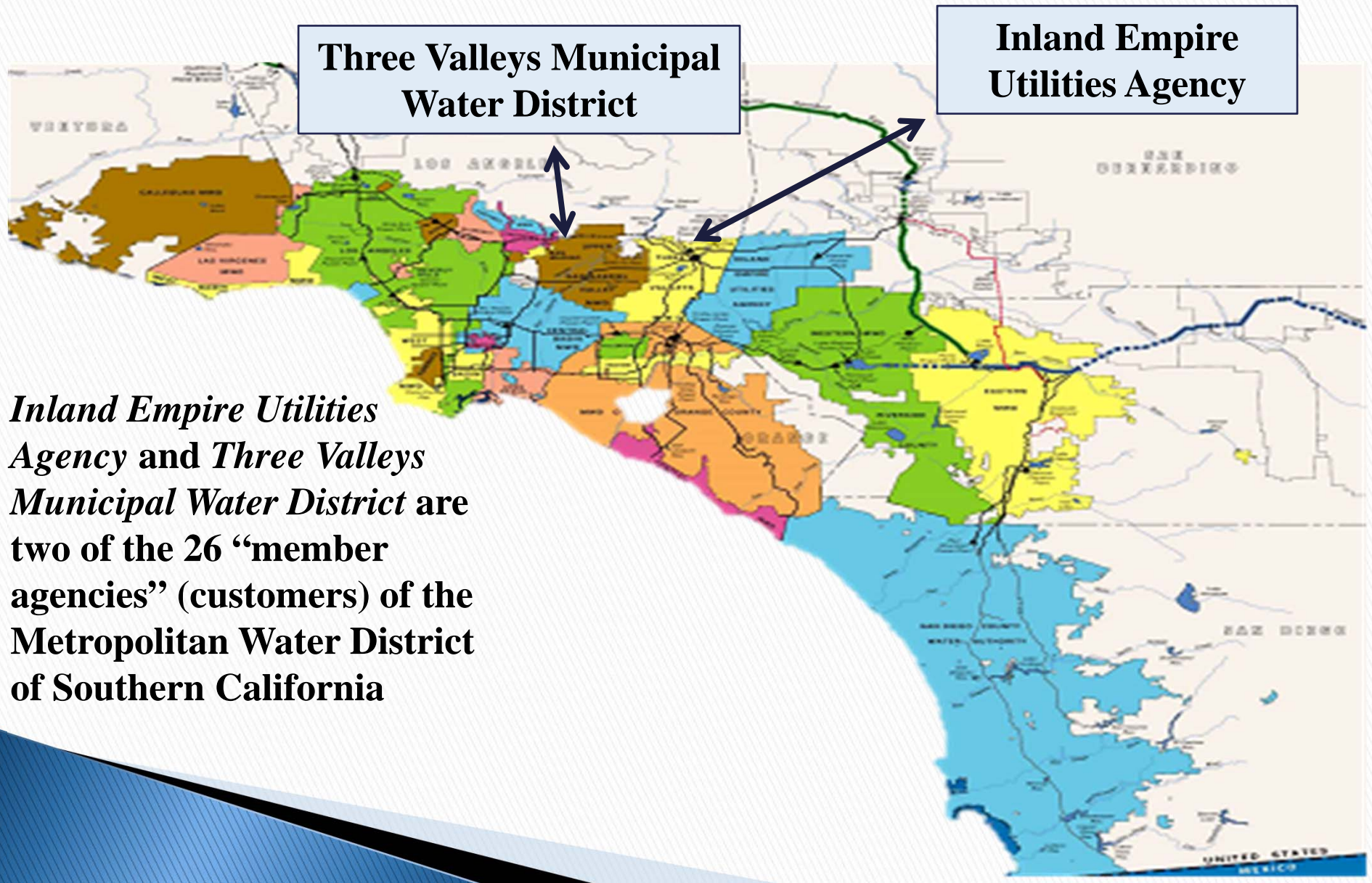


A Team Effort

Where does Our Water Come From? Sources of Water for Southern California

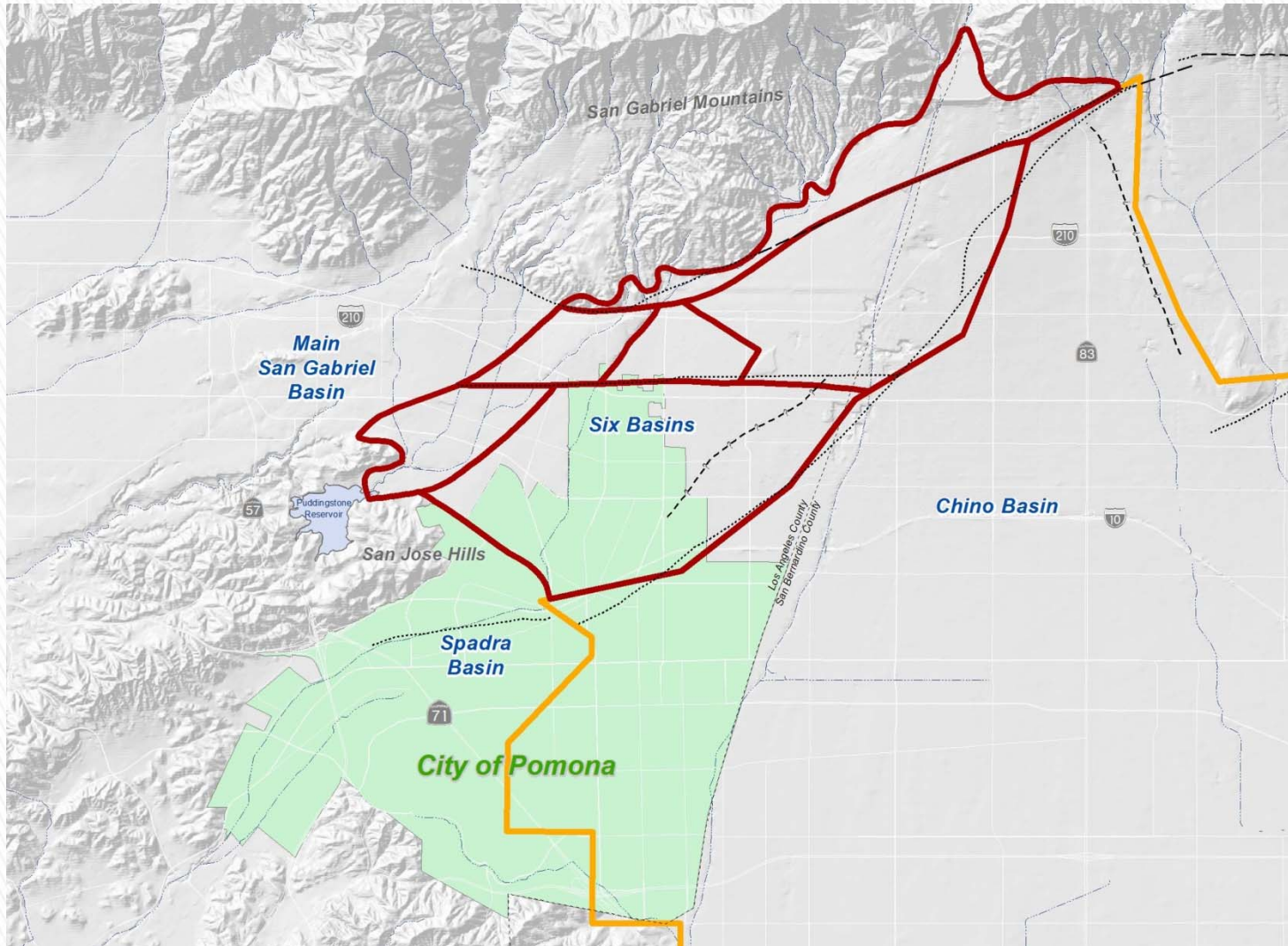


Metropolitan Water District of Southern California



Inland Empire Utilities Agency and Three Valleys Municipal Water District are two of the 26 “member agencies” (customers) of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

