2025 Urban Water Management Plan

JUNE 2026 | INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY

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Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

°F	degrees Fahrenheit
%	percent
AB	Assembly Bill
AF	Acre-feet
AFY	Acre-feet per year
AWE	Alliance for Water Efficiency
AWPF	Advanced Water Purification Facility
BMP	Best Management Practice
CALWEP	California Water Efficiency Partnership
CAMP4W	Climate Adaptation Master Plan for Water
CBP	Chino Basin Program
CBWCD	Chino Basin Water Conservation District
CBWM	Chino Basin Watermaster
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCWRF	Carbon Canyon Water Recycling Facility
CDA	Chino Basin Desalter Authority
CHINO BASIN	Chino Groundwater Basin
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CIP	Capital Improvement Project
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CVWD	Cucamonga Valley Water District
CWC	California Water Code
CWOL	Making Conservation a California Way of Life
DAC	Disadvantaged Community

DDW	State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water
DELTA	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta
DEW	Discover the Environment and Water
DMM	Demand Management Measure
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
DYY	Dry Year Yield
ETO	evapotranspiration
EWCP	Emergency Water Conservation Program
FWC	Fontana Water Company
FY	Fiscal Year
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
GPED	gallons per employee per day
GWR	Groundwater Recharge
HECW	High-efficiency Clothes Washer
HET	High-efficiency Toilet
HOA	Homeowner Association
IEBL	Inland Empire Brine Line
IERCF	Inland Empire Regional Composting Facility
IEUA	Inland Empire Utilities Agency
IRP	Integrated Resources Plan
IX	ion exchange
JPA	Joint Powers Authority
LEAP	Landscape Evaluation and Audit Program
LRP	Local Resources Program
MAAP	Member Agency Administered Program
MGD	million gallons per day
MHI	Median Household Income

MVWD	Monte Vista Water District
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
MWH	Megawatt-hour
NFT	Nonfunctional Turf
NO.	number
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRWS	Non-Reclaimable Wastewater System
OBMP	Optimum Basin Management Plan
OBMPU	Optimum Basin Management Plan Update
OCSD	Orange County Sanitation District
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PWS	Public Water System
RO	Reverse Osmosis
RP	Recycling Plant
RSEIR	Revised Subsequent Environmental Impact Report
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
RUWMP	Regional Urban Water Management Plan
RW	Recycled Water
RWPSU	Recycled Water Program Strategy Update
SARWQCB	Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAWCO	San Antonio Water Company
SAWPA	Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority
SBCFCD	San Bernardino County Flood Control District
SBX7-7	Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7
SCA	Sewer Collection Agency
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy
STEAM	Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, and Mathematics
SWP	California State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board

T3	Turnkey Turf Transformation
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zones
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWMP ACT	Urban Water Management Plan Act
UWUO	Urban Water Use Objectives
WBIC	Weather-based Irrigation Controller
WE4G	Water Engineering 4 Good
WET	Water Education Today
WFA	Water Facilities Authority
WUE	Water Use Efficiency
WUEBP	Water Use Efficiency Business Plan
WSAP	Water Supply Allocation Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSDM	Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan
WSIP	Water Shortage Investment Program
WVWD	West Valley Water District
WESTERN	Western Municipal Water District
WRCRWA	Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority

1 Introduction

This section provides a brief overview of Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) and the purpose of this Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). It also describes how the UWMP is organized and its relationship to local and regional planning efforts in which IEUA is involved.

IN THIS SECTION

- Introduction for IEUA
- UWMP Organization and Lay Description
- UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts
- Funding Eligibility
- Consistency with the Delta Plan

1.1 Introduction for IEUA

This section describes the general purpose of the UWMP, discusses UWMP implementation, and provides general information about IEUA.

An urban water supplier is defined (pursuant to Section 10617 of the California Water Code (CWC) as:

> *"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 AFY 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."*

IEUA is classified as an urban water supplier because it indirectly serves more than 3,000 customers (i.e., individual metered accounts) and it directly supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) of water annually to its customers agencies for municipal purposes as detailed in Section 3.2.1.

In 1983, the State of California Legislature (Legislature) enacted the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act). The law requires an urban water supplier to adopt an UWMP every five years by July 1 of years ending in "6" and "1", incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update. This UWMP must demonstrate water supply reliability under both normal and drought conditions for a minimum 20-year planning horizon. The UWMP Act applies to wholesale and retail water suppliers.

Since the original UWMP Act was passed, it has undergone significant expansion. Prolonged droughts, groundwater overdraft, regulatory revisions, and changing climatic conditions affect the reliability of each water supplier as well as statewide water reliability overseen by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and the Legislature. Accordingly, the UWMP Act has grown to address changing conditions. The current requirements are found in Sections 10610-10656 and 10608 of the CWC.

In 2018, the Legislature modified the CWC to require a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) with specific elements. The WSCP is a document that provides a supplier with an action plan for a drought or catastrophic water supply shortage. CWC 10632 includes requirements for suppliers to prepare a WSCP. The WSCP documents a supplier's plans to manage and mitigate an actual water shortage condition, should one occur because of drought or other impacts on water supplies. The WSCP is a standalone document that can be updated independently of the UWMP, but it can be included as a section of the UWMP or referenced and attached to the 2025 UWMP as an appendix. The WSCP is described in Section 9 and attached in full as Appendix A.

DWR provides guidance for urban water suppliers by preparing an Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2025 (Calfiornia Department of Water Resources, 2025) conducting workshops, developing tools, and providing program staff to help water suppliers prepare comprehensive and useful water management plans, implement water conservation programs, and understand the requirements of the CWC. Suppliers prepare their own UWMPs and submit them to DWR. DWR then reviews the plans for completeness in addressing the CWC. DWR submits a report to the Legislature summarizing the status of the plans for each five-year cycle. The Guidebook was used to complete this 2025 UWMP.

The purpose of this UWMP is for IEUA to evaluate long-term resource planning and establish management measures to ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future demands. The UWMP provides a framework to help water suppliers maintain efficient use of urban water supplies, promote conservation programs and policies, ensure that sufficient water supplies are available for future beneficial use, and provide a response mechanism during drought conditions or other water supply shortages.

The UWMP is a valuable planning tool used for multiple purposes, including:

- Providing a standardized methodology for water utilities to assess their water resource needs and availability.
- Serving as a resource to the community and other interested parties regarding water supply and demand, conservation, and other water-related information.
- Providing a key source of information for cities and counties when considering approval of proposed new developments and preparing regional long-range planning documents, such as city and county General Plans.
- Informing other regional and statewide water planning efforts, such as Integrated Regional Water Management Plans and the California Water Plan.

1.2 UWMP Organization and Lay Description

The 2025 UWMP is organized as follows:

Section 1 – Introduction

This section provides background information on the UWMP process, regulatory requirements, and an overview of the information covered throughout the remaining sections. The 2025 UWMP incorporates the DWR's water use and supply tables (standardized tables) for the reporting and submittal of UWMP data. These tables are included within the respective sections of the 2025 UWMP and in Appendix B. IEUA's coordination efforts with other planning agencies, eligibility to receive grants and loans administered by the State of California, and demonstration of consistency with the Delta Plan are discussed.

Section 2 – Plan Preparation

This section provides information on the processes used to develop the UWMP, including coordination and outreach efforts, the steps taken to prepare IEUA's 2025 UWMP, hold a public hearing, adopt, submit, and implement the 2025 UWMP. The UWMP is prepared as an individual plan to provide IEUA-specific information, with all data presented on a fiscal year (FY) basis (July 1 through June 30) and water quantities reported in acre-feet (AF) or AFY. The

UWMP also describes IEUA's coordination and outreach with customer agencies and the community, as well as its notification process to the cities and county it serves.

Section 3 – System Description

This section describes IEUA's water system, service area, population demographics, local climate, and land uses. IEUA's service area consists of the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Montclair, Upland, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and Fontana, and unincorporated areas within San Bernardino County. IEUA resides in a climate categorized as Mediterranean, with temperatures ranging from 52 to 74 degrees Fahrenheit. In 2050, IEUA is projected to reach a total population of 1,104,678.

Section 4 – Potable Water

This section describes and quantifies the current and projected potable water uses as well as supplies through 2050 within the water service area. IEUA provides imported water to service customer agencies. In 2025, IEUA serviced a total of 38,689 AFY.

Table 4-1 describes historical imported water usage. This section also incorporated projected imported water use by describing customer agency projections, as well as regional projections. IEUA is not the sole provider of all potable water supplies used by customer agencies. IEUA receives imported water purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). A summary of potable water supplies can be found in Section 4.2.

Section 5 – SBX7-7 Compliance & Future Water Use Efficiency Requirements

This section describes that all retail suppliers served by IEUA are compliant with SBX7-7 targets and are working toward compliance with new State-mandated water use efficiency regulations for the "Making Conservation a California Way of Life Regulation" (CWOL Regulation). As a wholesaler, IEUA is not required to complete SBX7-7 or CWOL Regulation requirements. However, impacts of SBX7-7 and the CWOL Regulation to IEUA's customer agencies can be found in their respective UWMPs.

Section 6 – Non-Potable Water

This section describes and quantifies the current and projected non-potable water uses and supplies. IEUA categorized non-potable water as recycled water provided to its customer agencies. In 2025, IEUA serviced a total of 36,771 AFY, and produced a total of 58,278 AFY. Historical use and supplies can be found in Table 6-2 and Table 6-5. Recycled water supplies are based on wastewater flows and are derived from indoor water use, making supplies more resilient to drought affects, unlike potable water supplies. All of IEUA's energy used is for wastewater and recycled water purposes. Table 6-8 summarizes IEUA's energy use.

Section 7 – Total Water Supply and Demand

This section provides a comprehensive summary of IEUA's system and the supplies available to meet demands. IEUA's total supply portfolio consists of imported water purchased from MWD and locally produced recycled water. In 2025, total water demands were 75,460 AFY, and total supplies were 96,967 AFY. In 2050, IEUA's projected demands are estimated to reach 111,234 AFY and projected supplies are 145,895 AFY.

Section 8 – Water Service Reliability

This section describes the water service reliability through 2050 and includes the Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) for the next five years. IEUA's purchases are reliable under normal, single dry, and five consecutive dry years scenarios through 2050. IEUA anticipates meeting demands under all water year scenarios.

Section 9 – Water Shortage Contingency Plan

This section summarizes the standalone Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). The WSCP details procedures for handling potential shortages. The plan features annual water supply and demand assessments, six water shortage stages with corresponding response actions, and implementation coordination among customer agencies. It also includes emergency response plans and seismic risk assessments for catastrophic events.

Section 10 – Demand Management Measures

This section describes IEUA's efforts to promote conservation and reduce water demand, including discussions of specific demand management measures (DMMs) through its customer agencies. IEUA primarily supports conservation programs implemented by its customer agencies and focuses on coordination, technical support, and program implementation. IEUA participates in community outreach programs such as landscape workshops, Earth Day student events, and social media outreach. IEUA is committed to supporting its customer agencies in their respective conservation efforts.

Section 11 – Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This chapter summarizes the various requirements to adopt and submit a UWMP and WSCP. Details on public hearing dates, notification letters to local agencies, and how to submit or amend a plan are discussed. The 2025 UWMP and WSCP were made available for public review in May 2026, with a public hearing held on June 17, 2026. IEUA adopted the UWMP and WSCP and submitted them to DWR and the California State Library within 30 days of adoption. Notifications were sent to cities, counties, and relevant agencies at least 60 days prior to the public hearing. The plan is available online and at IEUA's headquarters for public inspection. Procedures for amending the UWMP or WSCP involve public hearings, board adoption, and timely submissions to state and local entities.

1.3 UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts

Several documents have been developed to enable IEUA and the region to maximize the use of available water resources, including DWR's 2023 State Water Project Delivery Capability Report (DWR, 2023), DWR's State Water Project Adaptation Strategy (DWR, 2025), IEUA's draft 2020 Water Use Efficiency Business Plan, IEUA's WSCP, and communication with IEUA staff. A complete reference list is provided at the end of this UWMP.

Documents that were leveraged in preparation of this UWMP are:

- 2025-26 Strategic Plan - IEUA's Strategic Plan focuses on ensuring long-term water reliability, environmental health, and financial sustainability while fostering a culture of innovation and excellence. It outlines four key goals: reliable water supply, public and environmental health, fiscal responsibility, and organizational excellence.
- 2024 Annual Report Chino Basin Recycled Water Groundwater Recharge Program
- 2024-26 Water Use Efficiency Business Plan (WUEBP) – The WUEBP is updated as needed to increase regional sustainability through using water more efficiently, eliminating water waste, and drought-proofing the region through increased use of recycled water, groundwater, stormwater, and other local water supplies.
- 2024 Climate Change Action Plan (Climate Change Action Plan, 2024) - IEUA updated its Climate Change Action Plan in 2024 to meet National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements and Assembly Bill (AB) 32 standards by documenting greenhouse gas emissions, progress from energy and operational improvements, and strategies to improve resilience to climate-related risks while maintaining reliable water and wastewater operations.
- Draft 2025 Recycled Water Program Strategy Update (RWPSU) – The purpose of the RWPSU Report is to update recycled water direct use demand projections and changes to IEUA's groundwater recharge program, as well as investigate operational changes or required capacity improvements to the recycled water conveyance system as a result of increasing use of recycled water. Anticipated completion is early 2027.
- 2024 IEUA Annual Energy Report (Annual Energy Report, FY 24-25) - The FY 24-25 Energy Report tracks IEUA's energy consumption, renewable generation performance, and energy efficiency projects for the fiscal year. The report highlights IEUA's diverse energy portfolio, which includes imported electricity, solar, wind, battery storage, biogas, and natural gas. In FY 2024/2025, IEUA offset 5% of total electricity with renewable energy, with total annual energy expenses of $15.4 million. The report also outlines upcoming projects and initiatives aimed at further enhancing energy efficiency and renewable energy production (IEUA, FY 24-25).

1.4 UWMPs and Grant or Loan Eligibility

For a water supplier to be eligible for a grant or loan administered by DWR, the supplier must have a current UWMP on file that meets the requirements set forth by the CWC. A current UWMP must also be maintained by the supplier throughout the term of any grants or loans received. IEUA has prepared the 2025 UWMP under guidance from DWR's 2025 UWMP Guidebook to meet eligibility requirements for grants and loans administered by the State and/or DWR.

1.5 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions

The Delta Plan is a comprehensive, long-term resource management plan for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) that was developed as part of the Delta Reform Act of 2009 (Water code section 85000 et seq) and includes both regulatory policies and recommendations, aimed at promoting a healthy Delta ecosystem. Delta Plan Policy WR P1 [California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 23, § 5003] is one of 14 regulatory policies in the Delta Plan. WR P1 identifies UWMPs as the tool to demonstrate consistency with state policy to reduce reliance on the Delta for any Supplier that is participating in or carrying out a proposed covered action or receiving Delta water from a proposed covered action. Within the supplier's UWMP, information should be provided that can be used to demonstrate consistency with this policy. Section (c)(1) of WR P1 states that suppliers that have (A) completed an urban water management plan, (B) implemented the efficiency measures in that plan, and (C) shown a measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance in the plan, are contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta and are therefore consistent with WR P1 [CCR, Title 23, § 5003(c)(1)].

IEUA's consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1 is demonstrated through completion of its UWMP, implementation of demand management measures and supply programs, and documentation of measurable reductions in reliance on the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta and improvements in regional self-reliance.

IEUA's contributions are evaluated at the regional scale through the analysis presented in Appendix C of the 2025 UWMP, which assesses the collective investments and actions of IEUA and its customer agencies. Consistent with DWR guidance, reliance on regional analyses is appropriate where water supply systems are integrated and individual agency contributions cannot be discretely quantified.

The results of this analysis, together with the programs and initiatives described in the Reduced Delta Reliance section of this UWMP, demonstrate IEUA's consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1. Additional details on the reduced delta reliance analysis are provided in Section 4.6.

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2 Plan Preparation

This section provides information on the processes used to develop the UWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach. IEUA's 2025 UWMP was prepared consistently with DWR's Guidebook.

IN THIS SECTION

- Basis for Preparing a Plan
- Regional Planning
- Coordination and Outreach

2.1 Basis for Preparing a Plan

As mentioned in Section 1.1, the CWC requires IEUA's 2025 UWMP to be submitted to DWR by July 1, 2026. IEUA is an "urban water supplier" pursuant to Section 10617 of the CWC. In FY 2024-2025, IEUA's key water supply metrics in its service area were as follows:

- Indirectly served a population of approximately 938,831 people.
- Supplied approximately 38,689 AFY imported potable water to its wholesale customers.
- Supplied approximately 36,771 AFY recycled water (19,472 AFY recycled water direct use and 17,299 AFY of recycled water for groundwater recharge).

Throughout this UWMP, water volume is represented in units of AFY, unless otherwise noted, and data is presented on a FY basis. Required DWR tables presenting this information are provided in Table 2-2.

Pursuant to CWC requirements, IEUA's 2025 UWMP incorporates DWR's standardized tables for the reporting and submittal of UWMP data. The standardized tables are provided within the body of the 2025 UWMP text as well as in Appendix B. IEUA also submitted the UWMP data (from the standardized tables) electronically through DWR's Online Submittal Tool.

IEUA is a Public Water System (PWS) which is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW). The PWS number for IEUA is CA3690001.

2.2 Regional Planning

As shown in Table 2-1, IEUA's 2025 UWMP is an "Individual UWMP" and not part of a Regional UWMP. However, there are many agencies involved in water management within the service area. IEUA is working in cooperation with each of these agencies to achieve water supply reliability, water quality, and watershed management goals for the Santa Ana River Watershed and the Inland Empire. The following sections provide descriptions of these agencies.

Table 2-1- Plan Identification

Type of Plan	Member of Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)	Name of RUWMP
Individual UWMP	No	N/A

2.2.1 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

IEUA is a member agency of MWD, which is a public agency that provides supplemental imported water from the California State Water Project (SWP) and the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) to 26 member agencies located in the Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties. MWD has a population of nearly 19 million people, residing within MWD's 5,200 square mile service area.

As a water wholesaler, MWD distributes treated and untreated imported water from the CRA and SWP to its member agencies. From 2015-2024 MWD provided between 39 and 53 percent of the municipal, industrial, and agricultural water used within its service area. Remaining supply comes from local groundwater, local surface water, recycling, and from the City of Los Angeles' Owen's Valley Aqueduct in the eastern Sierra Nevada. MWD prepares its own UWMP. MWD currently provides financial support for local water projects and water conservation projects implemented by its member agencies that increase the reliability of water supplies to the region.

MWD sponsors the Local Resources Program (LRP), established in June 1998, to encourage customer agencies to develop and use recycled water and recover groundwater to reduce dependence on imported water supplies. IEUA currently receives financial contributions from MWD from programs described in Section 10.

2.2.2 Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority

Formed in 1972, the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA) is a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) that coordinates regional planning within the Santa Ana River Watershed to address water quality and supply improvements primarily through task forces and management of the Inland Empire Brine Line (IEBL). SAWPA is comprised of the five major water supply and wastewater management agencies within the Santa Ana Watershed including: IEUA, Eastern Municipal Water District, Orange County Water District, San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, and Western Municipal Water District. SAWPA's mission is to facilitate communication, identify emerging opportunities, develop regional plans, secure grant funding, implement programs, and operate and maintain facilities, particularly portions of the IEBL.

2.2.3 Chino Basin Watermaster

IEUA is a member of the Chino Basin Watermaster (CBWM) Board of Directors. CBWM was established in 1978 by a judgment entered by the Superior Court of California. The judgment requires that the CBWM develop a management plan for the Chino Groundwater Basin (Chino Basin) that meets water quality and quantity objectives for the region.

In 1998, CBWM developed an integrated set of water management goals and actions for the Chino Basin known as the Optimum Basin Management Program (OBMP) that describes nine program elements to meet the water quality and local production objectives in the Chino Basin. The OBMP encourages the increased use of local supplies to help "drought proof" the Chino Basin.

In July 2000, the Superior Court adopted the "Peace Agreement" that ended over 15 years of litigation within the Chino Basin. The Peace Agreement outlined the schedule and actions for implementing the OBMP. In December 2007, the Superior Court approved the "Peace II Agreement" that redefined the future programs and actions required to implement the OBMP, based on the nine years of experience and accomplishments in implementing the OBMP. Between 2009 and 2010, CBWM updated the Groundwater Recharge Master Plan as part of a requirement of the Peace II Agreement and in response to changes in demand, recharge capacity, safe yield, and other factors.

In 2018, CBWM initiated the 2020 OBMP Update (OBMPU) through a year-and-a-half long process that included input from all stakeholders. The certified Revised Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (RSEIR) for the OBMPU was approved in 2024, following stakeholder comments and concerns. The 2020 OBMPU was developed to incorporate an improved understanding of Chino Basin characteristics and address new challenges such as changing water supply availability and water quality degradation. The 2020 OBMPU builds upon the framework and goals of the 2000 OBMP which are: 1) Enhance Basin Water Supplies, 2) Protect and Enhance Water Quality, 3) Enhance Management of the Basin, and 4) Equitably Finance the OBMP. The 2020 OBMPU enabled increased groundwater storage capacity throughout the Chino Basin and avenues for stakeholders to further benefit from the Basin.

2.2.4 Chino Basin Water Conservation District

The Chino Basin Water Conservation District (CBWCD) was established in 1949 to protect and replenish the Chino Basin with rainfall and stormwater runoff from the San Gabriel Mountains. CBWCD uses an extensive system of percolation ponds and spreading grounds to augment the natural capacity of the region to capture runoff for recharge. CBWCD also promotes water conservation through public education programs. IEUA, CBWM, the San Bernardino County Flood Control District (SBCFCD), and CBWCD jointly sponsor the Chino Basin Recycled Water Groundwater Recharge Program that is an integral part of basin water management.

2.2.5 Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SARWQCB) is responsible for the development and enforcement of water quality objectives to meet the requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, including the NPDES and the California Porter-Cologne Act.

In 1975, the SARWQCB completed the Water Quality Control Plan for the upper portion of the Santa Ana Watershed. The plan outlined specific water quality management actions to address water quality and salt build up, in the form of total dissolved solids (TDS) within the Chino Basin. These included the construction of a large well field and desalters in the lower part of the Chino Basin to extract and treat poor quality water, and construction of a pipeline to export brine from the upper Basin to the Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD) Plant 1. The Water Quality Control Plan has been regularly updated since 1975, most recently in 2025.

2.2.6 Chino Basin Desalter Authority

The Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) is a JPA consisting of the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Norco and Ontario, the Jurupa Community Services District, the Santa Ana River Water Company, Western Municipal Water District, and IEUA. The CDA treats brackish groundwater from the lower Chino Basin with the Chino I and II Desalter facilities along with distribution of drinking water to customer agencies. IEUA operates and maintains the Chino I Desalter while Jurupa Community Services District operates and maintains the Chino II Desalter. These desalter facilities consist of groundwater wells and associated raw water pipelines, treatment facilities, pumps, and water distribution pipelines. Treatment processes include ion exchange

(IX) and reverse osmosis (RO). Three of the nine IEUA customer agencies currently purchase desalted water as part of their water supply.

2.2.7 San Bernardino County Flood Control District

SBCFCD, in partnership with IEUA, CBWM, and CBWCD jointly support the Chino Basin Groundwater Recharge Program and the implementation of the Chino Basin Groundwater Recharge Master Plan. SBCFCD owns the regional flood control channels and several recharge basins that are integral to the groundwater recharge within the program.

2.3 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

The data provided in IEUA's 2025 UWMP is reported on a FY basis, unless noted otherwise, as shown in Table 2-2. The FY begins on July 1 of every year. As shown in Table 2-2, the data provided in IEUA's 2025 UWMP is reported in units of AFY, unless noted otherwise.

Table 2-2- Supplier Identification

Type of Supplier	Year Type	First Day of Year		Unit Type
Wholesale	Fiscal Years	**DD**	**MM**	AFY
		01	**07**	

2.4 Coordination and Outreach

IEUA coordinated with multiple neighboring and stakeholder agencies as well as the public to prepare the 2025 UWMP. The coordinated efforts were conducted to 1) inform these entities of IEUA's efforts and activities; 2) gather high quality data for use in developing this UWMP; and 3) coordinate planning activities with other related regional plans and initiatives.

2.4.1 Wholesale and Retail Coordination

As described previously, IEUA is a wholesale water agency. As indicated in Table 2-3, IEUA has coordinated with agencies it provides either untreated imported or non-potable recycled water to, those with agreements to potentially purchase aforementioned supplies, and those who collaborate with IEUA. IEUA provided water use and supply projections of its water sales to its customer agencies in five-year increments for a normal year, a single dry year, and a five consecutive year drought conditions over the next 25 years. Customer agencies also provided projections to IEUA, and IEUA exchanged projections with MWD.

Projected IEUA demands from customer agencies are based on information available at the time of IEUA's UWMP preparation. Final adopted projections may vary from local agencies' final adopted UWMPs. Refer to each agency's adopted UWMP for the most current projection.

Table 2-3- Wholesale - Water Supplier Information Exchange

X	Check the box if the Supplier has informed 10 or fewer other water suppliers of water supplies available.
City of Chino	
City of Chino Hills	
Cucamonga Valley Water District	
Fontana Water Company	
Metropolitan Water District	
City of Montclair	
Monte Vista Water District	
City of Ontario	
City of Upland	
Water Facilities Authority	

2.4.2 Coordination With Other Agencies and the Community

IEUA is a wholesale water supplier that provides untreated imported water from the MWD and recycled water to its customer agencies. IEUA notified its customer agencies, local cities, and county about the preparation of IEUA's 2025 UWMP. IEUA regularly updated its customer agencies on the development of its 2025 UWMP. IEUA informed the following agencies regarding the availability of copies of the draft plan for their review:

- City of Chino
- City of Chino Hills
- Cucamonga Valley Water District
- City of Fontana
- Fontana Water Company
- City of Montclair
- Monte Vista Water District
- Metropolitan Water District
- City of Ontario
- City of Rancho Cucamonga
- County of San Bernardino
- City of Upland
- Water Facilities Authority

IEUA notified these agencies, as well as the cities and counties within which IEUA provides water supplies, at least sixty (60) days prior to the public hearing of the preparation of the 2025

UWMP and invited them to participate in the development of the 2025 UWMP. Copies of notification letters are provided in Appendix D.

Per Government Code 6066, the public hearing was noticed in the Inland Valley Daily Bulletin on May 18, 2026, and noticed again on May 27, 2026.The hearing notices are attached as Appendix E. The public hearing was held on June 17, 2026, at the Board meeting prior to the adoption of UWMP and WSCP. In addition, IEUA maintained a copy of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP in its office and at www.ieua.org prior to the public hearing.

The Final 2025 UWMP and WSCP were formally adopted by the IEUA Board of Directors (Board) on June 17, 2026. A copy of the Adoption Resolution is included in Appendix F. A hard copy of IEUA's Final 2025 UWMP and WSCP were sent to the California State Library, DWR (electronically using the WUE (Water Use Efficiency) data reporting tool), and all cities and counties within IEUA's service area within 30 days of adoption. To fulfill the requirements of Water Code Section 10642 of the UWMP Act, the IEUA made the Final 2025 UWMP available online (www.ieua.org), and at IEUA's public office during normal business hours, for public review within 30 days of adoption.

Should IEUA need to amend the adopted 2025 UWMP or WSCP in the future, IEUA will hold a public hearing for review of the proposed amendments to the document. IEUA will send a 60-day notification letter to all cities and counties within IEUA's service area and notify the public. Notification to the public will be published twice in the newspaper, the first notice being a minimum of two weeks prior to the public hearing. Once the amended document is adopted, a copy finalized version will be sent to the California State Library, DWR (electronically using the WUEdata reporting tool), and all cities and counties within IEUA's service area within 30 days of adoption. The finalized version will also be made available to the public both online (client website) and in person at the IEUA's public office during normal business hours.

2.4.3 Notice to Cities and Counties

CWC Section 10621 requires that suppliers notify cities and counties to which they serve water that the UWMP and WSCP are being updated and reviewed. The CWC specifies that this must be done at least 60 days prior to the public hearing. To fulfill this requirement, IEUA sent letters of notification of preparation of the 2025 UWMP and 2025 WSCP to all cities and counties within IEUA's service area at least 60 days prior to the public hearing as indicated in Appendix D.

Table 2-4- Agency Coordination

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	WAS NOTIFIED OF PLAN AVAILABILITY	WAS SENT A NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ADOPT 60 DAYS PRIOR TO PUBLIC HEARING
City of Chino	x	x
City of Chino Hills	x	x
City of Fontana	x	x
City of Montclair	x	x
City of Ontario	x	x
City of Rancho Cucamonga	x	x
City of Upland	x	x
County of San Bernardino	x	x

3 System Description

This section describes IEUA's water system, service area, population demographics, local climate, and land uses.

IN THIS SECTION

- General Description
- Service Area Boundary Map
- Service Area Climate
- Population and Demographics
- Land Uses

3.1 General Description

IEUA was formed as a municipal water district by popular vote of its residents in June 1950 to become a member agency of MWD for the purpose of importing water to its customer agencies. IEUA has significantly expanded its utility services since 1950 to also include wastewater treatment, recycled water production and distribution, co-composting of green waste and municipal biosolids, desalination of brackish water, and disposal of non-reclaimable industrial wastewater and brine. IEUA is governed by a five-member Board of Directors. Each Director is publicly elected for a four-year term and represents one of the five divisions:

- Division 1 – City of Upland, City of Montclair, San Antonio Heights (unincorporated territories in the city of Upland's sphere of influence), unincorporated territories in the City of Montclair's sphere of influence, portion of unincorporated territories in the City of Chino's sphere of influence, and portion of City of Ontario.
- Division 2 – Large portion of City of Ontario, portion of City of Fontana, and large portion of unincorporated territories in the City of Fontana's sphere of influence.
- Division 3 – City of Chino, City of Chino Hills, and portion of unincorporated territories in the City of Chino's sphere of influence.
- Division 4 – Large portion of City of Fontana, portion of City of Rialto, and portion of Bloomington (unincorporated territories in the City of Rialto's and City of Fontana's sphere of influence).
- Division 5 – City of Rancho Cucamonga and unincorporated territories in the City of Rancho Cucamonga's sphere of influence.

The 2025 IEUA Board members are:

- Steven Elie – President, Division 3
- Jasmin Hall – Vice President, Division 4
- Michael Camacho – Secretary/Treasurer, Division 5
- Paul Hofer – Director, Division 2
- Marco Tule – Director, Division 1

IEUA owns and operates four regional water recycling plants in its service area: Regional Water Recycling Plant Number (No.) 1, Regional Water Recycling Plant No. 4, Regional Water Recycling Plant No. 5, and the Carbon Canyon Water Recycling Facility (RP-1, RP-4, -5, and the CCWRF). Wastewater is collected with regional wastewater interceptors to these facilities, where it is treated to disinfected, tertiary treated recycled water in compliance with California's Title 22 regulations. Sludge at these water recycling plants are primarily handled by two facilities: RP-1 and RP-2. Currently, RP-5 is undergoing an expansion that will increase its liquid treatment capacity and add a new on-site solids treatment facility, where solids currently being processed at RP-2 will eventually be sent, as RP-2 is scheduled for retirement. The project is anticipated to be completed in 2027. Following initial treatment at the water recycling plants, biosolids are then sent to the Inland Empire Regional Composting Facility (IERCF) to further stabilize, dewater, and process into high quality compost. IEUA owns and operates two of the three Non-Reclaimable Wastewater System (NRWS) trunk lines that convey industrial wastewater and groundwater treatment brine to the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts. IEUA also owns and operates portions of the Inland Empire Brine Line, which conveys non-reclaimable wastewater to Orange County Sanitation District.

Recycled water produced at the four regional water recycling plants is distributed through IEUA's recycled water system, which includes pipelines, pump stations, reservoirs, and pressure regulating stations to serve numerous pressure zones. The recycled water is used for direct non-potable use and groundwater recharge. IEUA operates the groundwater recharge facilities in cooperation with CBWM, SBCFCD, and the CBWCD.

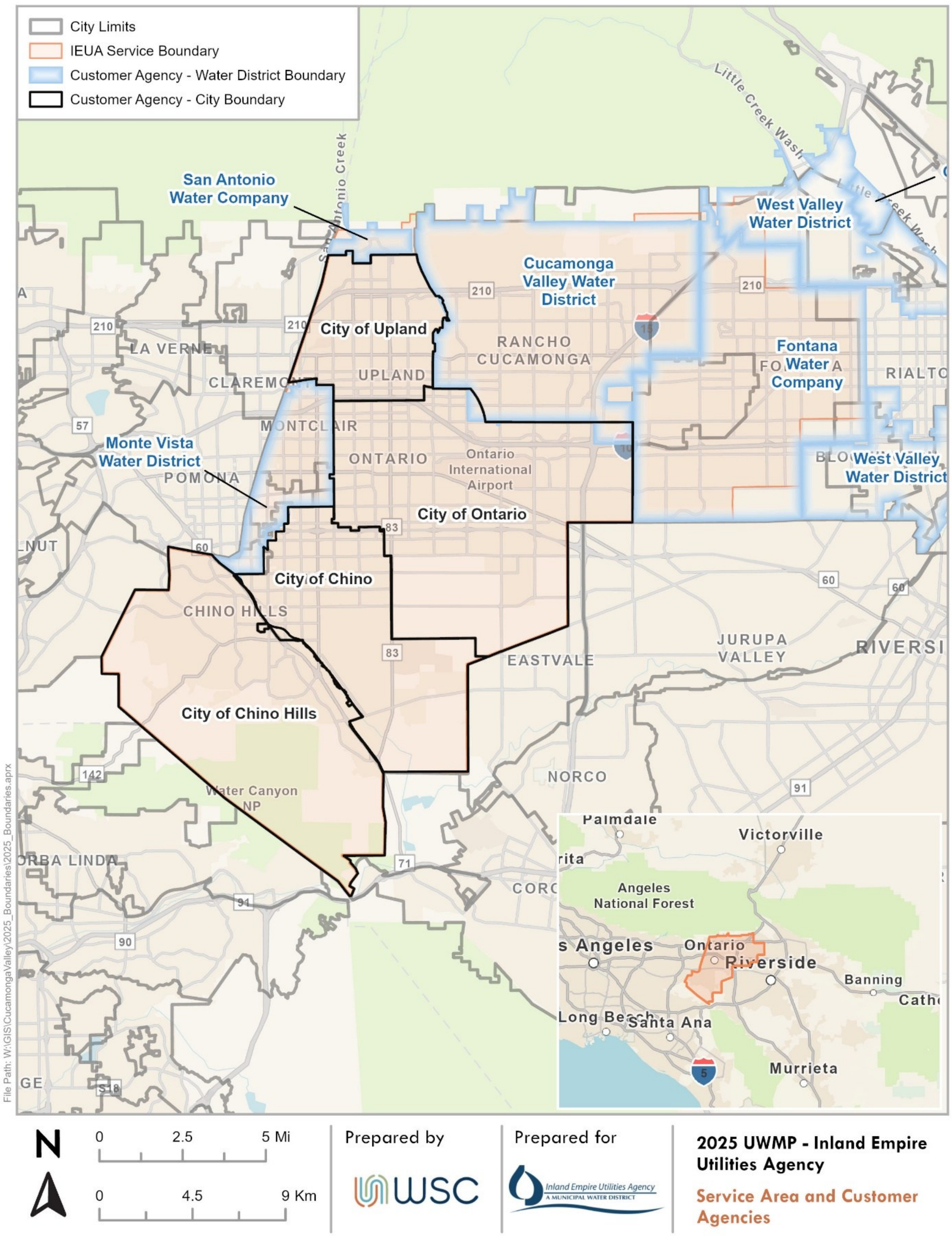
Under an agreement with CDA, IEUA operates the Chino I Desalter, which treats groundwater in the southern portion of the Chino Basin. The treated water is delivered to municipal water supply systems for potable use. However, IEUA does not own drinking water facilities.

3.2 Service Area Boundary Maps

IEUA provides a number of services for the southwestern section of San Bernardino County in the Santa Ana River Watershed. IEUA's 242-square mile service area service area almost entirely overlies the Chino Basin, which consists of a relatively flat alluvial valley from east to west and slopes from north to south at a 1 to 2% grade. Elevation ranges from about 2,000 feet above sea level in the foothills below the San Gabriel Mountains to about 500 feet near Prado Dam. Figure 3-1 shows the IEUA service area and the boundaries of the customer agencies.

IEUA's service area population has grown rapidly over the past decade and is expected to continue increasing. The region's growth highlights the need for careful water resources planning and management to ensure adequate water supplies and water quality.

Figure 3-1- Inland Empire Utilities Agency Service Area



3.2.1 Customer Agencies

The IEUA service area consists of the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and Upland, and unincorporated areas within San Bernardino County. There are nine water agencies within IEUA's service area which are described in Table 3-1. IEUA supplies imported water to seven of these agencies. Two of IEUA's customer water agencies, Fontana Water Company (FWC) and Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD), purchase untreated water directly from IEUA and provide their own treatment. Five of IEUA's water agencies purchase treated water from the Water Facilities Authority (WFA). WFA purchases untreated imported water from IEUA, then treats and delivers that water to the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Ontario, Upland, and Monte Vista Water District (MVWD).

While SAWCo operates within the broader IEUA service area it is not directly served by IEUA as a wholesale customer.

In addition to imported water supplies, IEUA provides wastewater services to seven local sewage collection agencies including the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Upland, and CVWD in the city of Rancho Cucamonga.

Table 3-1- IEUA Customer Agencies

Agency Name	Description
City of Chino	The City of Chino serves water to a population of approximately 95,000 in the City and some unincorporated areas in San Bernardino County.
City of Chino Hills	The City of Chino Hills provides water to a population of approximately 79,349 in the City within its 46 square mile service area that also includes small portions of Chino and Pomona.
Cucamonga Valley Water District	CVWD is a special district that provides water to approximately 213,375 residents within a 47-square mile area comprised mainly of the City of Rancho Cucamonga. CVWD also provides water to small portions of the cities of Upland, Ontario, Fontana, and unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County.
Fontana Water Company	Fontana Water Company is a retail investor-owned utility company that provides water to approximately 212,000 residents mainly in the City of Fontana and also serves portions of the cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Rialto, outside the IEUA service area.
Monte Vista Water District	MVWD is a county water district that provides retail water services to a population of approximately 59,390 in the City of Montclair, portions of the City of Chino, and unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County between Chino, Ontario, and Pomona. MVWD is also a wholesale water supplier to the City of Chino Hills, providing up to 6,400 AFY of water.
City of Ontario	The City of Ontario supplies water to a population of approximately 184,404 in the city and some unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. The City of Ontario also serves a small portion of the City of Rancho Cucamonga.
San Antonio Water Company	San Antonio Water Company (SAWCo) is a mutual water company organized as a private non-profit corporation, with more than 70% of shares owned by municipalities. SAWCo wholesales surface water from San Antonio Creek and potable groundwater to Upland, Ontario, and irrigation customers.
City of Upland	The City of Upland encompasses 15 square miles and serves water to approximately 81,580 people.
West Valley Water District	West Valley Water District (WVWD) is a retail water agency serving over 96,000 residents, some of which fall into an overlapping service area with IEUA.

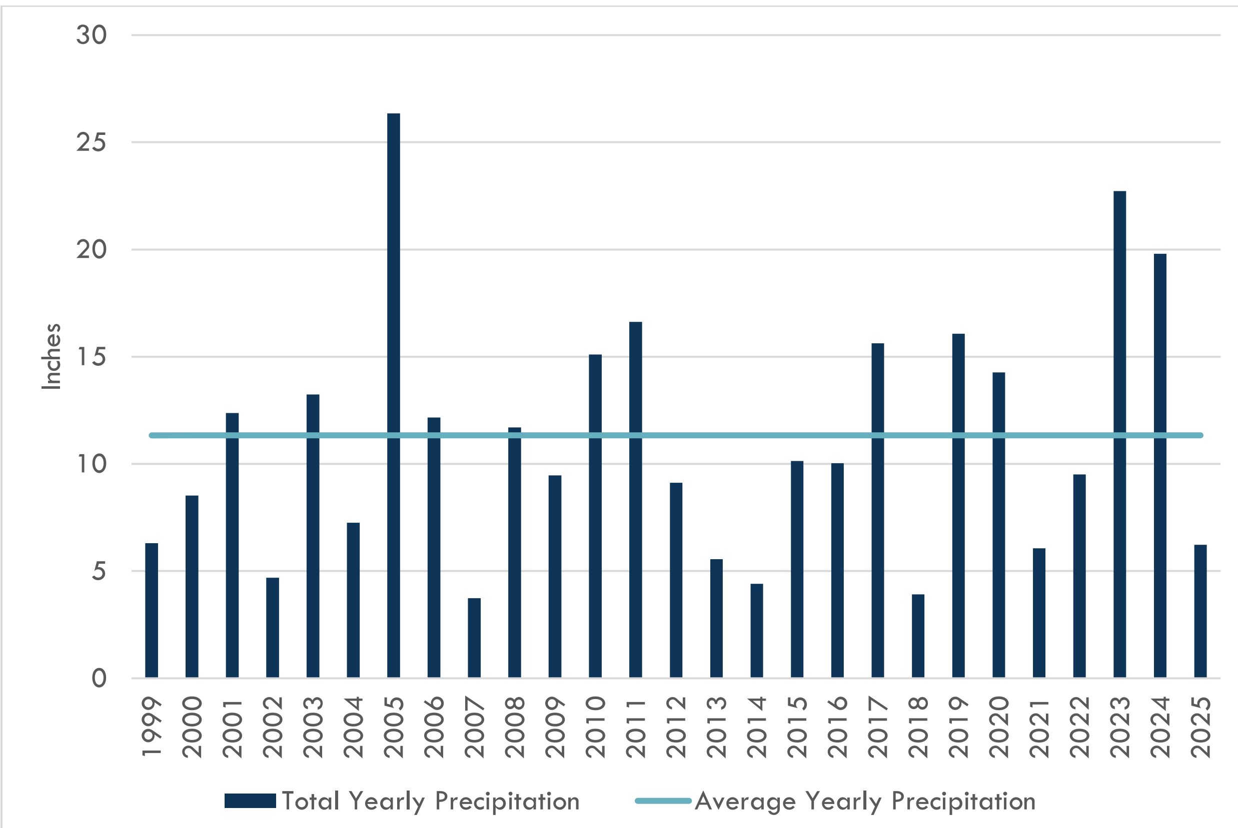
3.3 Service Area Climate

IEUA is located within the South Coast Air Basin that encompasses all of Orange County and the urban areas of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside counties. The South Coast Air

Basin climate is characterized as “Mediterranean” with a semi-arid environment with mild winters, warm summers, and moderate rainfall.

Historical precipitation and temperature information was obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Ontario Airport Station. Historical evapotranspiration (Eto) data was found using California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS), Station Number 78 in Pomona Average temperatures range from 63 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Table 3-2 presents the region’s annual average climate data. Figure 3-2 shows annual precipitation from 1998-2025 from NOAA data in FY. The average annual rainfall in the IEUA water service area is approximately 11 inches, most of which occurs during the winter months.

Figure 3-2- Annual Precipitation from 1999-2025



SOURCE: Historical average monthly precipitation information was obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=sgx) from 1999 through 2025 (for Ontario International Airport).

Table 3-2- Average Monthly Climate Data

MONTH	AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (°F)	AVERAGE RAINFALL (INCHES)	AVERAGE EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (ETO) (INCHES)
January	55.8	2.11	1.8
February	56.4	2.87	2.5
March	59.8	1.56	3.8
April	63.1	0.74	4.7
May	67.5	0.29	5.2
June	73.2	0.02	6.0
July	79.1	0.06	6.7
August	80.0	0.09	6.5
September	77.0	0.12	4.9
October	69.5	0.45	3.5
November	61.4	0.94	2.4
December	55.1	2.08	1.8
MONTHLY AVERAGE:	**66.5**	**0.94**	**4.2**

SOURCES: Historical average monthly precipitation and temperature information was obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (https://search.usa.gov/search?utf8=%E2%9C%93&affiliate=noaa.gov&query=ontario+ca) from 1999 through 2025 (for Ontario International Airport). Historical monthly average ETo information was obtained from the California Irrigation Management Information Systems (http://www.cimis.water.ca.gov) and is based on data collected from Station 78 (Pomona).