City of Pomona Water Resources



City of Pomona Water Production Percentages

Estimated Water Quantities:					
2015 -16 Total Water Production Plan with Purchases:	Source 5 Year Trended Average:			Ac Ft	
	Chino Basin Production			11,707	66%
	Six Basins Production Plan (Pomona -- Inc. Well 37)			2,730	15%
	Six Basins Production Plan (Claremont Hgts)			1,067	6%
	Spadra Basin			182	1%
	Pedley Filtration (Surface Water)			<u>2,106</u>	12%
				17,792	
	Estimated Production:			17,792	77%
	Estimated MWD Purchases:			<u>5,400</u>	23%
	2015-16 Water Production Plan with Purchases =				<u>23,192</u>

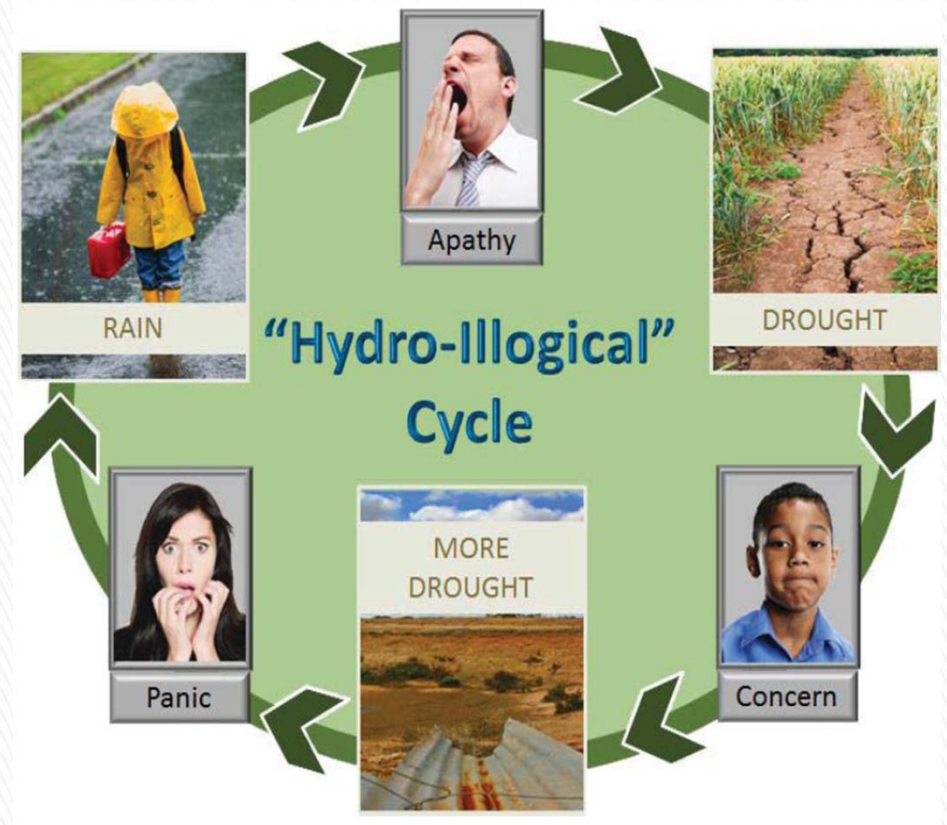
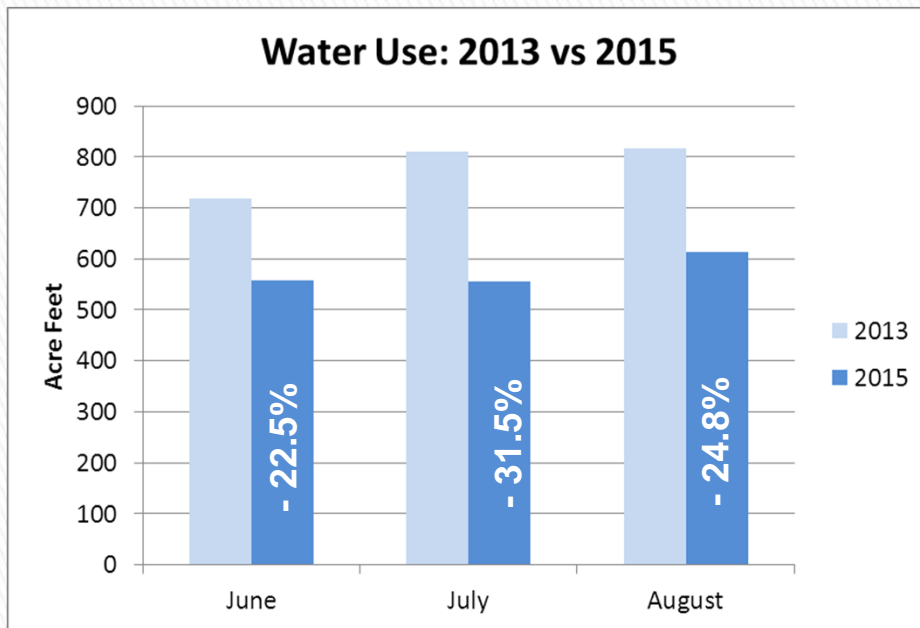


**“When the well runs dry,
we shall know the value of water”**

- Benjamin Franklin

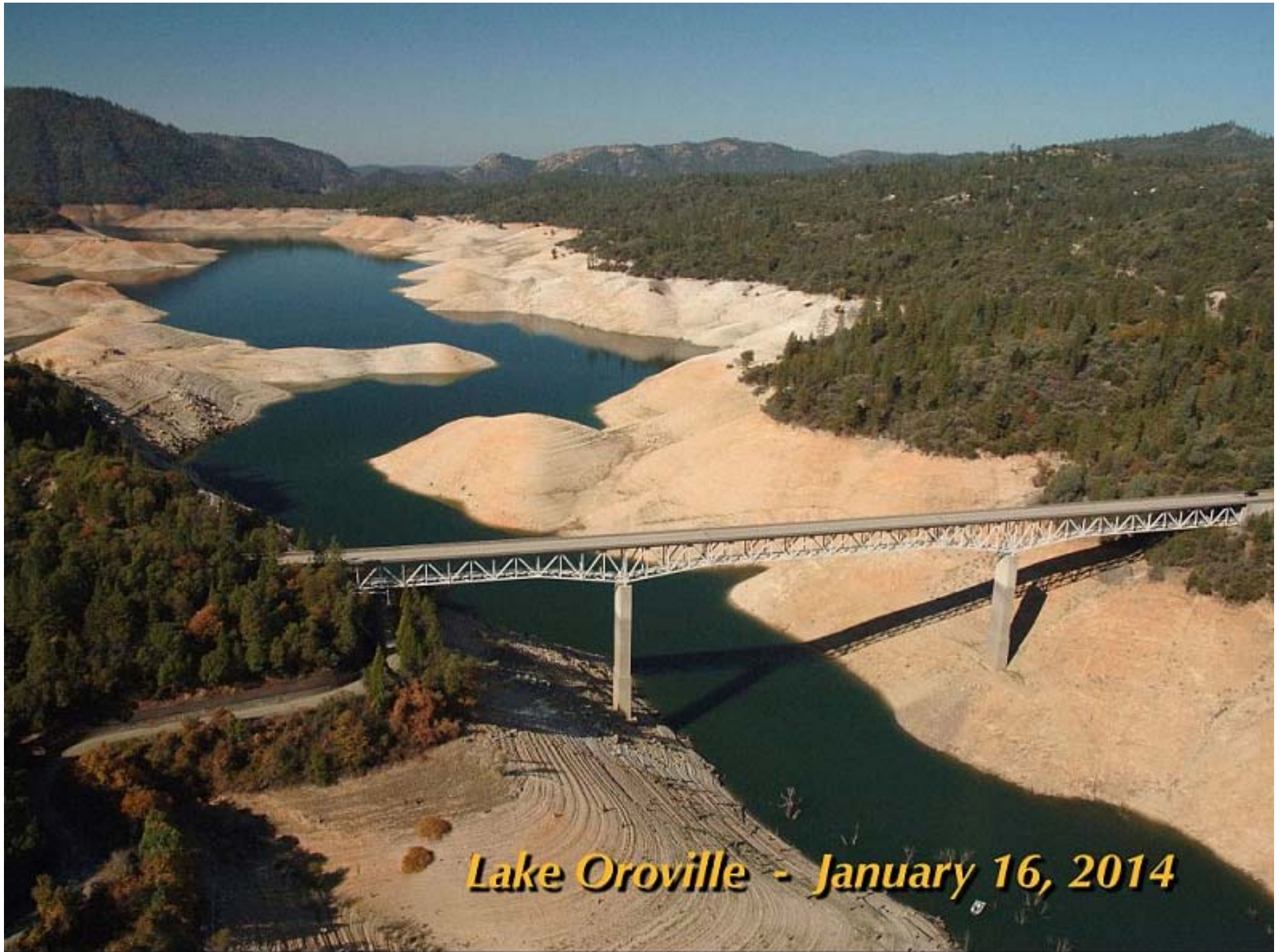