3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

IEUA has historically utilized the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Connect SoCal Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) growth forecast for population projections. Due to significant differences between the 2024 SCAG RPT/SCS and the previous 2020 SCAG RPT/SCS, IEUA elected to modify the 2024 SCAG RPT/SCS population and employment projections to maintain consistency with the 2020 SCAG RPT/SCS baseline (2020) population. The SCAG 2024 RPT/SCS projections were adjusted by the difference between the base year populations in the two SCAG forecast versions. This approach preserves the growth trajectory reflected in the 2024 SCAG RPT/SCS while maintaining a consistent baseline for planning comparisons.

Table 3-3- Current and Projected Population

POPULATION SERVED	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
TOTAL:	938,831	965,130	991,430	1,029,179	1,066,929	1,104,678

Note: 2025, 2030, 2040 and 2045 were found by interpolation. 2020, 2035 and 2050 were provided in IEUA's Draft Recycled Water Program Strategy Update.

3.4.1 Socioeconomic Factors

Approximately 24% of the IEUA service area population is considered a designated disadvantaged community (DAC) based on the American Community Survey Median Household Income (MHI) data. Census tracts are determined to be disadvantaged when the average household income is 80% or less than statewide median household income. The census tract areas that are designated as DAC are located throughout the service area, primarily around Fontana, between Highway 10 and Mission Boulevard in the cities of Ontario and Montclair, and between Highway 10 and Highway 66 in Rancho Cucamonga and Upland.

Demographic and socioeconomic data for IEUA were estimated by applying weighting factors based on the 2025 population of customer agencies. For each demographic category, weighted sums were calculated and then divided by the total population to produce representative percentages for IEUA. Demographic and socioeconomic data is outlined in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4- IEUA Demographic and Socioeconomic Data

Race and Ethnicity	
Hispanic or Latino	53%
White	21%
Black or African American	7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	<1%
Asian	16%
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	<1%
Other or Multiple Races	4%
Income and Households	
Median Household Income	$104,793
Percent Living at or Below Poverty Line	10%
Percent of households owning home	62%
Vacancy Rate	3%

Sources

1. 2020 Decennial Census
2. 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Accessed at: Data.census.gov for cities including City of Upland, City of Montclair, City of Ontario, City of Chino, City of Chino Hills, City of Rancho Cucamonga, City of Fontana.

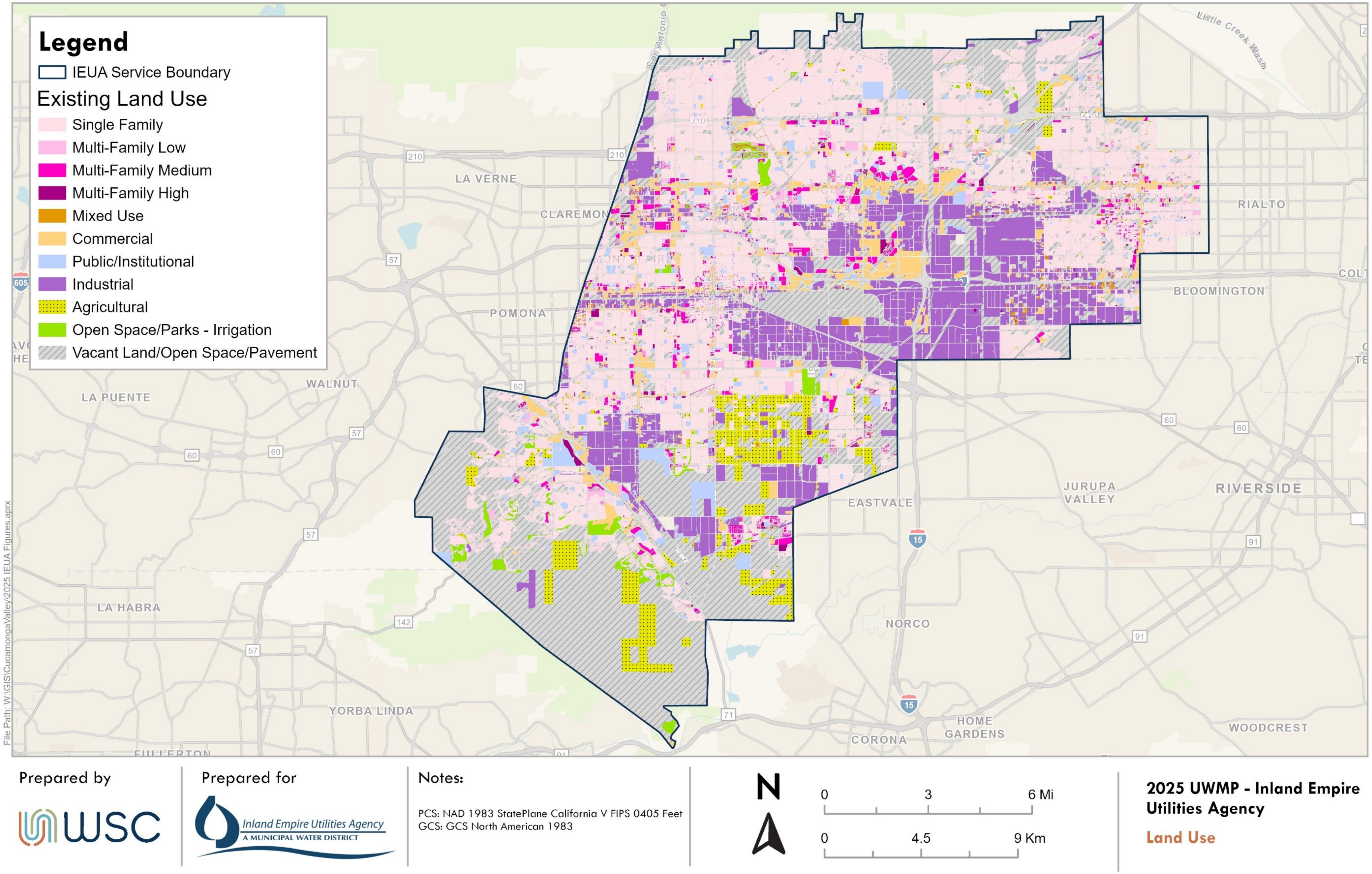
3.5 Land Uses within Service Area

When IEUA was formed in 1950, its service area was primarily field crops, citrus, and vineyards with a total urban area land use of less than 8%. Since 1950, urban areas have expanded significantly and replaced most agricultural land in the northern and central portions of the Chino Basin. The conversion of agricultural land to urban development is anticipated to continue within the Chino Basin.

SCAG develops demographic and growth forecasts for the 2025 Connect SoCal RTP (Governments, 2024), including projected population, households, and employment in 2019, 2035, and 2050 across approximately 13,062 traffic analysis zones (TAZs) in the SCAG region. SCAG publishes jurisdiction and TAZ-level data as Geographic Information System (GIS) shapefiles, which are intersected with supplier service areas to estimate land use within IEUA's boundary.

SCAG's 2024 RTP includes land use information. SCAG worked with the region's 197 local jurisdictions to refine their land use dataset from 2022. The most recent update was finalized on April 24, 2024. The land use dataset includes general plan land use, specific plan land use, zoning code, and existing land use. Figure 3-3 shows the land use code present in the IEUA service area. The majority of the service area is comprised of single-family residential, industrial, and commercial areas. There are also large areas of open space in the service area, such as the Chino Hills State Park.

Figure 3-3- Land Use in IEUA Service Area



4 Potable Water

This section describes and quantifies IEUA's historic and projected potable water use and supplies through 2050.

IN THIS SECTION

4.1 Imported Water Use

IEUA provides untreated imported water to service customer agencies' potable demands as described in further detail in the following sections. While the imported water is untreated when delivered to the region by MWD, IEUA categorizes it as potable water system since the end use is potable, and the system is physically separate from the regional non-potable system which transports recycled water.

4.1.1 Imported Water Use Sectors Listed in Water Code

Water suppliers are required to identify water uses to the extent that records are available, for each of the applicable water use sectors identified in CWC 10631(d). As a wholesaler, IEUA serves imported water for the following water uses as defined in the UWMP Guidebook:

- **Sales to Other Agencies**: Water sales made to another agency. Projected sales may be based on projected demand provided by the receiving agency.

  IEUA has worked with its customer agencies to provide water use data for IEUA as a wholesaler and by retail agency (where possible) for the purposes of transparency and comprehensive future planning. IEUA's customer agencies have also prepared 2025 UWMPs that include details on their individual water use by sector.

- **Distribution System Water Losses:** As a wholesale supplier, IEUA is not required by DWR to perform water loss audits and report distribution system water loss.

4.1.2 Customer Agency Historic Imported Water Use

IEUA monitors and compiles water use data from each of its customer agencies to track overall regional water demands and sources of supply.

IEUA's customer agency imported water usage is shown in Table 4-1. This untreated imported water is provided by IEUA to meet these customer demands. Figure 4-1 provides a graph of the historical imported water shown in Table 4-1.

Imported water includes water deliveries directly from MWD, and pumped water MWD had stored in the Chino Basin to offset demands at a later date under a conjunctive use Dry Year Yield (DYY) program.

Historical demand trends have been considered as part of projected water use in Section 4.1.2 and water service reliability in Section 1.

Figure 4-1- FY 2020/2021 - FY 2024/2025 Customer Agency Imported Water Usage, AF

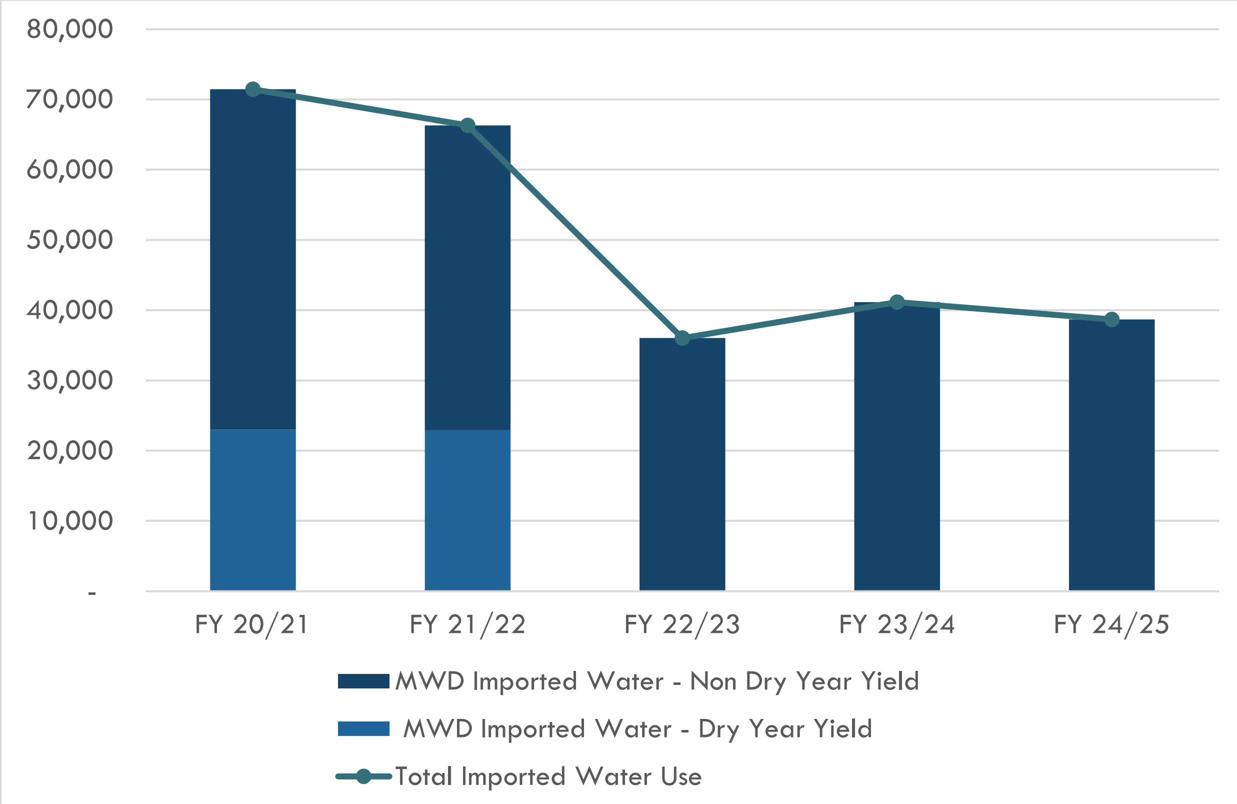


Table 4-1- FY 2020/2021- FY 2024/2025 Customer Agency Imported Water Usage, AF

Use Type/ Customer Agency	FY 2020/2021	FY 2021/2022	FY 2022/2023	FY 2023/2024	FY 2024/2025
City of Chino Hills	1,500	1,500	1,275	1,500	1,500
City of Chino	4,691	4,152	3,505	3,156	4,052
Cucamonga Valley Water District	34,425	27,864	13,515	13,855	15,910
Fontana Water Company	14,423	15,569	5,310	6,175	65
Monte Vista Water District	6,132	5,368	4,516	7,280	8,861
City of Ontario	5,851	5,687	4,055	5,505	5,348
City of Upland	4,424	5,738	3,445	3,370	2,783
West Valley Water District*	-	454	408	311	170
Total	**71,445**	**66,331**	**36,029**	**41,152**	**38,689**

*West Valley Water District and IEUA have a shared service area for emergency supply.

4.1.3 Customer Agency Total Potable Water Use Projection

Customer agencies' total potable demands drive the demand for IEUA's imported potable water supplies, which are described in Section 4.1.4. Accordingly, historic trends and multiple demand projection methodologies were evaluated to develop a range of regional total potable customer agency demand scenarios for IEUA's planning purposes. These scenarios include:

- **High Demand Scenario**: A composite projection developed by summing each retail agency's potable water demand projections provided during development of their respective 2025 UWMPs. Refer to each agency's adopted UWMP for their final projections.
- **Expected Demand Scenario**: Projections based on the State's mandated Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) framework for each retail agency, incorporating population projections and applicable alternative UWUO compliance pathways. Agencies that are below State MHI and have a greater than 20% UWUO reduction by 2040 were assumed to use an alternative compliance option to reduce gallons per capita per day (GPCD) by

1% per year. Agencies that have a greater than 30% UWUO reduction by 2040 were assumed to use an alternative compliance option to reduce GPCD by 2% per year.
- **Low Demand Scenario:** Projections based on each retail agency's population and the State's mandated UWUO indoor water use targets expressed as GPCD.

Customer agencies within the IEUA service area employed varying demand projection methodologies and assumptions—reflecting best available data, anticipated land use changes, climate change considerations, and planned conservation programs—to develop their individual long-term demand projections. Additional detail regarding customer agency demand projection methodologies is provided in their respective 2025 UWMPs.

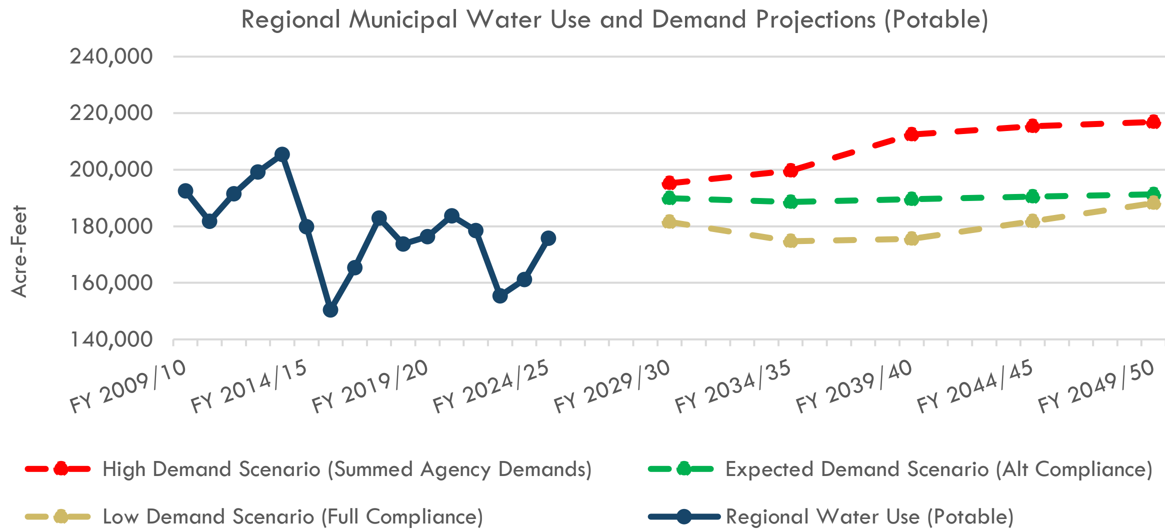
Table 4-2 and Figure 4-2 present IEUA service area total customer agency potable water demand projection scenarios through FY 2049/2050. Projected potable demands are anticipated to be met through a combination of imported water, surface water, groundwater, and desalinated water supplies. Based on historic demand trends and the range of projection scenarios considered, IEUA anticipates that future regional demands will remain within the range of historic demand levels despite projected population growth.

These total potable demand projections provide context for IEUA's long-term supply planning; however, IEUA is not the sole provider of all potable water supplies used by customer agencies. Imported water demand projections for imported water supplied by IEUA to its customer agencies are presented in Section 4.1.4.

Table 4-2- Customer Agencies Total Potable Water Demand – Projected, AF

	FY 2029/2030	FY 2034/2035	FY 2039/2040	FY 2044/2045	FY 2049/2050
High Demand Scenario	195,200	199,600	212,400	215,400	216,900
Expected Demand Scenario	189,900	188,600	189,600	190,500	191,300
Low Demand Scenario	181,500	174,700	175,500	181,800	188,200

Figure 4-2- Customer Agencies Total Potable Water Demand – Projected, AF



Note: Does not include groundwater recharge, groundwater pumping from private wells, and recycled water direct use, or water pumped outside utility.

4.1.4 Customer Agency Imported Water Use Projections

The imported potable water demand projections presented in Table 4-3 align with the total potable High Demand Scenario, which is based on the aggregation of customer agencies' imported water demand projections provided during development of their respective 2025 UWMPs. Projections are shown in five-year increments through FY 2049/2050. These projections are intended to illustrate an upper bound estimate of potential regional imported water demand. If customer agencies experience demand conditions consistent with the Low or Expected Demand Scenarios, regional imported water demands would be lower than those shown in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3- Projected Imported Water Use, AF

Use Type - Customer Agency	Additional Description	FY 2029/ 2030	FY 2034/ 2035	FY 2039/ 2040	FY 2044/ 2045	FY 2049/ 2050
City of Chino	Imported MWD	3,902	3,902	3,902	3,902	3,902
City of Chino Hills	Imported MWD	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Cucamonga Valley Water District	Imported MWD	22,184	25,121	29,058	29,058	29,058
Fontana Water Company	Imported MWD	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Monte Vista Water District	Imported MWD	6,718	6,998	7,275	7,921	8,609
City of Ontario	Imported MWD	9,000	11,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
City of Upland	Imported MWD	4,481	4,481	4,481	4,481	4,481
West Valley Water District	Imported MWD	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**62,785**	**68,002**	**74,216**	**74,862**	**75,550**

4.1.5 Effects of Codes, Standards, and Ordinances

In recent years, water conservation has become an increasingly important component of water supply planning and management in California. Over the past decade, a series of regulatory updates have expanded and strengthened statewide conservation requirements, including more stringent plumbing fixture standards, adoption of a statewide Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, a universal retrofit ordinance, updated Green Building Standards, and the establishment of UWUOs for urban retail water suppliers.

In 2018, the California State Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 1668 and Senate Bill 606, establishing a new long-term framework that led to the State's adoption of the CWOL Regulation. The CWOL Regulation emphasizes water conservation and drought planning intended to improve climate resilience and address the increasing frequency and severity of droughts. These statutes, in combination with updates to the California Plumbing Code requiring ultra-low-flow toilets and low-flow showerheads in new construction, reinforce ongoing reductions in per capita water use and are expected to continue shaping water use behavior statewide. It is assumed that these efficiency gains will persist as the State continues to implement legislation supporting long-term water use efficiency.

Additional conservation-focused legislation continues to advance these objectives. Assembly Bill 1572, which is scheduled to take effect in 2027, will prohibit the use of potable water to irrigate nonfunctional turf. Nonfunctional turf is defined as grass that does not serve a direct human use—such as areas not regularly utilized for sports, recreation, or social activities—including lawns in corporate office parks and underutilized landscaped areas at commercial properties. This legislation reflects the State's intent to prioritize potable water for essential and purposeful uses, thereby supporting the long-term sustainability of potable water supplies. Collectively, these actions respond to underlying challenges related to climate change, reduced snowpack, and increasingly frequent and prolonged drought conditions, while emphasizing the growing scarcity and value of potable water for residential, agricultural, and industrial uses.

In response to these regulatory drivers, IEUA, in conjunction with MWD, CBWCD, and its customer agencies, has implemented a range of water use efficiency programs, including incentives for high-efficiency toilets and clothes washers, turf replacement programs, and other demand-reduction initiatives. Additional details regarding IEUA's conservation efforts are provided in Section 10.

4.1.6 Water Use Projections for Lower-Income Households

Senate Bill 1087 requires that water use projections in a UWMP include projected water use associated with single-family and multi-family residential housing for lower-income households, as identified in the housing elements of any city, county, or city and county within the supplier's service area.

This requirement only applies to retail suppliers; therefore, IEUA is exempt from this requirement. Water use projections for lower-income households by IEUA's customer agencies are available in each agency's UWMP.

4.2 Potable Supply Characterization

IEUA's wholesale water supplies include imported water purchased from MWD and non-potable recycled water (see Section 6) delivered to its customer agencies. Together, IEUA's potable and non-potable supply programs reflect its role as a regional wholesaler balancing imported potable supplies with locally generated recycled water to support long-term reliability. This section focuses on imported water supplies used to meet regional potable demands. In FY 2024/2025, regional imported water supplies totaled 38,689 AFY, providing critical support for regional demand management and operational flexibility.

Groundwater recharge is part of IEUA's overall water management strategy and is included in this chapter for reference and system water balance context; however, consistent with UWMP definitions, recharge volumes are not classified as long-term water supplies for purposes of meeting projected demand in this report. IEUA's supply sources are described in more detail in the following sections.

4.2.1 Purchased or Imported Water

IEUA was originally formed in 1950 to act as a municipal wholesale water district to provide regional municipalities with imported water purchased from MWD as a supplemental source of water. IEUA is a SWP-dependent MWD agency that currently has no access to Colorado River Aqueduct supplies and relies solely on the SWP for imported water supplies. Table 4-4 and Table 4-5 show the current and projected amount of available imported water IEUA is expected to supply to its customer agencies. Other than meeting direct potable demands, imported water from MWD can be recharged into the Chino Basin through coordination with the Chino Basin Watermaster so the supplies can be stored and pumped to meet future demands.

4.2.2 Groundwater

IEUA does not use groundwater to meet water demands from its customer agencies. Therefore, this section is not applicable to IEUA. However, IEUA does contribute to groundwater recharge as described in various parts of Sections 4.2.3, 6, and 7. Each retail supplier in IEUA's service area has detailed information about their groundwater supplies and use in their 2025 UWMPs.

4.2.3 Stormwater

While IEUA does not directly deliver stormwater to its customer agencies, stormwater captured in regional channels and detention basins is managed cooperatively for flood control and groundwater recharge. Through coordination between IEUA, the SBFCD, the CBWM, and the CBWCD, stormwater is percolated into the Chino Basin, where it contributes to regional groundwater supplies.

Stormwater is therefore not used as a standalone supply source by IEUA, but its capture and recharge are reflected in overall groundwater availability; flows not captured ultimately discharge to the Santa Ana River and, during large storm events, to the ocean.

4.2.4 Summary of Potable Water Supplies

IEUA's 2025 potable supply is shown in Table 4-4. Imported water supply projections shown in Table 4-5 are based directly on customer agency demand projections as described in Section 4.1.4. This is because under normal year conditions, it is expected that MWD can meet IEUA's full imported water demands.

Table 4-4- FY 2024/2025 Imported Water Supplies – Wholesale, AF

Water Supply	Additional Description (as needed)	FY 2024/ 2025 Actual Volume
Purchased or Imported Water	Sales to Customer agencies	38,689
	Total	**38,689**

Table 4-5- Projected Imported Water Supplies – Wholesale, AF

Supply Source	FY 2029/2030	FY 2034/2035	FY 2039/2040	FY 2044/2045	FY 2049/2050
Purchased or Imported Water	62,785	68,002	74,216	74,862	75,550
Total	**62,785**	**68,002**	**74,216**	**74,862**	**75,550**

4.3 Desalination Opportunities

The UWMP Act requires a discussion of potential opportunities for use of desalinated water (Water Code Section 10631[i]). IEUA operates and maintains the Chino I Desalter that is managed by CDA. The Chino I Desalter is a significant source of groundwater production for the region with a capacity of approximately 15,700 AF (14 million gallons per day or MGD). While the production from Chino I Desalter may increase from new wells and operational changes, an expansion is not anticipated at this time.

4.4 Water Exchanges and Transfers

Water transfers and exchanges are important imported water management tools that support regional supply reliability within IEUA's service area and the Santa Ana River Basin. These mechanisms allow imported water to be moved, stored, or exchanged between agencies—either through physical conveyance or accounting arrangements—even when agencies are not directly connected by pipelines. Transfers and exchanges are particularly valuable during drought conditions or supply disruptions.

The Chino Basin plays a critical role in imported water management by functioning as a large regional storage facility, with a capacity of up to approximately 6 million AF, enabling flexibility in the timing and distribution of imported water supplies. In addition to basin-based exchanges, IEUA's service area includes a network of pipeline interconnections that facilitate the conveyance of imported water delivered from MWD.

IEUA directly provides imported water to WFA, CVWD, and FWC. WFA, in turn, supplies imported water through interconnections to the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Ontario, Upland, and MVWD. MVWD also maintains an interconnection that provides supplemental imported water supplies to the City of Chino Hills. Additional interconnections exist between CVWD and FWC, as well as between Upland and neighboring agencies, further supporting the distribution and operational flexibility of imported water supplies throughout the region.

4.4.1 Transfer or Exchange Opportunities

Since IEUA receives its SWP imported water through MWD, any transfers or exchanges involving SWP supplies are coordinated in conjunction with MWD. In October 2024, IEUA entered into an agreement with MWD to facilitate an exchange of 375,000 AF of pulse flow releases in Northern California to provide a public ecosystem benefit to the DWR for 25 years under the Water Shortage Investment Program (WSIP). During the exchange, IEUA and its participating partners would be responsible for implementing an operating plan for an in-lieu production obligation under the program. This in-lieu production would be met as part of the Chino Basin Program under the WSIP.

In addition to this agreement, IEUA continues to engage with water agencies within the Santa Ana River Watershed and beyond to explore potential long-term partnerships that could further enhance regional coordination and resilience during supply interruptions or emergency conditions.

4.5 Potable Water Climate Change Considerations

Future demand and use of supply sources may be affected by climate change.

> *"Projections of climate change in California indicate a further intensification of wet and dry extremes and shifting temperatures that can…affect both water use and supplies. Extreme and higher temperatures can lead to increases in water use…Projections of more frequent, severe, and prolonged droughts could lead to not only less surface water available but also exacerbating ongoing stressors in groundwater basins across the state."* (State of California Department of Water Resources, 2021)

IEUA's projected use of imported considers climate change to determine the future availability of imported water in dry, wet, and normal years. This is consistent with MWD's 2025 UWMP approach. While climate change is projected to decrease normal year imported water supplies in the future, the MWD UWMP affirms that sufficient imported water supplies are available to meet MWD member agency demands during normal years.

4.6 Reduced Delta Reliance

The Delta Plan Policy WR P1 (Delta Plan), established under the Delta Reform Act of 2009, is a long-term strategy to manage resources in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, with regulatory policies like WR P1 aimed at reducing reliance on Delta water. The Delta Plan uses UWMPs to assess whether water suppliers are improving regional self-reliance and decreasing dependence on the Delta.

As an MWD member agency, IEUA participates in MWD's statewide planning efforts to reduce reliance on water imported from the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta, consistent with the Delta Plan. MWD's 2025 UWMP analysis indicates an anticipated 9.4 percent reduction in Delta supplies by 2050, reflecting measurable progress toward improved regional self-reliance.

In parallel with MWD's regional initiatives, IEUA and its customer agencies have continued to advance local and regional water self-reliance through investments in water use efficiency, recycled water production, groundwater recharge, and local and regional water supply and storage projects. IEUA has also supported the development and implementation of advanced water technologies that expand local supply options and improve system efficiency. Collectively, these efforts contribute to long-term per capita demand reductions and increased utilization of locally controlled water supplies, thereby reducing reliance on imported Delta water and supporting the objectives of the Delta Plan. Details about IEUA's Delta reliance and self-reliance can be found in Appendix C.

5 SBX7-7 Compliance & Future Water Use Efficiency Requirements

This section describes compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7 (SBX7-7). The section demonstrates compliance with the 2020 SBX7-7 target and discusses future water use efficiency requirements.

IN THIS SECTION

5.1 Compliance and Future Water Use Efficiency Requirements

SBX7-7 was incorporated into the UWMP Act in 2009 and required that all water suppliers increase water use efficiency with the overall goal to decrease per-capita water consumption within the state by 20 percent by the year 2020.

SBX7-7 required DWR to develop certain criteria, methods, and standard reporting forms through a public process that water suppliers could use to establish their baseline water use and determine their water conservation targets. SBX7-7 and DWR's Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water (State of California Department of Water Resources, 2021) specify methodologies for determining the baseline water demand, 2015 interim urban water use target and the 2020 urban water use target.

IEUA is a wholesale agency and is not required by DWR to complete SBX7-7 requirements but voluntarily established a regional alliance to develop and track progress towards a regional reduction target. All customer agencies in the IEUA service area are in compliance with SBX7-7 as described in their respective UWMPs, and the regional reduction target was met. Retail suppliers are now subject to much more stringent water use efficiency standards through the CWOL Regulation. Although IEUA is not required to meet UWUO standards, it was considered in projected demands in Section 4.1.3. IEUA offers Water Use Efficiency programs to assist customer agencies in complying with UWUO standards.

6 Non-Potable Water

This section describes and quantifies IEUA's historic and projected non-potable water use and supplies through 2050.

IN THIS SECTION

- Recycled Water Use
- Wastewater Treatment and Recycled Water Supply
- Desalination Opportunities
- Water Exchanges and Transfers
- Future Water Projects
- Energy Intensity

6.1 Current Recycled Water Uses

Non-potable recycled water supplies represent a local and sustainable component of IEUA's water portfolio. Recycled water is used for multiple purposes as described in the following sections.

6.1.1 Direct Use

IEUA provides wastewater utility services to seven local sewage collection agencies (SCAs): cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Upland, and CVWD in the city of Rancho Cucamonga. IEUA is the wholesale recycled water provider to the SCAs, which work as or with customer agencies to directly serve customers. Currently, there are over 1,400 recycled water metered connections to the recycled water distribution system. Delivered recycled water is beneficially reused for a variety of applications, including landscape and agricultural irrigation, construction and dust control, and industrial process water, all which achieve potable water offset.

6.1.2 Recharge

In addition to direct non-potable use, recycled water is used by IEUA to support groundwater recharge in the Chino Basin as indirect potable reuse. IEUA, in coordination with CBWM, CBWCD, and SBCFCD, capture water for replenishment. Sources include stormwater, dry weather flow capture, imported water, and recycled water from IEUA's Regional Water Recycling Plants (RPs). Recycled water recharge volumes vary annually based on hydrologic conditions, with recycled water recharge typically increasing during drier years when stormwater is limited. Recharge basins are primarily designed for flood control, so stormwater runoff is prioritized during periods of frequent or heavy rainfall, which can reduce opportunities to recharge recycled water. Recycled water recharge is conducted by IEUA on behalf of its sewage collection agencies and customer agencies.

Groundwater recharge is supported by a regional network of pipelines that convey stormwater runoff, imported water, and recycled water to recharge basins throughout the IEUA service area, where water is detained and allowed to percolate into the Chino Basin. Currently, IEUA sends recycled water to ten recharge basin locations (Banana Basin, Brooks Basin, Declez Basin, Ely Basins, Hickory Basin, RP-3 Basin, San Sevaine Basins, Turner Basins, Victoria Basin, and 7th & 8th Street Basins), and over the past five years IEUA has recharged on average 15,800 AFY of recycled water.

6.1.3 Santa Ana River Base Flow

The Santa Ana River has a regional base flow obligation established by past judgment. The base flow obligation is a joint obligation between IEUA and Western Municipal Water District (Western) to ensure an average annual adjusted base flow of 42,000 AF at Prado (Dam). The base flow is the portion of the total flow remaining after subtracting storm flow, non-tributary flow, exchange water purchased by Orange County Water District, and other flows as determined by the Santa Ana River Watermaster. IEUA and Western each year shall be responsible for not less than 37,000 AF of base flow at Prado, plus one-third of any cumulative debit; provided however, that for any year commencing on or after October 1, 1986, when there is no cumulative debit, or any year prior to 1986 whenever the cumulative credit exceeds 30,000 AF, said minimum shall be 34,000 AF.

6.1.4 Existing Demand

Recycled water use within IEUA's service area is comprised of both non-potable direct use and groundwater recharge. As shown in Table 6-1 and Table 6-2, total recycled water deliveries in FY 2024/2025 were 36,771 AFY, consisting of 19,472 AFY of direct non-potable use and 17,299 AFY used for groundwater recharge. When compared to the recycled water volumes projected for FY 2024/2025 in IEUA's 2020 UWMP, actual direct use was lower than anticipated, while groundwater recharge volumes were slightly higher than projected as shown in Table 6-1. The reduced direct use relative to prior projections is largely attributable to continued land use conversion from agricultural to commercial and residential uses within IEUA's service area, which has reduced irrigation-based recycled water demand, and in turn, increased groundwater recharge opportunities.

Table 6-1- FY 2019/2020 UWMP RW Projection Compared to FY 2024/2025 Actual – Wholesale, AF

Name of Receiving Supplier or Direct Use by Wholesale Supplier	2020 UWMP Projection for FY 2024-2025 (AF)	FY 2024/2025 Actual Use (AF)
Direct Use	22,880	19,472
Groundwater Recharge	16,420	17,299
Total:	**39,300**	**36,771**

Table 6-2- FY 2020/2021 - FY 2024/2025 Recycled Water (RW) Water Use, AF

	FY 2020/2021	FY 2021/2022	FY 2022/2023	FY 2023/2024	FY 2024/2025
Direct Use	18,627	19,047	16,401	16,604	19,472
Groundwater Recharge	16,253	17,054	14,785	13,851	17,299
Total	**34,880**	**36,101**	**31,186**	**30,456**	**36,771**

6.2 Projected Recycled Water Uses

IEUA has been working on updating wastewater and recycled water land use-based demand forecasts as part of a RWPSU. The goal of this effort is to develop updated supply and demand projections to help inform regional investment that will help maximize the beneficial reuse of supplies. At the time of drafting this 2025 UWMP, RWPSU effort is currently underway and is estimated to be completed in calendar year 2026. Draft projections from the RWPSU were provided for inclusion in this 2025 UWMP, including projected recycled water demands through 2050 that are presented in Table 6-3. Due to the continued development of agricultural land that have historically utilized recycled water, non-potable recycled water direct use is projected to drop below 2025 usage but increase gradually over time as additional customers and infrastructure are added.

It is projected that future groundwater recharge delivery projections will remain at an estimated 16,420 AFY of recycled water as outlined in the Chino Basin Watermaster's 2023 Recharge Master Plan Update.

Together, these recycled water uses support IEUA's long-term strategy to maximize beneficial reuse of treated wastewater, enhance groundwater basin sustainability, and improve regional water supply reliability.

Table 6-3- Projected Recycled Water Use, AF

Name of Receiving Supplier or Direct Use by Wholesale Supplier	FY 2029/2030	FY 2034/2035	FY 2039/2040	FY 2044/2045	FY 2049/2050
Direct Use	18,260	18,770	19,190	19,590	19,590
Groundwater Recharge	16,420	16,420	16,420	16,420	16,420
Total	35,040	35,190	35,610	36,010	36,010

6.3 Wastewater and Recycled Water Supply

IEUA has produced and distributed high quality recycled water since 1972 when IEUA expanded its services to include regional wastewater treatment. Wastewater used indoors is returned via a 90-mile sanitary sewer system that transports wastewater to one of four RPs. The wastewater is treated to Title 22 recycled water standards set by the California State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water and distributed for agricultural, municipal irrigation, industrial uses, and for groundwater replenishment.

6.3.1 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Regional Plants

6.3.1.1 Service Area

IEUA provides wastewater utility services to seven local SCAs. A system of regional trunk and interceptor sewers convey sewage to regional recycling water plants that are owned and operated by IEUA. Local sewer systems are owned and operated by the SCAs.

6.3.1.2 Facilities

The wastewater collected in the regional sewer system is treated at the four RPs that IEUA owns and operates. The recycled water produced at the RPs meets Title 22 standards for non-potable reuse and groundwater recharge. All the RPs have primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment and recycled water pumping facilities that are interconnected in a regional network that IEUA also owns and operates. Effluent that is not beneficially reused from the RPs is discharged to nearby creeks that feed into the Santa Ana River where a portion of the water is recharged into the Chino Basin.

The four regional facilities are the RP-1, RP-4, RP-5, and CCWRF.

- RP-1 is located in the City of Ontario and was originally commissioned in 1948. The current wastewater treatment capacity of RP-1 is 44 MGD, although it currently treats on average 25.4 MGD. There are three sets of effluent pump stations that pump from RP-1 to four different pressure zones. RP-1 also has a 60 MGD biosolids treatment capacity, to treat biosolids which come from both RP-1 and RP-4. The stabilized, dewatered solids are trucked from RP-1 to the Inland Empire Regional Composting Facility for further treatment to produce Grade A compost.
- RP-4 is located in the northeastern region of the City of Rancho Cucamonga and has been in operation since 1997. RP-4 has a capacity of 14 MGD and currently treats on average 10 MGD. Waste sludge from RP-4 is discharged back to the sewer and flows by gravity to RP-1. RP-4 serves three pressure zones.
- RP-5 is located in the City of Chino and has been in operation since 2004. The plant has a 16.3 MGD capacity for raw sewage and 1.3 MGD capacity for solids processing from RP-2. Currently, RP-5 is treating on average 8.7 MGD. Ultimately, RP-5 is planned to treat up to 60 MGD of wastewater and 68 MGD of solids combined from both RP-5 and the CCWRF. The disinfected effluent from RP-5 flows to a common channel where it can be discharged to a creek or pumped to a single pressure zone.
- The CCWRF is located in the City of Chino and has been in operation since 1992. The plant is designed to treat up to 12 MGD and currently treats on average 8 MGD. The removed biosolids are pumped to RP-2 for processing. RP-2 is an older plant that is owned by IEUA and is only used for solids handling. RP-2 is scheduled for decommissioning within the next 10 years. The CCWRF serves one pressure zone.

6.3.1.3 Pumping & Distribution

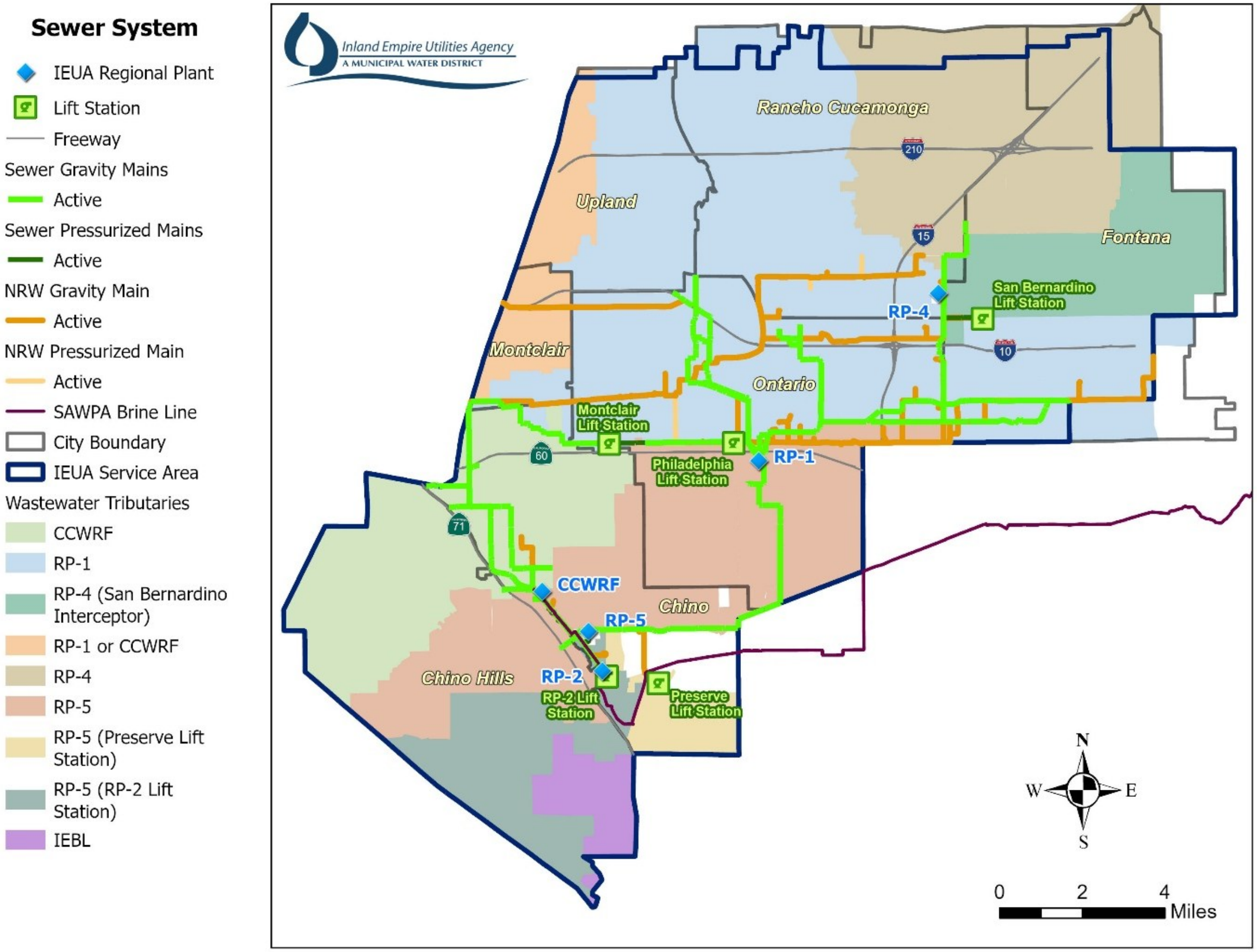
IEUA uses bypass and diversion facilities to optimize flow and capacity within the system through the San Bernardino Avenue Lift Station, Montclair Lift Station and Diversion Structure, RP-4 and CCWRF influent bypass, RP-1 primary effluent diversion, and Etiwanda Trunk Line. Flows are routed between RPs to maximize recycled water deliveries while minimizing overall pumping and treatment costs. Aside from the San Bernardino Avenue Lift Station and the Montclair Lift Station, IEUA also operates the Prado Park Lift Station and RP-2 Lift Station in the sewer collection system to shift flows from one portion of the service area to another, and to pump from low points to high points.

Currently, the regional interceptors can bypass flow from RP-4 to RP-1 and from CCWRF to RP-5. Primary effluent can also be bypassed from the RP-1 equalization basins to RP-5. The four sewer lift stations are also used to balance flows and keep water in the northern portion of the service area.