Biggest Issue: Drought

20% Reduction Goal



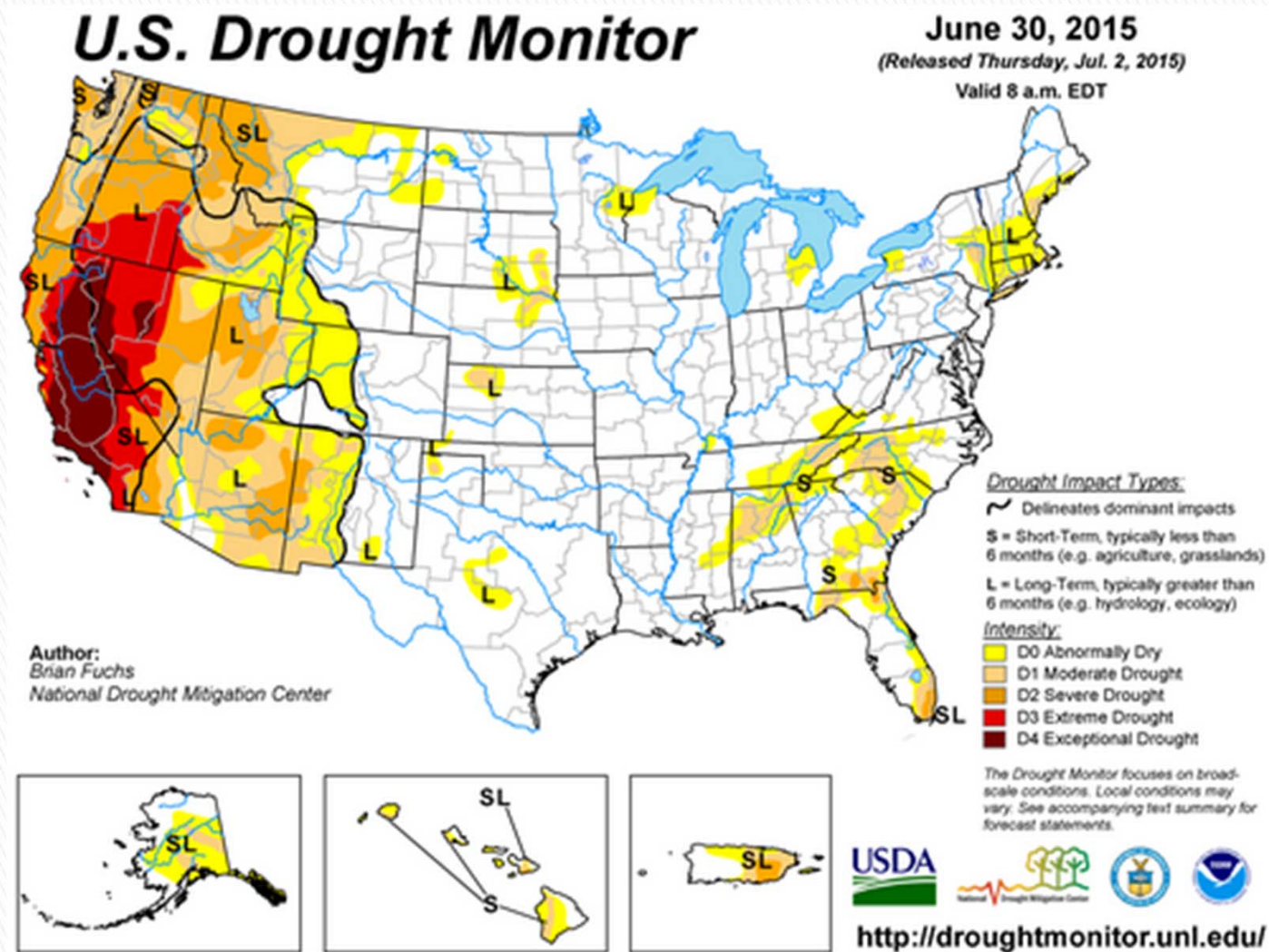


Lake Oroville - July 20, 2011



Lake Oroville - January 16, 2014

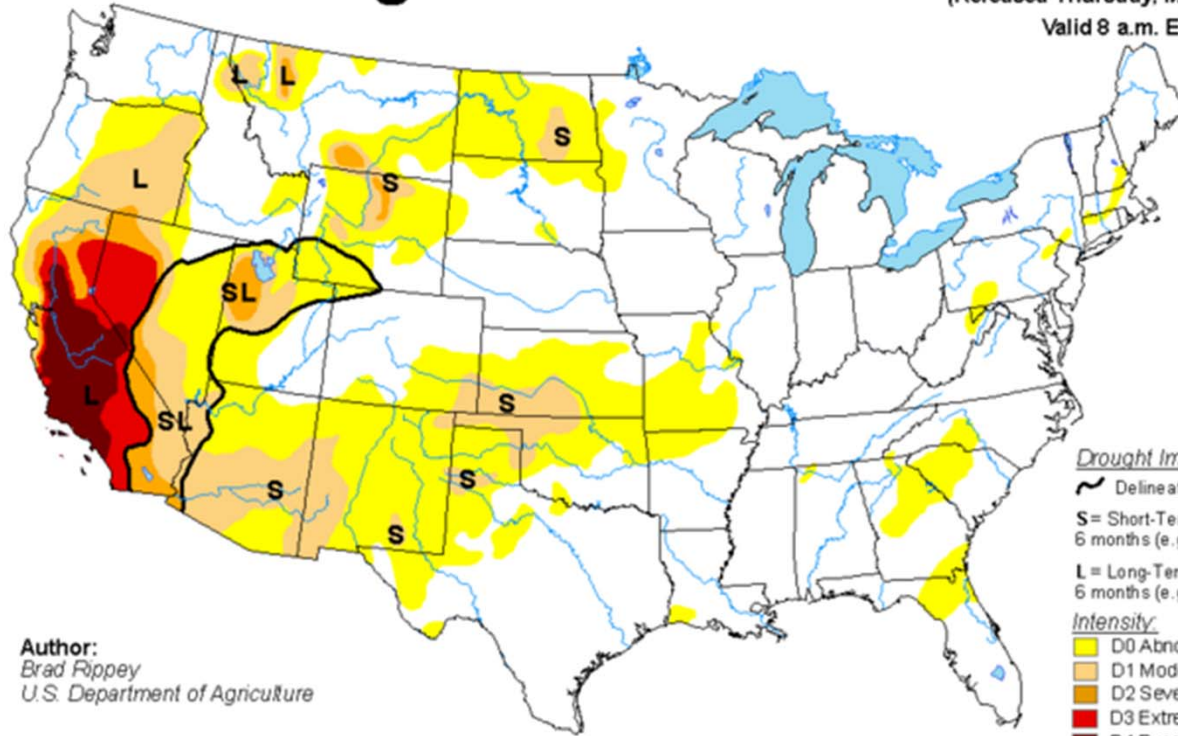
How Bad is the Drought?



How Bad is the Drought?