6.3.1.4 Non-Reclaimable Wastewater

IEUA also operates a NRWS that includes pipelines and pump stations that export the high-salinity industrial wastewater generated within the service area for treatment and eventual discharge to the Pacific Ocean. These water sources are not suitable for non-potable reuse. The NRWS is comprised of two separate collection systems independent of the regional wastewater system. The North System which discharges to the Sanitation District of Los Angeles County treatment facility in the city of Carson, and the South System which discharges to the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority and the Orange County Sanitation District facility in Fountain Valley. The treated brine is then discharged to the Pacific Ocean.

Figure 6-1- IEUA Sewer Facilities System



6.3.1.5 Historical and Current Wastewater Flows

Increased indoor water use efficiency driven by drought conditions, conservation programs, and more stringent building and plumbing standards has reduced wastewater flows to IEUA's treatment facilities from historical peaks, even as the regional population has continued to grow. This increased efficiency had decreased the volume of wastewater flows received by IEUA treatment plants from a peak in 2010 until 2017, when an upward trend started. The slow increase in wastewater influent is likely due to the regional population continuing to grow despite reduced per-person water use. Continued conservation and the CWOL Regulation are expected to further reduce indoor water use over time, which may lower influent volumes while increasing wastewater strength. As a result, current and planned treatment facility expansions are primarily driven by higher wastewater concentrations rather than increases in total flow.

Table 6-4 shows wastewater treated, recycled, and discharged in IEUA's service area in FY 2024/2025.

Table 6-4- Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within Service Area in 2025, AF

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area?	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated	FY 2024/2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater			
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area	Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area	Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use	Treated Wastewater Discharge
				Volume	Volume	Volume	Volume
RP-1	Yes	28,428	28,428	39,062			19,216
RP-4	Yes	11,257	11,257				
RP-2/RP-5	No	9,778	9,778				
CCWRF	No	8,902	8,902				
Total:		**58,365**	**58,365**	**39,062**			**19,216**

6.3.2 Recycled Water System

Recycled water opportunities have continued to grow in southern California as public education and the need to expand local water supplies continue to be a priority. Recycled water also provides a degree of flexibility and added reliability during drought conditions when imported water supplies are restricted. Recycled water is wastewater that is treated through primary, secondary, and tertiary processes and is acceptable for most non-potable water purposes such as irrigation, and commercial and industrial process water following Title 22 requirements. IEUA is the wholesale recycled water provider to the SCAs, which work as or with customer agencies to directly serve customers. FWC and MVWD are the water retailers in the Cities of Fontana and Montclair, respectively, but do not provide wastewater to IEUA. FWC and MVWD retail recycled water obtained from their overlying cities. San Bernardino County is currently a direct use customer of IEUA based on long standing historical contracts.

Regional Recycled Water Facilities

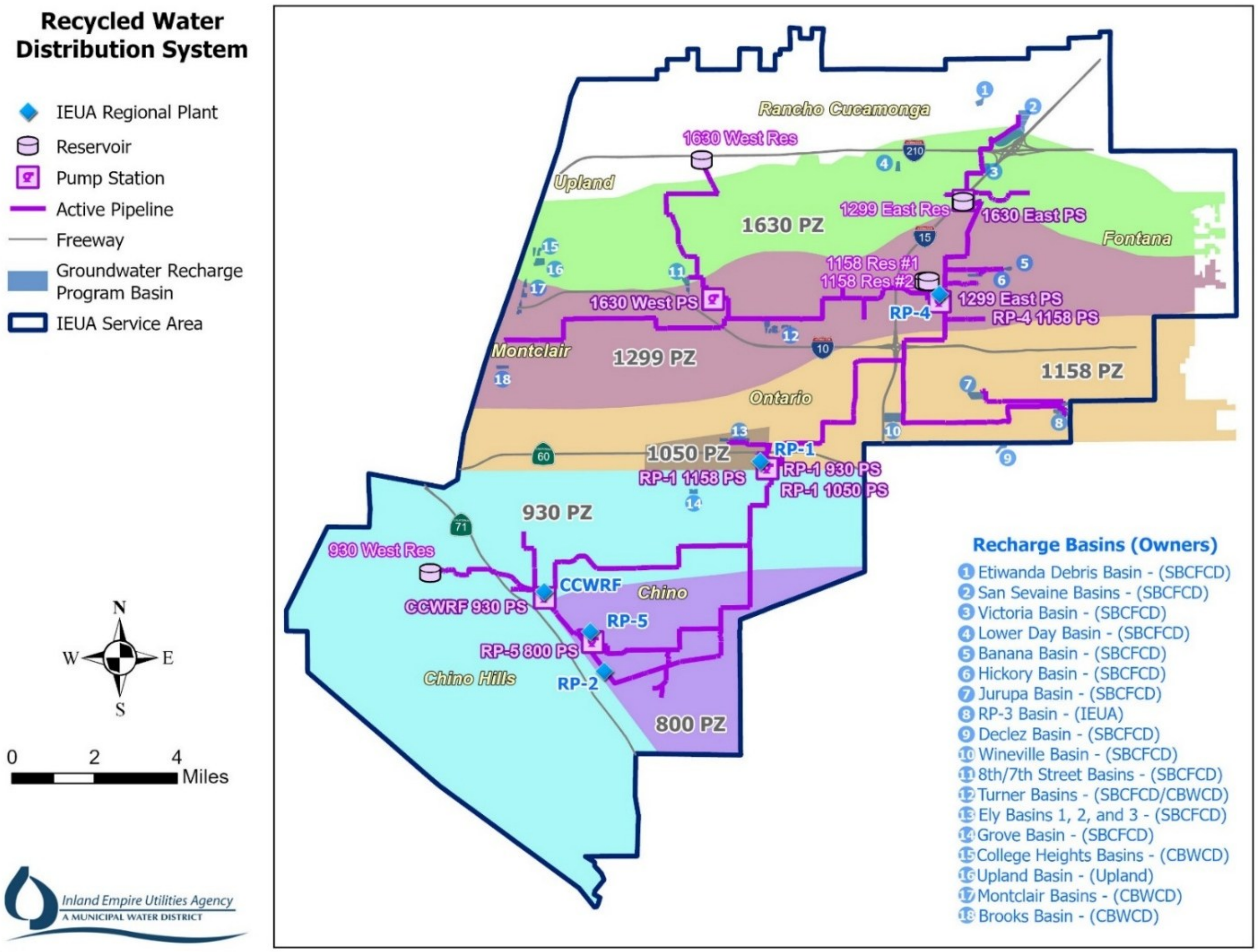
Regional recycled water facilities include treatment plants, pipelines, pump stations, and reservoirs that convey recycled water to the SCAs, which work as or with customer agencies to directly serve customers, and convey recycled water to spreading basins that serve as groundwater recharge sites.

IEUA's regional recycled water system consists of an interconnected network of pipelines that connect the four RPs. Treated effluent from the RPs is conveyed through several hundred miles of pipelines, booster pump stations, storage reservoirs, and pressure regulating stations to recycled water customer agencies. The system distributes recycled water through multiple pressure zones to support non-potable reuse and groundwater recharge. Storage reservoirs (3 to 5 million gallons each) provide operational storage, while booster pump and pressure reducing stations regulate flow between pressure zones. IEUA's distribution system supports recycled water deliveries to local retail recycled water systems owned and operated by the SCAs and customer agencies. IEUA's recycled water system is shown in Figure 6-2.

6.3.3 Potential Recycled Water Opportunities

The potential future Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF), which is currently under evaluation, represents a possible long-term opportunity to enhance regional water supply reliability through the advanced treatment and injection of recycled water into the Chino Basin. If pursued, advanced treatment processes and injection could reduce salinity and other constituents of concern in the Chino Basin. At this time, the AWPF remains in the planning and evaluation phase and has not yet been approved for implementation by the IEUA Board. Any future development would be subject to further technical analysis, regulatory review, funding considerations, and formal Board approval. While preliminary planning efforts have identified a potential operational timeframe around 2032, this timing is conceptual and intended solely for long-range planning purposes; no decision has been made to proceed with facility construction or operation.

Figure 6-2- IEUA's Recycled Water System



6.3.4 Summary of Recycled Water Supplies

Recycled water supplies are based on treated wastewater flows. Table 6-5 shows the historic recycled water supply production which IEUA tabulates as a product of wastewater flow monitoring. With the exception of treatment system processing and recirculation volumes, effectively all wastewater is treated to produce a recycled water product. Recycled water production shown in the table is representative of this total and can be used to meet recycled water demands as well as contribute to the joint Santa Ana discharge obligations.

Table 6-5- FY 2020/2021 to FY 2024/2025 Historic RW Production, AF

	FY 2020/2021	FY 2021/2022	FY 2022/2023	FY 2023/2024	FY 2024/2025
Recycled Water Supply	56,140	57,221	58,209	59,107	58,278
Total	**56,140**	**57,221**	**58,209**	**59,107**	**58,278**

Recycled water supply projections were developed as part of IEUA's Draft RWPSU using established residential and non-residential wastewater flow unit factors that reflect long-term statewide water conservation trends and evolving regulatory requirements. These assumptions are informed by California's ongoing water use efficiency efforts, including the CWOL Regulation, which established UWUOs and progressively declining indoor residential water use standards over time.

Because uncertainty remains regarding the extent and timing with which customers will fully achieve UWUO targets, IEUA evaluated a range of wastewater flow scenarios representing different levels of conservation. Under higher conservation conditions, reduced indoor water use results in lower wastewater flows to IEUA facilities and, consequently, lower recycled water supply availability. While both Low and High Conservation Effort scenarios were assessed to capture a reasonable range of potential future conditions, the Medium Conservation Effort scenario was selected for Table 6-6 to represent a balanced and realistic planning assumption. This Medium Conservation Effort scenario reflects IEUA's current observed residential GPCD of 50.3 and non-residential gallons per employee per day (GPED) of 33.4. This approach allows recycled water supply projections to remain consistent with State conservation policies while accounting for local growth, expected improvements in water use efficiency, and uncertainty in long-term customer water use behavior as the observed GPCD of 50.3 is below the UWUO 2024 target of 55 GPCD but above the UWUO 2025 target of 47 GPCD and 2030 target of 42 GPCD.

Table 6-6- FY 2029/2030 to FY 2049/2050 RW Projections, AF

Supply Source	FY 2029/2030	FY 2034/2035	FY 2039/2040	FY 2044/2045	FY 2049/2050
RP-1	27,555	28,788	29,460	30,244	30,244
RP-4	13,778	14,674	15,122	15,682	15,682
RP-5	8,961	10,865	11,649	12,434	12,434
CCWRF	11,089	11,425	11,761	11,985	11,985
Total	**61,384**	**65,752**	**67,992**	**70,345**	**70,345**

6.4 Water Exchanges and Transfers

IEUA is evaluating regional non-potable recycled water opportunities that would expand reuse, offset potable demand, and improve supply reliability through interagency partnerships. These efforts include purchasing and importing Title 22-compliant recycled water into IEUA's service area, which function as interagency recycled water transfers or exchanges within a coordinated regional framework. The following subsections describe opportunities under evaluation with the Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority (WRCRWA) and the City of Rialto.

6.4.1 Transfer or Exchange Opportunities

6.4.1.1 Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority

IEUA is evaluating opportunities to utilize non-potable recycled water produced by the WRCRWA through regional conveyance and delivery infrastructure. Recycled water generated at the WRCRWA treatment facility—treated to tertiary standards consistent with Title 22 requirements—would be transferred across agency boundaries for non-potable uses within the IEUA region. While specific delivery volumes and long-term operational arrangements remain subject to further coordination, these potential transfers represent an interagency exchange of recycled water that could supplement local non-potable supplies and offset potable water demands.

6.4.1.2 City of Rialto

IEUA has entered into a long-term recycled water purchase agreement with the City of Rialto (Inland Empire Utilities Agency, 2022) under which a portion of Rialto's Title 22-compliant recycled water supply would be transferred to IEUA for non-potable and uses. Under this interagency arrangement, recycled water that would otherwise be discharged to the Santa Ana River by Rialto would be conveyed through new conveyance facilities and integrated into IEUA's regional recycled water system. This transfer represents an interagency exchange of non-potable recycled water that improves regional water supply reliability, maximizes beneficial reuse of existing wastewater flows, and reduces reliance on imported potable water supplies.

6.5 Future Water Projects

IEUA's 2024-2025 Annual Report indicates that IEUA continues to invest in major treatment, recycling, and groundwater replenishment infrastructure to support long-term regional water reliability. Key near-term projects include expansion of RP-5, increasing treatment capacity from 16.3 MGD to 22.5 MGD, with ultimate buildout planned for 30 MGD average and 60 MGD peak flows, along with construction of a new solids handling facility, both expected to be completed by 2027. Additional improvements are underway at the CCWRF to modernize critical systems, with completion anticipated in 2026. Looking longer term, the Chino Basin Program currently under consideration represents a regional strategy to address state and local water challenges through advanced treatment, groundwater recharge, storage, and extraction, including a 15 MGD advanced water purification facility at RP-4, with phased operations expected to begin in 2032 if approved by the IEUA board.

The majority of projects underway are intended to maintain existing capacity, improve reliability, or address regulatory and operational needs rather than expand deliverable supply volumes. Table 6-7 shows expected future projects that may result in an increase in water supply.

Table 6-7- IEUA's Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs

Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Additional Description	Water Type	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier
	Y/N	Supplier Name					
Imported Recycled Water Supplies	Yes	Western Riverside County Regional Water Authority & City of Rialto	Import Title 22 recycled water from outside the IEUA service area	Non-potable	2032	All Year Types	5,000 AFY

6.5.1 Non-Potable Reuse Opportunities

IEUA's non-potable reuse strategy emphasizes development and expansion of local recycled water supplies to reduce reliance on imported water and improve long-term regional reliability. Through continued investment in treatment capacity, conveyance, and operational flexibility, IEUA supports increased beneficial use of recycled water for direct non-potable applications and groundwater recharge. These efforts allow the region to more effectively manage variability in imported water availability while maximizing use of locally generated supplies.

Key non-potable reuse initiatives include expansion of recycled water treatment and solids handling infrastructure at RP-5, which will replace solids handling facilities currently located at RP-2 within a flood-prone area. IEUA is also evaluating potential recycled water interconnections with neighboring agencies to expand reuse opportunities, including possible pipeline extensions and interties with agencies in the eastern portion of the service area.

As mentioned in Section 6.4, IEUA is evaluating opportunities to expand non-potable recycled water supplies through regional partnerships that would increase beneficial reuse and offset potable water demand. One such opportunity includes potential use of tertiary-treated recycled water produced by the WRCRWA to support non-potable irrigation uses within the region. This supply, which is currently under evaluation, could enhance regional reuse capacity and supplement IEUA's non-potable water portfolio. Interagency delivery considerations associated with this opportunity are described in the Exchanges and Transfers section.

In addition, IEUA has secured access to a portion of the City of Rialto's Title 22-compliant recycled water through a long-term agreement, creating a new non-potable and recharge-supportive supply opportunity. This water could be integrated into IEUA's regional recycled water system to increase beneficial reuse of existing wastewater flows that would otherwise be discharged, supporting non-potable demands and groundwater recharge objectives. Details regarding the interagency transfer and conveyance framework for this supply are presented in the Exchanges and Transfers section.

6.5.2 Groundwater Recharge

Groundwater recharge and production are central components of IEUA's water management strategy due to the significant storage capacity of the Chino Basin. In coordination CBWM and its customer agencies, IEUA supports projects and operational strategies that enhance recharge capacity and improve the efficiency of groundwater production. These efforts help maintain basin sustainability, support regional water reliability, and provide flexibility during periods of variable hydrologic conditions.

IEUA has worked collaboratively with CBWM and regional partners through multiple planning initiatives, including Recharge Master Plan updates, the Optimum Basin Management Program Update, and integrated water resources planning efforts, to identify opportunities to enhance recharge and optimize basin operations.

Evaluated strategies include improvements to existing surface recharge facilities, stormwater capture, and recycled water recharge through facilities such as the Chino Basin Program (CBP) injection wells, which are designed to support managed aquifer recharge using highly treated non-potable and advanced-treated water supplies. In addition, long-term planning efforts have explored the potential role of an AWPF to further expand recycled water recharge opportunities by providing advanced treatment that could address water quality considerations and evolving regulatory requirements. While some of these concepts, including expanded treatment options, additional conveyance, or new recharge facilities, remain at a conceptual or modeling level and would be subject to future approvals, they inform IEUA's long-term strategy to increase the effectiveness, flexibility, and resilience of groundwater recharge activities across the region.

6.5.3 Stormwater Management

Urban development patterns throughout Southern California, including the expansion of impervious surfaces and engineered flood control systems, have significantly reduced natural stormwater infiltration to groundwater basins. Within the Chino Basin, these changes have resulted in substantial losses of stormwater that historically contributed to groundwater replenishment. Recognizing this challenge, regional planning efforts identify stormwater capture and recharge as an important opportunity to improve basin sustainability and long-term water supply reliability.

Regional planning initiatives, including the Optimum Basin Management Program Update, emphasize maximizing stormwater recharge where feasible through improvements to existing facilities and operational practices. While the theoretical volume of stormwater available for diversion is substantial, actual recharge is constrained by infrastructure limitations, timing and intensity of storm events, and cost considerations. IEUA continues to coordinate with the CBWM, CBWCD, and SBCFCD to recharge water, including stormwater. Stormwater (including dry weather flows) recharge has averaged approximately 11,000 AFY over the last five years. IEUA and its regional partners continue to periodically evaluate stormwater recharge opportunities.

6.6 Non-Potable Climate Change Considerations

Climate change has the possibility of impacting the availability of planned water supplies, particularly during a prolonged drought period.

Recycled water supplies are largely derived from indoor water use, which remains relatively stable regardless of hydrologic conditions and is therefore inherently more resilient to drought. Investments in recycled water infrastructure have strengthened the region’s ability to adapt to climate change impacts by reducing reliance on climate-sensitive imported and surface water supplies. Similarly, groundwater reliability has been enhanced through long-term recharge using recycled water, stormwater, and untreated imported water, which has helped maintain basin health over time. As a result of these sustained investments and management practices, the groundwater basin represents a reliable and drought-resilient supply that can be depended upon during periods of water shortage.

IEUA prepared an updated Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) (Climate Change Action Plan, 2024) in 2024 to comply with NPDES permit requirements and to guide continued efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while maintaining reliable water and wastewater operations. Consistent with AB 32 standards, the CCAP uses 2007 as the baseline year and includes an updated inventory of direct and indirect GHG emissions associated with electricity and natural gas use, treatment processes, and effluent management. The CCAP documents substantial progress in reducing emissions through expanded on-site renewable energy generation, biogas recovery, energy efficiency improvements, and operational optimization, building on measures identified in previous agency climate and energy plans. In addition to emissions reduction, the CCAP integrates planning considerations to improve facility resilience to climate-related risks such as drought, flooding, extreme precipitation, heat, and wildfire, supporting long-term regulatory compliance and operational sustainability.

6.7 Energy Intensity

The water supply energy intensity and wastewater and recycled water energy intensities were calculated for FY 2024/2025. The analysis in this section includes information from IEUA's FY 2024/2025 Annual Energy Report. Although the report contains more detailed discussion of IEUA's energy portfolio, a summary is presented below for context.

IEUA's energy portfolio is diverse and includes imported electricity, solar, wind, battery, biogas, and natural gas. In FY 2024/2025, IEUA's total electricity consumption was 87,146 megawatt-hour (MWh), with renewable energy at 3,934 MWh. Renewable energy was 5% of total electricity used by IEUA. Electricity consumption has increased in comparison to the previous fiscal year due to increased recycled water pumping.

6.7.1 Wastewater and Recycled Water Energy Data

IEUA manages regional sewage service to collect, treat, and dispose of wastewater delivered by contracting local agencies. A system of regional trunk and interceptor sewers conveys sewage to five regional wastewater treatment plants owned and operated by IEUA. Wastewater facilities use tertiary treatment to produce recycled water meeting Title 22 standards for non-potable reuse and groundwater replenishment. Treated wastewater that is not reused is discharged to the Santa Ana River. IEUA delineates wastewater from recycled water at the point following chlorination and prior to the recycled water pump stations.

Wastewater influent and effluent volumes are based on metered data at the recycling plants. In FY 2024/2025, IEUA collected and treated 58,278 AFY of wastewater. Of this, 36,771 AFY of recycled water was produced with 19,472 AFY distributed to customer agencies and retail customers and the remaining 17,299 AFY was recharged.

Table 6-8 shows annual effluent flow, power usage, and renewable energy production from FY 2021 to FY 2025 for wastewater and recycled water operations. The volume of wastewater leaving the process is the amount of wastewater treated at the regional water recycling plants RP-1, RP-4, RP 5, and CCWRF. All IEUA energy is used for wastewater and recycled water treatment and conveyance purposes.

Table 6-8- IEUA FY 2020/2021 to 2024/2025 Annual Energy Data

	FY 2020/2021	FY 2021/2022	FY 2022/2023	FY 2023/2024	FY 2024/2025
(MGD) Annual average effluent flow	50.1	51.1	52.0	52.8	52.0
(MWh) Power Usage[1]	81,119	84,470	83,225	82,212	87,146
(MWh) Renewable Energy Production	8,096	7,520	7,472	6,310	3,934

[1] Power Usage includes regional water recycling plants, composing facility, and recycled water pumping.

7 Total Water Supply and Demand Summary

This section provides a comprehensive summary of the demands on IEUA's system and the supplies available to meet these demands. Historic and projected supplies and demands are shown side by side to emphasize the robust portfolio of IEUA relative to potable and non-potable demands.

IN THIS SECTION

7.1 Summary of Existing and Planned Water Sources

7.1.1 Demands on IEUA

IEUA's primary demands consist of imported water and recycled water deliveries to customer agencies, as well as water applied for groundwater recharge. As a regional wholesaler, IEUA supplies untreated imported water purchased from MWD, which is subsequently treated by customer agencies to meet regional potable demands.

Recycled water is delivered for a range of non-potable uses that offset potable demand and, when applied for groundwater recharge, contributes to the region's local potable groundwater supply. IEUA also has a regional base flow obligation to the Santa Ana River, jointly shared with Western Municipal Water District, which is operational in nature and not accounted for as a demand in this UWMP.

7.1.2 IEUA's Total Supply Portfolio

IEUA's supply portfolio consists of imported water purchased from MWD and locally produced recycled water. Imported water supports potable demands and provides operational flexibility, while recycled water is supplied to meet non-potable customer demands, used for groundwater recharge subject to basin and facility constraints, and discharged to the Santa Ana River to satisfy base flow requirements. Together, these supplies reflect IEUA's role in balancing imported and locally generated resources to support long-term regional reliability.

Historic demands on the potable and non-potable system are combined from Section 4.1 and Section 6.2 in Table 7-1 and are shown in relation to total supplies for 2025 in Table 7-2.

Potable and non-potable demand projections are shown alongside total supply projections in Table 7-3 and Table 7-4. Projected imported water supplies are based on demand projections provided by IEUA's customer agencies. Projected recycled water supplies are based on IEUA's draft RWPSU.

This comparison illustrates the large availability of produced recycled water on an annual basis relative to recycled water demands.

Table 7-1 - IEUA Total Historic Water Demands - Wholesale, AF

Use Type	Additional Description	FY 2020/2021	FY 2021/2022	FY 2022/2023	FY 2023/2024	FY 2024/2025
Sales to Customer agencies	Imported Water	71,445	66,331	36,029	41,152	38,689
Sales to Customer agencies	Recycled Water	18,627	19,047	16,401	16,604	19,472
Groundwater Recharge	Recycled Water	16,253	17,054	14,785	13,851	17,299
Subtotal Potable		**71,445**	**66,331**	**36,029**	**41,152**	**38,689**
Subtotal Non-Potable		**34,880**	**36,101**	**31,186**	**30,455**	**36,771**
Total		**106,325**	**102,432**	**67,215**	**71,607**	**75,460**

Table 7-2 – FY 2024/2025 IEUA Total Water Supplies – Wholesale, AF

Water Supply	FY 2024/2025 Actual	
	Potable or Non-Potable	Volume
Purchased or Imported Water	Potable	38,689
Recycled Water	Non-Potable	58,278
Subtotal Potable:		**38,689**
Subtotal Non-Potable:		**58,278**
Total:		**96,967**

Table 7-3- IEUA Total Projected Water Demands - Wholesale, AF

Use Type	Additional Description	FY 2029/2030	FY 2034/2035	FY 2039/2040	FY 2044/2045	FY 2049/2050
Sales to Customer agencies	Imported Water	62,785	68,002	74,216	74,862	75,550
Sales to Customer agencies	Recycled Water	18,620	18,770	19,190	19,590	19,590
Groundwater Recharge	Recycled Water	16,420	16,420	16,420	16,420	16,420
Subtotal Potable:		**62,785**	**68,002**	**74,216**	**74,862**	**75,550**
Subtotal Non-Potable:		**34,340**	**34,900**	**35,348**	**35,684**	**35,684**
Total:		**97,125**	**102,902**	**109,564**	**110,546**	**111,234**

Table 7-4- IEUA Total Projected Water Supplies - Wholesale, AF

Supply Source	FY 2029/2030	FY 2034/2035	FY 2039/2040	FY 2044/2045	FY 2049/2050
Purchased or Imported Water	62,785	68,002	74,216	74,862	75,550
Recycled Water	61,384	65,752	67,992	70,345	70,345
Subtotal Potable:	**62,785**	**68,002**	**74,216**	**74,862**	**75,550**
Subtotal Non-Potable:	**61,384**	**65,752**	**67,992**	**70,345**	**70,345**
Total:	**124,169**	**133,754**	**142,208**	**145,207**	**145,895**

8 Water Service Reliability

This section describes water service reliability through 2050. As required by the UWMP Act, the assessment must compare total projected water supply and demands over the next 20 years in five-year increments under normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years. This section also includes the Drought Risk Assessment (DRA), which provides a snapshot of the anticipated surplus or deficit if a drought were to occur in the next five years.

8.1 Introduction

Water service reliability is determined based on the security of water supply and water infrastructure. Evaluating the water service reliability is critical for water management as it can help identify potential problems before these happen. Water managers can then take proactive steps to mitigate shortages by encouraging water use efficiency, securing new water supplies, and/or investing in infrastructure.

IEUA's potable and recycled water systems are subject to different reliability conditions. Therefore, the following sections present reliability and the DRA for each system separately.

8.2 Potable Water Service Reliability Assessment

IEUA's 2025 UWMP potable water service reliability assessment and DRA results indicate that no water shortages are anticipated within the next 25 years under normal, single dry water years, and multiple dry water years. The approach for the analysis and results is discussed in this section.

8.2.1 Service Reliability - Constraints on Water Sources

IEUA's potable supply source consists of imported water from MWD. IEUA has no potable water infrastructure of its own, and thus as described below, IEUA's supply reliability analysis follows the analysis and data developed by MWD as presented in MWD's 2025 UWMP. MWD described several challenges in providing adequate, reliable, and high-quality supplemental water supplies along with potential management measures in the MWD 2025 UWMP. However, the MWD 2025 UWMP indicates that MWD can meet all projected member agency demands under the UWMP's required planning scenarios, assuming planned supplies, storage, and shortage response actions are implemented as described below and in IEUA's WSCP.

Potential constraints to MWD supplies and associated supply reliability include:

Drought

From 2020 to 2025, water conditions in the region shifted between drought and abundance. Severe drought from 2020-2022 led to major withdrawals from MWD's storage, while wetter years from 2023-2025 rebuilt reserves. Investments in storage and flexible operations have helped MWD respond to changing supplies, but drought challenges persist.

The Bay-Delta remains vital for California's water, facing reduced flows and temperature increases, resulting in low SWP allocations—just 5 percent in 2014, 2021, and 2022. In 2022, DWR allocated water for health and safety needs for the first time, and MWD withdrew about 1 million AF from its dry-year storage and launched a conservation program.

MWD continues planning for future droughts through storage, conservation, and new reliability projects to manage possible dry periods like those experienced in 2020-2022.

Environmental/Ecological Needs (Operational Constraints)

Sensitive species in the Bay-Delta system require base flows for survival; these flows are threatened by drought and other factors, reducing the volume of water available for pumping to the SWP. As species become further stressed, environmental demands on Bay-Delta water may increase. Operational constraints will likely continue until a long-term solution to the problems in the Bay-Delta is identified and implemented.

Climate Change

Climate change is anticipated to increase the frequency and intensity of droughts and flooding, reduce Sierra Nevada snowpack, change runoff pattern and amount, raise average temperatures, and raise sea levels. These effects may reduce the availability of supplies in the Bay-Delta and Colorado River systems. Sea level rise poses a significant challenge to the salt balance in the Bay-Delta and could result in pumping restrictions. Sea level rise also increases the vulnerability of the Bay-Delta supply to seismic events.

Threats to Infrastructure

MWD's imported supplies must travel across large distances to reach turnouts where local agencies are able to access the water. California is a seismically active state and prone to wildfires, which could damage imported water infrastructure anywhere along the SWP or Colorado River Aqueduct in such a manner as to disrupt supply availability. California is also a large state with a large economy, housing some major industries and defense installations. This makes it a potential target for acts of terrorism, including potential threats to its water supplies and infrastructure.

Water Quality

Water quality challenges, such as salinity, golden mussel and other invasive species infestations, algae toxins, disinfection byproduct precursors, nutrients, PFAS and the identification of constituents of emerging concern, have the potential to impact imported water supplies. To date, MWD has not identified any water quality risks that cannot be mitigated. Salinity, particularly in Colorado River supplies, is a significant issue, but MWD anticipates the only constraint will be the need to blend Colorado River water with SWP supplies to meet salinity needs.

MWD's 2025 UWMP describes a variety of past and ongoing actions to address these water supply challenges to maintain water reliability within its service area.

MWD's proactive measures include:

Continuing Water Conservation

MWD supports financial incentives, education, outreach programs, and appliance/plumbing standards at both the regional and local level. MWD also works with member and local agencies, including WFA, to help identify opportunities and procure grant funding for conservation programs.

Increasing Local Resources

Since 1982, MWD has assisted local agencies in the development of water recycling and groundwater recovery under the LRP. The LRP program has been expanded to provide incentives for on-site recycled water retrofit costs and development of other water resources including seawater desalination and stormwater.

Augmenting Water Supplies

Augmenting water supplies through water transfers and exchanges is an element of MWD's Integrated Resources Plan (IRP) to mitigate water shortages during dry periods.

Increasing Storage Programs

MWD has a number of storage programs with water agencies along the California Aqueduct that would allow it to store SWP supplies during surplus conditions and to have stored water returned when needed. MWD has invested in infrastructure to allow more effective use of stored water when needed and has also developed additional storage programs.

Modifying MWD's Distribution System

Driven by the historic low SWP allocation in 2014, MWD and several customer agencies have made operational and system modifications to enhance operational flexibility and efficient delivery of Colorado River, SWP, and in-region supplies within MWD's service area.

As a result of the last drought, additional system modifications have been identified to improve delivery flexibility and enable MWD to utilize Colorado River water and stored Diamond Valley Lake supplies over a wider part of its service area, including those that serve IEUA. The projects are part of a proposed Drought Mitigation Action Portfolio that includes additional potential system modifications including flexibility projects and new storage projects. These projects continue to be developed and will be evaluated for their effectiveness within MWD's Capital Improvement Project (CIP) evaluation and Climate Adaptation Master Plan for Water (CAMP4W) evaluation processes.

Implementing Shortage Response Actions (when needed)

MWD developed a WSCP to be consistent with elements of the existing MWD Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan (WSDM) and Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP). In April 2022, MWD's Board declared a Water Shortage Emergency Condition and an Emergency Water Conservation Program (EWCP) in a portion of MWD's service area that was dependent on SWP supplies. These were new shortage response actions that were targeted to address the specific impacts of the 2022 shortage condition.

If needed, MWD will implement shortage response actions to distribute limited imported supplies and preserve storage reserves.

1999 Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan

The Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan provides policy guidance to manage the region's water supplies by integrating the operating activities of supply surplus and shortage to achieve the reliability goals of the IRP.

Water Supply Allocation Plan

The WSAP, last updated in 2014, includes the specific formula for calculating member agency supply allocations and the key implementation elements needed for administering the allocation. The need for the WSAP arose after the 2008 Bay-Delta biological opinions and rulings that limited SWP supplies to its contractors including MWD. The WSAP formula seeks to balance the impacts of a shortage at the retail level while maintaining equity on the wholesale level for shortages of MWD supplies up to 50 percent.

All constraints, planning documents, and initiatives recognize that the reliability of the MWD service area is dependent on improving the reliability of imported supplies from the Colorado River and SWP as well as the successful implementation of future local supplies and conservation. This dependence on an integrated approach to water reliability and diversification of supplies has been the foundation of DWR's State Water Plan, through its last several updates and is the cornerstone of Governor Newsom's California Water Resilience Portfolio. Some of the most significant factors affecting reliability for imported water supplies include legal, environmental, water quality, and climatic changes. Successful implementation of MWD's UWMP is dependent on the continued successful implementation of local supply projects by local agencies, including IEUA and its customer agencies.

8.2.2 Service Reliability – Year Type Characterization

In accordance with CWC Section 10635(a), every urban water supplier must provide their expected water service reliability for a normal year, single dry year, and five-consecutive dry years for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, and optionally 2050.

DWR defines these years as:

- **Normal Year:** This condition represents a single year or an averaged range of years that most closely represents the average water supply available.
- **Single Dry Year:** The single dry year is recommended to be the year that represents the lowest water supply available.
- **Five-Consecutive Year Drought:** The driest five-year historical sequence for the supplier, which may be the lowest average water supply available for five years in a row.

For IEUA, dry year conditions are evaluated using a combination of local hydrologic indicators (e.g., rainfall and production trends) and imported water supply reliability from the MWD, which is a key component of the regional potable supply portfolio. As a result, IEUA's dry year conditions are influenced not only by local climate, but also by imported supply constraints associated with MWD's WSAP.

The year 2018 was selected as the representative single dry year since it reflects the lowest rainfall year since 2007 and elevated demands relative to average conditions. The period 2012 through 2016 was identified as the representative five-consecutive year drought period based on five-year average rainfall and is consistent with the most recent multi-year statewide drought and its associated impacts on local and imported supplies.

In addition to these historical indicators, IEUA recognizes that imported water supply availability—particularly during MWD allocation conditions—represents a critical constraint on potable supply reliability. For example, recent WSAP implementation by MWD (e.g., 2022 allocation conditions) represents a scenario in which imported supplies were limited relative to normal operations. While IEUA's member agencies have supplemental local supplies that help offset these reductions, such periods illustrate the practical "lowest availability" conditions on the potable side of the system. However, since 2022, MWD's 2025 UWMP indicates that MWD can meet all projected member agency demands under the UWMP's required planning scenarios, assuming planned supplies, storage, and shortage response actions are implemented as described in Section 8.2.1.

Accordingly, IEUA's dry year demand and supply are adjusted by the percentage differences in production between average and dry year scenarios as shown in Table 8-1.

Even under these dry year demand conditions and potential imported supply constraints, IEUA projects that sufficient supplies will be available to meet member agency demands over the planning horizon, consistent with the reliability conclusions presented in MWD's 2025 UWMP. While no supply deficits are projected, these scenarios provide important context for understanding system sensitivity to imported water availability and support ongoing planning efforts to enhance regional supply reliability.

Table 8-1- Average and Dry Year Potable Production Reliability to Meet Demands

Year Type	Base Year	Demand Volume (AF)	% of Average
Average Year	2012-2025	50,164	100%
Single-Dry Year	2018	69,212	138%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	52,876	105%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	59,013	118%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	67,055	134%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015	58,905	117%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016	31,722	63%

8.2.3 Water Service Reliability – Supply and Demand Comparison

This reliability assessment was completed using imported water supply and demand projections from customer agencies' average year projections (see Section 4.1.3) and does not account for customer agencies' other supplies in their portfolios. Each retail agency is completing its own reliability assessment which is included in their respective 2025 UWMPs. IEUA's ability to satisfy demands during a normal water year, single-dry year, and multiple-dry years is described in the following sections. IEUA expects to meet demands under all water year scenarios and continues to support customer agencies' conservation efforts to ensure reliability in the future.

8.2.3.1 Water Service Reliability – Normal Year

As described previously, IEUA's supply will be managed to meet customer agency imported potable demands as shown in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2- Normal Year Potable Supply and Demand Comparison - Wholesale

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply Totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 W):	62,785	68,002	74,216	74,862	75,550
Use Totals:	62,785	68,002	74,216	74,862	75,550
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0

8.2.3.2 Water Service Reliability – Single-Dry Year

Table 8-3 summarizes IEUA's projected customer agencies' imported demands and supply over the next 25 years in five-year increments during single dry years. Dry year demands are anticipated to change from average demands by the percentage of average shown in Table 8-1 and are projected to be met by IEUA supply.

Table 8-3- Single Dry Year Potable Supply and Demand Comparison - Wholesale

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply Totals:	86,624	93,822	102,396	103,287	104,236
Use Totals:	86,624	93,822	102,396	103,287	104,236
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0

8.2.3.3 Water Service Reliability – Five Consecutive Dry Years

Table 8-4 summarizes IEUA's projected customer agencies' demands and supply over the next 25 years in five-year increments during a five consecutive year drought period. Dry year demands are anticipated to change from average demands by the percentages shown in Table 8-1 and are projected to be met by IEUA supply.

Table 8-4- Five Consecutive Dry Years Potable Supply and Demand Comparison - Wholesale

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
First Year	**Supply Totals:**	66,179	71,678	78,228	78,909	79,634
	Use Totals:	66,179	71,678	78,228	78,909	79,634
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Second Year	**Supply Totals:**	73,860	79,997	87,307	88,067	88,877
	Use Totals:	73,860	79,997	87,307	88,067	88,877
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Third Year	**Supply Totals:**	83,926	90,899	99,206	100,069	100,989
	Use Totals:	83,926	90,899	99,206	100,069	100,989
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth Year	**Supply Totals:**	73,725	79,851	87,148	87,906	88,714
	Use Totals:	73,725	79,851	87,148	87,906	88,714
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth Year	**Supply Totals:**	39,703	43,002	46,932	47,340	47,775
	Use Totals:	39,703	43,002	46,932	47,340	47,775
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0

8.2.4 Description of Management Tools and Options

While IEUA does not anticipate any shortfall during drought periods, they are committed to supporting the water reliability of the region overall. Some of the management tools and options available to IEUA for increasing their regional water supply and reducing water demand have been described within other sections of this document. These tools and options include prioritizing maximizing the use of local water resources and minimizing the need for imported water due to the vulnerability of MWD imported water to climate change impacts such as changing precipitation patterns. IEUA also has a robust water use efficiency program detailed in Section 9 that identifies the most effective water use efficiency measures and partnerships for implementation in the region. Additional tools available to the region include water agency interconnections, service line capital improvements by MWD, and mutual aid agreements with other local agencies. Finally, enhanced groundwater management efforts and improvements in regional water management and coordination are also important for maintaining and enhancing the long-term overall resiliency of the region.

8.3 Potable Water Drought Risk Assessment

CWC Section 10635 (b) requires a DRA. The DRA provides a quick snapshot of the anticipated surplus or deficit if a five-consecutive year drought were to occur in the next five years. The DRA informs the WSCP and can be modified or updated outside of the UWMP five-year plan cycle, so a description of the data, methodology, and basis for shortage conditions must be included in this 2025 UWMP. This short-term analysis can help water suppliers foresee undesired risks, such as upcoming shortages, and provide time to evaluate and implement the necessary response actions needed to mitigate shortages in a less impactful manner to the community and environment.

8.3.1 Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Condition

The DRA builds on the water service reliability analysis from Section 8.2, which incorporated assessment of historical demand and supply data by customer agency from water use and production reports in IEUA's Annual Reports (https://www.ieua.org/read-our-reports/annual-reports/). Based on this evaluation, IEUA does not project regional supply shortages under five-year drought conditions. While imported potable supplies may be constrained during these periods, resulting in potential short-term supply risk, these reductions are offset through increased use of groundwater supported by recharge programs. This integrated approach allows the region to maintain overall reliability under drought conditions.

For this DRA analysis, five-consecutive year drought supply conditions were considered for 2026-2030.

Average year demands were estimated by linear interpolation from 2025 to 2030. Then, dry year demand response percentages were applied 2026-2030 average demands based on Table 8-1. As described previously, IEUA does not anticipate any supply shortages within the next five years as shown in Table 8-5.

Table 8-5- Potable DRA Supply and Demand, AF

2026	Total
Total Water Use:	45,860
Total Supplies:	45,860
Surplus/(shortfall)	0
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use:	56,852
Total Supplies:	56,852
Surplus/(shortfall)	0
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use:	71,042
Total Supplies:	71,042
Surplus/(shortfall)	0
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use:	68,066
Total Supplies:	68,066
Surplus/(shortfall)	0
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use:	39,703
Total Supplies:	39,703
Surplus/(shortfall)	0

8.4 Recycled Water Service Reliability Assessment

IEUA's 2025 UWMP recycled water service reliability assessment and DRA results indicate that no water shortages are anticipated within the next 25-years under normal, single dry water years, and multiple dry water years. The approach for the analysis and results is discussed in this section.

8.4.1 Service Reliability - Constraints on Water Sources

In addition to imported water, IEUA provides recycled water to offset potable water demands and also works collaboratively with CBWM, SBCFCD, and CBWCD to recharge stormwater and recycled water to replenish the Chino Basin to maximize water reuse. Unlike imported water supplies, recycled water production is generally less sensitive to extended drought conditions and exhibits relatively stable supply reliability. While drought-related conservation can reduce wastewater inflows and marginally affect recycled water production, many drought response actions focus on reducing outdoor water use so these impacts are typically limited and do not materially affect overall recycled water supply projections. IEUA's recycled water is used for multiple purposes as described in Section 6. Both direct use and recharge demands are considered in the Service Reliability analysis below.

8.4.2 Service Reliability – Year Type Characterization

As described in Section 8.2.2, different demand and supply conditions for average and dry water year types must be considered. IEUA's projected direct recycled water supply quantity is based on wastewater flow projections (Section 6.3.4) and demands are based on direct recycled water use projections (Section 6.2). It is anticipated that future non-potable demands will fluctuate at the rate they did during historic hydrologically dry conditions.

The year 2018 was selected as the representative single dry year, as hydrologically it reflects a period of reduced supply availability and elevated demands relative to average conditions. The period 2012 through 2016 was identified as the representative five-consecutive year drought, consistent with the most recent statewide drought and its associated impacts on local and imported supplies.

To determine the percentage of demand fluctuation in dry periods, historic rainfall and production were assessed to determine average and dry years. The percentage difference in demand and supply for dry years compared to average is shown in Table 8-6. Even with fluctuations from average in dry years, IEUA projects meeting customer agencies' recycled water demands.

For purposes of evaluating historic supply reliability, historical recycled water use is represented by direct recycled water demands. Groundwater recharge (GWR) using recycled water is not included in the historical demand summary, as historic recharge data is not indicative of future projections.

Table 8-6- Average and Dry Year Recycled Water Demand & Supply Reliability

Year Type	Base Year	Historic Demand (AF)	% of Average	Historic Supply (AF)	% of Average
Average Year	2021-2025	18,030	100%	57,620	100%
Single-Dry Year	2018	20,456	113%	53,095	92%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	20,670	115%	56,343	98%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	21,840	121%	55,783	97%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	24,656	137%	56,455	98%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015	22,580	125%	56,791	99%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016	18,309	102%	54,215	94%

8.4.3 Water Service Reliability – Supply and Demand Comparison

This reliability assessment was completed using recycled water supply and direct recycled demand average year projections (see Sections 6.2 and 6.3.4) and does not account for customer agencies' other supplies in their portfolios. Each retail agency is completing its own reliability assessment which is included in their respective 2025 UWMPs.

Consistent with the Chino Basin Watermaster's 2023 Recharge Master Plan Update, a constant value of 16,420 AFY of recycled water is assumed for future groundwater recharge within the reliability assessment.