U.S. Drought Monitor

March 29, 2016
(Released Thursday, Mar. 31, 2016)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Author:
Brad Rippey
U.S. Department of Agriculture

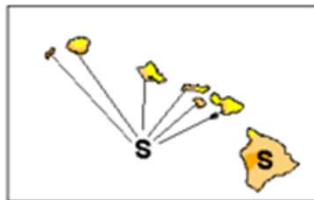
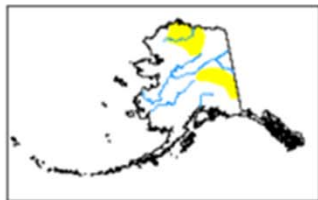
Drought Impact Types:

- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

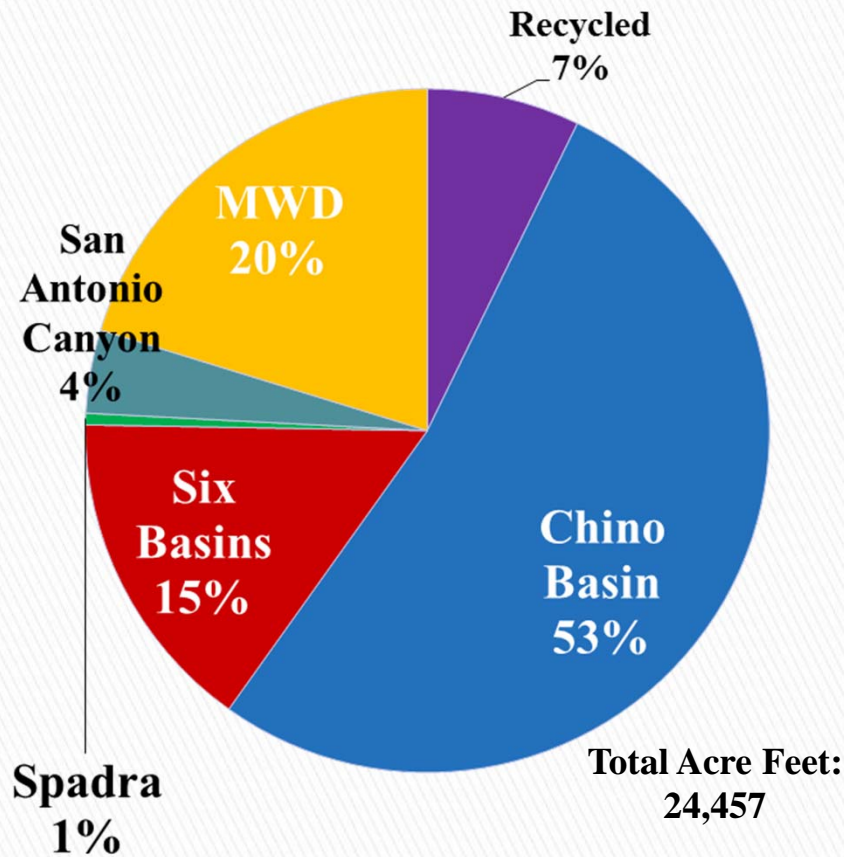
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.



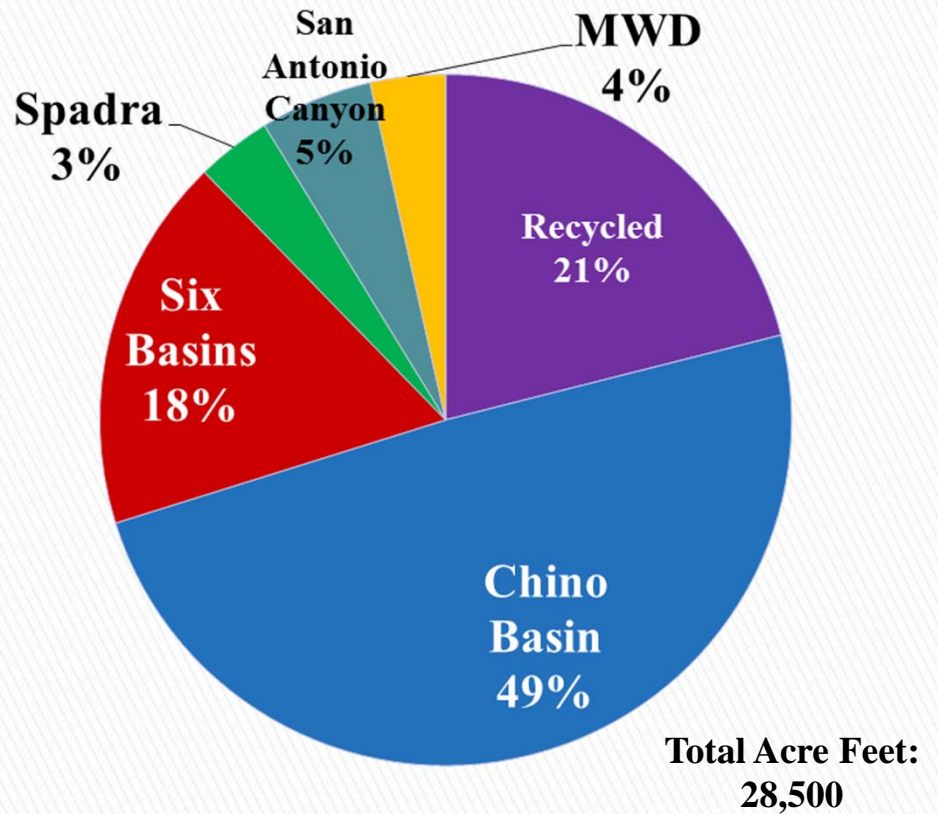
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Drought Proof Resources Plan