IEUA's ability to satisfy demands during a normal water year, single-dry year, and multiple-dry years is described in the following sections. IEUA expects to meet demands under all water year scenarios.

8.4.3.1 Water Service Reliability – Normal Year

IEUA's supply will be managed to meet customer agency demands as shown in Table 8-7.

Table 8-7- Normal Year Recycled Supply and Demand Comparison – Wholesale, AF

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply Totals:	61,384	65,752	67,992	70,345	70,345
Use Totals:	35,040	35,190	35,610	36,010	36,010
Surplus/(shortfall)	26,344	30,562	32,382	34,335	34,335

It is important to note that recycled water used for groundwater recharge represents a flexible component of the regional water supply portfolio. In the event of supply constraints, recharge deliveries may be adjusted or reduced to prioritize direct recycled water use and meet immediate customer demands. This operational flexibility supports overall system reliability by allowing available recycled water supplies to be adaptively managed in response to changing conditions.

8.4.3.2 Water Service Reliability – Single-Dry Year

Table 8-8 summarizes IEUA's projected recycled water demands and supply over the next 25 years in five-year increments during single dry years. Dry year demands are anticipated to change from average demands by the percentage of average shown in Table 8-6 and are projected to be met by IEUA supply.

Table 8-8- Single Year Recycled Supply and Demand Comparison – Wholesale, AF

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply Totals:	56,563	60,588	62,652	64,820	64,820
Use Totals:	39,754	39,924	40,400	40,854	40,854
Surplus/ (shortfall)	16,809	20,664	22,252	23,966	23,966

8.4.3.3 Water Service Reliability – Five-Consecutive Dry Years

Table 8-4 summarizes IEUA's projected recycled water demands and supply over the next 25 years in five-year increments during a five-consecutive year drought period. Dry year demands are anticipated to change from average demands by the percentages shown in Table 8-6and are projected to be met by IEUA supply.

Table 8-9- Five Consecutive Dry Years Recycled Water Supply and Demand Comparison - Wholesale

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
First Year	**Supply Totals:**	60,024	64,295	66,485	68,786	68,786
	Use Totals:	40,170	40,342	40,823	41,282	41,282
	Surplus/(shortfall)	19,854	23,953	25,662	27,504	27,504
Second Year	**Supply Totals:**	59,427	63,656	65,824	68,102	68,102
	Use Totals:	42,444	42,625	43,134	43,619	43,619
	Surplus/(shortfall)	16,983	21,030	22,690	24,484	24,484
Third Year	**Supply Totals:**	60,143	64,423	66,617	68,923	68,923
	Use Totals:	47,916	48,121	48,696	49,243	49,243
	Surplus/(shortfall)	12,227	16,301	17,922	19,680	19,680
Fourth Year	**Supply Totals:**	60,501	64,806	67,014	69,333	69,333
	Use Totals:	43,882	44,070	44,596	45,097	45,097
	Surplus/(shortfall)	16,619	20,736	22,418	24,236	24,236
Fifth Year	**Supply Totals:**	57,756	61,866	63,974	66,188	66,188
	Use Totals:	35,581	35,733	36,160	36,566	36,566
	Surplus/(shortfall)	22,175	26,133	27,814	29,622	29,622

8.4.4 Description of Management Tools and Options

See Section 8.2.4.

8.5 Recycled Water Drought Risk Assessment

As described in Section 8.3, the CWC requires a DRA which assesses anticipated surplus or deficit if a five-consecutive year drought were to occur in the next five years.

8.5.1 Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Condition

The recycled water DRA builds on the water service reliability analysis from Section 8.4, which incorporated assessment of historical demand and supply data by customer agency from recycled water use and production reports in IEUA's Annual Reports (https://www.ieua.org/read-our-reports/annual-reports/). Based on this data, historical recycled demand has never exceeded available supply. For this recycled water DRA analysis, five-consecutive year drought supply conditions were considered for 2026-2030.

Average year recycled water demands were estimated by linear interpolation from 2025 to 2030. Then, dry year demand response percentages from Table 8-6 were applied to 2026-2030 average demands and supplies. As described previously, IEUA does not anticipate any supply shortages within the next five years as shown in Table 8-10.

Table 8-10- Recycled Water DRA Supply and Demand, AF

2026	Total
Total Water Use:	22,085
Total Supplies:	58,964
Surplus/(shortfall)	-36,879
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use:	24,880
Total Supplies:	59,569
Surplus/(shortfall)	-34,689
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use:	28,230
Total Supplies:	60,174
Surplus/(shortfall)	-31,944
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use:	31,467
Total Supplies:	60,779
Surplus/(shortfall)	-29,312
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use:	32,969
Total Supplies:	61,384
Surplus/(shortfall)	-28,415

9 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a detailed plan for how IEUA intends to act in the case of an actual water shortage condition. This allows for management of a shortage with predictability and accountability. This section provides an overview of the contents of IEUA's WSCP. The standalone WSCP is included in Appendix A.

IN THIS SECTION

9.1 Introduction

CWC Section 10632 requires that every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a standalone WSCP as part of its UWMP.

IEUA's WSCP is included as Appendix A and will be separately submitted to DWR. The WSCP is developed independently of IEUA's 2025 UWMP and can be amended, as needed, without amending the UWMP.

The WSCP is a strategic plan that IEUA uses to prepare for and respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages. A water shortage occurs when the water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time. A shortage may occur due to a number of reasons, such as water supply quality changes, climate change, drought, regional power outage, and catastrophic events (e.g., earthquakes). Additionally, the State may declare a statewide drought emergency and mandate that water suppliers reduce demands, as occurred in 2014. The WSCP serves as the operating manual that IEUA will use to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, mitigation of water shortages.

The WSCP provides a process for an annual water supply and demand assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions. This level of detailed planning and preparation provides accountability and predictability and will help IEUA maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of any supply shortages and/or interruptions.

The WSCP must be updated based on new requirements every five years and will be adopted as a current update for submission to DWR.

9.2 Overview of WSCP Components

The Water Code establishes several prescriptive elements that must be included in a retail water supplier's WSCP. Each element and its location within the WSCP is described below.

Water Supply Reliability Analysis: Summarizes IEUA's water supply analysis and reliability and identifies any key issues that may trigger a shortage condition.

Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures: Describes the key data inputs, evaluation criteria, and methodology for assessing the system's reliability for the coming year and the steps to formally declare any water shortage levels and response actions.

Shortage Stages: Establishes water shortage levels to clearly identify and prepare for shortages.

Shortage Response Actions: Describes the response actions that may be implemented or considered for each stage to reduce gaps between supply and demand.

Communication Protocols: Describes communication protocols under each stage to ensure customers, the public, and government agencies are informed of shortage conditions and requirements.

Compliance and Enforcement: Defines compliance and enforcement actions available to administer demand reductions.

Legal Authorities: Lists the legal documents that grant IEUA the authority to declare a water shortage and implement and enforce response actions.

Financial Consequences of WSCP Activation: Describes the anticipated financial impact of implementing water shortage stages and identifies mitigation strategies to offset financial burdens.

Monitoring and Reporting: Summarizes the monitoring and reporting techniques to evaluate the effectiveness of shortage response actions and overall WSCP implementation. Results are used to determine if additional shortage response actions should be activated or if efforts are successful and response actions should be reduced.

WSCP Refinement Procedures: Describes the factors that may trigger updates to the WSCP and outlines how to complete an update.

Special Water Feature Distinctions: Identifies exemptions for decorative features aside from pools and spas.

Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability: Describes the process for the WSCP adoption, submittal, and availability after each revision.

The WSCP was prepared in conjunction with IEUA’s 2025 UWMP and is a standalone document that can be modified as needed. The document is compliant with the CWC Section 10632 and incorporates guidance from the DWR UWMP Guidebook.

10 Demand Management Measures

This section describes IEUA's efforts to promote Water Use Efficiency (WUE), reduce demand on the water supply, and prepare for future requirements through implementation of Demand Management Measures (DMMs).

IN THIS SECTION

10.1 Introduction

This section outlines the DMMs that IEUA has implemented since 2020 to support its customer agencies and the plans to support them in making progress toward meeting their UWUO targets. Most historical program progress is available in the Regional Water Use Efficiency Programs Report (Inland Empire Utilities Agency, 2025), while forward looking planning is encompassed in the Regional Water Use Efficiency Business Plan (WUEBP) (Inland Empire Utilities Agency, 2024). The WUEBP is updated on a regular cycle and documents regional goals, program priorities, budgets, and estimated water savings.

10.2 Required Demand Management Measures

As a wholesale water supplier, IEUA's role differs from customer agencies and focuses on regional coordination, funding, technical support, and program implementation in partnership with its customer agencies and regional partners.

IEUA's demand management activities align with the UWMP Act, the CWOL Regulation statutes (AB 1668 and SB 606), related SWRCB regulations, and DWR guidance applicable to wholesale suppliers. IEUA administers and co-funds water use efficiency programs in coordination with MWD including SoCal Water$mart–supported programs. IEUA-supported programs span residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, and landscape water use categories, with an emphasis on measures with demonstrate long-term water savings. These measures are primarily delivered through funding partnerships, technical assistance, and coordinated program administration rather than direct retail customer engagement.

10.2.1 Metering

IEUA does not have any direct connections to potable customers. All imported water supplied to the area through IEUA is delivered through direct connections owned by MWD.

10.2.2 Public Education and Outreach

IEUA implements and supports a comprehensive portfolio of DMMs designed to reduce potable water demand across its service area through regional collaboration. IEUA conducts regionally coordinated outreach and education campaigns to promote efficient water use, drought awareness, and compliance with state conservation requirements. Many education and public outreach programs adapted to online alternatives during FY 2020/2021 and FY 2021/2022 due to COVID-19. During that time IEUA developed multiple virtual alternatives including Wally's Water Conservation Camp, a 20-day, digital at-home activity guide, a series of At-Home Activities taken from the Water Discovery Field Trip Program, Owlie's Virtual Adventures - a series of free, online resources, and a Virtual Earth Week. Since then, educational resources have resumed in person in tandem with online resources. A summary of total IEUA education and outreach programs is provided in Table 10-1.

IEUA community outreach and education programs include, but may not be limited to:

- **Discover the Environment and Water (DEW) Field Trip Program**: The DEW Field Trip Program provides hands-on, in-person educational experiences for K–12 students focused on water use efficiency, the water cycle, and ecosystem health. IEUA also offers busing mini-grants to remove transportation barriers for participating schools.
- **Owlie's Virtual Adventures**: Developed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Owlie's Virtual Adventures offers online water education including virtual field trips, at-home activities, instructional videos, and water conservation lessons for students and families.
- **Water Is Life Student Art Poster Contest**: IEUA hosts an annual student art contest for grades K–12 that encourages creative expression around water conservation themes such as wise water use and environmental responsibility. Winning artwork advances to regional competition and may be featured in MWD materials.
- **Water Education and Theater Program**: Water Conservation Program: IEUA funds live educational performances in elementary schools that use storytelling and interactive theater to teach students about water conservation and pollution prevention. The program includes classroom materials for teachers and take-home activities for families.
- **Waterwise Homeowner Association (HOA) Summit**: Regional HOA summit educates homeowner association board members and property managers on outdoor water efficiency, turf conversion, regulatory requirements, and available resources. The Summit supports preparation for California's non-functional turf irrigation restrictions.
- **Landscape Workshops and Public Classes**: IEUA and its customer agencies support landscape workshops that educate residents and landscape professionals on efficient irrigation practices, climate-appropriate plants, soil health, and water-wise landscape design.
- **Earth Day Student and Community Events**: IEUA co-hosts large annual Earth Day events that include student field days and public community celebrations featuring interactive water education booths, demonstrations, and environmental stewardship activities.
- **Project WET (Water Education Today) Educator Training**: IEUA partners with the Water Education Foundation to host Project WET workshops that train educators in delivering hands-on, science-based water education using state-aligned curriculum materials.
- **Water Engineering 4 Good (WE4G)**: Online Youth Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, and Mathematics (STEAM) competition that includes an engineering and design challenge. Middle and high school students develop innovative solutions to water conservation challenges while learning about water careers.
- **Social Media and Digital Outreach**: IEUA uses social media, digital newsletters, blogs, and online content to provide ongoing public education about water conservation, regional water supply conditions, and water-wise behavior.

Table 10-1- IEUA Public Education and Outreach Programs

Program	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Water-saving technologies/ services	Owlie's Virtual Adventures	4,595	11,221	19,360	15,250
Discover the Environment and Water (DEW) Field Trip	Owlie's Virtual Adventures	Owlie's Virtual Adventures	1,946	2,350	2,086
Water Scout Badge Program				51	60
Annual Earth Day – Student Day (includes K-5 students, chaperones, and educators)	Virtual due to COVID-19	Virtual due to COVID-19	700	1,107	1100
Annual Earth Day (includes community members, scout troops, and after-school program participants)	Virtual due to COVID-19	Virtual due to COVID-19	1000	964	860
Virtual Earth Week	5,000 page views / 500 students	8,100 page views / 450 students			
Owlie's Virtual Adventures	1,000 students	1,500 students			
Water is Life Annual Poster Contest entries				800	522
Water Engineering 4 Good (WE4G) (previously Solar Cup) participants	Chino Hills High School	Chino Hills, Colony High School, Upland High School	Chino Hills High School, Upland High School		Vina Danks Middle School
Water Education and Theater Program					
School assembly performances	16 virtual	14 live stream performances	69	71	59
Schools	38	52	37	37	36
Students	18,051	20,527	14,893	14,373	10,690
Teachers	823		567	577	542

Source: (Inland Empire Utilities Agency, 2025)

10.2.3 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

IEUA employs a Water Use Efficiency team specifically tasked with managing conservation programs. These staff can be reached through the Water Use Efficiency Hotline at 909-993-1952.

In addition, IEUA provides technical support for program design, implementation, and evaluation to promote consistent, cost-effective water savings and other related support services across the region.

10.2.4 Other Demand Management Measures

IEUA has also provided the following programs to support its customer agencies over the past five years:

- Implementation of "Flex" funds for retailers, including an annual application process in which Customer Agencies select how to spend their "Flex" funds to directly meet their WUE needs as it relates to local water saving programming, compliance support tools, education-based services, and other programming meant to further water conservation.
- Implementation of "Core" funds for retailers, which are assigned to traditional, regionally offered water saving programs, rebates, and memberships.
- The grant-funded Turnkey Turf Transformation Program which provides no-cost turf removal and relandscaping services to public institutions and high-visibility public agency sites.

10.3 Demand Management Measures Through Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

The following are programs provided by MWD to IEUA's customer agencies' retailers.

10.3.1 Residential and Commercial SoCal Water Smart Program

MWD sponsors this region-wide program that offers rebates for high-efficiency toilets and clothes washers, weather-based irrigation controllers, rotating nozzles, leak detection devices, plumbing fixtures, and turf replacement. MWD also provides targeted incentives for certain industry-specific technologies and services for commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) customers.

10.3.2 Conservation Credits Program

IEUA receives an annual allocation from MWD as part of their Member Agency Administered Program (MAAP) to be used for both residential and commercial based projects. MAAP projects categories include customized with documented water savings projects, customized with non-documented water savings projects, and customized with non-documented water savings in disadvantaged communities' projects. MAAP serves as a reimbursement mechanism for all MWD member agencies to implement their own WUE programs and initiatives. MWD pays the lesser of one-half the program cost or the equivalent of $195 per AF of water saved through conservation. In special circumstances, MWD may opt to pay for the entire program within the not-to-exceed member agency allocation. Below are initiatives that MWD provides partial funding for within the credits program:

- **Residential Irrigation System Enhancement Program**: IEUA focuses on acquiring outdoor residential water savings by providing customers with landscape evaluations, irrigation system repairs and modifications, installation of water-wise technologies, and education on water-efficient best management practices for irrigation. Participants are required to complete an educational workshop before participating in the program.
- **Landscape Evaluation and Audit Program (LEAP)**: LEAP is offered to residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial customers, and administered through a partnership between IEUA and the CBWCD. LEAP provides customers with a no-cost detailed landscape and irrigation system evaluation to identify water-saving opportunities. The program connects participants with additional conservation resources and programs, all of which are facilitated by professional landscape experts.
- **Water Use Objective Support Services**: IEUA may onboard consultant services, data-centric tools, professional dashboards, memberships, aerial mapping technologies, and related initiatives to support its customer agencies in meeting or maintaining compliance with the State WUE regulations.
- **Plumbing and Leak Support Initiatives**: IEUA may administer programs and support services to help address leaks on the customer side of the water meter or on the utility side of the water meter. Services may include leak detection, repair, and retrofits of inefficient fixtures.
- **Municipal Leak Detection and Repair Pilot Program**: MWD Member agencies may receive up to $50,000 per fiscal year for eligible projects located on or including the utility side of the meter box. Projects on the customer side are not eligible. Agencies can apply for multiple projects, provided they are completed within the fiscal year. Reimbursement is allowed for contractor or agency staff work, with detailed documentation required, including scope of work, personnel, dates, hours, and costs.

10.3.3 California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP) and Alliance for Water Efficiency (AWE)

MWD provides financial and technical assistance to its member agencies to implement water conservation measures, including Best Management Practices (BMP), originally initiated by the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) Best Management Practices Memorandum of Understanding. CUWCC, now known as CalWEP partners with AWE, provides extensive research, program development, conferences, workshops, and additional benefits. IEUA receives MWD partial financial contribution for itself and its customer agencies to be members and participate in these collaboratives.

10.4 Wholesale Demand Management Measures

10.4.1 Asset Management

IEUA currently operates five regional wastewater treatment plants, Recycled Water Distribution and Ground Water Recharge System, the Inland Empire Regional Composting Facility, a Non-Reclaimable Wastewater System, an Agency Laboratory, Regional Sewer System, lift stations and more. Management, maintenance, and improvements are extensive. Ongoing Asset Management Initiatives include agencywide naming, hierarchy, criticality, and data cleanup, preventive maintenance optimization, a Condition Assessment Program, Predictive Maintenance strategies (civil and electrical), and mechanical discipline. IEUA updated its Asset Management Plan in 2023 and 2025 with an additional update anticipated in June 2026 (Inland Empire Utilities Agency, 2025).

10.4.2 Supplier Assistance Programs

Over the last five years IEUA updated its WUEBP and developed a new “Core + Flex” program. IEUA maintains an annual average WUE budget of approximately $1.6 million that is dedicated to supporting the local customer agencies in implementing WUE and conservation related programs. Additional, short-term programming has been made available through other external funding sources including MWD and DWR grant funding for the Turnkey Turf Transformation (T3) Program.

Representative measures implemented during the past five years include:

- **Residential Efficiency Programs**: High-efficiency toilet and clothes washer rebates, turf replacement and landscape transformation, irrigation controller upgrades, pressure regulation devices, and related residential water-saving devices.
- **CII Programs**: High-efficiency fixtures, irrigation system upgrades for large landscapes, process efficiency improvements, and sector-specific water use evaluations.
- **Landscape Efficiency Programs**: Landscape audits and tune-ups, weather-based irrigation controllers, soil moisture-based technologies, and permanent reductions in non-functional turf.
- **Direct Install and Retrofit Programs**: Coordinated residential and multi-family retrofit programs executed through retail partners.

Program participation, water savings, and expenditures are tracked annually through the Regional WUE Business Plan and supporting reports. IEUA relies on customer agencies and regional partners for measure-level implementation and verification, with IEUA aggregating results for regional reporting purposes.

10.5 Reporting Implementation

IEUA evaluates and reports demand management activities through multiple established reporting mechanisms, including annual conservation reports, Regional WUE Business Plan updates, and data submissions required by funding partners. IEUA aggregates program participation, expenditures, and estimated savings to provide a regional perspective.

10.5.1 Implementation over the Past Five Years

Program implementation for the past five years is summarized below. All program items are displayed as devices or sites unless otherwise noted.

Table 10-2- IEUA WUE Program Implementation FY 2020/2021- FY 2024/2025

PROGRAM ITEM	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
SoCal Water$mart Residential Rebates						
High-Efficiency Toilets (HET)	140	58	771	854	153	1,976
High-Efficiency Clothes Washers (HECW)	980	977	729	942	292	3,920
Rotating Nozzles for Pop-up Spray Heads (Nozzles)	73	2,839	299	500	105	3,816
Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers (WBIC)	586	354	456	548	200	2,144
Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers (WBIC) for Large Landscapes				2	2	4
Irrigation Controller + Add on		71	3	2	0	76
Hose Bib Controller	7	4	1	2	2	16
Turf Replacement (sq. ft.)	165,414	144,402	406,721	275,605	89,981	1,082,123
Rain Barrels	19	10	23	64	7	123
Cisterns	1		1	0	0	2
Low-flow Showerheads			3,096	8,168	3,630	14,894
Faucet Aerators			2,469	3,698	2,419	8,586
Flow Monitor Device on Utility Meter		28	29	34	21	112
Flow Monitor Device on Customer Property		1	0	12	12	25
IEUA Locally Implemented Residential Programs						
Landscape Tune-Up Program (Sites)	1,153	1,057	1,341	1,426	1,028	6,005
Nozzles			10,679	10,865	8,157	29,701
Large Landscape Retrofit Program (Sites)	250	194	225	246	162	633
WBIC	342	288	319	344	228	1,521
Nozzles	1164	281	157	275	41	1,918
Small Site Controller Upgrade Program (Sites)	724	738	745	510	549	3,266
WBIC	802	839	833	570	637	3,681
Residential Pressure Regulation Program	325	376	149	130	74	1,054
Leak Detection Pilot Program	127	3				130

PROGRAM ITEM	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
SoCal Water$mart Commercial Rebates						
High-Efficiency Toilets (HET)	1	390	659	1,940		2,990
Waterless Urinals	2		0			2
Cooling Tower Controller	0		6			6
Weather-based Irrigation Controllers (WBIC)	58					58
WBIC for Large Landscapes (Sites)		40	23	164	1	228
Stations		1,104	457	457	8	2,026
Rotating Nozzles for Pop-up Spray Heads (Nozzles)	77	110		105	40	332
Large Rotary Nozzles	0			0		0
Central Computerized Irrigation Controller	4			7		11
Laminar Flow Restrictor	191		0	322		513
Air-Cooled Ice Machine	0		0			0
Turf Replacement (sq. ft.)	358,828	115,173	147,497	692,207	644,567	1,958,272
Soil Moisture Sensor Systems	0		0	0	0	0
Plumbing Flow Control	22		0	77	0	99
Additional Water Use Efficiency Programming						
CBWCD Landscape Evaluation Audit Program - Residential, Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Audits (Sites)	16	148	85	55	54	358

Source: (Inland Empire Utilities Agency, 2025)

10.6 Water Use Objectives (Future Requirements)

The IEUA region achieved its 2020 SBX7-7 water use target largely by focusing on offering customers a portfolio of programs to increase indoor and outdoor water efficiency measures, developing building codes and landscape ordinances, and reducing demand for potable water. IEUA is committed to providing its customers with the education and tools to maintain and even lower their current water use.

IEUA anticipates continuing its existing demand management framework over the next five years, with refinements to align with evolving state regulations, funding availability, and regional priorities.

Planned actions include (Inland Empire Utilities Agency, 2024):

- Continued implementation and periodic update of the Regional Water Use Efficiency Business Plan and Regional Water Use Efficiency Programs. Ongoing coordination with customer agencies to support compliance with CWOL and the UWUO.
- Discuss and address Nonfunctional Turf (NFT) ban resources.
- Direct removal of NFT in underrepresented communities.
- Consider distribution system leak detection program.
- Implement residential plumbing assistance programs.
- Onboard support for meeting regional water use objective.
- Strategic investment in programs that deliver durable water savings.

IEUA does not set or implement customer-level water use objectives; however, it will continue to support customer agencies in meeting state-mandated CWOL Regulation UWUOs through coordinated programming and technical assistance.

11 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section describes the steps taken to make the UWMP publicly available as well as adopt and submit the UWMP in accordance with the California Water Code.

IN THIS SECTION

- Completed Steps for UWMP and WSCP

11.1 Completed Steps for UWMP and WSCP

IEUA adopted the 2025 UWMP with the WSCP. Both were made available for public review in May/June 2026, and a public hearing was held on June 17, 2026, to receive public input on the draft documents.

IEUA's Board of Directors adopted the 2025 UWMP and the WSCP at a public meeting on June 17, 2026. The resolution of adoption is included as Appendix F.

This WSCP was submitted to DWR through the WUEData portal before the deadline of July 1, 2026. This WSCP will be available to the public on the IEUA website.

If IEUA identifies the need to amend this UWMP or WSCP, it will follow the same procedures used previously for notification to cities, counties, and the public and for initial adoption.

11.2 Notice of Public Hearing

As discussed in Section 2.4, IEUA coordinated with customer agencies, as well as the cities and county within which IEUA provides water supplies, at least sixty (60) days prior to the public hearing of the preparation of the 2025 UWMP and invited them to participate in the development of the UWMP. A copy of the notification letters sent to these agencies is provided in Appendix D.

11.2.1.1 Notice of Public Hearing

IEUA provided a notice of the public hearing to the cities, county, and other agencies listed in Section 2.4.3. The notice includes the time and place of the public hearing. To ensure that the UWMP and the WSCP were available for review, IEUA placed a copy of the draft 2025 UWMP and the draft WSCP for review on its website. Copies of the notice of the public hearing are provided in Appendix E.

IEUA encouraged the active involvement of the population within its service area prior to and during the preparation of the UWMP. Pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code, IEUA published a notice of public hearing in the newspaper. A copy of the published notice is provided in Appendix E. To ensure that the draft 2025 UWMP and the draft WSCP were available for review, IEUA placed a copy for review on its website.

11.3 Plan Submittal

IEUA's Board of Directors adopted the 2025 UWMP on June 17, 2026, and within 30 days, IEUA submitted the adopted 2025 UWMP (including the WSCP) to DWR. The 2025 UWMP and WSCP were submitted through DWR's "WUEData Portal" website.

DWR developed a checklist which was used by IEUA to assist DWR with its determination that IEUA's 2025 UWMP has addressed the requirements of the CWC. IEUA has completed the DWR checklist by indicating where the required CWC elements can be found within IEUA's 2025 UWMP (See Appendix G).

Within 30 days of adoption of the 2025 UWMP, including the WSCP, IEUA submitted copies of the adopted UWMP to the San Bernardino County Assessor-Recorder/Clerk's Office and California State Library in accordance with California Water Code requirements.

11.4 Public Availability

Within 30 days after submittal of the 2025 UWMP to DWR, IEUA made the 2025 UWMP (including the WSCP) available at IEUA's main office during normal business hours and on IEUA's website.

11.5 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

If IEUA amends the adopted 2025 UWMP (and/or the WSCP), the amended UWMP will undergo adoption by IEUA's governing board. Within 30 days of adoption, the amended UWMP will then be submitted to DWR, the State of California Library, and the County of San Bernardino's Assessor- Recorder/Clerk's office.

If IEUA amends the adopted 2025 WSCP, it will undergo adoption by IEUA's governing board. Within 30 days of adoption, the amended WSCP will then be submitted to DWR, the State of California Library, and the County of San Bernardino's Assessor-Recorder/Clerk's.

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Appendix A Water Shortage Contingency Plan

A

2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JUNE 2026

INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY

INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY

2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JUNE 2026

Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan was prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc. The primary authors are listed below.

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AF	Acre-feet
ANNUAL ASSESSMENT	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
BRIC	Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities
CAMP4W	Climate Adaptation Master Plan for Water
CVWD	Cucamonga Valley Water District
CWC	California Water Code
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DVL	Diamond Valley Lake
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EWCP	Emergency Water Conservation Program
FWC	Fontana Water Company
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
IEUA	Inland Empire Utilities Agency
IRP	Integrated Water Resources Plan
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
NIMS	National Incident Management System
PSA	Public Service Announcement
SB	Senate Bill
SWP	State Water Project
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WFA	Water Facilities Authority
WSAP	Water Supply Allocation Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSDM	Water Surplus and Drought Management
WSRA	Water Service Reliability Assessment
WUE	Water Use Efficiency

1.0 Overview

This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a strategic plan used to prepare for and respond to water shortages.

The California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632 requires that every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a WSCP. This WSCP is used to provide guidance to Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), IEUA customer agencies, and the public by identifying potential shortage conditions and response actions to allow for efficient management of a water shortage. The WSCP is a detailed proposal for how IEUA intends to act in the case of an actual water shortage condition. This WSCP is not intended to provide absolute direction; rather, it is intended to provide options to manage water shortages. Water shortage actions may include any combination of components described in this WSCP or others deemed appropriate for a given shortage condition.

A water shortage occurs when water supply available is insufficient to meet normally expected customer water use at a given point in time. A shortage may occur due to a number of reasons, including water supply quality changes, climate change, drought, regional power outages, or catastrophic events (e.g., earthquakes). Additionally, the State could declare a statewide drought emergency and mandate that water suppliers reduce water use. This WSCP serves as the operating manual that IEUA can use to prepare for and respond to water shortages.

This WSCP provides a process for the State of California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions. This level of detailed planning and preparation provides accountability and predictability to help IEUA maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impact of any supply shortages and/or interruptions.

This WSCP was prepared in conjunction with IEUA's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and is a standalone document that can be modified as needed. This document is compliant with CWC Section 10632 and incorporates guidance from the DWR UWMP Guidebook. The CWC establishes several prescriptive elements that must be included in a water supplier's WSCP. Each element of the WSCP is described below:

1. **Water Service Reliability Analysis:** Summarizes water supply analysis and reliability and identifies any key issues that may trigger a shortage condition.
2. **Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures:** Describes the key data inputs, evaluation criteria, and methodology for assessing the system's reliability for the coming year and the steps to formally declare any water shortage stages and response actions.
3. **Water Shortage Stages:** Establishes water shortage stages to clearly identify and prepare for shortages.

4. **Shortage Response Actions:** Describes the response actions that may be implemented or considered for each stage to reduce gaps between supply and demand.
5. **Communication Protocols:** Describes communication protocols under each stage to ensure customers, the public, and government agencies are informed of shortage conditions and requirements.
6. **Compliance and Enforcement:** Defines compliance and enforcement actions available to administer demand reductions.
7. **Legal Authority:** Lists the legal documents that grant the authority to declare a water shortage and implement and enforce response actions.
8. **Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation:** Describes the anticipated financial impact of implementing water shortage stages and identifies mitigation strategies to offset financial burdens.
10. **WSCP Refinement Procedures:** Describes the factors that may trigger updates to the WSCP and outlines how to complete an update.
11. **Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability:** Describes the process for WSCP adoption, submittal, and availability after each revision.

IEUA is a wholesale water agency that treats and delivers recycled water to seven local sewage collection agencies and purchases imported water supplies from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and distributes it to its seven customer agencies. Two of IEUA's customer water agencies, Fontana Water Company (FWC) and Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD), purchase untreated water directly from IEUA and provide their own treatment. Five of IEUA's customer water agencies purchase treated water from the Water Facilities Authority (WFA). WFA purchases untreated imported water from IEUA, treats and delivers the water to the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Ontario, Upland, and Monte Vista Water District. IEUA does not operate any facilities connecting its customer water agencies to MWD's system.

MWD water supplies account for approximately 25 to 30% of the region's annual water supplies. Each of the customer agencies has other water sources including groundwater and local surface water. Each customer agency has agency-specific WSCPs that account for the reliability of each supplier's unique water portfolio. The IEUA WSCP focuses on a regional representation of the reliability of imported water supplied by MWD with additional supply reliability from IEUA's recycled water supplies and outlines the actions that IEUA may take to support its customer agencies during water shortage conditions. The WSCP may also apply to more generalized water shortage conditions that are not necessarily attributable to imported water shortages.

IEUA relied on several foundational planning documents to aid in the preparation of this WSCP, including:

- IEUA's 2024-26 Regional Water Use Efficiency Business Plan
- IEUA's Annual Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Reports

- IEUA’s 2025 UWMP
- MWD’s Draft 2025 UWMP & WSCP
- MWD’s 2020 Integrated Resources Plan Regional Needs Assessment

The outcomes of IEUA’s WSCP planning processes are not intended to function as fixed or prescriptive mandates, but rather as guiding resources that support coordinated regional decision-making. IEUA recognizes that each customer agency has a distinct supply portfolio, operating practices, and customer base, and that drought and water shortage impacts may vary across service areas, resulting in locally tailored responses. IEUA views its WSCP as a living document that is regularly reviewed and updated to reflect evolving water supply conditions, climate trends, policy and regulatory changes, and operational considerations, either through scheduled UWMP updates or as standalone amendments when necessary. As water shortage stages escalate, IEUA may encourage enhanced conservation and customer support efforts by expanding regional programs, incentives, and outreach resources to complement local actions, while acknowledging that implementation decisions and enforcement authority remain with the individual customer agencies.

2.0 Water Service Reliability Analysis

2.1 MWD Water Supply Reliability

IEUA's wholesale supplies are imported via MWD and are subject to availability of MWD supplies. MWD, in coordination with its customer agencies, has conducted extensive reliability planning, including the 1996 Integrated Water Resources Plan (IRP) and its three updates in 2004, 2010, and 2015; the 2020 Regional Needs Assessment; the Climate Adaptation Master Plan for Water (CAMP4W) currently in development; the Water Surplus and Drought Management (WSDM) Plan; the Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP); and Emergency Storage Objective & Seismic Risk Planning. MWD's 2025 UWMP and WSCP provide the latest information on MWD's supply reliability and shortage response plans over the next 25 years. Each plan is briefly summarized below and described in more detail in MWD's 2025 UWMP.

2.1.1 Integrated Water Resources Plan and Climate Adaption Master Plan for Water

The IRP is MWD's evolving long-term plan to secure adequate water supplies for Southern California and CAMP4W will translate the high-level portfolio analysis from the 2020 IRP Regional Needs Assessment into guidance for specific policies, programs, and projects to address the findings, and mitigate the potential shortages.

2.1.2 Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan

The WSDM Plan provides policy guidance for managing regional water supplies during surplus and shortage conditions and establishes a flexible operational framework designed to minimize the probability of severe shortages and reduce the likelihood of extreme shortages.

Under the WSDM Plan, MWD routinely evaluates supply availability, storage conditions, and projected demands to inform monthly operational decisions and Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment, with actions generally intended to mitigate imported water shortages without impacting municipal and industrial customers except during severe or extreme shortages or emergencies.

2.1.3 Water Supply Allocation Plan

The WSAP is MWD's policy and formula for equitably allocating available water supplies to customer agencies during extreme shortages when MWD determines it cannot meet all demands. The WSAP establishes ten shortage levels designed to reduce demand by up to 50 percent and does not prescribe specific demand reductions or limit available supply but instead incentivizes reductions through higher fees for use above allocation levels. Regional shortage levels are determined annually by MWD's Board based on defined criteria, and if allocations are required, they are implemented regionally for a defined 12-month period (from July of a given year through the following June) and incorporated into IEUA's Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment.

MWD acknowledges that WSAP allocation is a costly shortage response action that places acute burdens upon customer agencies and the public. Other shortage response actions are generally preferred to the extent practical. MWD's overall strategy considers WSAP allocations to be a fallback option to address any remaining shortages when supply augmentation actions and other demand management measures are insufficient to meet demand reduction objectives. MWD's WSAP is incorporated by reference.

2.1.4 Emergency Storage Objective & Seismic Risk Planning

Additional reliability planning efforts by MWD include its Emergency Storage Objective and its Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan. MWD's Emergency Storage Objective is based on planning for catastrophic events, such as a major earthquake that could disrupt multiple imported water aqueducts and is intended to preserve regional water deliveries while damaged facilities are repaired. Seismic risk assessment and mitigation planning supports this objective by identifying system vulnerabilities and strategies to improve resilience.

2.1.5 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's 2025 UWMP and WSCP

MWD's water supply reliability planning is documented in its 2025 UWMP and WSCP, which describe a coordinated framework for managing supplies under a range of conditions. As described in MWD's 2025 UWMP, MWD has made substantial investments to increase imported water supply reliability during periods of extended drought. As a result, MWD's 2025 UWMP and WSCP projects the ability to meet all imported water demands under normal, single dry year, and multiple dry year conditions, with excess supplies.

Consistent with this regional approach, IEUA has aligned its imported water shortage policies with MWD's.

2.1.6 MWD Post-Drought Responses

2012-2016 California Drought

During the severe multi-year statewide drought characterized by prolonged hydrologic shortages, emergency declarations, and sustained reductions in surface water supplies, MWD experienced significant reductions in State Water Project (SWP) supplies, including a five percent Table A allocation in 2014—approximately 96,000 acre-feet (AF) for MWD compared to a full allocation of over 1.9 million AF. During this time, MWD modified system operations to expand the use of Colorado River supplies, delivering water to service areas that historically relied almost exclusively on SWP supplies, including communities as far west as Thousand Oaks and Calabasas. These changes left the remaining imported Table A water for State Water Project Dependent agencies such as IEUA and highlighted the importance of system flexibility to move water from multiple sources across MWD's service area.

Following the drought, MWD's Board authorized a series of infrastructure improvements beginning in 2014 to improve the system's ability to deliver Colorado River and Diamond Valley Lake (DVL) supplies to a wider range of facilities. Key projects included the Inland Feeder–Lakeview Pipeline interconnection to allow DVL water deliveries to the Mills Water Treatment Plant service area, and improvements to the Greg Avenue Pump Station and Jensen Water Treatment Plant outlet to enable blended Colorado River and SWP supplies to reach the West Valley and Ventura County. These projects were completed in phases through 2018 and 2021 and significantly increased MWD's operational flexibility.

2021 and 2022 Dry Years

2021 and 2022 correspond to individually dry hydrologic years characterized by exceptionally low precipitation, again resulting in consecutive five percent SWP allocations. Although MWD relied on stored supplies to help bridge these shortages, additional drought actions were implemented to preserve limited SWP deliveries. Despite expansions completed from 2018 to 2021 and increased operational flexibility, in 2022, MWD adopted mandatory supply allocations for customer agencies. SWP dependent areas, including IEUA, were under a new Emergency Water Conservation Program (EWCP). The adoption of the EWCP resulted in monthly volumetric allocation limits of imported water for IEUA that were passed through to IEUA's customer agencies. The EWCP reflected continued system-wide delivery constraints for agencies highly dependent on SWP supplies.

After the EWCP was rescinded in March 2023, MWD identified further system modifications to enhance delivery flexibility and resilience for the SWP dependent areas. As part of its Drought Mitigation Action Portfolio presented in 2024, MWD advanced major capital projects now included in its Capital Investment Plan, including the DVL to Rialto Pipeline Project and the Sepulveda Feeder Pump Stations Project. These projects are intended to expand the ability to move Colorado River and stored DVL supplies into additional service areas and reduce reliance on constrained SWP supplies during future droughts. Once completed, the DVL to Rialto Pipeline Project will enable MWD to build its system resilience with additional storage access and create opportunity for less direct dependence on SWP.

Together with ongoing CAMP4W evaluations and coordinated member-agency system modifications, these actions form MWD's long-term strategy to reduce the need for emergency supply allocations during future shortages.

2.2 IEUA Water Supply Reliability

IEUA's imported water supply reliability is directly tied to MWD's supply reliability and if imported shortages occur, MWD uses the WSAP to allocate the available water.

The primary constraint on the availability of water supplies has been in prolonged drought conditions. As described in section 2.1, MWD has made substantial investments to increase imported water supply reliability during periods of extended drought. As a result, MWD's 2025 UWMP projects the ability to meet all imported water demands under normal, single dry year, and multiple dry year conditions, with excess supplies.

Fortunately, IEUA's exposure to potential MWD shortages is limited, in that imported water supplies meet only approximately 25 to 30% of the total regional water demands. Customer agencies have rights to local surface and groundwater for the remaining 70 to 75% of the supply needed.

In addition to imported water, IEUA provides recycled water to directly offset potable water demands and also works collaboratively with Chino Basin Watermaster, San Bernardino County Flood Control District, and Chino Basin Water Conservation District to recharge dry weather, stormwater, and recycled water to replenish the Chino Basin to maximize water reuse. Unlike imported water supplies, recycled water production is generally less sensitive to extended drought conditions and exhibits relatively stable supply reliability. While drought-related conservation can reduce wastewater inflows and marginally affect recycled water production, many drought response actions focus on reducing outdoor water use so these impacts are typically limited and do not materially affect overall recycled water supply projections.

Understanding water supply reliability, factors that could contribute to water supply constraints, availability of alternative supplies, and what effect these have on meeting customer demands provides IEUA with a solid basis on which to develop appropriate and feasible response actions in the event of a water shortage.

2.2.1 Relationship to the Urban Water Management Plan

CWC Section 10632(a) requires that every urban water supplier prepare and adopt a WSCP as part of its UWMP. While the WSCP is a stand-alone document, it is updated and adopted in coordination with the UWMP.

As part of the 2025 UWMP, IEUA conducted a Water Service Reliability Assessment (WSRA) to compare the total water supply sources available to projected water use over the next 25 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. IEUA also conducted a Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) to evaluate a drought period that lasts five consecutive water years starting from the year following when the assessment is conducted. Table 2-1 provides potable water DRA values and Table 2-2 provides recycled water DRA values. The WSRA and DRA analysis determined that IEUA is reliable and anticipates that sufficient local and imported supplies will be available to meet demands, even in dry years, based on MWD's 2025 UWMP.

Table 2-1- Potable DRA Supply and Demand, AF

2026	Total
Total Water Use:	45,860
Total Supplies:	45,860
Surplus/(shortfall)	0
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use:	56,852
Total Supplies:	56,852
Surplus/(shortfall)	0
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use:	71,042
Total Supplies:	71,042
Surplus/(shortfall)	0
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use:	68,066
Total Supplies:	68,066
Surplus/(shortfall)	0
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use:	39,703
Total Supplies:	39,703
Surplus/(shortfall)	0

Table 2-2- Recycled Water DRA Supply and Demand, AF

2026	Total
Total Water Use:	22,514
Total Supplies:	58,964
Surplus/(shortfall)	36,451
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use:	25,555
Total Supplies:	59,569
Surplus/(shortfall)	34,014
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use:	28,597
Total Supplies:	60,174
Surplus/(shortfall)	31,577
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use:	31,638
Total Supplies:	60,779
Surplus/(shortfall)	29,141
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use:	34,680
Total Supplies:	61,384
Surplus/(shortfall)	26,704

3.0 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

As an urban water supplier, IEUA must prepare and submit an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment) for its system. The Annual Assessment is an evaluation of the near-term outlook for supplies and demands to determine whether the potential for a supply shortage exists and whether there is a need to trigger WSCP shortage stage and response actions in the forthcoming year to maintain supply reliability. This process takes place at the same time each year based on known circumstances and information available to IEUA at the time of analysis and can be updated or revised at any time if circumstances change. Starting in 2022, the Annual Assessment is due by July 1 of every year, as indicated by CWC Section 10632.1.

This section documents the decision-making process required for IEUA's Annual Assessment of water supply reliability each year, the key data inputs, and the methods used to evaluate the water system reliability for the coming year, considering it would be a dry year.

3.1 IEUA Annual Assessment Decision-Making Framework

As a member agency of MWD, IEUA's protocols for evaluating water supply and demands and implementing shortage restrictions are integrated with MWD's. Accordingly, IEUA will carefully consider information that is provided by MWD in its Annual Assessment.

In addition to MWD imported supplies, annual IEUA recycled water supplies and demands are also assessed. For assessment purposes, IEUA distinguishes between recycled water demands that serve end use customers directly (direct use) and those associated with groundwater recharge.

The following decision-making process describes the steps that IEUA takes to develop the Annual Assessment determination of water supply reliability each fiscal year.

3.1.1 MWD Imported Water

1. IEUA monitors statewide water supply conditions via MWD's monthly water supply conditions report, MWD Board Meetings, MWD Member Agency Water Manager Meetings, and information published publicly by the California State Water Resources Control Board and DWR.
2. MWD requests from IEUA a 5-year Demand Forecast every June that includes projected annual MWD imported demands by service connection. IEUA completes this forecast collaboratively with CVWD, FWC, and WFA before providing the requested information to MWD.

3. Concurrently, MWD requests a Local Production Survey from IEUA, that includes information on historical and projected local water use by source. IEUA works with its customer agencies to gather regional water use by supply data and provides it back to MWD.
4. Each year in April or May, MWD staff use the imported water demand information collected the previous June to make a determination on its Annual Assessment. As part of this process, MWD convenes an Annual Assessment meeting with customer agencies to communicate whether projected imported water demands can be fully met in the coming year. At this time, MWD provides written confirmation to customer agencies indicating whether 100 percent of projected imported demands can be supplied or whether implementation of a WSAP stage may be required. If a WSAP stage is initiated, IEUA coordinates with MWD and subsequently informs its customer agencies, passing through applicable imported water allocation limits, as necessary.
5. Following MWD's Annual Assessment and determination of supply availability, potential infrastructure constraints that may affect near-term water supply delivery are considered by IEUA. This evaluation considers facilities and system conditions that could temporarily limit conveyance, treatment, or delivery capabilities. Factors reviewed include scheduled or unscheduled repairs, construction activities, environmental mitigation requirements, and operational limitations, as well as any facilities that may be out of service due to water quality concerns, equipment failure, or other issues. In parallel, IEUA considers planned infrastructure projects that may add system capacity or improve operational flexibility. This assessment helps identify potential delivery risks independent of total water supply availability and informs coordination with regional partners to maintain reliable service.
6. Based on the results of customer agency and MWD coordination and IEUA's ongoing comparisons of demand projections to actual water use, IEUA staff develop its own Annual Assessment determination and identify any associated shortage response actions that may be needed to address an anticipated imported water supply shortage condition.

3.1.2 Recycled Water

1. In February or March of each year, IEUA staff request from the sewer collection agencies and other recycled water purchasing agencies an estimated recycled water delivery for the upcoming fiscal year (July through June of the following year). The request includes projected needs for recycled water for both direct use and groundwater recharge.
2. Infrastructure constraints that may affect near-term water supply delivery are considered in an evaluation following review of recycled water projected demands as a way to comprehensively assess the system's abilities. This evaluation considers facilities and system conditions that could temporarily limit conveyance, treatment, or delivery capabilities. Factors reviewed include scheduled or unscheduled repairs,

construction activities, environmental mitigation requirements, and operational limitations, as well as any facilities that may be out of service due to water quality concerns, equipment failure, or other issues. In parallel, IEUA considers planned infrastructure projects that may add system capacity or improve operational flexibility. This assessment helps identify potential delivery risks independent of total water supply availability and informs coordination with regional partners to maintain reliable service.

3. Utilizing the information from the estimated recycled water delivery from the customer agencies, IEUA historical production data, Regional Sewage Service Contract, and IEUA Ordinance 115 – Regional Recycled Water Service, IEUA staff develop its own Annual Assessment determination and any associated shortage response actions that may be needed to address an anticipated recycled water supply shortage condition.

3.1.3 Submittal

1. If the initial Annual Assessment indicates demands can be met without declaration of a shortage, the Annual Assessment is submitted to DWR without IEUA Board action by the July 1 deadline.
2. If the initial Annual Assessment indicates demands cannot be met without declaration of a shortage, IEUA staff will provide an overview of the current supply and demand conditions to the IEUA Board. The overview will summarize whether the findings of the Annual Assessment necessitate the declaration of a shortage and the implementation of corresponding shortage response actions.
3. Staff will consider all feedback received by the Board for incorporation into an updated version of the Annual Assessment before the appropriate shortage and shortage actions will be declared via adoption by the IEUA Board. IEUA staff submit the Annual Assessment to DWR by the July 1 submission deadline each year.

3.1.4 Regional Collaboration

In addition to the processes outlined in the previous sections, IEUA has an established regular forum to provide and receive updates from the customer agencies on local water demands and regional supply conditions. IEUA hosts regular meetings with customer agency General Managers, and IEUA also communicates with customer agency Water Managers in meetings that occur on an as-needed basis. These meetings serve as a forum wherein the Water Managers review supply conditions, demand shifts, regulatory changes that may impact supply, and other relevant topics. If local circumstances or external drivers significantly shift, IEUA will request updated local demand and supply data from respective customer agencies. As with the annual reporting, this information will be used to determine whether there is a regional water shortage due to these factors.

3.2 MWD's WSAP: Imported Water Monitoring and Declaration Process

As an SWP-exclusive MWD member agency, MWD's WSAP monitoring and declaration outcomes are a primary input to IEUA's Annual Assessment for imported water supplies. This section summarizes the key WSAP monitoring elements and annual declaration timeline relevant to IEUA's assessment process, which was described in Section 3.1.

3.2.1 History

IEUA currently receives imported water exclusively from MWD's SWP supplies through MWD's regional conveyance system. The SWP delivers water from the Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta to Southern California and is a key supplemental supply for the IEUA service area.

3.2.2 Annual Process

In response to hydrologic variability, regulatory constraints on Delta exports, and supply uncertainty, MWD established the WSAP to guide annual determinations of imported water supply availability and potential allocation needs.

MWD's WSAP operates on an annual allocation cycle from July through the following June, with allocation determinations typically made in April. From January through March, MWD staff evaluate regional storage levels, projected supplies, and anticipated demands through its WSDM reporting process and provide updates to MWD Board committees. If supply conditions indicate potential shortfalls, MWD notifies customer agencies that an allocation determination may be considered.

In April, customer agencies submit updated local supply information to support MWD's assessment of overall supply and demand conditions. Based on this information, MWD staff present a recommendation to the MWD Board regarding whether projected imported water demands can be fully met in the upcoming allocation year or whether WSAP allocations are required. If adopted, allocations become effective July 1 and remain in effect through June 30 of the following year.

A ten-level WSAP Shortage Allocation Index determines the Wholesale Minimum Allocation and the Maximum Retail Impact Adjustment. The Wholesale Minimum Allocation represents the minimum amount of MWD-supplied wholesale water service provided to each member agency, while the Maximum Retail Impact Adjustment is intended to limit disproportionate retail impacts for agencies with a higher reliance on MWD supplies.

In addition, a Conservation Demand Hardening Credit and a Minimum Per-Capita Water Use Credit are applied in determining each member agency's WSAP allocation. The final allocation for an agency's municipal and industrial retail demand reflects the combined effect of these four components.

In August, after the conclusion of the allocation year, MWD calculates potable water use based on supply certifications and actual sales data. Allocation surcharges are assessed for usage above a member agency's final adjusted WSAP allocation.

4.0 Water Shortage Stages

Per CWC Section 10632 (a)(3)(A), DWR recommends use of six standard water shortage levels, which represent shortages from the normal reliability as determined in IEUA's Annual Assessment. The shortage levels have been standardized to provide a consistent regional and statewide approach to conveying the relative severity of water shortage conditions. This is an outgrowth of the severe statewide drought of 2012–2016 and the widely recognized public communication and state policy uncertainty associated with the many varied local definitions of water shortage.

The six levels correspond to progressively increasing estimated shortage conditions as compared to the normal reliability condition (0% shortage) and align with the response actions IEUA would implement to address the severity of a given shortage condition. IEUA has aligned its WSCP shortage levels with the six standard water shortage levels outlined in the CWC as shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1- DWR-Defined Supply Shortage Levels

Standard Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range
1	Up to 10%
2	Up to 20%
3	Up to 30%
4	Up to 40%
5	Up to 50%
6	>50%

4.1.1 Relation to MWD's WSAP Reductions

For IEUA, determination of the shortage stage is closely linked to actions taken by the MWD. As shown in Table 4-2 from MWD's 2025 Draft WSCP, MWD's WSAP is structured to reduce wholesale demands by up to approximately 50 percent of MWD's calculated base demand, with ten allocation levels designed to achieve incremental reductions of approximately five percent per level. When MWD implements a WSAP stage, the resulting percentage reduction in imported water supply serves as a primary input for determining IEUA's corresponding WSCP shortage level, consistent with the percentage-based shortage ranges defined by the CWC. This approach maintains alignment between regional wholesale supply conditions and IEUA's local shortage response framework.

Table 4-2- MWD's Draft 2025 WSCP Water Supply Allocation Plan Levels

WSAP Level	Approximate Percent Reduction	Example Base Demand	Estimated Demand Reduction
1	5%	1.8 million AF	90,000 AF
2	10%		180,000 AF
3	15%		270,000 AF
4	20%		360,000 AF
5	25%		450,000 AF
6	30%		540,000 AF
7	35%		630,000 AF
8	40%		720,000 AF
9	45%		810,000 AF
10	45%		900,000 AF

IEUA will evaluate water shortage conditions on a case-by-case basis and determine which response actions are appropriate to maintain water supply reliability or mitigate potential impacts. In collaboration with its customer agencies, IEUA's response to potential shortages may include increased public outreach, adjustments to water use efficiency programs, changes to typical operations, and promoting voluntary actions to reduce demands or explore additional supply options.

It is important to note that while the water shortage stage at the time of a drought is calculated and declared for the overall region, a local customer agency may have a water shortage level that varies from the IEUA stage due to the uniqueness of their water supply mix. When this occurs, the local agency may implement shortage response actions that are specifically applicable to their retail service area.

5.0 Shortage Response Actions

IEUA's approach to water shortage response is intentionally front-loaded, with an emphasis on building supply diversity and reducing potable demand well in advance of drought conditions. Rather than relying solely on reactive measures during declared shortages, IEUA invests continuously in local supply development and demand reduction programs that strengthen regional resiliency under both normal and dry conditions. These proactive investments—including expanded recycled water utilization, groundwater recharge and recovery, and long-term water use efficiency programs—are designed to reduce reliance on imported supplies and position the region to better withstand future shortages. When water shortage conditions do occur and WSCP stages are implemented, IEUA and its customer agencies rely on this established portfolio of local supplies and reduced baseline demands to achieve required reductions in imported water use. The following sections describe IEUA's proactive strategies as well as the demand reduction actions that may be implemented as shortage severity increases.

5.1 Actions During Non-Drought Conditions

5.1.1 Proactive Supply Augmentation

On an ongoing basis and independent of declared shortage conditions, IEUA actively recharges the groundwater basin using a combination of stormwater flows, recycled water, and imported supplies when available. These recharge activities are conducted in coordination with the Chino Basin Watermaster, Chino Basin Water Conservation District, and San Bernardino County Flood Control District and are designed to maximize basin storage during operationally favorable periods, thereby increasing groundwater availability during dry years and droughts.

By building groundwater storage ahead of potential shortages, IEUA increases the region's ability to rely on local production rather than imported supplies when system constraints arise. This proactive approach reduces vulnerability to SWP allocation reductions, supports long-term basin sustainability, and provides critical operational flexibility during future water shortage conditions. The benefits of this supply augmentation strategy are realized during shortage stages, when increased groundwater production of previously recharged supplies help offset reductions in imported water deliveries.

5.1.2 Proactive Demand Reduction

On January 1, 2025, the Making Conservation a California Way of Life regulation went into effect following the passing of Assembly Bill (AB) 1668 and Senate Bill (SB) 606 in 2018. This regulation sets forth a framework for retail water providers to more accurately gauge water use in their service area, submit annual water use reports to the State Water Resources Control Board, and implement performance measures to reach urban water use objectives. While IEUA as a water wholesale agency is not subject to compliance with this new legislation, its conservation efforts are designed to help its customer agencies meet their water use efficiency and reporting requirements.

By leveraging funding and programs from MWD and other regional stakeholders, IEUA and its customer agencies have partnered to help reduce per capita water use by re-shaping customers' attitudes about water use efficiency and their personal role in achieving water shortage resiliency. Through education, messaging, and investments of approximately $1.6 million annually in water use efficiency programs, IEUA has been assisting customers to make significant equipment and lifestyle changes at their homes and businesses. Long-term investment in water use efficiency enhances resiliency for short-term imported water supply shortages. While IEUA cannot force customer agencies to reduce water use in a given shortage stage, IEUA can promote voluntary water use reductions and provide resources to help agencies achieve efficient water use as described in the following sections.

During non-drought conditions, IEUA continues to implement conservation programs and incentives at standard levels, with an emphasis on proactive water-use efficiency and long-term demand reduction. These efforts are designed to reduce baseline potable water demands well in advance of future shortages by encouraging customers to establish climate-appropriate landscapes and water-efficient properties. IEUA supports its customer agencies through turf replacement programs, educational materials, and coordinated outreach resources that promote lasting behavioral and infrastructure changes. In parallel, IEUA actively promotes the maximum beneficial use of recycled water for non-potable applications, including irrigation and industrial uses, to directly offset potable water demand on a long-term basis. Together, these ongoing conservation and recycled water use efforts reduce reliance on imported supplies and strengthen regional resiliency prior to the onset of drought conditions.

5.2 Shortage Response Actions

5.2.1 Demand Reduction Strategy Per Shortage Stage

This section describes water shortage response actions as defined by IEUA. The response actions meet the requirements of CWC Section 10632(a)(4).

Different shortage stages call for varying levels of response, with conservation actions generally expanding as shortage conditions intensify. As water shortage stages escalate, IEUA may encourage increased customer support efforts and assist customer agencies by enhancing program availability, incentives, and outreach resources. These efforts are intended to complement local actions and support regional water-use reductions while recognizing that implementation decisions rest with the customer agencies.

Once a shortage enters a defined stage, IEUA will coordinate internally and with its customer agencies to identify appropriate support actions for that stage, including targeted regional messaging, expanded conservation programs, and increased outreach resources. The applicable shortage stages and associated IEUA support actions are summarized in Table 5-1.

Stage 1 through 6 (10% to greater 50% shortage):

As regional shortages are identified, IEUA may request that its customer agencies pursue reductions in water use consistent with the applicable shortage level and regional coordination efforts. In practice, these reductions are most likely to be achieved through a combination of increased reliance on locally available water supplies and reductions in potable demand. IEUA's long-standing investments in groundwater recharge and local supply development are intended to enable customer agencies to utilize stored and locally produced supplies in lieu of imported water during shortage conditions. In parallel, customer agencies may reduce demands by implementing measures that lower per-capita water use, including conservation actions consistent with their Urban Water Use Objectives. IEUA does not mandate specific reduction methods; rather, each customer agency determines how best to meet reduction targets based on its unique supply mix and service area conditions. IEUA supports these efforts through regional programs, incentives, technical resources, and coordinated messaging, while customer agencies remain responsible for customer notifications, enforcement, and any associated penalties within their jurisdictions.

Table 5-1- Water Shortage Stages and Response Actions

Standard Shortage Levels	Demand Reductions Actions	Percent Shortage Range	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?	Penalty, Charge or Other Enforcement?
1	Request member agencies match shortage reduction %. IEUA's public information campaign, rebates, and support services may be expanded.	Up to 10%	Collective reduction from all customer agencies is up to the % specified for each Shortage Level.	MWD WSAP and other penalties charged to IEUA will be passed through to the appropriate agencies.
2		Up to 20%		
3		Up to 30%		
4		Up to 40%		
5		Up to 50%		
6		>50%		

5.2.2 Supply Augmentation

While IEUA and its customer agencies recognize the need for additional supply during drought years, as a wholesaler, IEUA is limited in its ability to implement water supply augmentation actions. Instead, IEUA's strategy focuses on proactively augmenting local supplies during non-drought conditions to reduce reliance on imported water when shortages occur. As described in Section 5.1, key ongoing supply augmentation actions include groundwater recharge and recovery activities and the maximum beneficial use of locally generated recycled water, which together increase the availability of local supplies that can be utilized during periods of constrained imported water deliveries.

These proactive investments are intended to position IEUA's customer agencies to meet future reductions in imported water through increased use of locally available groundwater and recycled water supplies, rather than relying solely on demand curtailment. MWD's supply augmentation actions, as described in MWD's WSCP, complement IEUA's efforts and address regional system-wide supply reliability. To the maximum extent practicable, IEUA coordinates with MWD on supply augmentation projects during both normal and shortage periods to expand operational flexibility and improve regional water reliability over the long term.

Table 5-2- Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (DWR Table 8-3)

SHORTAGE LEVEL	SUPPLY AUGMENTATION METHODS AND OTHER ACTIONS BY WATER SUPPLIER	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE
1-6	MWD Supply Augmentation	0 to 100% of shortage gap	Coordinate with MWD and, if needed, purchase supplemental supplies from MWD.

5.2.3 Recycled Water Supply Shortage Considerations

In addition to potable and imported water supplies, IEUA recognizes that recycled water supplies are subject to their own operational and supply constraints. While recycled water availability is generally less sensitive to regional hydrologic conditions, temporary shortages could occur due to treatment capacity limitations, infrastructure outages, maintenance activities, regulatory requirements, or variations in wastewater inflows.

Recycled water shortages are evaluated independently from potable water supply shortages and do not directly correspond to WSCP shortage stages. In the event that recycled water supplies are insufficient to meet projected demands, IEUA would coordinate with recycled water customers to manage deliveries through temporary operational measures. These measures may include delivery scheduling adjustments, prioritization of essential recycled water uses such as serving non-potable customers instead of recharging water, temporary reductions for discretionary uses, or short-term reliance on alternate supplies where available.

Any anticipated constraints on recycled water supply identified through IEUA's Annual Assessment or through ongoing operational monitoring would be communicated to affected users, and appropriate management actions would be implemented to maintain system reliability while minimizing impacts to critical recycled water functions.

5.2.4 Operational Changes

During water-shortage conditions, operations may be affected by supply augmentation or demand reduction responses undertaken by MWD as the direct water supplier to IEUA customer agencies.

IEUA's non-potable recycled water system operations may also be affected by efforts to try to maximize the beneficial reuse of recycled water. IEUA will consider its recycled water operational procedures at the time of a shortage to identify changes that can be implemented to help address a recycled water shortage on a short-term basis. For example, supply from some recycled water pressure zones may be able to be pumped into other pressure zones to address localized supply shortages through system wide supply and demand balancing. In other circumstances, short-term reductions in groundwater recharge operations may be considered to prioritize direct recycled water use for customers with immediate non-potable demands.

Additional operational flexibility may be achieved through coordination with customer agencies regarding how recycled water and groundwater supplies are utilized. In instances where certain agencies are able to temporarily satisfy a portion of their typical recycled water demands using groundwater supplies, IEUA may be able to focus recycled water deliveries on areas that are exclusively plumbed for recycled water and lack potable backup supplies. This coordinated approach helps ensure continued service to critical non-potable customers while optimizing overall system performance during shortage conditions.

In addition, IEUA customer agencies and their neighboring agencies have mutual aid agreements and assist each other, if possible, in emergency situations.

5.2.5 Conservation Support Measures

Beyond ongoing regional efforts to promote efficient water use practices and sustainable lifestyles, periods of drought or water shortage may require extraordinary conservation to reduce regional demands sufficiently to meet allocation goals. Achieving these reductions would rely on an escalation in marketing, increased programming and services, and enhanced incentives that increase as drought stages escalate. Several response actions can be deployed relatively quickly and include increased customer communications, enhanced water-use efficiency incentives and programs, and as necessary, water usage restrictions and pricing mechanisms, implemented by the customer agency. Future responses to future water shortage must also account for the effects of 'demand hardening' as the ongoing efficiency improvements reduce discretionary water uses and limit the feasibility of additional reductions.

During water shortage conditions, IEUA can provide assistance to customer agencies to inform and alert the region of which conservation measures can be implemented to achieve extraordinary conservation. Below is a list of existing conservation measures which IEUA supports its customer agencies in implementing.

- **Messaging:** Coordinated, attention-grabbing messaging can help elevate public awareness of water shortage conditions and reinforce the shared responsibility for extraordinary conservation. IEUA may assist customer agencies by developing regional Public Service Announcements (PSAs) and supporting consistent messaging frameworks that agencies can adapt for their local service areas.
- **Programs:** Water-use efficiency programs provide customers with the tools and guidance to reduce water use and are most effective when designed to be accessible

and well-supported. IEUA may support customer agencies through expanded regional programs, technical resources, and incentive structures that complement local efforts, recognizing that participation levels and program implementation remain at the discretion of each agency.

- **Water Restrictions:** Water-use restrictions are an effective means of achieving immediate demand reductions and reinforcing the importance of collective action during severe shortages. While IEUA does not impose or enforce retail-level restrictions, it may support agencies by providing coordination, communication support, and planning consistency, recognizing that such measures can generate public concern if not clearly justified and locally administered.

5.3 Emergency Response Plan

A catastrophic water shortage would be addressed according to the appropriate IEUA water shortage level and response actions. It is likely that a catastrophic shortage would immediately trigger Shortage Level 6 response actions. IEUA would follow MWD's Emergency Response Plans in the event of a catastrophic imported supply interruption.

As described in MWD's WSCP, MWD has two Emergency Response Plans: 1) one that has been in place long-term and is updated periodically, and 2) one that was prepared pursuant to the requirements of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018. The two plans work in conjunction. Together, MWD's Emergency Response Plans present MWD's organization and strategy for responding to emergencies caused by natural hazards, malevolent acts, or other unavoidable circumstances.

MWD operates in accordance with the California Standardized Emergency Management System, the Incident Command System, and the National Incident Management System. The Emergency Response Plans describe the Emergency Response Organization and provide guidelines for evaluating and responding to an emergency situation and activating Incident Command Posts and the Emergency Operations Center. Although the plans provide a framework for emergency response, they do not identify or discuss every potential situation or problem that may occur during an emergency. MWD intends to continue updating the plans regularly.

In September 2005, IEUA adopted federal emergency response procedures called NIMS (National Incident Management System) which can be implemented by IEUA personnel for a localized event such as an accident at one of IEUA's facilities or on a broader based regional event such as an earthquake or flood. This system provides a consistent nationwide template to enable federal, state, and local governments (and local private sector and non-governmental organizations) to work together effectively and efficiently to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity, including acts of terrorism. Complementary to NIMS, IEUA has completed Mutual Aid Agreements between itself and its local customer agencies.

5.4 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

CWC Section 10632.5 mandates that urban water suppliers include in their UWMP a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities.

5.4.1 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Plans

Since IEUA's potable water supply is provided by MWD, and IEUA does not exclusively own or operate any of the imported water delivery infrastructure, IEUA refers to MWD's seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan documented in Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP Appendix 8: Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan.

MWD has comprehensive plans for stages of actions it would undertake to address a catastrophic interruption in water supplies through its WSDM and WSAP. MWD also developed an Emergency Storage Requirement to mitigate against potential interruption in water supplies resulting from catastrophic occurrences within the southern California region, including seismic events along the San Andreas Fault. For MWD, the required planning is captured in its Emergency Storage Objective, Seismic Resiliency Reports, and Emergency Response Plans. For greater detail on MWD's planned responses to catastrophic interruption, please refer to MWD's 2025 UWMP.

5.4.2 IEUA's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

IEUA's 2023 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (see Attachment 1) has evaluated the seismic vulnerability of critical water system facilities and identified mitigation actions to reduce potential impacts from earthquake events. Identified risks include damage to groundwater production facilities, treatment infrastructure, pipelines, and other essential system components, which could temporarily disrupt water supply reliability.

To mitigate these risks, IEUA has identified and is implementing a combination of capital improvements, remediation projects, infrastructure protection measures, and operational preparedness actions. These efforts include groundwater system improvements to enhance supply reliability and operational resilience, protection and retrofitting of critical facilities and infrastructure to improve seismic performance, and continued training of staff to ensure effective emergency response following an earthquake.

Key mitigation measures are being implemented over a multi-year period and are prioritized based on system criticality, risk reduction potential, and consistency with regional hazard mitigation planning efforts. Funding for these activities may include federal hazard mitigation programs such as the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), as well as IEUA's Capital Improvement Program. Collectively, these actions support IEUA's ability to maintain safe and reliable water service and recover efficiently following a seismic event.

5.5 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

For each specific shortage response action identified in this plan, the WSCP also estimates the extent to which that action will reduce the gap between supply and demand identified in Table 5-1 and Table 5-2. IEUA is reliant on its customer agencies to reduce water use and will collaborate with and support them to achieve a given shortage condition's necessary demand reduction.

6.0 Communication Protocols

IEUA routinely communicates with local water agencies and MWD through regular meetings to discuss regional and agency specific issues, which may include impacts or changes to wholesale supplies and demands. In the event of water supply shortage, IEUA will use its forum format for ongoing communication about supply shortages and response actions. The region's general managers can also utilize these meetings to help coordinate consistent regional messaging in times of drought.

7.0 Compliance and Enforcement

Per the CWC Section 10632 (a)(6), as a wholesale water provider, IEUA is not responsible for compliance and enforcement of shortage response actions.

Consistent with regional drought response practices, IEUA may formally request that its customer agencies take all reasonable measures to reduce reliance on imported supplies during declared regional water shortage or emergency conditions. These requests typically call upon agencies to review the effectiveness of past drought responses, implement practicable operational changes, and activate appropriate conservation and water-use efficiency measures identified in their local WSCPs to help preserve regional storage and reduce imported water use. While IEUA coordinates regional messaging, conservation program expansion, and long-term reliability measures in collaboration with customer agencies, the implementation and enforcement of mandatory water-use restrictions remain the responsibility of the individual customer agencies. This approach allows IEUA to promote region-wide drought response consistency while maintaining governance authority of its customer agencies.

8.0 Legal Authority

Per CWC Section 10632 (a)(7)(A), IEUA, as formed under the Municipal Water District Law of 1911, shall have the legal authority to empower IEUA to implement and enforce its shortage response actions pursuant to California CWC Sections 71640-71644, and may adopt any resolution or ordinance as needed to declare or respond to any water-shortage emergency.

Per CWC Section 10632 (a)(7)(B), IEUA shall declare a water-shortage emergency condition to prevail within its service area whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection (CWC Section 353).

Per CWC Section 10632 (a)(7)(C), IEUA shall coordinate with any city or county for which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency under California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558). Along with developed coordination protocols, IEUA can facilitate compliance with this section of the CWC in the event of a local emergency as defined in subpart (c) of Government Code Section 8558.

IEUA shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code.

9.0 Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation

This section addresses CWC Section 10632(a)(8).

If a drought is declared, financial impacts to the local customer water agencies will vary from one agency to another. As a wholesale water agency, IEUA is simply a “pass-through” wholesaler of imported supplies, so loss of revenue has no significant impacts. Exception may include the loss of revenue due to conservation programs that receive a portion of funding through a surcharge on each AF of imported water sold and the loss of recycled water sales. Otherwise, IEUA’s revenue is no longer based on water sales. Revenue is currently based on the number of meters as well as meter size within its area.

10.0 WSCP Refinement Procedures

Per CWC Section 10632 (a)(10), IEUA must provide reevaluation and improvement procedures for systematically monitoring and evaluating the functionality of the WSCP. This ensures that shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water-shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed.

IEUA will regularly review and update its WSCP as needed. IEUA views the WSCP as a living document that should reflect the most recent conditions, including water supply and demand, climate, policy, regulatory, or other operational conditions at a given point in time. Revisions to the WSCP may be implemented either during upcoming UWMP cycles or as standalone revisions that are needed to incorporate the most up-to-date information and requirements.

Revisions to the WSCP may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Updates to shortage plan and stages.
- Demand reduction actions.
- Supply augmentation actions.
- Operational changes.
- Updates to communication protocols.

11.0 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

IEUA met the required 60-day public hearing notification to stakeholders in its service area. Notification was sent to IEUA's customer water suppliers and to cities and counties in the IEUA service area. A copy of the 60-day public hearing notice is included in Attachment 3.

IEUA provided notice of the availability of its draft WSCP and notice of the public hearing to consider adoption of the WSCP in accordance with CWC Sections 10621(b) and 10642 and Government Code Section 6066. The public review draft of the WSCP was posted prominently on IEUA's website ahead of the public hearing on June 17, 2026. The notice of availability of the documents was sent to IEUA's customer agencies and to cities and counties in IEUA's service area. In addition, a public notice advertising the public hearing was published in the local newspaper. Copies of the notification letter that were sent to IEUA's customer agencies and cities and counties in IEUA's service area, as well as copies of the public notice published in the local newspaper, are included in Attachment 3.

The 2025 UWMP and WSCP were made available for public review in May/June 2026, and a public hearing was held on June 17, 2026, to receive public input on the draft 2025 UWMP and the WSCP.

The IEUA Board of Directors adopted the 2025 UWMP and the WSCP at a public meeting on June 17, 2026. The resolution of adoption is included as Attachment 2.

This WSCP was submitted to DWR through the WUEData portal before the deadline of July 1, 2026. This WSCP will be available to the public on the IEUA website at www.ieua.org. Copies were sent to IEUA's customer agencies and to cities and counties in the service area. Copies were also submitted electronically to the California State Library.

If IEUA identifies the need to amend this WSCP, it will follow the same procedures for notification to cities, counties, and the public as used for the 2025 UWMP and for initial adoption of the WSCP.

References

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. (2020). *Seismic Resilience Report.*

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. (May 2021). *Water Shortage Contingency Plan.*

Attachment 1 IEUA 2023 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

1

The IEUA 2023 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is available to view online:

Microsoft Word - FINAL_IEUA LHMP DRAFT 090523

Inland Empire Utilities Agency
A MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2023

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Date of Districts Board Approval: 09-20-2023

FEMA Approval Date: 01-04-2024

Inland Empire Utilities Agency
A MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

The HMP update is a "living document" that should be reviewed, monitored, and updated to reflect changing conditions and new information. As required, the HMP must be updated every five (5) years to remain in compliance with regulations and Federal mitigation grant conditions. In that spirit, this Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) is an update of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency's Hazard Mitigation Plan under review by FEMA.

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The intent of hazard mitigation is to reduce and/or eliminate loss of life and property. Hazard mitigation is defined by FEMA as "any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards." A "hazard" is defined by FEMA as "any event or condition with the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property damage, infrastructure damage, agricultural loss, environmental damage, business interruption, or other loss."

The purpose of the Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) is to demonstrate the plan for reducing and/or eliminating risk in Inland Empire Utilities Agency's service area. The HMP process encourages communities to develop goals and projects that will reduce risk and build a more disaster resilient community by analyzing potential hazards.

After disasters, repairs and reconstruction are often completed in such a way as to simply restore to pre- disaster conditions. Such efforts expedite a return to normalcy; however, the restoring of things to pre- disaster conditions sometimes result in feeding the disaster cycle; damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. Mitigation is one of the primary phases of emergency management specifically dedicated to breaking the cycle of damage. Hazard mitigation is distinguished from other disaster management functions by measures that make IEUA infrastructure development and the natural environment safer and more disaster resilient. Mitigation generally involves alteration of physical environments, significantly reducing risks and vulnerability to hazards by altering the built environment so that life and property losses can be avoided or reduced.

Mitigation also makes it easier and less expensive to respond to and recover from disasters.

Also, with an approved (and adopted) HMP, Inland Empire Utilities Agency is eligible for federal disaster mitigation funds/grants (Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, and Flood Management Assistance) aimed to reduce and/or eliminate risk.

1.2 AUTHORITY

In 2000, FEMA adopted revisions to the Code of Federal Regulations. This revision is known as "Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA)." DMA 2000, Section 322 (a-d) requires that local governments, as a condition of receiving federal disaster mitigation funds, have a Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) that describes the process for assessing hazards, risks and vulnerabilities, identifying and prioritizing mitigation actions, and engaging/soliciting input from the community (public), key stakeholders, and adjacent jurisdictions/agencies.

Senate Bill No. 379 will, upon the next revision of a local hazard mitigation plan on or after January 1, 2023, or, if the local jurisdiction has not adopted a local hazard mitigation plan, beginning on or before January 1, 2028, require the safety element to be reviewed and updated as necessary to address climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to that city or county.

IEUA legal jurisdiction encompasses serving wholesale water to seven different cities within Southern California. The water agency has legal authority for infrastructure, pipelines, wells, and water storage to serve this purpose. IEUA does not have legal authority for zoning, land use, new construction, planning, building inspections, or codes.

1.3 WHAT'S NEW

The 2018 Inland Empire Utilities Agency Hazard Mitigation Plan contained a detailed description of the planning process, a risk assessment of identified hazards for the IEUA Service Area, and an overall mitigation strategy for reducing the risk and vulnerability from these hazards. Since the approval of the plan by FEMA, progress has been made by IEUA on the mitigation strategy. As part of this 2023 LHMP update, a thorough review and update of the 2018 plan was conducted to ensure that this update reflects current conditions and priorities to realign the overall mitigation strategy for the next five-year planning period. This section of the plan includes the following:

What's New in the Plan Update. This section provides an overview of the approach to updating the plan and identifies new analyses, data and information included in this Plan update to reflect current service area conditions. This includes a summary of new hazard and risk assessment data as it relates to the IEUA Service Area as well as information on current and future development trends affecting infrastructure vulnerability and related issues. The actual updated data and analyses are contained in their respected sections within this 2023 LHMP update.

Summary of Significant Changes to Current Conditions and Hazard Mitigation Program Priorities. This section provides a summary of significant changes in current conditions, changes in vulnerability, and any resulting modifications to the community's mitigation program priorities.

2018 Mitigation Strategy Status and Successes. This section provides a description of the status of mitigation actions from the 2018 plan and indicates whether a project is no longer relevant or is recommended for inclusion in the updated 2023 mitigation strategy.

This What's New section provides documentation of IEUA Service Area's progress or changes in their risk and vulnerability to hazards and their overall hazard mitigation program. Completion of this 2023 LHMP Update further provides documentation of the IEUA's continued commitment and engagement in the mitigation planning process.

1.4 NEW RISK ASSESSMENT

As part of its comprehensive review and update of each section of the plan, IEUA recognized that updated data, if available, would enhance the analysis presented in the risk assessment and utilized in the development of the updated mitigation strategy. Highlights of new data used for this Plan Update is identified below in this Section and is also sourced in context within Chapter 4, Risk Assessment. Specific data used is sourced throughout this plan document. This new data and associated analysis provided valuable input for the development of the mitigation strategy presented in Chapter 5 of this plan. A highlight of new information and analyses contained in this plan update includes the following:

- A new assessment of updated hazards affecting the IEUA Area was completed resulting in additional hazards added to planning documents the new hazards include climate change, drought and terrorism.
- An entire rework of the risk assessment for each identified hazard. This included reworking the hazard profile and adding new hazard event occurrences; redoing the entire vulnerability analysis to add items identified below and updating the vulnerability assessment based on more recent hazard data.
- An update of the flood hazard analysis to include an updated analysis of the 100-year flood, an analysis of the 500-year flood, including the use the new and updated DFIRMs.
- An enhanced vulnerability assessment.

Incorporation and analysis of the new 2020 Census data was utilized for this LHMP update. Census data was used in an intersect analysis to determine how much of the population is exposed to flood, wildfire and earthquake hazards.

Terrorism is now a reoccurring possibility within the United States, due to the terror attack in San Bernardino County in December of 2015, a hazard profile on this matter has been added to this plan.

1.5 SUCCESSFUL MITIGATION IMPLEMENTATION

IEUA has completed review of past seismic retrofit studies and has applied studies to current and future projects. IEUA is also participating annually with Great California Shakeout to prepare and train employees for earthquakes.

- RP-1 and TP-1 Stormwater Drainage Upgrades to repair the old discharge line and tie in a permanent pump. This project was completed in 2022.
- Flood mitigation project at the Prado Lift Station Clean-out and overflow. This project will remove the existing manhole at Prado lift station with a sealed clean-out which can contain pressurized flows during pump station outages. This project was completed in 2021.

- Flood Mitigation project for the Victoria Basin Improvements. The basin improvement is to modify the existing mid-level outlet at the west side of the basin to allow for more basin storage. The project was completed in 202.
- Flood Mitigation project at the Montclair Basin. Montclair Basin will construct two new diversion structures from the San Antonio Creek into the Montclair Basins 2 and 3. Anticipated completion in 1-5 years.
- Flood Mitigation for RP-3 Basin. The project will create an additional recharge basin at the northern area which is occupied by abandon structures from a decommissioned wastewater treatment facility. Anticipated completion in 1-5 years.
- Earthquake Mitigation at the TCE Plume Cleanup. The project will include three new groundwater monitoring wells, one new groundwater production well and approximately 30000 feet of raw water pipeline to distribute up to 6000 acre-feet per year of groundwater supply to the Chino II Desalter. Anticipated completion in 1-5 years.
- Flood Mitigation project at RP-5 Biosolids Facility. The Project is for construction of a new solids handling facility at RP-5 to decommission RP-2 which is currently located below the 566' flood elevation. Anticipated completion in 1-5 years.
- Flood Mitigation project at the Prado De-Chlorination Station Inundation Projection. Engineering to investigate whether it is more cost effective to protect in place the Prado De-Chlorination chemical storage facility metering building and injection and monitoring buildings or to relocated them above 566' of elevation. Anticipated completion in 1-5 years.

  Flood Mitigation project at the Preserve Lift Station. IEUA will be completing upgrades to electrical and mechanical equipment. Lift station design includes elevated platform for flood control. Anticipated completion in 1-5 years.

1.6 COMMUNITY PROFILE

PHYSICAL SETTING

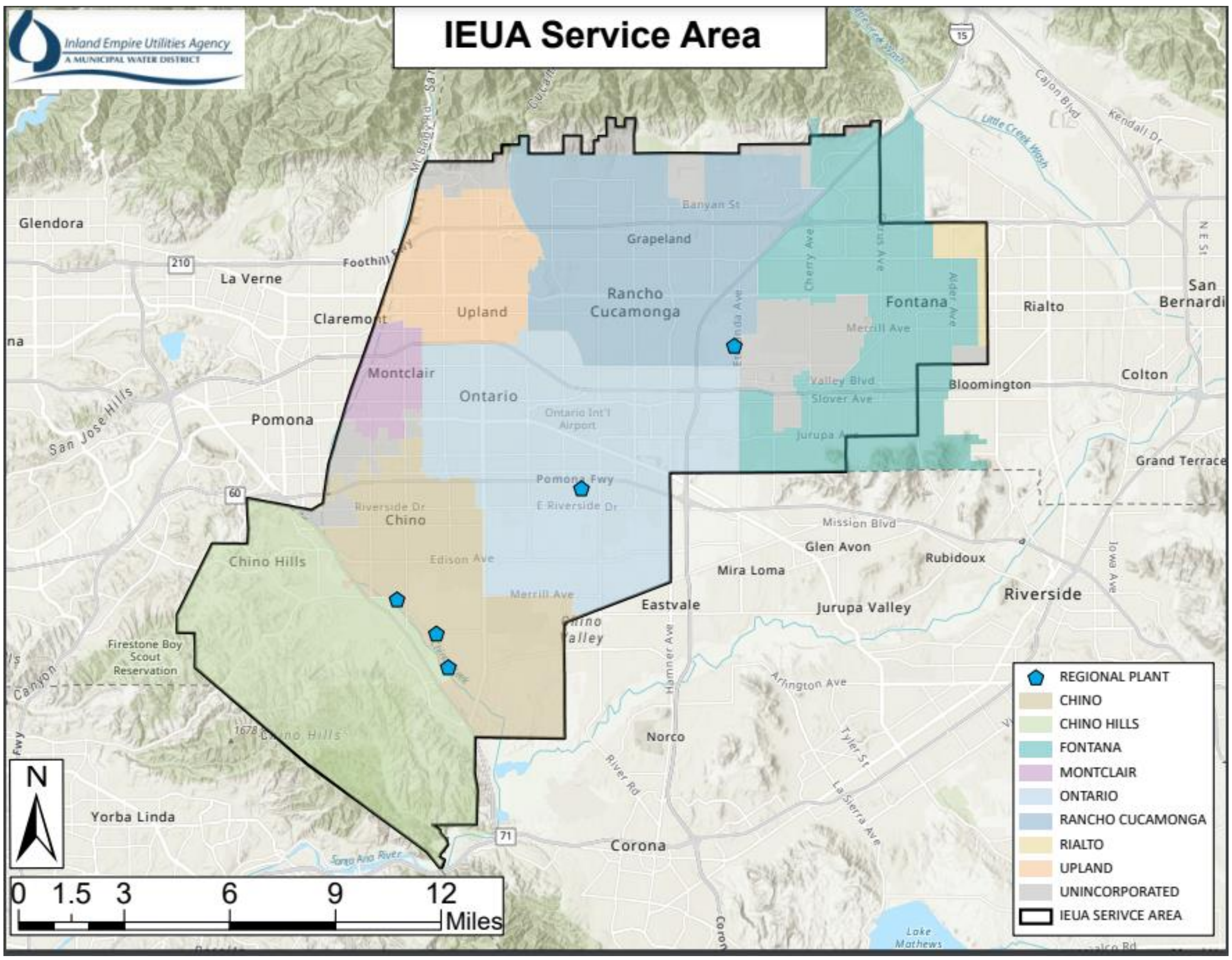
Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) encompasses approximately 242 square miles in the west end of the San Bernardino County, and generally overlies the Chino Groundwater Basin in the upper Santa Ana River (SAR) watershed. Specifically, IEUA provides services to 7 cities: Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and Upland.

The Basin consists of an alluvial valley that is relatively flat from east to west and slopes from north to south at a one to two percent grade forming a tilted basin. Elevation ranges from about two thousand (2,000) feet in the foothills below the San Gabriel Mountains to about five hundred (500) feet near Prado Dam. From the west, the Agency extends from the Los Angeles County line to a point near the eastern boundary of the City of Fontana, and from the north it extends from the base of the San Gabriel Mountains and extends south to the Riverside County line and then southwest to the Orange County line.

According to FEMA, approximately one quarter (1/4) of the alluvial plain is subject to one hundred (100) year or five hundred (500) year flooding.

Several small creeks flowing from the San Gabriel Mountains traverse the area. The creeks flowing out of the San Gabriel Mountains have created steep alluvial fans in the northern part of the Basin. These fans represent one of several major topographic features in the area. Other major topographic features include the Chino and Puente Hills, located along the southwest boundary of the area. These hills, which turn more rugged to the south, divide the Basin from the Pacific Ocean to the west and exert an important influence on air quality, climate, and water movement. The hills are cut by the Santa Ana and Carbon canyons, which provide major airflow corridors into the area. The final significant topographic feature in the area is the Jurupa Hills, which are surrounded by plains on the eastern boundary of the area.

Figure 1. IEUA Service Map



HISTORY

The IEUA, formerly known as the Chino Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD), was formed by popular vote of its residents to become a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) in 1950 for the purpose of importing supplemental water from the MWD to augment local stream and groundwater supplies.

The boundaries at first encompassed ninety-two point zero three (92.03) square miles of land, divided into two separate parcels. One of these included the City of Fontana and the other, the Cities of Ontario and Upland. At that time, the population was approximately eighty thousand (80,000) people, and the assessed valuation was eighty-two million dollars ($82,000,000).

In 1954, the land lying between the Fontana and the Ontario-Upland areas annexed to the District adding one hundred thirty-two point five (132.5) square miles of land to the service area. This brought the total land area to two hundred twenty-four point fifty-three (224.53) square miles. The population increased to one hundred thousand (100,000), and the assessed value went to one hundred four point six million dollars ($104,600,000).

In 1958, the land lying south of the District followed suit and extended the service area to two hundred forty-one point thirteen (241.13) square miles. The population rose to one hundred forty-seven thousand (147,000), and the assessed value increased to two hundred four point four million dollars ($204,400,000).

The last annexation took place in 1969 and brought an additional one point eleven (1.11) square miles into the Agency along the Northerly boundary. The total area now served is two hundred forty-two point two (242.2) square miles. Entities providing water within IEUA's service area include the cities of Ontario, Chino, Chino Hills and Upland; Cucamonga Valley Water District and Monte Vista Water District; San Antonio Water Company; and a portion of Fontana Water Company.

The Agency has one representative on MWD's Board of Directors and one representative on the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA) Commission. Additionally, the Agency has one member that sits on the Chino Basin Watermaster (CBWM) Board.

In 1972, the Agency completed negotiations with its member agencies for the purchase of three existing domestic wastewater treatment plants. Those negotiations were the beginning of the Regional Sewerage Program.

The Agency operates five (5) regional water recycling plants all of which are prone and at risk from the effects of each identified hazard in **Section 4.3**; several domestic/industrial trunk and interceptor sewer lines; and an indoor Co-Composting Facility. IEUA does not own the wastewater system. IEUA only operates the wastewater system.