2014 Water Resource Portfolio



2030 Water Resource Portfolio




Capital Improvement Program

▶ Current Projects

- “Reservoir – 5-C”
- “AMR – Advanced Metering Reading”
- “Water Mains – Foothill Boulevard”
- “Groundwater Well – Evaluation and Rehabilitation”



Moving Forward

- ▶ **Capital Improvement Program**
 - New Master Plan
 - CIP re-evaluation
 - ▶ **Water Main Replacement**
 - ▶ **Sewer Main Rehabilitation**
 - ▶ **Regional Interconnections**
 - ▶ **Strategic Plan**
 - ▶ **Regional Treatment Plant to Six Basins**
 - ▶ **Recycled Water System Expansion**
 - ▶ **System Optimization**
 - ▶ **Strategic System Operations**
 - Bi-annual audit of Sewer System Management Plan
 - Maintain Sewer “No-spills” Track Record
 - Fats, Oils and Greases (FOG) Program
- 

Regional Thinking and Collaboration

- ▶ **Inland Empire Utilities Agency and Monte Vista Water District**
 - Memorandum of Understanding
- ▶ **Six Basins Watermaster Strategic Plan**
 - Fairplex Collaboration
- ▶ **Recycled Water**
 - Ganesha Hills Park
- ▶ **Three Valleys Municipal Water District**
 - Interconnection
- ▶ **Pomona-Walnut-Rowland**
 - Utilizing the joint water line
 - Regional treatment plant
- ▶ **San Antonio Water Company**
 - Purchase of $\frac{1}{4}$ share
 - 110% agreement

Rate Study

- ▶ **Last Rate Adjustment - 2006**
- ▶ **Prop 218 – San Juan Capistrano Case**
 - Actual Cost of Water
 - Funding Recycled Water Project
- ▶ **Future Operating Needs**
 - Well Maintenance
 - Treatment Plant Maintenance
 - Vehicle and Equipment Replacement
- ▶ **Future CIP Planning**
 - “Pay-as-you-go” funding
 - Borrowing for large projects only



Continue to Work Smarter

- ▶ Strategic Plan
- ▶ Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)
- ▶ New Inventory Management System
- ▶ Computerized Maintenance Management System
- ▶ ESRI (Geographical Information System Platform)
- ▶ SEDARU Mobile Field Asset Management System
- ▶ Further integration of technology into everyday tasks




Water and Wastewater Questions?



City of Pomona Sustainability Accomplishments

City of Pomona Council and staff support sustainability

- **City Council approved a new Vehicle Purchasing Policy on April 4, 2016 that puts a high priority on alternative fuel vehicles**
 - **There are 22 Pomona City refuse trucks utilizing CNG**
 - **2016 citywide streetlight LED replacement project**
 - **Platinum level goal in 2016 for the San Gabriel Valley Energy Wise Program**
 - **2015 energy savings impact for Total Annual Savings Award.**
 - **SCE awarded the City of Pomona with a Gold Level Status in the Energy Leadership Partnership 2014**
 - **2013 the City received the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments Sustainability Award for the Perchlorate Treatment Facility.**
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Sustainability Questions?

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