The Agency currently owns and operates five separate recycled water systems, all of which are prone and at risk from the effects of each identified hazard in **Section 4.3**. A northern system which consists of a recycled water outfall line designated the RWRP-4 Outfall Line, which extends from Regional Water Recycling Plant Number 1 (RWRP-1), and the RWRP-1 Outfall Line from RWRP-1 to the Prado Basin. The southern recycled water system, located within the cities of Chino and Chino Hills, consists of a seven hundred fifty thousand (750,000) gallon reservoir, a booster station, and approximately four (4) miles of distribution mains.

The Agency's plans under the new Regional Recycled Water Distribution System are to tie the two existing systems together, which will improve operations and reliability, plus provide recycled water over the entire service area.

Table 1. IEUA Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities	Hazard Vulnerability	Owned by IEUA
Headquarters	Earthquake, Drought, Flooding, Windstorms, Cyber Attacks	Yes
Regional Water Recycling Plant No. 1	Earthquake, Drought, Flooding, Windstorms, Cyber Attacks	Yes
Regional Water Recycling Plant No. 2	Earthquake, Drought, Flooding, Windstorms, Cyber Attacks	Yes
Regional Water Recycling Plant No. 3	Earthquake, Drought, Flooding, Windstorms, Cyber Attacks	Yes
Regional Water Recycling Plant No. 4	Earthquake, Drought, Flooding, Windstorms, Cyber Attacks	Yes
Regional Water Recycling Plant No. 5	Earthquake, Drought, Flooding, Windstorms, Cyber Attacks	Yes
Carbon Canyon Water Recycling Facility	Earthquake, Drought, Flooding, Windstorms, Cyber Attacks	Yes
Chino Creek Wetlands & Educational Park	Earthquake, Drought, Flooding, Windstorms, Cyber Attacks	Yes
Chino Desalters	Earthquake, Drought, Flooding, Windstorms, Cyber Attacks	No – Operated by IEUA
Inland Empire Regional Composting Facility	Earthquake, Drought, Flooding, Windstorms, Cyber Attacks	No – Operated by IEUA

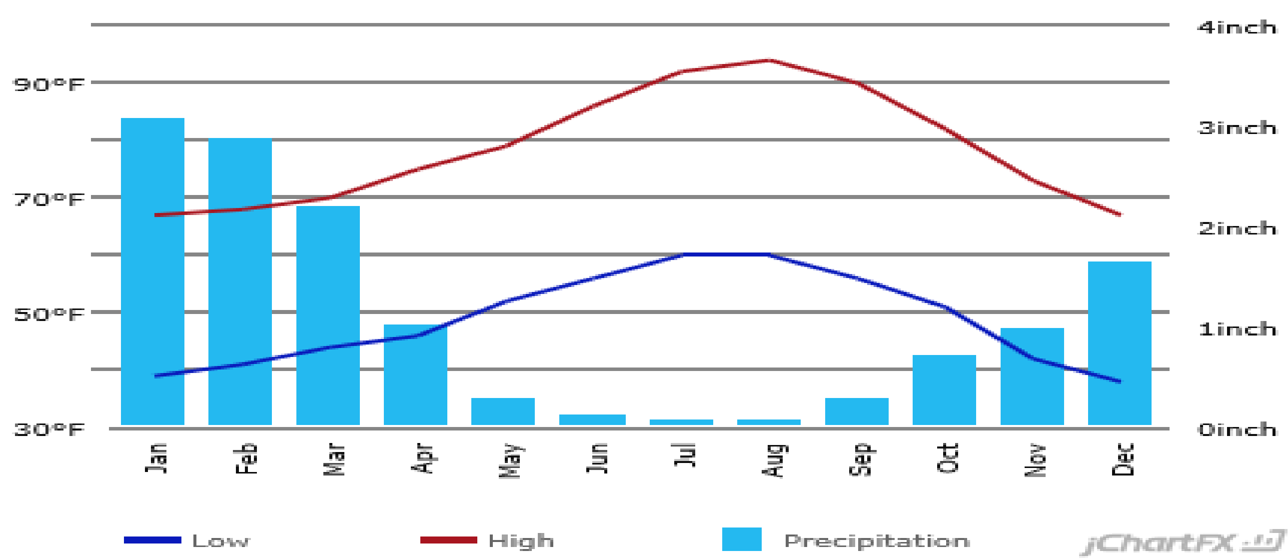
Water Quality Laboratory	Earthquake, Drought, Flooding, Windstorms, Cyber Attacks	Yes

1.7 CLIMATE

The average rainfall[1] for the City of Chino, where our Main Headquarters is located, is 13 inches with average temperatures ranging from 48 – 78 degrees Fahrenheit. The regions temperate, Mediterranean climate fosters moderate winters, warm summers, and generally low humidity.

Table 2. Average Max and Min Temp and Total Precipitation for the City of Chino

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Avg. Max. Temp (F)	67	68	70	75	79	86	92	94	90	82	73	67	78.6 F
Avg. Min. Temp (F)	39	41	44	46	52	56	60	60	56	51	42	38	48.8 F
Avg. Total Precipitation	3.07	2.87	2.2	1.02	0.28	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.28	0.71	0.98	1.65	13.34in.



1 Average weather Chino 1981-2010 normal US Climate Data https://www.usclimatedata.com/

1.8 DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics for our service area cities are based on Census 2020[2]. IEUA serves seven (7) cities with a population of approximately 825,000. See our service area cities' plans for details:

- City of Chino Hills
- City of Chino
- City of Fontana
- City of Rancho Cucamonga
- City of Ontario
- City of Upland
- City of Montclair

Table 3. Population within Service Area

	Chino Hills	Chino	Fontana	Rancho Cucamonga	Ontario	Upland	Montclair	Population Total
Population	82,800	89,170	212,704	178,060	178,194	77,348	40,041	858,317

Table 4. Percentage of the Population at Risk from Identified Hazards within IEUA

% of Population at Risk from Identified Hazards	Chino Hills	Chino	Fontana	Rancho Cucamonga	Ontario	Upland	Montclair	Population Total
Population within Service Area	82,800	89,170	212,704	178,060	178,194	77,348	40,041	858,317
Earthquake	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-
Climate Change Induced Drought	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	-
Flooding	5%	25%	30%	40%	40%	15%	5%	-
Windstorms	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	-
Cyber Security	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-

[2] Service area population from http://datausa.io

Inland Empire Utilities Agency has no direct customers and does not sell potable water to the cities they serve, they only sell raw water to which the cities are responsible for treating and distributing to the City's customers. IEUA collects sewer and treats raw sewage from several of the cities within the service area. IEUA treats sewage to make recycled water that is recharged back into the underground aquifer. Underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations in emergencies are handled by the County of San Bernardino and the Cities served by IEUA. There is no population served directly by IEUA.

1.9 EXISTING LAND USE

IEUA does not regulate Land Use within its service area. However, the Agency's Planning and Engineering departments work together with city staff on decisions that will have an effect on Agency treatment facilities and its sewer/utility lines.

1.10 DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

IEUA's service area is experiencing a tremendous amount of growth in business, industry and real estate. With the fast-paced growth, the Agency has developed a Wastewater Facilities Master Plan[3] to build the necessary infrastructure to ensure a reliable, clean water supply. Projects include increasing the daily processing capacity of several wastewater treatment plants and expanding the Regional Recycled Water Distribution System throughout the Agency's service area. Additionally, several of the cities have future plans for master planned communities that include both residential and retail development, while other cities are fully developed and do not anticipate additional growth. All future development that will take place is planned to occur in accordance with the General Plan Land Use Zones and will consider all potential hazards identified within this 2023 LHMP. Additionally, all development will be in compliance with all Fire, Flood, and Seismic codes of the County and State at the time of development. No development changes since the 2018 LHMP affected the jurisdiction's overall vulnerability. Along with no changes to the community's priorities since the 2018 LHMP.

In 2015, during Urban Water Management Planning[4] efforts a comprehensive evaluation of land use trends was prepared for the region. The planning effort resulted in following projection of land use trends:

[3] Prepared by ESA 2016. IEUA-Facilities-Master-Plan-DEIR-PRINT.pdf

[4] Planned prepared by Kennedy Jenks 2020 Final-IEUA-2020-UWMP.pdf

Table 5. Land Use Trends

	Acreage Inventory by Year					
Land Use (du/ac)	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**
Residential Very Low (<1 - 2)	9,089	9,504	10,155	10,282	10,115	11,522
Residential Low (3 - 7)	26,329	27,090	28,463	29,691	30,804	32,593
Residential Medium (8 - 14)	3,067	3,500	3,959	4,425	4,663	5,915
Residential High (15 - 24)	2,349	2,678	3,131	3,263	3,300	3,427
Residential Very High (25+)	231	256	283	408	466	646
Commercial	6,838	6,925	7,180	7,994	8,456	9,221
Industrial	16,974	18,587	19,856	20,141	20,306	20,420
Public/Institutional	2,979	2,990	3,066	3,095	3,289	3,334
Parks, Schools, Irrigation	5,629	5,687	5,657	5,890	5,963	6,154
Agriculture	2,026	1,534	1,175	630	376	68
Unique Water Users	863	863	852	852	852	852
Non-Irrigated	34,438	34,410	35,668	35,833	35,904	36,085
Vacant	19,724	16,512	11,090	8,032	6,042	298
Total	**130,537**	**130,537**	**130,537**	**130,537**	**130,537**	**130,537**

In 2014, IEUA undertook an extensive effort to develop a long-range plan to address infrastructure needs of the region, the result of that effort was the 2014 Wastewater Facilities Master Plan (WFMP). In coordination with local cities and municipalities, IEUA was able to determine current land use and project future land uses for the region. In addition, the project also elaborated further to project wastewater flows generation from the planned development trends, these projects were ultimately used as the basis for design for the facilities expansions at Regional Water Reclamation Facility No. 1 (RP-1) and RP-5.

SECTION 2. PLAN ADOPTION

2.1 ADOPTION BY LOCAL GOVERNING BODY

Pursuant to the mitigation planning regulations, Inland Empire Utilities Agency LHMP will be submitted to the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal EOS) for review and approval. Cal OES will conduct a review of the Plan in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations; once this review is complete and any revisions are made, CalOES will forward the plan to FEMA for another review and revisions, as FEMA requires. CalOES will notify IEUA when FEMA has approved the final LHMP. The final approval letter of approval will be pending adoption by the Agency's Board of Directors. The Board of Directors Resolution will be sent to CalOES and FEMA. SEMC will send a copy of the LHMP and Resolution to the San Bernardino Office of Emergency Management.

2.2 PROMULGATION AUTHORITY

The Promulgator Authority for the adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Inland Empire Utilities Agency and for the Board of Directors and incorporation of the LHMP into the San Bernardino County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional General Plan is:

MARCO TULE – President

Representing Division 1 – Cities of Upland and Montclair, the unincorporated area of San Antonio Heights, and portions of Ontario and Rancho Cucamonga

STEVEN J. ELIE – Vice President
Representing Division 3 – Cities of Chino and Chino Hills.

JASMIN A. HALL – Secretary/Treasurer
Representing Division 4 – City of Fontana, and portions of Rialto and Bloomington.

MICHAEL CAMACHO – Director
Representing Division 5 – City of Rancho Cucamonga, a small portion of Fontana and a portion of the unincorporated territories in Fontana's sphere of influence.

PAUL HOFER – Director
Representing Division 2 – City of Ontario, the unincorporated Agricultural Preserve, and a portion of the unincorporated territories in the city of Fontana's sphere of influence.

2.3 PRIMARY POINT OF CONTACT

The Point of Contact for information regarding this LHMP is:

Tony Arellano, Safety Officer
Inland Empire Utilities Agency
6075 Kimball Avenue, Chino, CA 91708
(909) 993-1919 (Office)
aarellano@ieua.org

Consultant Primary Contact

Gary Sturdivan
Project Lead
Sturdivan Emergency Management Consulting, LLC.
(909) 658-5974
GSturdivan@semcllc.com

SECTION 3. PLANNING PROCESS

3.1 PREPARING FOR THE PLAN

IEUA developed a broad approach in preparation for the update to our hazard mitigation plan. As an active participant with the County of San Bernardino's Multi-Hazard Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Plan, IEUA used the County provided resources to assist in the development and evaluation of data to start the update of plan.

Internally IEUA has a wealth of experienced and resourceful employees that provided benefit to the program. The IEUA team participated in regular discussions, staff meetings, and in health and safety committee meetings in support of the plan update. The IEUA internal planning team was invited to the meeting through emails and Microsoft Outlook calendar. Members of this team also participated in community outreach events such as fairs and local city functions.

In addition to participating in the 2022 County level update, IEUA staff participated in plan updates with local agencies that were also undergoing plan updates in 2022. This included staff from the City of Chino, Chino Hills, Chino Valley Unified School District, Chino Valley Independent Fire District, Chino Valley Medical Center, and the Chino Valley Chamber of Commerce. This team also participated in the community outreach with local businesses, including community-based organizations, that work directly with and/or provide support to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations and members of the public through fairs and events. Organizations within IEUA service boundaries that conduct outreach and assistance for vulnerable populations include the American Red Cross – American Red Cross Chapter Greater San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys, American Legion– Post 112 and 299, and the Washington Park Community Center. Underserved and vulnerable populations they serve include people who are socioeconomically disadvantaged; people with limited English proficiency; geographically isolated or educationally disenfranchised people; people of color as well as those of ethnic and national origin minorities; women and children; individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs; and seniors.

The Agency's approach in updating the plan consisted of:

- Establishing the internal planning team
- Coordination with outside agencies, organizations, jurisdictions, and the public
- Documenting past events
- Posting the meeting agendas, meeting minutes, and draft LHMP onto IEUA website and asking for public input and comments on the planning process
- Conducting public outreach
- Reviewing and updating the hazards
- Reviewing and updating mitigation measures
- Plan Adoption

During the planning process, the Planning Team utilized the following plans to gain information on the hazards facing the area and mitigation goals of IEUA. Relevant information from each of the following plans, including local City and County Governments priorities, were included when aligned with IEUA strategies and projects and were incorporated into the IEUA LHMP. There have not been any changes in priorities since the approval of the 2018 LHMP.

IEUA Water Master Plan is a basin plan that deals with community water systems, water storage, water shortage, and climate change to ensure all the water agencies that take water from the local basin are all in agreement to water shortages, water replenishment, and effects of climate change to our water. The following plans were used:

Table 5. Plans Used

Study Plan	Key Information
Urban Water Management Plan	Land Use Trends
2018 IEUA LHMP	Hazard Identification, Mitigation Measures
San Bernardino County HMP	Mitigation Measures and Goals, Hazards,
USGS Golden Guardian 2008	Earthquakes, Affects, Planning
2020 San Bernardino County LHMP	Land Use For Area, Future Projects
2018 California HMP	Goals For The State Of California
San Bernardino County Flood Control	Gain Information On Future Flood Control Projects
FEMA Flood Insurance Study for S.B. County	Flood History

The planning process consisted of:

3.2 PLANNING TEAM

As identified in **Section 3.1**, there were several planning teams associated with the preparation of the update. The Hazard Mitigation Plan was compiled and authored by members of the following Agency Planning Team:

Tony Arellano
Safety Officer, Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Description of Involvement: Member of Planning Team

Erik Cortez
Safety Analyst, Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Description of Involvement: Member of Planning Team

Warren T. Green
Manager of Contracts and Procurement, Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Description of Involvement: Member of Planning Team

Ryan Love
Deputy Manager of Operations, Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Description of Involvement: Member of Planning Team

Nolan King
Manager of Information Technology, Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Description of Involvement: Member of Planning Team

Austin Perkins
GIS Specialist, Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Description of Involvement: Member of Planning Team

Victoria Salazar
Associate Engineer, Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Description of Involvement: Member of Planning Team

Bonita Fan
Senior Environmental Resource Planner, Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Description of Involvement: Member of Planning Team

Anne Pandey
Grants Administrator, Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Description of Involvement: Member of Planning Team

Nicole Slavin
External Affairs Specialist, Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Description of Involvement: Member of Planning Team

3.3 COORDINATION WITH OTHER EXTERNAL JURISDICTIONS, AGENCIES, AND ORGANIZATIONS

The Internal and External Planning Teams include 12 people from Inland Empire Utilities Agency, and three people from local water agencies. The County of San Bernardino OES was invited to be on the Planning Team, but they were unable to attend, however, they reviewed that plans content. In Appendix A is the meeting matrix outlining the subjects covered and the attendees.

The Planning Team participated in monthly meetings to coordinate efforts, provide input, and receive support for the LHMP. The support included receiving technical expertise, resource materials, and tools. The Agency facilitated the LHMP process and provided information which follows FEMA requirements for the program. The tools, resource materials, and other project related information are maintained on a project portal on the Agency's website https://www.ieua.org/ which allowed access to the information by all participants and the public, screenshots are located under Appendix B. Mr. Gary Sturdivan's contact information was on each document for questions and concerns. The Planning Team reviewed the document and made corrections or voiced concerns to the consultant. These comments were discussed at the next Team meeting, and corrections were then made to the document, these meetings were not publicly held.

Accomplishing a shared goal for emergency preparedness and hazard mitigation requires the coordinated efforts of various jurisdictions, agencies, and organizations.

This team's objective consisted of:

- Assisting all participating jurisdictions with the Hazard Mitigation Plan planning process
- Providing guidance for the CalOES and FEMA requirements

- Assisting in the development of regional maps and support information regarding hazards
- Providing a forum to all jurisdictions participating in the update for questions and issues to be discussed

IEUA staff participated in each of the scheduled stakeholder meetings and conference calls facilitated by SEMC related to the update project. See **Appendix A** for meeting agendas discussing LHMP update.

3.4 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT/OUTREACH

In support of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency's LHMP update, the Agency solicited information from members of the public through various methods. IEUA conducted their outreach through various social media including Facebook and Instagram in order to distribute a questionnaire, along with posting sections of the draft LHMP onto IEUA website. Outreach to nonprofit organizations, including community-based organizations and the agencies listed in Section 3.1, was conducted to give an opportunity for those representing vulnerable populations to be involved in the planning process. IEUA outreach included solicitation for comment through phone calls and emails to the organizations in Section 3.1 on numerous occasions but was unable to elicit feedback.

These methods consist of:

- Community Outreach events
- Local Emergency Coordination meetings
- Plan/Project inclusion in the Agency's Programs which includes mitigation actions that require public involvement and are open for public comment. (10 Year Capital Improvement Plan, Annual Budget Report, etc.)

Any information and public feedback that was collected from the public outreach phase, public events and meetings would be documented in **Appendix B**, including outreach to representatives of the underserved and vulnerable populations that were provided the opportunity to be involved. There were no comments made.

October 2021, The Great ShakeOut

Inland Empire Utilities agency participated in The Great ShakeOut. Through this plan, we provide information on disaster response related to the Agency's business and water. This information includes steps the Agency has taken to respond to earthquake emergencies that impact the Agency and the surrounding community.

3.5 ASSESS THE HAZARD

A critical component of the LHMP process is to assess the likely hazards that may impact the District's facilities and operations. It is important to have a thorough understanding of these hazards without over-analyzing remote or highly unlikely hazards.

This LHMP has been developed through an extensive review of available information on hazards HDWD has faced in the past and most likely will face in the future. The Planning Team reviewed and discussed items that have happened in the State of California as well as disasters that have happened in the District's service area and in Southern California. The Team reviewed documents such as engineering drawings, photographs, and available geotechnical and geologic data both from the Internet and outside sources such as FEMA Hazard Mapping, San Bernardino County hazard maps, and documents.

Additionally, for each of the profiled hazards, the IEUA Planning Team then analyzed the community's exposure to each hazard (inventory of assets) and the potential impact under scenario events. The Planning Team used HAZUS, and hazards intersect analyses recently completed within San Bernardino County to produce this information. **See Section 4 for more information.**

3.6 SET GOALS

The goal setting process for the 2023 Hazard Mitigation Plan update consisted of the Planning Team reviewing the hazard exposure and scenario impacts developed during the Risk Assessment portion of the process. With understanding of the risk, the community is potentially facing, the Planning Team then re-evaluated the 2018 Hazard Mitigation Plan Goals and Objectives; assessed their status and effectiveness in meeting the 2018 Mitigation Measures and identified new Goals and Objectives.

3.7 REVIEW AND PROPOSE MITIGATION MEASURES

The process of identifying mitigation measures began with a review and validation of the previous mitigation measures in the Agency's 2018 Hazard Mitigation Plan. Using the existing plan as a starting point, the planning team completed an assessment of whether the measures were still valid. Through this discussion, the development of new mitigation measures was determined.

The planning team identified and analyzed mitigation measures relative to each of the hazards that influence the Agency. This analysis assisted the Agency in developing an implementation strategy for the prioritization of mitigation measures. Meetings (both in-person and virtual) were held with the planning team, both as a group, and through meetings within their own departments to solicit input on the plan updates.

A wide variety of mitigation measures that can be identified to help reduce the impact of the hazards or the severity of damage from hazards was examined. The projects were identified to help ensure the implementation of the Planning Team's goals and objectives. The following categories were used in the review of possible mitigation measures:

1. Public Information and Education - Outreach projects and technical assistance.
2. Preventive Activities - Zoning, building codes, stormwater ordinances
3. Structural Projects - Detention basins, reservoirs, road, and bridge improvements
4. Property Protection - Acquisition, retrofitting
5. Emergency Services - Warning, sandbagging, road signs/closures, evacuation
6. Natural Resource Protection - Wetlands, protection, best management practices.

In addition to the STAPLEE methodology, each Stakeholder Planning Team incorporated other criteria/factor questions into the process to help engage and solicit input from members. The STAPLEE method was applied to prioritizing the chosen mitigation actions.

Based on STAPLEE, the Planning Team addressed the following questions to determine mitigation options:

Does the Action:

1. Solve the problem
2. Address Vulnerability Assessment?
3. Reduce the exposure or vulnerability to the highest priority hazard
4. Address multiple hazards?
5. Address more than one (1) Goal/Objective?
6. Benefits equal or exceed costs?

Can the Action:

1. Be implemented with existing funds?
2. Be implemented by existing state or federal grant programs?
3. Be completed within the 5-year life cycle of the LHMP?
4. Be implemented with currently available technologies?

Will the Action:

1. Be accepted by the community?
2. Be supported by community leaders?
3. Adversely impact segments of the population or neighborhoods?
4. Result in legal action such as a lawsuit?
5. Positively or negatively impact the environment?

Is there:

1. Sufficient staffing to undertake the project?
2. Sufficient funds to complete the project?
3. Existing authority to undertake the project?

After going through this process for each project, the Stakeholder Planning Team had the ability to identify the higher priority projects.

3.8 DRAFT THE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

The IEUA Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was drafted by the Project Manager, based on input and comments provided by the Planning Team. As indicated previously, the Planning Team used the 2011 and 2018 LHMP as a starting point but revised it to reflect updated information.

The Agency's consultant-led the Planning Team and prepared the draft LHMP with input from the Planning Team, outside water district in the area, and the public. The Planning Team reviewed and commented on the draft LHMP, and subsequent changes were made before the LHMP was finalized and adopted by the Board of Directors. All draft documents were posted on the Agency's website. Notices were sent to all water customers in the service area, via. Public Updates, Public social media that IEUA has at its disposal. Stating all LHMP documents were posted on the website and asked for comments.

The LHMP was reviewed in comparison to the FEMA-designed Review Tool. The Review Tool links the federal requirements and identifies the sections in the LHMP where the information can be found and provides a rating as to the level of compliance with the federal regulations.

Once the LHMP update was drafted the Planning Team finalized the plan and forwarded it to Cal/OES and FEMA for approval.

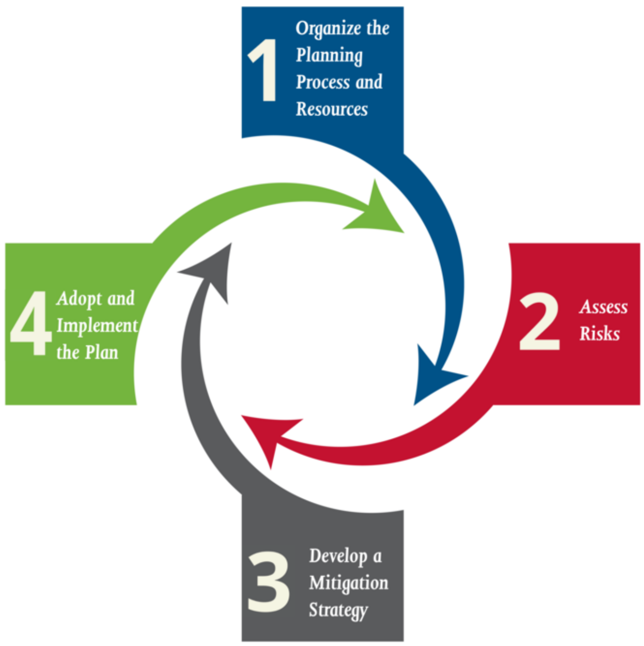
3.9 ADOPT THE PLAN

After the public review, the draft plan will be submitted to the State of California OES for review. Once the State has approved the LHMP, the document will be sent to FEMA by the State. FEMA will provide the Agency with an "Approval Pending Adoption" letter when the Hazard Mitigation Plan update meets all federal requirements. Upon receipt of this letter, the final plan will be posted on the Agency's Website for a 30-day public comment period and then submitted to Water Agency's Board of Directors for consideration and adoption. Once adopted, the final resolution will be submitted to FEMA for incorporation into the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, and a copy of the resolution will be sent to CalOES and FEMA. A copy of the final LHMP will be delivered to San Bernardino County office of Emergency Management.

SECTION 4. RISK ASSESSMENT

The goal of mitigation is to reduce the future impacts of a hazard including property damage, disruption to local and regional economies, and the amount of public and private funds spent for recovery. Mitigation decisions are based on risk assessments where the probability of an event is evaluated with respect to the anticipated damages caused by such an event.

The purpose of this section is to understand the hazards and their risks in Inland Empire Utilities Agency service area. There are generally four steps in this process: 1) Hazard Identification 2) Vulnerability Analysis 3) Risk Analysis and 4) Vulnerability Assessment, including an estimation of potential losses. These are four different items; however, the terms can be used interchangeably.



4.1 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

The Planning Team discussed potential hazards and evaluated their probability of occurrence. The following sections describe this process and the results.

4.2 HAZARD SCREENING CRITERIA

The intent of screening the hazards is to help prioritize which hazards create the greatest concern to IEUA. A list of natural hazards to consider was obtained from Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) State and Local Mitigation Planning How-to Guide: Understanding Your Risks (FEMA 386-1). The team used the Stafford Act, the California Emergency Service Act and STEPLEE (Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental feasibility) criteria to help rank each risk. The risks were ranked with from 1 – 4: with (1) being a "Highly Likely" event, (2) being a "Likely" event (3) being a "Somewhat Likely" event, and (4) being a "Least Likely" event. The Planning Team reviewed each hazard on the list using their experience and historical data pertaining to each hazard and developed the following ranked list in table 6. We understand that wildfires remain a concern in our region, and we actively monitor the situation. However, a comprehensive evaluation of our geographically secure locations concluded that the probability of wildfire damage to our facilities is negligible. In this light, we have excluded potential wildfires from the plan.

Table 6. Hazard Risk Rankings

Hazard	Risk Ranking (1-4)
Earthquake/ Liquification	1
Flooding	2
Climate Change Induced Drought	2
Windstorm	3
Cyber Security	3
Dam Inundation	4
Wildfire	4
Freezing events	4
Volcanoes	4
Tsunami	4
Landslides	4

The natural hazards that were considered not to affect or be a risk to IEUA were given a ranking of 4 "Least Likely" and are not considered applicable to IEUA for mitigation.

Hazard Assessment Matrix

IEUA used a qualitative ranking system for the hazard screening process consisting of generating a high/medium/low style of rating for the probability and impact of each screened hazard.

Probability Ratings: Highly Likely, Likely, or Somewhat Likely

Impact Ratings: Catastrophic, Critical, or Limited

SCREENING ASSESSMENT MATRIX

The screening assessment matrix was used for IEUA's hazards. The hazards have been placed in the appropriate cell of the corresponding "Screening Assessment Matrix" based on the Planning Team's collective experience. The hazard screening assessment is shown in Table 7.

Prioritization of the hazards is discussed in the following section. The Probability/Impact rating is based on a 5-year occurrence. The percentages represent the likelihood within the 5-year occurrence.

Table 7. Screening Assessment Matrix

	Impact			
Probability	**Probability/Impact Rating**	***Catastrophic***	***Critical***	***Limited***
	Highly Likely (1) ***(75 – 100%)***	Earthquake (1)	Climate Change Induced Drought (2)	
	Likely (2) ***(50-75%)***		Flooding (2)	
	Somewhat Likely (3) ***(25 – 50%)***		Cyber Security (3)	Windstorm (3)

4.3 HAZARD PROFILES

This section looks at all the hazards identified by the Planning Team that may impact IEUA within its boundaries. This section gives an overview of each hazard, the definition of each hazard, and a description of how each hazard is expected to affect IEUA's service and/or service area using observed hazards in IEUA's service area, the hazards identified on the FEMA website, and the FEMA software program known as HAZUS (Hazards United States). HAZUS contains models of natural disasters and the effects the disasters can have on a region.

4.3.1 EARTHQUAKES

Probability: (75-100%) Highly likely – Historical earthquake data for IEUA and its region indicate there have been at least 8 significant earthquakes within the last 14 years, however there are earthquakes in southern California that occur daily but are insignificant to IEUA. This equates to a significant earthquake every 1.75 years on average or a 57.14 percent chance of an significant earthquake in any given year. Based on this data IEUA determined the future earthquake occurrence within their boundaries continue to be highly likely.

Impact: Catastrophic

Priority: Highly Likely

* This section looks at all the hazards affecting the Agency within its boundaries and identified by the Planning Team.

General Definition: An earthquake is defined as a sudden, rapid shaking of the earth caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the earth's surface. For hundreds of millions of years, the forces of plate tectonics have shaped the earth's surface. As the plates move slowly over, under, and past each other to create mountains, valleys, and all other geological formations. Usually, the movement is gradual; however, increased movement occurs when the plates become locked together, unable to release the accumulating energy. When the accumulated energy grows strong enough, the plates break free causing the ground to shake. Most earthquakes occur at the boundaries where plates meet; however, some earthquakes occur in the middle of plates.

Ground shaking from earthquakes can collapse buildings and bridges, disrupt gas, electric, water utilities, and phone service; Additionally, earthquakes can trigger landslides, avalanches, fires, and destructive ocean waves such as tsunamis. Buildings with foundations resting on unconsolidated fill material and other unstable soil, as well as homes not tied to their foundations, are at risk because they can be shaken off their mountings even during a mild earthquake. When an earthquake occurs in a populated area, it may cause deaths, injuries, and/or extensive property damage.

Earthquakes strike suddenly at any given time of year and without warning. On a yearly basis, 70 to 75 damaging earthquakes occur throughout the world. Estimates of losses from a 7.8 magnitude earthquake in the southern section of the San Andreas Fault System (located in the regional area near Los Angeles County) could easily reach $200 billion in damages. This information was pulled from the California Great ShakeOut© USGS scenario.

Earthquakes pose a moderate to very high risk for 45 states and territories in the United States of America, and earthquakes occur in every region of the Country. California experiences the most frequent damaging earthquakes of the 45 states and territories of the United States; however, Alaska experiences the greatest number of large earthquakes, most located in uninhabited areas. The nearby southern section of the San Andreas Fault is ranked in the top five (5) most likely faults to cause major damage in the United States by United States Geological Survey (USGS).

The source for the earthquake profile is a report that describes a new earthquake rupture forecast for California developed by the 2007 Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities (WGCEP 2007). The Earthquake Working Group was organized in September 2005 by the USGS, the California Geological Survey (CGS), and the Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) to better understand the locations of faults in California. The group produced a revised, time-independent forecast for California for the National Seismic Hazard Map.

Climate Change Impacts:

The following summarizes changes in exposure and vulnerability to the earthquake hazard resulting from climate change:

Population– Vulnerability to earthquake is unlikely to increase as a result of climate change.

Critical facilities – All critical facilities exposure and vulnerability are unlikely to increase as a result of climate change.

Vulnerability: The socially vulnerable population includes the young, the elderly, people with mental health issues and people experiencing poverty, that may live under bridges, in tents or makeshift housing along waterways, or freeway bridges. The socially vulnerable populations are most susceptible based on many factors, including how the people respond to their financial ability to purchase supplies. Food, clothing, safe housing may be manageable for only short periods of time and then fall into extreme poverty. With lack of resources and the ability to navigate special needs in an emergency, or to manage obtaining adequate food, housing, clothing or medical treatment.

In an earthquake vulnerably populations may not be able to find adequate shelter as the landscape streets and shelters are not available in the short term, as shelter must be developed and put in place by the affected cities, counties, Sate or FEMA.

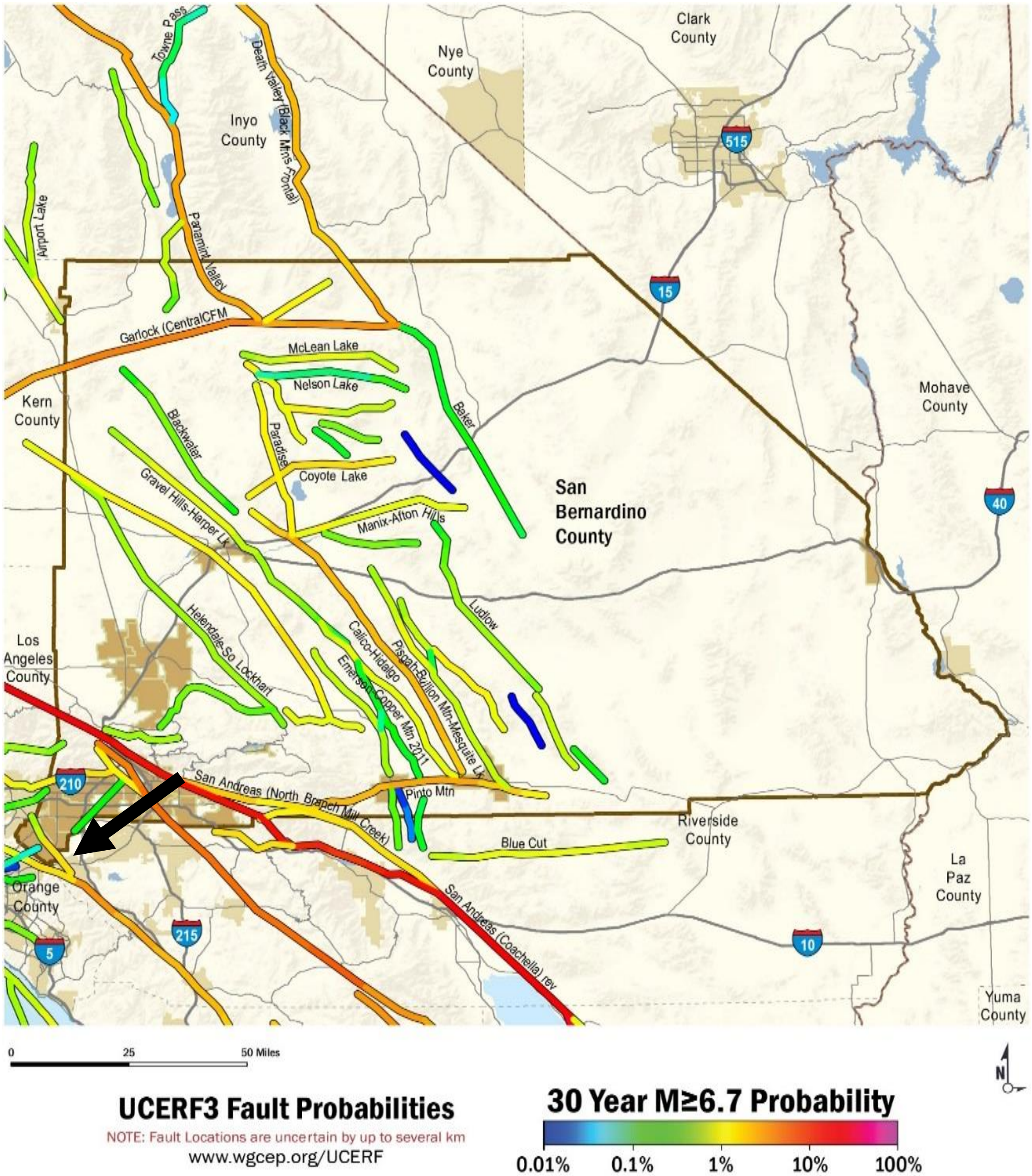
The following table is a replacement cost estimate for all IEUA owned critical facilities.

Table 8. Earthquake Magnitude Replacement Costs

IEUA / Earthquake Magnitude	Replacement Value
Magnitude 7.0 or Above (Very High Impact)	
IEUA(Owned)– All Critical Assets	$800 Million
Magnitude 5.0 or 6.9 (Moderate Impact)	
IEUA(Owned)– All Critical Assets	$2.5 Million
Magnitude 1.0 or 4.9 (Low Impact)	
IEUA(Owned)– All Critical Assets	$100,000

Description: The area around IEUA Facilities is seismically active since it is situated on the boundary between two tectonic plates. While there have been many earthquakes in and around the Agency’s service area, none have had a large impact on IEUA. A source for the earthquake profile was a report that describes a new earthquake rupture forecast for California developed by the 2020 Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities (WGCEP 2020). The Earthquake Working Group was organized in September 2005, by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the California Geological Survey (CGS), and the Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) too better- understand the locations of faults in California. The group produced a revised, time independent forecast for California for the National Seismic Hazard Map.

Figure 2. Fault Probability within San Bernardino County



Arrow dictates where IEUA is located within the County of San Bernardino. Each fault line probability is identified using the color scale above. Colored line dictates the intensity that each fault can deliver by the colors indicated on the color-coded scale above.

Figure 3. Inland Empire Utilities Agency, USGS ShakeOut Map

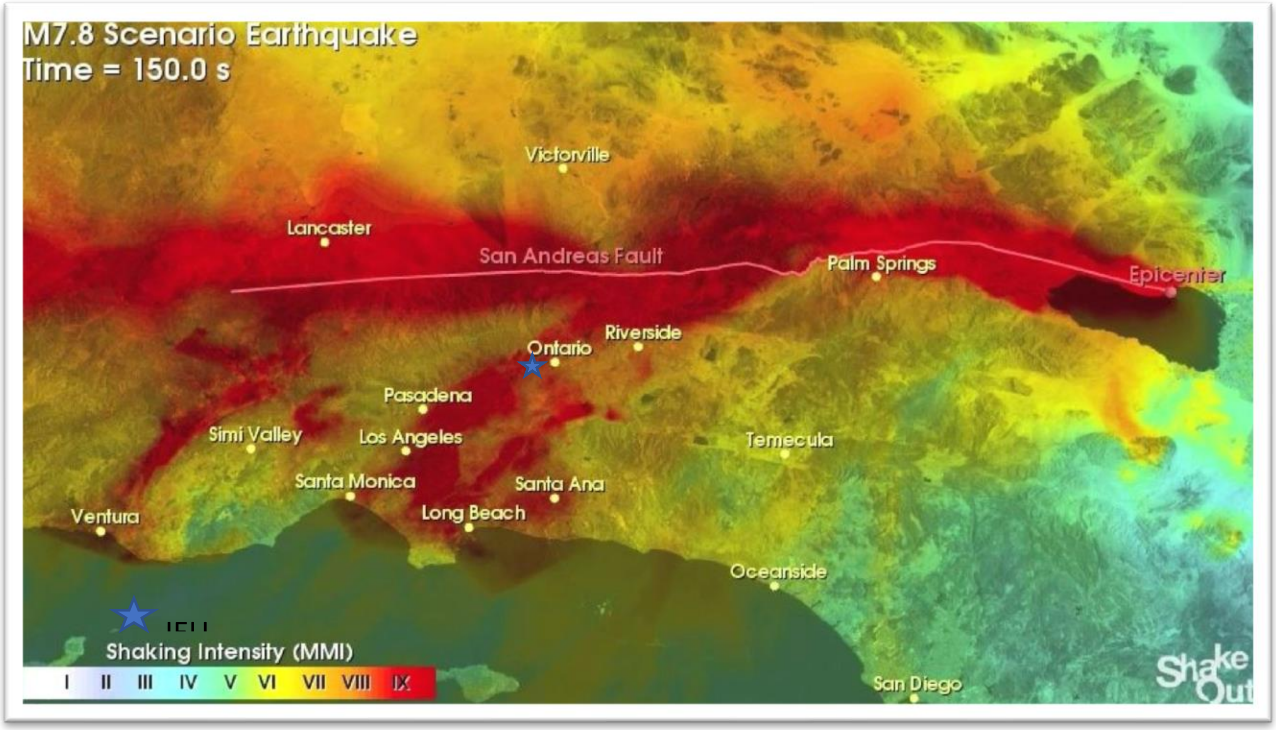


Figure 4. USGS Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

Intensity	Shaking	Description/Damage
I	Not felt	Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.
II	Weak	Felt only by a few persons at rest,especially on upper floors of buildings.
III	Weak	Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated.
IV	Light	Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.
V	Moderate	Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.
VI	Strong	Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.
VII	Very strong	Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.
VIII	Severe	Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned.
IX	Violent	Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations.
X	Extreme	Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.

The greatest earthquake threat in the United States is along tectonic plate boundaries and seismic fault lines located in the central and western states; however, the Eastern United State does face moderate risk to less frequent, less intense earthquake events.

Figure 5. United States Earthquake Hazard Map

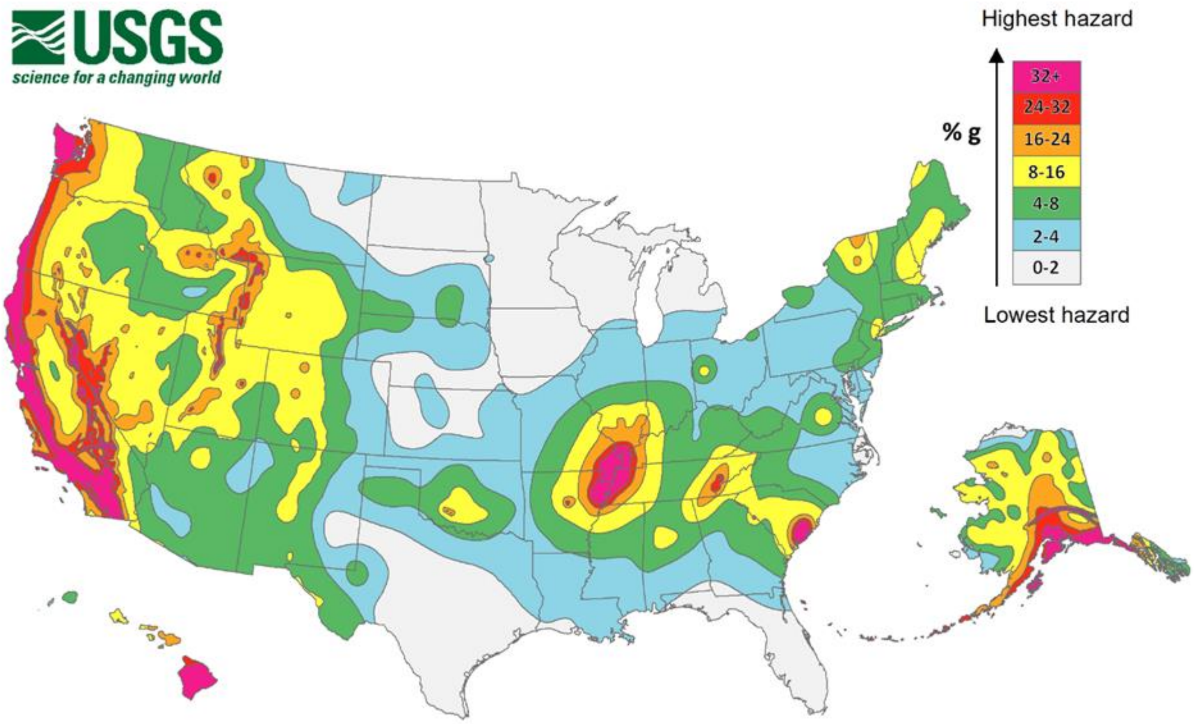


Table 9. Significant Earthquakes within San Bernardino County

Date	Area	Mag (M_w)	Total damage / notes
7/29/2008	Chino Hills	5.4	**No damage to IEUA**
1/15/2014	La Habra	5.1	**No damage to IEUA**
3/29/2014	La Verne	4.4	**No damage to IEUA**
7/5/2014	Borrego Springs	5.4	**No damage to IEUA**
1/25/2018	Trabuco Canyon	4.0	**No damage to IEUA**
7/4/2019	Ridgecrest	6.4	**No damage to IEUA**
7/6/2019	Ridgecrest/Trona	7.1	**No damage to IEUA**
9/10/2019	Wildomar	4.0	**No damage to IEUA**

Within the 2018-2023 timeframe, there was a federal and/or state declaration declared for earthquake within the IEUA service area. On July 8, 2019, The President issues an emergency declaration (EM-3415-CA) under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207 (The Stafford Act), as follows:

"I have determined that the emergency conditions in certain areas of the State of California resulting from earthquakes beginning on July 4, 2019, and continuing, are of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant an emergency declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 ET SEQ. ("the Stafford Act"). Therefore, I declare that such an emergency exists in the State of California…"

Impact Statement: A significant earthquake could have devastating impacts on IEUA and its assets. Shaking during earthquakes can cause structural failures, while ground displacement and liquefaction can cause infrastructure to sink, sag, float, rupture, or sever completely. Access to all assets may be impeded if the roads needed to access them are damaged and impassable. An extended loss of power or widespread damage to a system could impair the Agency's ability to provide service, especially if generators are compromised. This could in turn lead to not only a loss of service but also a loss of revenue for a time while costly repairs are being made. Fires following earthquakes are also a significant concern and could impact operations. Direct impacts to employees are possible, including injury, death, and an impeded ability of essential personnel to report for duty may also hinder operations. There are no direct planned development updates or land use changes that are occurring within the IEUA service area that would directly increase their vulnerability of the IEUA identified assets to earthquake.

There is no increase of impact from earthquakes that can be caused by Climate Change. Earthquakes can cause displacement which would lead to changes in population patterns throughout their service area. IEUA has no jurisdiction over land use, development and zoning socially vulnerable populations and/or land development within their service area especially post-earthquake disaster.

Figure 6. How Ground Displacement Can Severe Pipes

Liquefaction may cause buried domestic water pipes to sink, impacting gravity-fed systems. Once liquefied soils re-solidify after a quake, they will have to be dug up and repaired. Lateral spreading may damage wells and percolation ponds. IEUA could experience a loss of water from damaged systems.

State Water Project assets similar to water pipelines, ground shaking, displacement, and liquefaction may cause canals and laterals to crack, sever and otherwise fail.

Building Facilities: Shaking, ground displacement, and liquefaction have the potential to cause structural failure to buildings, including the office buildings at the Agency's administrative buildings. Less catastrophic events may cause unanchored furniture and items on shelves to fall. If an event was to occur during working hours, failure may result in employee and customer deaths and injuries. Further, crews out in the field may also be injured or killed.

Energy Storage and Power Failure: An adequate supply of energy is critical for IEUA to maintain its daily processes and functions. Power failures occur when the reliable, uninterrupted supply of energy to all or part of service area is disrupted, causing detriment to IEUA's ability to provide service. In summary, the entire Agency, inclusive of all current and future assets (infrastructure, buildings, critical facilities, and population), are considered at-risk to earthquake events.

4.3.2 CLIMATE CHANGE INDUCED DROUGHT

Probability: (75-100%) Highly likely – Historical drought data for IEUA and its region indicate there have been at least 5 multi-year significant droughts within the last 47 years. This equates to a drought every 9.4 years on average or a 10.63 percent chance of a drought in any given year. Based on this data and given the multi-year length of droughts and future climate change affects, the IEUA determined the future drought occurrence within their boundaries continue to be highly likely.

Impact: Critical

Priority: Highly Likely

* This section looks at all the hazards affecting the Agency within its boundaries that were identified by the Planning Team.

General Definition: A drought is a period of below-average precipitation in a given region resulting in prolonged shortages in its water supply, surface water, or ground water. Climatic factors such as high temperatures, high wind, and low relative humidity are often associated with drought. Drought occurs in virtually all climatic zones, varying significantly from one region to another. Droughts occur when there are long periods of inadequate rainfall. The cycle of droughts and wet periods are often part of El Niño and La Niña weather cycles.

The severity of a drought depends on the degree of moisture deficiency, the duration, and the size and location of the affected area. It is generally difficult to pinpoint the beginning and the end of a drought. In California, a few dry months do not typically constitute a drought. Because the impacts of a drought accumulate slowly at first, a drought may not be recognized until it has become well established. Even during a drought there may be one or two months with above average precipitation totals. These wet months do not necessarily signal the end of a drought and generally do not have a major impact on moisture deficits. Droughts can persist for several years before regional climate conditions return to normal. While drought conditions can occur at any time throughout the year, the most apparent time is during the summer months.

Probability: The probability of damage to IEUA caused by climate change will increase. Drought's probability will increase in the southwestern United States creating longer and hotter days with less rain fall leading to long periods of drought. Research supports that climate change will have significant impacts on drought frequency and intensity, which will vary by region. Higher temperatures lead to increased evaporation rates, including more loss of moisture through plant leaves. Even in regions where precipitation does not decrease, increases in surface evaporation will lead to more rapid drying of soil if not offset by other changing factors, such as reduced wind speed or humidity. As soil dries out, a larger proportion of the sun's incoming heat will go toward heating soil and adjacent air rather than evaporating moisture, resulting in hotter temperatures and drier conditions.

Drought decreases the amount of water IEUA is supplied to distribute out to the water districts that serve the population of the seven cities. However, all seven cities are also capable of receiving water supply from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

Measuring Droughts: There are several quantitative methods for measuring drought in the United States. The U.S. Drought Monitor is a relatively new index that combines quantitative measures with input from experts in the field.

In March 2022, California's Governor Newson implemented an executive order (Executive Order N-7-22) to address the impacts of the drought in California. This order required urban water suppliers, such as IEUA, to adopt more stringent water conservation efforts that included but not limited to banning irrigating "non-functional turf" and voluntarily activate a water shortage contingency planning Level 2.

Along with this executive order, and in accordance with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and California Water Code (CWC) requirements as outlined in Sections 10632 and 10644, urban water supplies in California would have to prepare Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessments (AWSDA) for the next seven years and submit these assessments annually to the state to remain in compliance with water conservation efforts. IEUA submitted their 2022 AWSDA and in the process of submitting their 2023 AWSDA prior to the July 1st deadline. IEUA promotes its water conservation efforts to its customers by actively making public notifications on its website and sending reminders. Current water schedule for all IEUA customers is posted online as well its permanent water conservation requirements to continue its efforts to conserve water to prepare for California's drought conditions.

Climate Change Impacts:

The following summarizes changes in exposure and vulnerability to the drought hazard resulting from climate change:

Population – Population exposure and vulnerability to drought are unlikely to increase as a result of climate change.

Critical facilities – All critical facilities exposure and vulnerability are likely to increase as a result of climate change.

Vulnerability &Impacts: The socially vulnerable populations are most susceptible based on many factors, including how the people respond to financial ability to purchase supplies. Food, clothing, safe housing may be manageable for only short periods of time and then falling into extreme poverty. With lack of resources and the ability to navigate special needs in an emergency, or to manage obtaining adequate food, housing, food clothing or medical treatment.

In drought conditions vulnerably populations may not be able to find adequate safe potable water supplies for drinking, cooking or hygiene needs. Whereas a drought can be relatively harmless for those with a reliable means of staying hydrated and cool, people living in homelessness are at a high risk of health complications. The elderly, or people suffering from serious medical conditions are physiologically more vulnerable to heatstroke. Some senior citizens also take medicines that can make it harder for their bodies to maintain a safe internal temperature, creating an additional threat from extreme heat events. Young children may not be aware of the signs of dehydration or ways of protecting themselves from heatstroke. People living in homelessness are at a high risk of health complications during heat waves, especially if they are unsheltered. According to San Bernardino County homeless counts, in 2022, there were approximately 3,333 individuals experiencing homelessness in the county, with 71.7% percent unsheltered. 47 Of the 3,333 individuals experiencing homelessness within the county. This population is very vulnerable to heatstroke during a heatwave, especially if they cannot reach a cooling center. Sudden spikes in heat can catch people by surprise. Stores can rapidly sell out of fans, air-conditioning units, or drinking water during a heatwave. Many lower-income households live in older, poorly insulated, and energy-inefficient housing and cannot afford to run their air conditioning, which can be further compounded by the threat of power outages due to heat/rolling blackouts. During these events, extreme heat impacts may affect larger portions of the service area and populations that would not be viewed as vulnerable under normal circumstances.

The following table is a replacement cost estimate for all IEUA owned critical facilities.

Table 10. Drought Severity Replacement Costs

IEUA / Drought D0-D4 Severity	Replacement Value
D4 (Exceptional Drought)	
IEUA(Owned)– All Critical Assets	$150 Million
D3 (Extreme Drought)	
IEUA(Owned)– All Critical Assets	$100 Million
D2 (Severe Drought)	
IEUA(Owned)– All Critical Assets	$50,000
D1 (Moderate Drought)	
IEUA(Owned)– All Critical Assets	$20,000
D0 (Abnormally Dry)	
IEUA(Owned)– All Critical Assets	$15,000

U.S. Drought Monitor: The U.S. Drought Monitor is designed to provide the general public, media, government officials, and others with an easily understandable overview of weekly drought conditions across a county throughout the United States. The U.S. Drought Monitor is unique because it assesses multiple numeric measures of drought, including the PDSI and three other indices, as well as the interpretations of experts to create a weekly map depicting drought conditions across the United States. The U.S. Drought Monitor uses five drought intensity categories, D0 through D4, to identify areas of drought.

The maps below are taken from https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/Maps/MapArchive.aspx and show the drought differences in the period between January 2023 and May 2023. Note the drastic difference between the two drought maps.

Figure 7. Drought Monitor May 2023

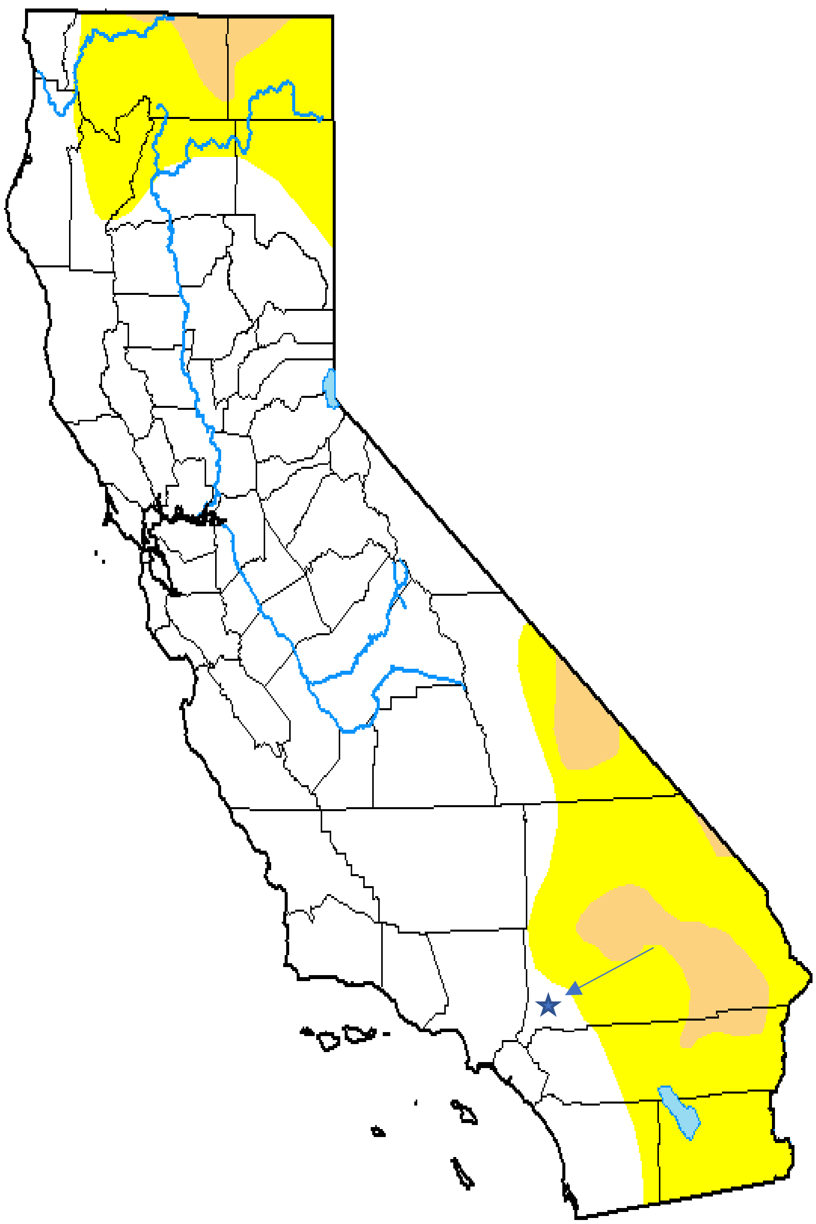
U.S. Drought Monitor

California

May 16, 2023

(Released Thursday, May. 18, 2023)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	68.02	31.98	5.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 05-09-2023	68.02	31.98	5.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 02-14-2023	0.64	99.36	84.60	32.62	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-03-2023	0.00	100.00	97.93	71.14	27.10	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-27-2022	0.00	100.00	99.76	94.01	40.91	16.57
One Year Ago 05-17-2022	0.00	100.00	99.86	95.14	59.81	0.18

★ IEUA Facility

Intensity:

- None
- 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. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

Author:

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

USDA NDMC NOAA

droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Figure 8. Drought Monitor January 2023

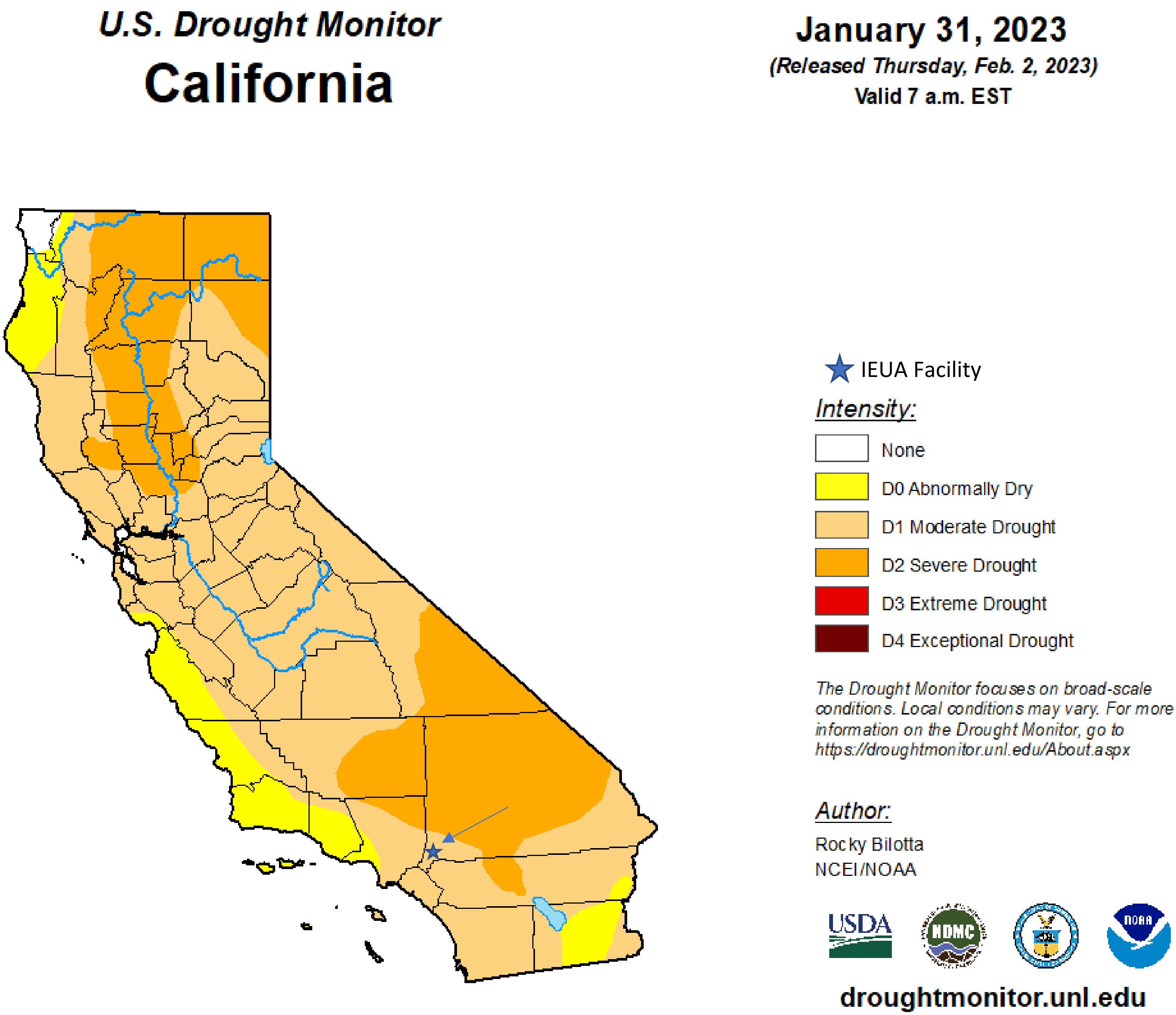


Table 11. U.S. Drought Monitor

D0	**Abnormally Dry**	Going into drought: short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures. Coming out of drought: some lingering water deficits; pastures or crops not fully recovered
D1	**Moderate Drought**	Some damage to crops, pastures; streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent; voluntary water-use restrictions requested
D2	**Severe Drought**	Crop or pasture losses likely; water shortages common; water restrictions imposed
D3	**Extreme Drought**	Major crop/pasture losses; widespread water shortages or restrictions
D4	**Exceptional Drought**	Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses; shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies

A drought is a regional event that is not confined to geographic or political boundaries; it can affect several areas at once. It can also range in severity across those areas. Drought is now one of the main concerns in California, as the State has been in a drought period for the last eight years. Northern California experienced some relief in the winter of 2016; however, the El Niño effect that was expected to relieve the statewide drought did not materialize in Southern California. The lack of rain and, most importantly, the lack of snowfall in the Sierra Nevada Mountain range severely impacted most residents of California. IEUA's service area is at risk to drought occurrence and impacts.

Description: Climate change can be expected to increase drought frequency and severity in the service area. Warmer temperatures cause drought conditions by reducing soil moisture. Increased evapotranspiration and reduced snowpack projected with warmer temperatures is expected to result is reduced flows.

Table 12. Drought History

Year	Drought History
1841	The drought was so bad that "a dry Sonoma was declared entirely unsuitable for agriculture"
1864	This drought was preceded by the torrential floods of 1861-1862, showing the fluctuation in climate back in the 1800s.
1924	This drought encouraged farmers to start using irrigation more regularly because of the fluctuation in California weather the need for consistent water availability was crucial for farmers.
1929–1934	This drought was during the infamous Dust Bowl period that ripped across the plains of the United States in the 1920s and 1930s. The Central Valley Project was started in the 1930s in response to drought.
1950s	The 1950s drought contributed to the creation of the State Water Project.
1976–1977	1977 had been the driest year in state history to date. According to the *Los Angeles Times*, "Drought in the 1970s spurred efforts at urban conservation and the state's Drought Emergency Water Bank came out of drought in the 1980s."
1986–1992	California endured one of its longest droughts ever observed from late 1986 through early 1992. Drought worsened in 1988 as much of the United States also suffered from severe drought. In California, the six-year drought ended in late 1992 as a significant El Niño event in the Pacific Ocean (and the eruption of Mount Pinatubo in June 1991) most likely caused unusual persistent heavy rains.
2007–2009	2007–2009 saw three years of drought conditions, the 12th worst drought period in the state's history, and the first drought for which a statewide proclamation of emergency was issued. The drought of 2007–2009 also saw greatly reduced water diversions from the State Water Project. The summer of 2007 saw some of the worst wildfires in Southern California history.
2011-2017	From December 2011 to March 2017, the state of California experienced one of the worst droughts to occur in the region on record. The period between late 2011 and 2014 was the driest in California history since record keeping began.
2020 - 2022	January and February 2020 were dry to record dry in several areas (central CA and Northern CA-NV). The past three water years combined- was California's driest such period on record.

The period between late 2011 and 2021 was the driest in California history since record keeping began. In May 2015, a state resident poll conducted by Field Poll found that two out of three respondents agreed that it should be mandated for water agencies to reduce water consumption by 25%.

The 2015 prediction of El Niño to bring rain to California raised hopes of ending the drought. In the spring of 2015, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) named the probability of the presence of El Niño conditions until the end of 2015 at 80%. Historically, sixteen winters between 1951 and 2015 had created El Niño. Six of those had below-average rainfall, five had average rainfall, and five had above-average rainfall. However, as of May 2015, drought conditions had worsened, and above average ocean temperatures had not resulted in large storms. The drought led to Governor Jerry Brown's instituting mandatory 25% water restrictions in June 2015.

Approximately 102 million trees in California died from the 2011 – 2016 drought of which 62 million died in 2016 alone. By the end of 2016, 30% of California had emerged from the drought, mainly in the northern half of the state, while 40% of the state remained in the extreme or exceptional drought levels. Heavy rains in January 2017 were expected to have a significant benefit to the State's northern water reserves, despite widespread power outages and erosional damage in the wake of the deluge.

The winter of 2022/2023 turned out to be the wettest on record in California, surpassing the previous record set in 1982–83. Governor Newsom declared an official end to the drought in April 2023. All 58 counties are listed in the Governors severe drought impact. The winter of 2022 has had more rainfall and snow in California than the last 20 years alone.

Within the 2018-2023 timeframe, there are no federal and/or state declarations declared for California Climate Change Induced Drought within the IEUA service area.

Impact Statement: Water is also needed to manage structural and wildfires. A lack of, or limited, water supply presents wildfire management vulnerability. Substantial water is needed to fight wildfires, which are also more frequent in dry conditions. While water for firefighting is a priority and no restrictions are in place, a lack of availability could slow this capability.

There are no direct planned development updates or land use changes that are occurring within the IEUA service area that would directly increase their vulnerability of the IEUA identified assets to drought. The entire planning area is equally at risk of this hazard. The majority of drought impacts, however, are not structural but societal in nature. A drought's impacts on society, and thus the IEUA's service area, result from the interplay between a natural event and the demand people place on water supply. IEUA is the entity in charge of supplying potable and non-potable water within its service area; therefore, it would be greatly impacted, both fiscally and politically, if it was unable to provide a reliable water supply due to drought conditions. Economically, water restrictions imposed during drought periods could result in lost revenue for IEUA.

4.3.3 FLOOD

Probability: (50-75%) Likely – Historical flood data for IEUA and its region indicate there have been at least 2 significant floods within the last 5 years. This equates to a flood every 2.5 years on average or a 40 percent chance of a flood in any given year. Based on this data IEUA determined the future flood occurrence within their boundaries continue to be likely.

Impact: Critical

Priority: Likely

* This section looks at all the hazards affecting the Agency within its boundaries and identified by the Planning Team.

General Definition: An unusually heavy rain in a concentrated area, over a short or long period of time that collects on the ground in low areas of the land. Flooding occurs when there are large amounts of rainfall in areas where the water runs off to lower elevations. Flooding is a very frequent, dangerous, and costly hazard. Globally, it accounts for 40 percent of all natural disasters and results in an average of over 6,500 deaths annually. In the U.S., flooding results in an average of 86 deaths annually. Nearly 90 percent of all presidential disaster declarations result from natural events where flooding was a major component. On average, flooding causes more than $2 billion in property damage each year in the United States. Floods cause utility damage and outages, infrastructure damage, structural damage to buildings, crop loss, decreased land values and impede travel.

Flooding is the most common environmental hazard, due to the widespread geographical distribution of valleys and coastal areas, and the population density in these areas. The severity of a flooding event is typically determined by a combination of several major factors, including stream and river basin topography and physiography; precipitation and weather patterns; recent soil moisture conditions; and the degree of vegetative clearing and impervious surface. Flooding events can be brought on by severe (heavy) rain.

IEUA is not a member of NFIP because they are a water wholesaler. NFIP members are Cities and County Governments that enforce building codes and permits, and has authority over construction, planning, zoning, and land use, where IEUA does not have authority over any of these.

Probability: The probability of increased flooding is high due to wildfires exacerbating flooding conditions. Wildfires can exacerbate flooding conditions, when infiltration is affected, and limited vegetation is in place. As wildfires probability increases so will flooding, this is due to dry conditions and dried foliage. Major wildfires are known to contribute to major flooding, as the vegetation is burned away, allowing the rainwater to run off the hills onto the valleys below. While the recent drought conditions have resulted in a lack of rain events, the potential for future flooding still exists.

Flash Flooding: Flash floods occur within a few minutes or hours of heavy amounts of rainfall and can destroy buildings, uproot trees, and scour out new drainage channels. Heavy rains that produce flash floods can also trigger mudslides and landslides. Most flash flooding is caused by slow-moving thunderstorms or repeated thunderstorms in a local area, or by heavy rains from hurricanes and tropical storms. Although flash flooding often occurs in mountainous areas, it is also common in urban centers where much of the ground is covered by impervious surfaces.

Climate Change Impacts:

The following summarizes changes in exposure and vulnerability to the flood hazard resulting from climate change:

Population– Population vulnerability may increase as a result of climate change impacts on the flood hazard. Runoff patterns may change, resulting in flooding in areas where it has not previously occurred.

Critical facilities – All critical facility exposure and vulnerability may increase as a result of climate change impacts on the flood hazard.

Vulnerability & Impact: The socially vulnerable populations are most susceptible based on many factors, including how the people respond to the lack of financial ability to purchase supplies. Food, clothing, safe housing may be manageable for only short periods of time and then fall into extreme poverty. With lack of resources and the ability to navigate special needs in an emergency, or to manage obtaining adequate food, housing, food clothing or medical treatment. Flooding of this type would likely inundate curb cuts and sidewalks to some extent. People who walk or bike as their primary form of transportation may encounter difficulties if they do not have access to an alternative means of transportation. Seniors, persons with disabilities, and low-income persons are also likely to be impacted during these events. Persons experiencing homelessness who are outside during flood conditions may experience property damage or be unable to access shelter. Though floodwaters throughout the service area are not expected to exceed a depth of one foot in many areas, six inches of floodwater may render any makeshift structures uninhabitable during a flood event. Possessions such as sleeping bags or electronic devices may be damaged or swept away by these floodwaters.

In flooding conditions vulnerably populations may not be able to find adequate safe potable water supplies for drinking, cooking or hygiene needs. Flooding and dangers associated with the flood hazard can lead to vulnerable populations living in waterways, flood control channels, and adjacent to creeks and waterways to lose possessions and to further displacement. It can further isolate these vulnerable populations and limit access to local, state, and federal resources.

Flooding may temporarily stop any type of transportation throughout the service area. Debris from floodwaters can block roadways, hinder vehicle access, and potentially affect emergency response services. One foot of rushing water is enough to carry small vehicles depending on the velocity. A severe flood situation may prevent people who own smaller vehicles from driving to work, leading to reduced economic activity. Severe flooding that causes serious damage to homes and businesses may also reduce economic activity until repair work is completed.

IEUA has a pre-set amount of water allotment for each of the seven cities, if any city decides to develop and increase population, the allotment does not increase therefore this has no impact on IEUA.

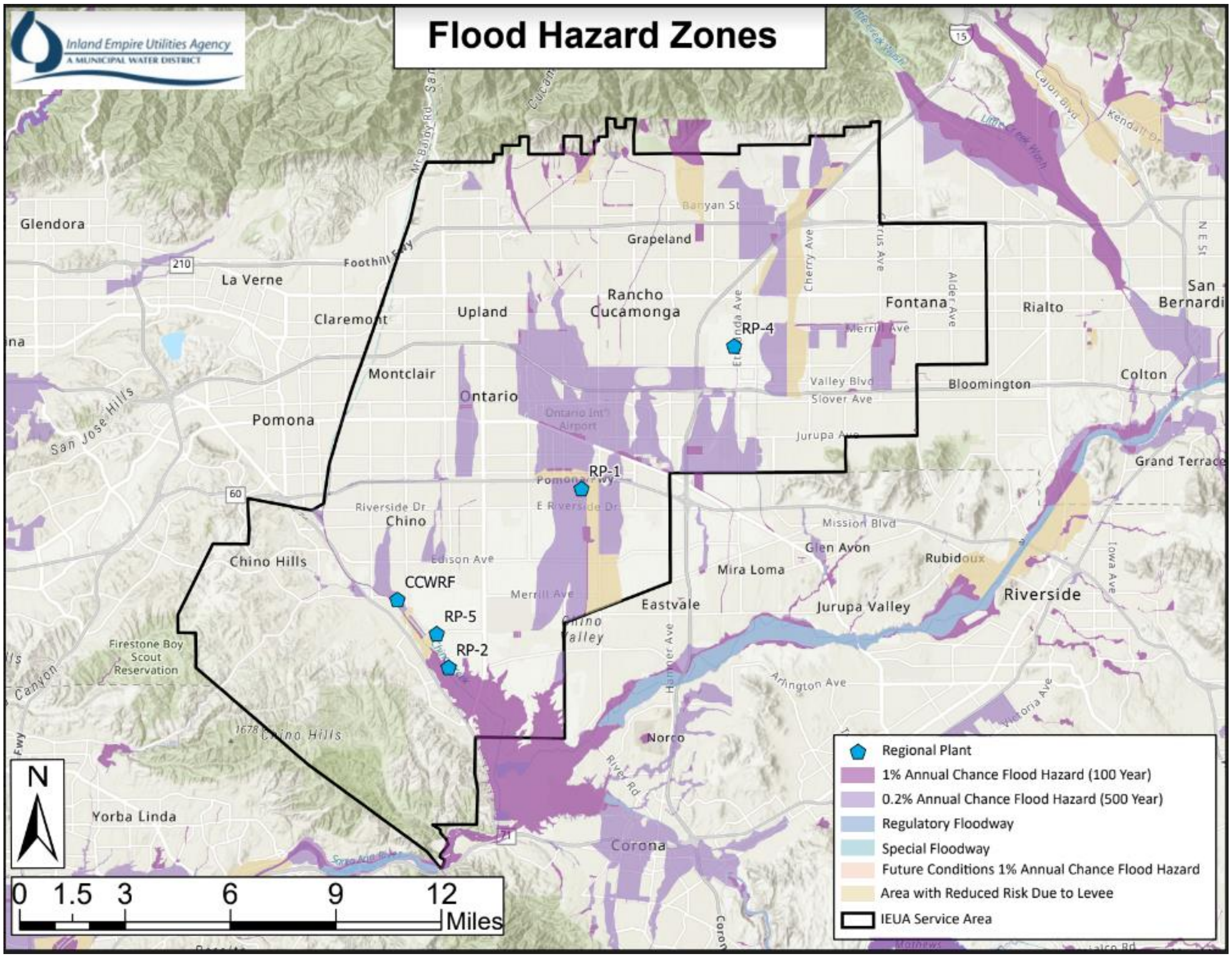
The following table is a replacement cost estimate for all IEUA owned critical facilities.

Table 13. Flood Zone Replacement Cost

IEUA 100/500 Year Flood Zones	Replacement Value
500 Year Flood Zone	
IEUA(Owned)– All Critical Assets	$200 Million
100 Year Flood Zone	
IEUA(Owned)– All Critical Assets	$100 Million

Description: Flooding is common in the Agency's service area; severe rainstorms have been known to flood Chino, Chino Hills, Norco, Rancho Cucamonga, Upland and other surrounding areas within the service area. This has not affected operations; 100-year and 500-year flood maps show potential inundation in the area. There has been no recorded damage caused by flooding within the service area that has affected IEUA infrastructure.

Figure 9. Flood Hazard Zones within IEUA



Within the 2018-2023 timeframe, there were two federal and/or state declarations declared for flood within the IEUA service area. Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated January 9, 2023 (EM-3591-CA) and March 16, 2023 (EM-3592-CA), the President issued an emergency declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207 (the Stafford Act), as follows:

“I have determined that the emergency conditions in certain areas of the State of California resulting from severe winter storms, flooding, and mudslides beginning on January 8, 2023, and continuing, are of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant an emergency declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq. (“the Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such an emergency exists in the State of California…”

Impact Statement:

There is an increase of impact from flooding that can be caused by climate change. Climate change increase overall flooding probability and can increase impact to the service area. Flooding can cause displacement which would lead to changes in population patters throughout their service area. IEUA has no jurisdiction over land use, development and zoning especially during a state and/or federal declared disaster. There are no direct planned development updates or land use changes that are occurring within the IEUA service area that would directly increase their vulnerability of the IEUA identified assets to flood.

Flooding can result in a variety of impacts, such as death and injury, asset damage, inability to access facilities or assets and road closures. Normal operations may be interrupted due to flooding. Some impacts from flooding include:

- Floodwater often contains bacteria and chemicals. Flooding of wells or reservoirs may result in water contamination, resulting in boil water advisories or reduced service.
- Floodwater can prevent normal access to assets and facilities. This presents a danger when motorists and pedestrians attempt to traverse floodwaters. Motor vehicles and pedestrians can get swept up in flood currents, increasing the risk of drowning. Even in shallow waters, fast-moving currents can carry individuals or vehicles into deeper waters, where pressure from flowing water can prevent drivers from escaping submerged vehicles. As little as six inches of floodwater can move a vehicle, and as little as two inches can move a person.
- Replenishment facilities, including percolation ponds, may be washed out by flooding, resulting in damage.
- Assets with electrical parts or motors may be damaged by flooding if these parts are submerged.
- Structures exposed to flooding, including critical facilities, can be severely damaged. Building contents can be lost, damaged, or destroyed, and structures themselves can be compromised by floodwaters. Pressure from floodwater, especially as seepage through soil, can damage foundations.
- Buildings exposed to floodwaters may develop mold or wood rot.

4.3.4 WINDSTORMS

Probability: (25-50%) Somewhat Likely – Historical windstorm data for IEUA and its region indicate there have been at least 44 significant windstorms within the last 5 years. This equates to a windstorm every month on average in any given year. Based on this data IEUA determined the future windstorm occurrence within their boundaries continue to be somewhat likely.

Impact: Limited

Priority: Somewhat Likely

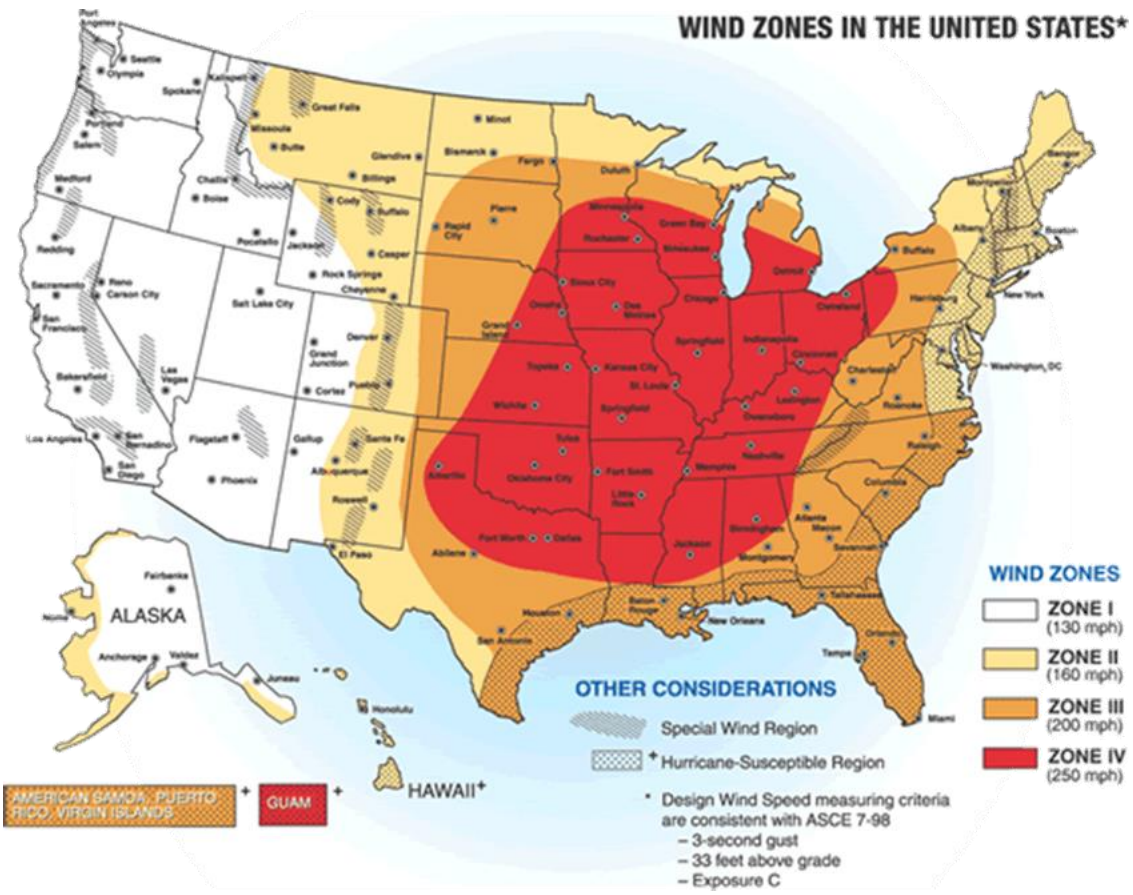
* This section looks at all the hazards affecting the Agency within its boundaries and were identified by the Planning Team.

General Definition: There are several types of wind hazards that affect the planning area. These include high or strong wind events, typically associated with Santa Ana winds, and thunderstorm wind events (including straight line winds and microbursts). High Wind definitions can vary by region. In general, high wind events are those events greater than normal averages and have damage potential. Wind events are common throughout the United States. However, the severity varies depending on location. Santa Ana Winds occur thought-out September through November of each year. Historically, IEUA has not had any negative effects from the Santa Ana Winds that occur year-round.

Probability: If winds increase due to climate change, the probability of affecting IEUA is low due to mitigation actions that are implemented such as generators and automatic transfer stations that can power the water distribution system and wastewater treatment.

As climate change progresses more high-pressure zones develops in the plains in Arizona, Nevada and Utah, and low-pressure zones develop in Southern Arizona and Mexico, causing the Santa Ana winds to develop more frequently. This will increase the chances of PSPS events and power outages throughout the region.

Figure 10. Wind Zones in the United States



Climate Change Impacts:

The following summarizes changes in exposure and vulnerability to the windstorm hazard resulting from climate change:

Population – Population exposure and vulnerability to windstorm are unlikely to increase as a result of climate change. Significant life or health impacts are unlikely.

Critical facilities – All critical facilities exposure and vulnerability are likely to increase as a result of climate change.

Vulnerability & Impact: Severe wind events can harm people throughout IEUA service area but have a greater effect on the safety of people experiencing homelessness and those working outdoors. Populations that work outside or have respiratory illnesses may be impacted by severe wind event as they can generate dust and other contaminants that can affect the health of residents and workers. Lower-income residents, who may not have the financial resources to purchase homes (or are renting homes) that are not built or retrofitted to withstand powerful winds, could also have difficulty recovering from wind events.

Southern California and the several cities located within IEUA service area all suffer from seasonal Santa Ana Winds and will for the foreseeable future. Extreme wind events can worsen other risks, such as wildfires. It could affect the take-off and landing of small aircraft at nearby airports, leading to an increased risk of possible aircraft incidents.

The following table is a replacement cost estimate for all IEUA owned critical facilities.

Table 14. Windstorm Replacement Costs

IEUA / Wind Severity based on Beaufort scale	Replacement Value
Very High Wind Speeds (Scale 12-10)	
IEUA(Owned)– All Critical Assets	$1 Million
High Wind Speeds (Scale 9-7)	
IEUA(Owned)– All Critical Assets	$50,000
Moderate Wind Speeds (Scale 6-4)	
IEUA(Owned)– All Critical Assets	$10,000
Low Wind Speeds (3-0)	
IEUA(Owned)– All Critical Assets	$0

Description: Santa Ana Winds are a regional wind hazard specific to southern California. Santa Ana Winds are known to cause large amounts of damage and increase the spread of wild and structural fires. Santa Ana winds are generally defined as warm, dry winds that blow from the east. The complex topography of Southern California combined with various atmospheric conditions creates numerous scenarios that may cause widespread or isolated Santa Ana events. Santa Ana windstorms are common during the late summer and fall months in Southern

California. Winds are caused by a low-pressure system over the southern coastline and a high pressure over the Great Basin in Nevada. When the high pressure turns counterclockwise the warm, dry air is pulled to the low-pressure zone and out to the Pacific Ocean. Santa Ana Winds are quick and effective at spreading wildfires. Combination of windstorm activity with the major fires that occur every few years creates the greatest danger to urban/wild land interface. Santa Ana winds spread the flames in even greater speed than in times of calm wind conditions.

The National Weather Service Center normally issues a high wind advisory or warning depending on the following criteria: A wind advisory is issued when conditions are favorable for the development of high winds over all or part of the forecast area, but the occurrence is still uncertain. The criteria of a wind advisory are sustained winds of 31 to 39 mph and/or gusts 46 to 57 mph for any duration. A high wind warning is issued when sustained winds from 40 or higher are expected for at least one hour or any wind gusts are expected to reach 58 mph or more. Forecasters at the National Weather Service in Oxnard and San Diego usually place speed minimums on these winds and reserve the use of "Santa Ana" for winds greater than 25 knots (approximately 29 miles per hour). The table below is a Beaufort wind scale that shows the appearance of wind effects based on the knots of wind and its classification.

Beaufort grade	Kind of wind	Knots		km/h		Effects		Height of waves (metre)
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Earth	Sea	
0	Calm	<1		<1		Smoke rises vertical	Flat sea	-
1	Very light	1	3	1	5	The wind bends smoke	Small ripples with no white foamy crests.	0.1
2	Light breeze	4	6	6	11	It can be felt on face	Small wavelets, with unbroken crests.	0.2 - 0.3
3	Gentle breeze	7	10	12	19	It shakes leaves	Very small crests; crests begin to break.	0.6 - 1
4	Moderate breeze	11	16	20	28	It lifts dust and papers	Small waves that begin to grow longer; spuma più frequente e più evidente.	1 - 1.5
5	Fresh breeze	17	21	29	38	It shakes branches	Moderate waves that grow longer in shape; possible spray.	2 - 2.5
6	Strong breeze	22	27	39	49	It shakes big branches	Bigger waves; white foamy crests are longer everywhere.	3 - 4
7	Near gale	28	33	50	61	It impedes walking	The sea swells up; white foam forms when waves break up.	4 - 5.5
8	Gale	34	40	62	74	It shakes big trees	Medium-high, longer waves; crests start to break up in sprays.	5.5 - 7.5
9	Strong gale	41	47	75	88	Chimney pots and slated removed	High waves; tight strips of foam form in the direction of the wind.	7 - 10
10	Storm	48	55	89	102	It uproots trees	Very high waves with long crests; the sea looks completely white; waves fall down violently, visibility is reduced.	9 - 12.5
11	Violent storm	56	63	103	117	Serious devastation	Exceptionally high waves (small and medium tonnage ships disappear for a few seconds); visibility is still more reduced.	11.5 - 16
12	Hurricane	>64		>118		Very serious catastrophes	Air is filled with foam and sprays; sea is completely white because of foam; visibility is greatly reduced.	>14

Table 15. History from NOAA 2018-2023

Location Within San Bernardino County	Begin Date	Begin time	Event Type	Magnitude	Damage Property Num	Magnitude Type	End Date	End Time
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	1/9/2018	600	Strong Wind	43	1000	EG	1/9/2018	800
APPLE AND LUCERNE VALLEYS (ZONE)	4/12/2018	0	Strong Wind	45	500	MG	4/12/2018	1200
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MOUNTAINS (ZONE)	4/16/2018	1000	Strong Wind	42	0	MG	4/16/2018	1600
APPLE AND LUCERNE VALLEYS (ZONE)	4/16/2018	1000	Strong Wind	46	10000	MG	4/16/2018	2000
APPLE AND LUCERNE VALLEYS (ZONE)	4/16/2018	1500	Strong Wind	42	0	MG	4/16/2018	1600
APPLE AND LUCERNE VALLEYS (ZONE)	5/12/2018	1300	Strong Wind	31	0	MG	5/12/2018	1600
APPLE AND LUCERNE VALLEYS (ZONE)	5/21/2019	1200	Strong Wind	48	5000	EG	5/21/2019	1500
EASTERN MOJAVE DESERT (ZONE)	11/25/2019	1324	Strong Wind	43	10000	EG	11/25/2019	1324
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MOUNTAINS (ZONE)	12/30/2019	0	Strong Wind	43	10000	EG	12/31/2019	2359
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	1/29/2020	1000	Strong Wind	35	10000	EG	1/29/2020	1100
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	1/29/2020	1500	Strong Wind	35	10000	EG	1/29/2020	1600
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	1/29/2020	1800	Strong Wind	39	10000	EG	1/29/2020	1900

SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	2/10/2020	500	Strong Wind	43	15000	EG	2/10/2020	1200
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	2/11/2020	200	Strong Wind	47	15000	EG	2/11/2020	400
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	2/11/2020	600	Strong Wind	40	15000	EG	2/11/2020	700
EASTERN MOJAVE DESERT (ZONE)	10/25/2020	1901	Strong Wind	39	15000	EG	10/25/2020	1901
APPLE AND LUCERNE VALLEYS (ZONE)	1/25/2021	2000	Strong Wind	22	0	EG	1/26/2021	600
EASTERN MOJAVE DESERT (ZONE)	2/24/2021	2039	Strong Wind	43	40000	EG	2/25/2021	155
APPLE AND LUCERNE VALLEYS (ZONE)	10/11/2021	1700	Strong Wind	30	0	EG	10/11/2021	2200
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	1/21/2022	2242	Strong Wind	35	0	EG	1/21/2022	2242
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	1/22/2022	24	Strong Wind	35	0	EG	1/22/2022	24
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	1/22/2022	158	Strong Wind	48	0	EG	1/22/2022	158
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	1/22/2022	213	Strong Wind	30	0	EG	1/22/2022	213
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	1/22/2022	925	Strong Wind	43	0	EG	1/22/2022	925
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	1/22/2022	1816	Strong Wind	43	0	EG	1/22/2022	1816

SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	2/2/2022	1100	Strong Wind	39	5000	EG	2/2/2022	1300
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	2/2/2022	1200	Strong Wind	39	1000	EG	2/2/2022	1500
WESTERN MOJAVE DESERT (ZONE)	2/22/2022	1400	Strong Wind	43	100	EG	2/22/2022	1405
APPLE AND LUCERNE VALLEYS (ZONE)	3/19/2022	1400	Strong Wind	49	0	MG	3/19/2022	1400
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MOUNTAINS (ZONE)	3/19/2022	1500	Strong Wind	48	0	MG	3/19/2022	1500
APPLE AND LUCERNE VALLEYS (ZONE)	3/19/2022	1500	Strong Wind	43	0	MG	3/19/2022	1500
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MOUNTAINS (ZONE)	3/19/2022	1500	Strong Wind	46	0	MG	3/19/2022	1500
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MOUNTAINS (ZONE)	3/20/2022	151	Strong Wind	43	0	MG	3/20/2022	151
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MOUNTAINS (ZONE)	3/21/2022	230	Strong Wind	46	0	MG	3/21/2022	230
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	3/28/2022	853	Strong Wind	40	1000	EG	3/28/2022	853
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	10/24/2022	446	Strong Wind	37	1000	MG	10/24/2022	446
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	10/24/2022	536	Strong Wind	33	1000	MG	10/24/2022	536
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	11/15/2022	0	Strong Wind	48	5000	MG	11/16/2022	2359

SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	1/14/2023	2106	Strong Wind	38	0	MG	1/14/2023	2106
APPLE AND LUCERNE VALLEYS (ZONE)	1/16/2023	618	Strong Wind	26	0	EG	1/16/2023	618
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	1/23/2023	1	Strong Wind	36	0	MG	1/23/2023	1
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MOUNTAINS (ZONE)	1/23/2023	229	Strong Wind	38	0	MG	1/23/2023	229
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	1/23/2023	732	Strong Wind	48	0	EG	1/23/2023	732
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY VALLEYS - THE INLAND EMPIRE (ZONE)	1/31/2023	1400	Strong Wind	35	1000	MG	1/31/2023	1500

Within the 2018-2023 timeframe, there was one federal and/or state declarations declared for California Severe Winter Storms, Straight -line Winds, flooding, landslides, and Mudslides (DR-4699-CA) within the IEUA service area. Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated April 3, 2023, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq. (the "Stafford Act"), as follows:

"I have determined that the damage in certain areas of the State of California resulting from severe winter storms, straight-line winds, flooding, landslides, and mudslides beginning on February 21, 2023, and continuing, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq. (the "Stafford Act"). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of California.…"

Impact Statement: All the service area within IEUA has windstorm events, the entire planning area is equally at risk to this hazard. Severe wind has the potential to damage reservoirs, treatment plant facilities, and wells. Structures can also be damaged including blown off shingles, siding, awnings, and other features off buildings and overturning of trees. Objects picked up by wind, including palm fronds and litter, can be hurled through the air, damaging assets and structures when contact is made. In some cases, structures may be blown off foundations or infrastructure, such as reservoirs, may be blown off their base. In addition, mobile or modular units (such as those installed for temporary uses) are considered at a higher risk to severe wind. Severe winds can cause damage to communications infrastructure, utility poles, and above ground power lines, resulting in loss of power. Falling trees also contribute to power line disruptions. When strong winds reach a force great enough to threaten above ground facilities, power pole lines and power outages may be experienced. These events are known as Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS). PSPS are temporary and are meant to keep the community safe. PSPS events only happen during periods of high winds. There have not been any PSPS events in the last 5 years that have had a negative affect or loss of water in the IEUA service area.

The entire service area, including all current and future assets (infrastructure, buildings, critical facilities, and population), is vulnerable to annual severe wind due to the topography and movement of weather fronts through the area. Exposed (e.g., above-ground) assets are considered most at risk for severe winds.

There are no direct planned development updates or land use changes that are occurring within the IEUA service area that would directly increase their vulnerability of the IEUA identified assets to windstorms.

There is an increase of impact from windstorms that can be caused by Climate Change. Climate change increase overall windstorm probability and can increase overall impacts to the electrical grid within the service area. Windstorms can cause a small percentage of population displacement due to power outages which would lead to minor changes in population patters throughout their service area. IEUA has no jurisdiction over land use, development, and zoning especially during a state and/or federal declared disaster.

4.3.5 CYBER SECURITY

Probability: (50-75%) Likely – Cyber data for IEUA and its region indicate there have been several attempted attacks to the District within the last 5 years. This equates to a cyber-attack every year on average or a 50 percent chance of a cyberattack in any given year. Based on this data IEUA determined the future cyberattack occurrence within their boundaries continue to be likely.

Impact: Critical

Priority: Likely

* This section looks at all the hazards affecting the Agency within its boundaries and were identified by the Planning Team.

General Definition: An attack, via cyberspace, targeting an enterprise's use of cyberspace for the purpose of disrupting, disabling, destroying, or maliciously controlling a computing environment/infrastructure; or destroying the integrity of the data or stealing controlled information.

Climate Change Impacts:

The following summarizes changes in exposure and vulnerability to the cyber security hazard resulting from climate change:

- **Population**– Population exposure and vulnerability to cyber security are unlikely to increase as a result of climate change.
- **Critical facilities –** All critical facilities exposure and vulnerability are likely to increase as a result of climate change.

Vulnerability: The vulnerable population is not affected by a cyber-attack on the water infrastructure, as a water agency can manually operate the water system, if needed.

Description: Outside sources gaining access to electronic controls and processes to take over all electronic devices. To control, gain access to critical records, information and confidential data.

Impact Statement: There are several types of cyber-attacks that can occur to the Agency and water and wastewater control systems. Listed below are a few threats that the Agency is susceptible to:

- Malware
- Denial-of-Service (DoS) Attacks
- Phishing
- Spoofing
- Identity-Based Attacks
- Code Injection Attacks
- Supply Chain Attacks
- Insider Threats

SECTION 5. COMMUNITY CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

5.1 INTRODUCTIONS

The purpose of conducting the capability assessment is to determine the ability of IEUA to implement a comprehensive mitigation strategy and to identify potential opportunities for establishing or enhancing specific mitigation policies, programs, or projects.

The capability assessment has two components:

1. An inventory of the existing relevant plans, ordinances, or programs already in place and
2. An analysis of IEUA's capacity to bring them to fruition. A capability assessment highlights the positive mitigation activities already in place within IEUA and will detect the potential gaps.

5.2 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

IEUA is in the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA/Agency) is a regional wastewater treatment agency and wholesale distributor of imported water. Today, the Agency is responsible for serving approximately 935,000 people over 242 square miles in western San Bernardino County.

To help mitigate the potential impacts of disasters, IEUA joined CalWARN. The Agency has a mutual aid agreement with CalWARN that covers most water and wastewater agencies in California. As a government entity (Special District, within California Law), the Agency can access the Emergency Managers Mutual Aid (EMMA) and the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) for national mutual aid. In addition, the National WARN System through the American Water Works Association can be accessed.

CalWARN holds workshops twice a year for water agency members. CalWARN has been planning public outreach, so the public has a better understanding of hazard mitigation planning in their communities. These workshops promote mitigation and how to prevent the impacts of hazards on the utility's infrastructure. CalWARN has access to utility leaders and their past experiences during emergencies and lessons learned on what they should have done differently. Sharing ideas and experiences is key to understanding mitigation in the future.

The Agency currently employs 284 full-time employees, 14 limited time and 44 interns and by joining CalWARN, the Agency has the potential to have hundreds of mutual aid workers at its disposal within hours of an emergency. The treatment plants, pump lift stations and remote chemical stations are all operated by certified operators and maintained by a variety of certified technical disciplines. Plant design for both new and expansion projects is completed by either the Agency's Engineering Department or by an outside design engineer while construction of all projects is inspected by the Agency's Construction Management Department. In addition, the Agency is in agreement with several cities within its service area to support each other during an emergency by offering both labor and equipment to the incident.

The General Manager has over 19 years of experience in water. He has been with IEUA for 4 years. Throughout his career, he has been mitigating fire, earthquake, flood, and drought impacts that face water utilities.

Emergency Response Plan: An emergency response plan outlines responsibility and how resources are deployed during and following an emergency or disaster. The primary objective of the plan is to guide the identification of potential emergencies, a timely and effective response, and the protection of the health and safety of the community. The ERP guides the process when an emergency occurs, including being a blueprint for the general operations during a disaster, distributing and managing responsibilities among authorities, and identifying liability.

IEUA Emergency Response Plan (ERP) was last revised in December 2021 and details how the Agency will respond to various emergencies and disasters. IEUA must be prepared to respond to a variety of threats that require emergency actions, including:

- Operational incidents, such as power failure or bacteriological contamination of water
- Outside or inside malevolent acts, such as threatened or intentional contamination of water, intentional damage/destruction of facilities, detection of an intruder or intruder alarm, bomb threat, cyber security, or suspicious mail.
- Natural disasters, such as earthquakes or floods and power failures.
- Communications with critical users, media outreach, and public notification process

IEUA is also required to follow the Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) when responding to emergencies.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): An EOC provides a location, on or off-site, from which an agency coordinates a disaster response operation. In times of non-disasters, EOCs typically provide a centralized hub for communication and security oversight. IEUA main campus has a potential for two EOCs, one being the primary event center and secondary would be the board room.

Emergency Management Training and Staff: Dedicated emergency management staff and regular training help prepare an agency for events and guide effective response and recovery.

IEUA conducts regular emergency exercises, following their emergency training plan. Through this training, the staff is trained across divisions within each department to assist with emergency response operations. Additionally, IEUA has a well-developed emergency notification process for critical staff.

5.3 PLANNING AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY

Planning and regulatory capability is based on the implementation of plans, policies, and programs that demonstrate IEUA’s commitment to guiding and managing growth while maintaining the general welfare of the community. It includes emergency response and mitigation planning, master planning, capital planning, and enforcement of design and construction standards. Although conflicts can arise, these planning initiatives present significant opportunities to integrate hazard mitigation principles into IEUA's decision-making process.

The Urban Water Management and Planning Act requires water suppliers to estimate water demands and available water supplies. IEUA updated Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) was completed in August 2023. UWMPs are required to evaluate the adequacy of water supplies, including projections of 5, 10, and 20 years. These plans are also required to include impacts of climate change and water shortage contingency planning for dealing with shortages, including a catastrophic supply interruption.

The Water Supply Reliability Assessment is a section of the plan that aims to understand the ability to satisfy the water demand during different types of years (e.g., years with average rainfall versus drier years).

Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)

Certain elements of the WSCP are required by California Water Code (Water Code), including five specific response actions that align with six standard water shortage levels based on IEUA's water supply conditions and shortages resulting from catastrophic supply interruptions. The WSCP also contains IEUA procedures for conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment, which is the written decision-making process for determining supply reliability each year, along with the data and methods used to evaluate reliability.

The WSCP is implemented through a series of ordinances of water use restriction in different stages. For instance, stage 1 requires a 10% water use restriction, and stage 5 requires a 50% water use restriction. The main method to reduce water use is by using water budget-based tiered rate structures and penalties for overuse.

UWMPs are intended to be integrated with other urban planning requirements and management plans. Some of these plans include Water Master Plans, Recycled Water Master Plans, Integrated Resource Plans, Integrated Regional Water Management Plans, Groundwater Management Plans, Emergency Response Plans, and others.

5.4 EXISTING PLANS

The following emergency-related plans apply as appropriate:

- CalWARN Emergency Operations Plan – Updated every 10 years
- The Agency's Illness Injury Prevention Plan (IIPP) – Updated annually
- The Agency's Urban Water Master Plan – Updated every 10 years
- Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)– Updated every 5 years
- San Bernardino County Fire Master Plan- Updated annually
- San Bernardino County Flood Master Plan- Updated annually
- USEPA PSPS SOP for Public Water Systems

5.5 MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The Agency has completed some mitigation programs. The California Department of Water Resources required the Agency to raise pump motors and other wellhead assemblies above the 500-year flood plain elevation. The Agency is still installing motors and wellheads on elevated concrete foundations.

IEUA employees have experience with past hazard mitigation and hazard planning and can enhance their hazard mitigation skills by participating in training offered by other agencies or regional governments.

The Agency offers financial and other incentives to improve landscape and toilet water use efficiency. These incentives include a commercial and residential rebate program for ultra-low-flush toilets and high efficiency hose nozzles. To promote voluntary conservation, the Agency has initiated a public awareness and education plan consisting of the following:

- The Agency sponsors an annual poster coloring contest at local elementary schools where the students are required to draw a poster with a water conservation theme.
- A comprehensive community outreach program is conducted to inform and educate constituents about water issues, including water supply conditions and water use efficiency.
- The Agency stores disaster supply storage sheds at each of its treatment plants and headquarters for employees during an emergency. The supply shed is complete with cots, chairs, food bars, MREs, first aid kits, light sticks, batteries, blankets, personal sanitation kits, water, flashlights, etc.
- The Agency's Safety develops and maintains a safety manual and an emergency response manual that is specific to the facility where each department works.
- The Agency's Business Emergency Plan is updated annually for both local and county fire hazardous materials departments.
- The Agency plans on starting mitigation outreach via social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram).

5.6 FISCAL RESOURCES

The ability of IEUA to act is closely associated with the number of fiscal resources available to implement mitigation policies and projects. This may take the form of outside grant funding awards or Agency-based revenue and financing. The cost of mitigation policy and project implementation vary widely. In some cases, mitigation actions are tied primarily to staff time or administrative costs associated with creation and monitoring of a given program. In other cases, direct expenses are linked to an actual project, such as installing backup power generators and sustainable energy resources, which can require a substantial commitment from IEUA, state, and federal funding sources. IEUA has made fiscal commitments to the mitigation of hazards through its Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

The following is a summary of the Agency's fiscal capabilities. There are a number of governmental funds and revenue raising activities that can be allocated for hazard mitigation activities. Included below are potential sources of discretionary general funding from local, state and federal resources.

- Local tax revenue
- Regional wastewater revenues
- Recycle water revenues
- New connection fees from industrial users
- Federal bond measures
- State and Federal grants

Through the California Department of Water Resources, local grants and/or loans are available for water conservation, groundwater management, studies, and activities to enhance local water supply quality and reliability. Project eligibility depends on the type of organization(s) applying and participating in the project, as well as the specific type of project. More than one grant or loan may be appropriate for a proposed activity. Completing the LHMP will facilitate and obtain grant funding in the future. For instance, BRIC, HMGP, or FMA grants. Grant opportunities will be reviewed each year to ensure there will be funding available for specific mitigation items.

5.7 CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

A Capability Assessment examines IEUA's capabilities to detect any existing gaps or weaknesses within ongoing activities that could hinder proposed mitigation activities and possibly exacerbate community hazard vulnerability. The conclusions of the Risk Assessment and Capability Assessment serve as the foundation for the development of a meaningful hazard mitigation strategy. The list below outlines key capabilities IEUA will consider in the Mitigation Strategy.

1. **Coordinate** with the San Bernardino County Emergency Management and the City of Chino to achieve interoperability of Web EOC software and representations in appropriate EOCs;
2. **Provide** necessary staffing and software for GIS department for ongoing maintenance of asset management program data;
3. **Add funding** for hazard mitigation actions to the Agency's Capital Improvement Program planning efforts
4. **Incorporate** projects from the capital improvement program into the mitigation strategy (and vice versa).
5. **Expand** Public outreach and education on emergency management. This allows IEUA to form a plan to continually educate their customers regarding natural hazards and the effects these hazards have on drinking water systems. They educate the residents on the importance of mitigation of these hazards to build a more resilient community.
6. **Broaden** staff training: IEUA employees have experience with past hazard mitigation and hazard planning and can improve their hazard mitigation skills by participating in training offered by other agencies or other regional governments. This plan should begin with educating grade K-12 in the local schools and on IEUA Website.

SECTION 6: MITIGATION STRATEGIES

6.1 OVERVIEW

IEUA derived its mitigation strategy from the in-depth review of the existing vulnerabilities and capabilities outlined in previous sections of this plan, combined with a vision for creating a disaster resistant and sustainable system for the future. This vision is based on informed assumptions that recognize both mitigation challenges and opportunities and is demonstrated by the goals and objectives outlined below. Additionally, the mitigation measures identified under each objective include an implementation plan for each measure. The measures were individually evaluated during discussions of mitigation alternatives and the conclusions were used as inputs when priorities were decided. All priorities are based on the consensus of the Planning Team.

Mitigation measures are categorized generally for all hazards and specifically for the six high-risk hazards facing cities that were extensively examined in the risk assessment section. These hazards include earthquakes, climate change induced drought, flooding, and windstorms.

6.2 MITIGATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND PROJECTS

The process of identifying goals began with a review and validation of the FEMA Hazard Maps for IEUA and surrounding cities in San Bernardino County. The team completed an assessment and discussion of whether each of the goals was valid. These discussions led to the opportunity to identify Goals and Objectives. In reviewing the mitigation objectives and actions, it was the Planning Team's consensus that the following goals should be included in the LHMP.

Overall, the primary objective is to protect lives and prevent damage to infrastructure that disrupts water services. Global measures that apply across all hazards include:

- Continually improve the community's understanding of potential impacts due to hazards and the measures needed to protect lives and critical infrastructure.
- IEUA communications should provide public outreach to inform the public of the hazards identified to the drinking water system in emergencies - how to conserve water in the event of a disaster and how to obtain drinking water when water may not be available.
- Continually provide State and Local Agencies with updated information about hazards, vulnerabilities, and mitigation measures at IEUA.
- Review and verify that the Agency's owned and operated infrastructure meets the minimum standards for safety.
- Review the Agency's facilities and developments in high-risk areas to verify that these areas are appropriately protected from potential hazards.
- Identify and mitigate imminent threats to life safety and facility damage.
- The four high profile hazards for IEUA are earthquakes, climate change induced drought, windstorms and flooding. While other hazards were profiled in previous sections, IEUA

priority and focus for the mitigation projects will be for the six high profile hazards.

From 2018 LHMP, the table below are statuses of completed mitigation actions.

Table 16 Completed Mitigation Actions from 2018 LHMP

Title/Mitigation Action	Completed
Magnolia Channel Monitoring & Maintenance	Jun 2017
San Sevaine Basin Improvements	Mar 2019
Septic Conversion Pre-Design Report	Jun 2019
Victoria Basin Improvements.	2020
Lower Day Basin Improvements	Sep 2021
Prado Lift Station Clean-out and overflow Design and Construction.	2021
Security Cameras	Dec 2022
1158 Reservoir Site Cleanup	Mar 2022
Stormwater Drainage Upgrades.	2022

Earthquake Mitigation Projects:

- Protect critical facilities and infrastructures (5 years)
- Conduct annual employee training for responding to an earthquake. (Annually)

* Listed below in corresponding mitigation hazard

Flooding Mitigation Projects:

- Agency-wide retrofit evaluation (5 Years)
- Improve existing facilities and construct new facilities to mitigate flooding (5 Years)

*Listed below in corresponding mitigation hazard

6.3 EARTHQUAKE

Goal: To protect life and property in Inland Empire Utilities Agency in the event of an earthquake.

Description: *The goal is to avoid injury, loss of life, and damage to property*. Southern California is susceptible to earthquakes due to the fact there are numerous earthquake faults dissecting the state.

Mitigation Projects:

Below you will find the priority of the project, the department that will be responsible for this action, and the source of funding. Further analysis will be required for each mitigation project to provide a more accurate cost estimate when ready to implement. All the actions listed for each hazard were the only actions considered by IEUA. The identified projects and current costs estimate include:

- TCE Plume Cleanup. The project scope will include three new groundwater monitoring wells, one new groundwater production well and approximately 30000 feet of raw water pipeline to distribute up to 6000 acre-feet per year of groundwater supply to the Chino II Desalter. In addition, the project will modify the existing decarbonates systems at Desalter II to treat TCE in the influent water. $600,000 (5 Years). Operations Department. HMGP and BRIC. Medium Priority.
- Protect critical facilities and infrastructures. Tying down equipment, strengthening buildings, training on following the emergency response plan, and opening an EOC. $2.5 Million. Engineering Department (5 Years). HMGP, BRIC and CIP. High Priority.
- Conduct annual employee training for responding to an earthquake. This includes tabletop exercises, boots on the ground exercises and SIMS/NIMS training. $50,000(Annually) Safety and HR Department. CIP. High Priority.

6.4 CLIMATE CHANGE INDUCED DROUGHT

Goal: To protect life and property in Inland Empire Utilities Agency in the event of a drought.

Description: *The goal is to avoid injury, loss of life, and damage to property*. Due to Global Warming, there are more extremes in the weather, which means the summers can be hotter, the winters colder, periods of rain can become less wet or wetter, which causes flooding. It is expected that there will be greater fluctuations in weather patterns, including prolonged dry periods and the drought hazard, which can be mitigated over the long-term.

Mitigation Projects:

Below you will find the priority of the project, the department that will be responsible for this action, and the source of funding. Further analysis will be required for each mitigation project to provide a more accurate cost estimate when ready to implement. All the actions listed for each hazard were the only actions considered by IEUA. The identified projects and current costs estimates include:

- Improve operational efficiency system leaks. Improving pipelines, collection systems and leak surveys. $1 Million (5 Years) Operations Department HMGP, BRIC, CIP. High Priority. Looking for water loss in the system etc.
- Increase water pumping capabilities. Drilling new wells, new sources of water, and pumps and motors that are efficient at moving water and consume less electricity. $1.5 Million (2 Years) Operations Department. BRIC, HMGP. Medium Priority.

6.5 FLOODING

Goal: To protect life and property in Inland Empire Utilities Agency in the event of flooding.

IEUA is **not** a participant under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Description: *The goal is to avoid injury, loss of life, and damage to property*. A localized flood of great volume and short duration, typically caused by unusually heavy rain in a semiarid area. Floods can reach its peak volume in a matter of a few minutes and often carry large loads of mud and rock fragments.

Mitigation Projects:

Below you will find the priority of the project, the department that will be responsible for this action, and the source of funding. Further analysis will be required for each mitigation project to provide a more accurate cost estimate when ready to implement. All the actions listed for each hazard were the only actions considered by IEUA. The identified projects and current costs estimates include:

- Improve existing facilities and construct new facilities to mitigate flooding (5 Years) $10 Million. Engineering Department. BRIC
- Montclair Basin Improvements. The San Antonio Creek channel provides 100-year flood protection to the communities that it passes through. It also provides a source of stormwater for multiple conservation basins. The initial preliminary design efforts were authorized under Task Order No. 1 in August 2014. (5 Years). $380,000. CIP. Operations Department. Medium Priority.
- Basin Improvements. The project will create an additional recharge basin at the northern area which is occupied by abandon structures from a decommissioned wastewater treatment facility. The initial preliminary design efforts were authorized under Task Order No. 1 in August 2014. (5 Years). $2,000,000. CIP. Operations Department. Medium Priority.
- Biosolids Facility. This project is for the construction of a new solids handling facility at RP-5 to decommission RP-2 which is currently located below the 566' flood elevation. (5 Years). $120,000,000. CIP. Operations Department. High Priority.
- Recharge Basin Clean-up of Illegally Dumped Materials. The scope of work includes planning permitting designing and constructing the new assets to effectively collect and dispose all solids waste debris that enter or exit the following recharge basins: Turner Basin Ely Basin and RP-3 Basin. (5 Years). $56,000. CIP. Operations Department. Medium Priority.
- Prado De-Chlorination Station Inundation Protection. Engineering will need to investigate whether it is more cost effective to protect in place the Prado De-Chlorination chemical storage facility metering building and the injection& monitoring buildings or to relocate them above 566' of elevation. Once a decision is made on protecting in place or

relocating Engineering will then need to move forward with design and construction. (5 Years). $185,000. CIP. Operations Department. Medium Priority.

- Preserve Lift Station Improvements. The City of Chino through Lewis Operating Corp. constructed a sewer lift station to convey sewer flows in the Preserve development and commercial properties south of Kimball Avenue to the Kimball Interceptor in Kimball Avenue east of Euclid Avenue. IEUA will be completing upgrades to electrical and mechanical equipment. Lift station design includes elevated platform for flood control. (5 Years). $62,000. CIP. Operations Department. Medium Priority.

6.6 WINDSTORM

Goal: To protect life and property in Inland Empire Utilities Agency in the event of windstorms.

Description: *The goal is to avoid injury, loss of life, and damage to property*. The Santa Ana winds are notorious in Southern California for wreaking havoc during the fall and winter months each year. The winds are known for their hot, dry weather and bring the lowest relative humidity of the year. The Santa Ana winds easily reach speeds of over 40 miles per hour with a gust of over 60 miles per hour. These winds topple trees, power lines, start wildfires, and generally cause havoc throughout the region. This has caused Southern California Edison and other power providers in California to cut power in regions during these wind events; which are called Public Safety Shutoff events.

Mitigation Projects:

Below you will find the priority of the project department that will be responsible for this action, and the source of funding. Further analysis will be required for each mitigation project to provide a more accurate cost estimate when ready to implement. All the actions listed for each hazard were the only actions considered by IEUA. The identified projects and current costs estimate include:

- Generator hook ups and automatic transfer panels. Mitigation of loss of power allows wells, boosters and pumps to keep water in the system. $500,000. (2 years) General Manager. High priority. BRIC, HMGP.

6.7 CYBER SECURITY

Goal: To protect life and property in Inland Empire Utilities Agency in the event of a cyber security attack.

Description: *The goal is to avoid injury, loss of life, and damage to property*. A cyber-attack can be in many forms such as malware, phishing and insider threats. It is up to the Agency to train and protect from external or internal infiltration. As an added security measure, the Agency will not share its cyber security planning within this LHMP.

Mitigation Projects:

Below you will find the priority of the project department that will be responsible for this action, and the source of funding. Further analysis will be required for each mitigation project to provide a more accurate cost estimate when ready to implement. All the actions listed for each hazard were the only actions considered by IEUA. The identified projects and current costs estimate include:

- SCADA Standards Revision. Update and modernize the current SCADA system. $25,000(2 Years). High Priority. Operations Department. HMGP and BRIC.
- Wastewater Cybersecurity Assessment and Incident Response Planning. Develop a gap assessment on cybersecurity and develop a response planning guide. $70,000 (2 Years). High Priority. IT Department. HMGP and BRIC.
- Agency-wide Video Surveillance Improvement. Update and modernize video cameras and recording devices. $500,000. High Priority. (2 Years). IT Department. HMGP and BRIC.

6.8 MITIGATION PRIORITIES

During the development of the risk assessment for IEUA, the Planning Team proposed and discussed alternative mitigation goals, objectives, and specific mitigation measures that IEUA should undertake to reduce the risk from the five high risk hazards facing the Agency. Priorities from the 2018 LHMP have not changed for the 2023 plan.

The team considered multiple factors to establish the mitigation priorities included in this plan. It assigned the highest priority rankings to those mitigation measures that met three primary criteria:

- Greatest potential for protecting life and safety
- Greatest potential for maintaining critical Agency functions and operability following a disaster
- Achievability in terms of residents' support and cost effectiveness

All rankings were determined by the consensus of the Planning Team. As described in the previous section on hazard and risk assessment, it is clear that earthquakes have the potential to affect the largest number of people, damage critical facilities and buildings, and to cause the greatest economic losses. This fact, combined with the relatively high probability of an earthquake occurrence in the next several decades, makes increasing disaster resistance and readiness to earthquakes a high priority. Given the extreme importance of maintaining critical functions in times of disaster and the large number of customers who depend and rely on IEUA services and infrastructure, those mitigation measures that improve disaster resistance, readiness, or recovery capacity are generally given higher priority.

Earthquakes, climate change induced drought, flooding, and windstorms mitigation actions are identified and assigned a priority according to their importance, cost, funding availability, degree that project planning has been completed, and the anticipated time to implement the measures.

Using the above rationale for establishing mitigation priorities, each mitigation measure is assigned a priority ranking as follows:

- High – Projects that will be the primary focus of implementation over the next five years
- Medium – Projects that may be implemented over the next five years
- Low – Projects that will not be implemented over the next five years unless conditions change (new program and funding source)

6.9 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The implementation strategy is intended to successfully mitigate the hazards identified in this plan within a reasonable amount of time. IEUA is currently operating within its annual budget and has been fortunate that the recession of the past ten years didn't cause major issues with the budget or revenue. IEUA revenues have remained strong throughout the recession, and capital improvement projects have remained a priority. IEUA staff will review the Mitigation Plan each year before developing the next year's fiscal budget. The plan will also be reviewed by the Board of Directors for items to be included in the new fiscal budget. IEUA staff will also look for ways to obtain Hazard Mitigation Grants each year to off-set the impacts on the fiscal budget and to show some relief for the residents. The following equations below is the cost benefit analysis equation that is used for ensuring that the cost benefit to the Agency is within FEMA guidelines. When completing a cost benefit analysis with FEMA the formula is all in electronic form but resembles the formula below.

$$B/C = \left[\frac{B_0}{(1+i)^0} + \ldots + \frac{B_T}{(1+i)^T}\right] \div \left[\frac{C_0}{(1+i)^0} + \ldots + \frac{C_T}{(1+i)^T}\right]$$

Mitigation Projects Funding Source

There is currently no mitigation money in the Agency's budget. The Agency will include mitigation into the budgeting process when funding becomes available and look at what mitigation projects could be funded in future budget cycles.

Timeframe

Over the next five years, the Agency will incorporate mitigation into all capital improvement projects that the Agency undertakes. The previous 2018 LHMP was incorporated in the CIP and into any other planning mechanisms. The Agency is replacing a large amount of potable water mains, to mitigate damage to the pipelines when the sewer mains are installed. The pipelines that have been replaced will help mitigate damage to the pipelines in the event of an earthquake, as the new pipelines meet new and improved building standards.

The Agency will apply for mitigation grants as the opportunities become available in the State of California, County of San Bernardino each year. The Agency will consider all mitigation items during the review of the Ten-Year Capital Improvement Plan and during the annual budget workshops.

SECTION 7: PLAN MAINTENANCE

7.1 MONITORING, EVALUATING AND UPDATING THE PLAN

The General Manager or his/her assignee will evaluate the plan on an annual basis and consider whether new hazards have emerged, community vulnerability has changed, and goals and objectives are still relevant to current conditions. This will be done by evaluating and removing completed mitigation actions and adding mitigation projects to the current LHMP. The LHMP will be reviewed as part of the Annual Budget Planning in the spring of each year and whenever there are new infrastructure updates within IEUA. The General Manager or his/her assignee will ensure the LHMP is reviewed annually, and any items that have been mitigated will be removed from the plan. At that time, staff and elected Board of Directors will review funding and capital improvement projects in the next fiscal year's budget. Annually, the General Manager or his/her assignee and the Chief Financial Officer will review funding and determine the projects to be included in the next fiscal year's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) budget. The General Manager or his/her assignee will include the LHMP in all budget planning and grant planning meetings. This will allow open discussion, evaluation, and assessment of the LHMP to achieve goals, allowing the addition and removal of mitigated items.

The General Manager or his/her assignee leads a full review of the LHMP at a three and a half-year interval in the same manner as the initial LHMP. At this time, progress in reaching mitigation goals, assessment of new and existing hazards, using the new revised FEMA review tool, cross referencing hazards from the cities within the service area and development of new mitigation strategies and goals will be addressed by the Planning Team headed by the Safety Department that will include the General Manager or his/her assignee.

The consumers within the boundaries of Inland Empire Utilities Agency and the Agency's personnel will be asked to participate in the LHMP update process. There has been little development within the service area in the last 5 years. In the 2018 LHMP the plan was incorporated into planning documents for the sewer system and updates on water mains.

7.2 IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH EXISTING PROGRAMS

Once the State of California OES and FEMA approve the LHMP, IEUA will incorporate the LHMP into capital improvement projects, capital replacement program, building design, and any updates or repairs to the water distribution system. IEUA will submit a Notice of Intent to the State of California to help facilitate opportunities in obtaining FEMA and State funding to mitigate hazards within the service area. The General Manager or his/her assignee will be responsible for implementing the LHMP and ensuring the LHMP recommended goals and objectives are met. The General Manager or his/her assignee will be responsible for placing the LHMP on the District's website and incorporating the LHMP into the annual budget planning meetings. The General Manager or his/her assignee will verify that the LHMP is updated and rewritten over a 5-year cycle. IEUA will start the update process one and a half years before the expiration date on this document.

7.3 CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The approved LHMP will be posted on the IEUA’s Website with contact information in the spring of each year at the internal budget planning meetings. The General Manager or his/her assignee are responsible for ensuring the LHMP is brought before the Board of Directors each year. Public comments will be taken regarding the LHMP, when the plan is updated in 2028, and projects that could be included in next year’s budget will be considered. As new facilities are incorporated into IEUA, the LHMP will be updated to include new facilities and new hazards, if warranted. When the LHMP is rewritten and updated, the public will be utilized to review and coincide with the document's changes. It is the General Manager or his/her assignee's responsibility to ensure the LHMP is updated throughout the year, as well as ensuring the LHMP is updated every 5 years.

The plan is reviewed annually, IEUA Safety Department will conduct outreach with the seven cities that are supplied with raw water, along with the nonprofit organizations, including community-based organizations to represent the community’s input into the updates. IEUA can also learn how priorities in the communities are changing or have changed since the last update by conducting outreach to the public on construction, infrastructure improvements and overall abilities.

Appendix A
Planning Team Meeting Matrix

Table 17. Meeting Matrix

Meeting Matrix/ Attendees	1/11/2023 Introduction Meeting (Zoom)	1/24/23 Working Session (Zoom)	3/09/23 Working Session (In-Person)	5/1/23 Working Session /Review (Zoom)	6/12/22 Final Planning Meeting (Zoom)
Nicole Slavin		x			
Warren T. Green		x			
Victoria Salazar		x			
Erik Cortez	x	x	x	x	x
*Tony Arellano	x	x	x	x	x
Ryan Love		x		x	
Nolan King	x		x		x
Bonita Fan			x	x	
Anne Pandey	x			x	x
Gary Sturdivan	x	x	x	x	x

Appendix B

Public Outreach

American Red Cross Chapter

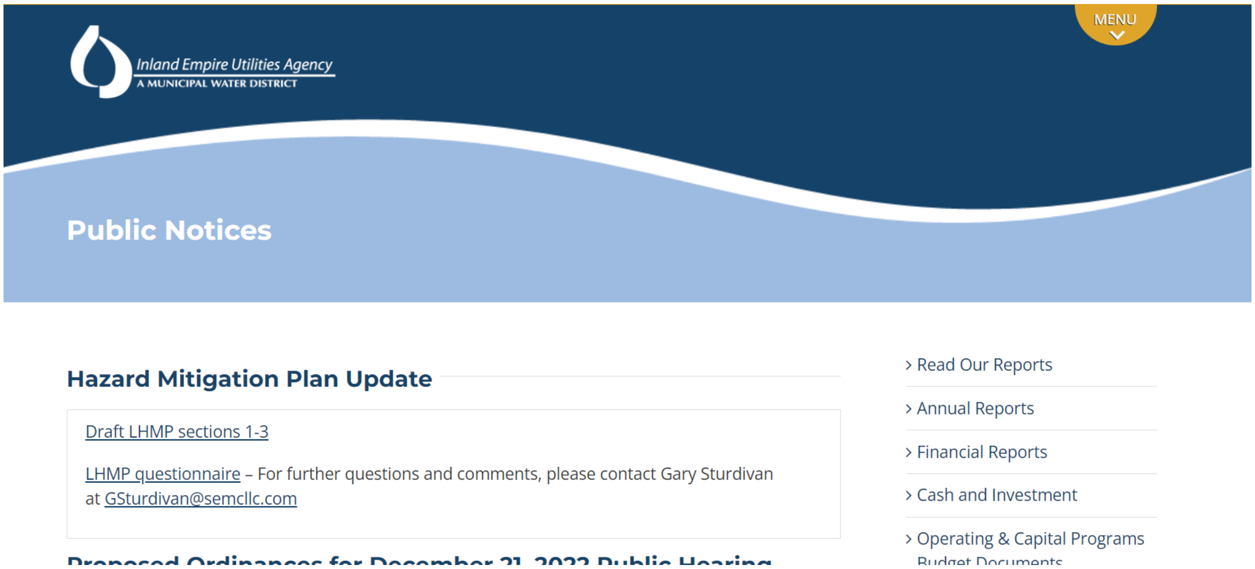
San Gabriel Pomona Valleys

626-447-2193

American Legion Post 112, 299

909-620-2305

Figure 11. Public Outreach for LHMP on IEUA website



No public comments or feedback were given.

Appendix C

Public Comments

No public comments from the IEUA Web-Posting or other forms of outreach

RESOLUTION NO. 2023-9-3

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY*, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING AND AUTHORIZING REVISIONS TO THE AGENCY'S 2023 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE, WHICH IS PART OF THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the local hazard mitigation plan is a federal requirement under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, and must be in place in order to remain eligible to receive federal funding for both pre-disaster and post-disaster mitigation project funding; and

WHEREAS, the local hazard mitigation plan represents a comprehensive description of the Agency's commitment to reducing, preventing, or eliminating potential impacts of disaster caused by natural hazards; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of Inland Empire Utilities Agency has established a local and multi-jurisdictional partnership with the County of San Bernardino to include their specific risks, hazards current and future mitigation measures, goals and objectives; and

WHEREAS, the local hazard mitigation plan is an extension of the County of San Bernardino Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and will be reviewed and exercised periodically, including any necessary revision to meet the approval of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); and

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency hereby adopts Resolution No. 2023-9-3, adopting and approving the Agency's 2023 Hazard Mitigation Plan update and its inclusion into the County of San Bernardino Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

ADOPTED on this 20th day of September 2023.

Marco Tule
President of the Inland Empire
Utilities Agency* and of the
Board of Directors thereof

ATTEST:

Jasmin A. Hall
Secretary/Treasurer of the Inland Empire
Utilities Agency* and of the
Board of Directors thereof

*A Municipal Water District

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF) SS
SAN BERNARDINO)

I, Jasmin A. Hall, Secretary/Treasurer of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency *, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution being No. 2023-9-3, as adopted at a regular Board meeting on September 20, 2023, of said Agency* by the following vote:

AYES: Camacho, Elie, Hall, Hofer, Tule

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: None

ABSENT: None

Jasmin A. Hall
Secretary/Treasurer of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency* and of the Board of Directors thereof

(SEAL)

*A Municipal Water District

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region 9
1111 Broadway, Suite 1200
Oakland, CA 94607-4052

FEMA

January 22, 2024

Tony Arellano
Safety Officer
Inland Empire Utilities Agency
6075 Kimball Ave.
Chino, CA 91708

Dear Tony Arellano:

The *Inland Empire Utilities Agency Local Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023* was officially adopted by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency and submitted for final review and approval to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The review is complete, and FEMA finds the plan to be in conformance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Part 201, Section 6 (44 C.F.R. 201.6).

This plan approval ensures the Inland Empire Utilities Agency's continued eligibility for funding under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs, including the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities program (BRIC). All requests for funding are evaluated individually according to eligibility and other program requirements.

FEMA's approval is for a period of five years, effective the date FEMA received adoption documentation. For this plan, documentation was received on January 4, 2024 and is considered approved as of then. Prior to **January 4, 2029**, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency must review, revise, and submit their plan to FEMA for approval to maintain eligibility for grant funding. The enclosed plan review tool provides additional recommendations to incorporate into future plan updates.

If you have any questions regarding the planning or review processes, please contact the FEMA Region 9 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team at fema-r9-mitigation-planning@fema.dhs.gov.

Sincerely,

KATHRYN J LIPIECKI

Digitally signed by KATHRYN J LIPIECKI
Date: 2024.01.22 09:55:43 -08'00'

Kathryn Lipiecki
Director, Mitigation Division
FEMA Region 9

Enclosure (1)
Inland Empire Utilities Agency Plan Review Tool, dated January 18, 2024

cc: Alison Kearns, Planning and Implementation Branch Chief, FEMA Region 9
Ron Miller, Acting State Hazard Mitigation Officer, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Robyn Fennig, Planning Division Chief, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Victoria LaMar-Haas, Hazard Mitigation Planning Chief, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

Attachment 2 Adoption Resolution

2

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-6-13

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND 2025 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, the California Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 797, (Water Code Section 10610 et seq., known as the Urban Water Management Planning Act) during the 1983-1984 Regular Session, and as amended subsequently, which mandates that every urban water supplier 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, prepare an Urban Water Management Plan at least once every five years;

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act requires the preparation and adoption of a Water Shortage Contingency Plan, in accordance with prescribes requirements;

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act specifies the requirements and procedures for amending and adopting such Urban Water Management Plans;

WHEREAS, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency* is a wholesale supplier of water for 242-square miles in the western portion of San Bernardino;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 10620 of the Urban Water Management Planning Act, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency* has prepared the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency* has duly reviewed, discussed, and considered the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, DETERMINED AND ORDERED BY THE INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The 2025 Urban Water Management Plan is hereby adopted; and

Section 2. The 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan is hereby adopted; and

Section 3. The General Manager is hereby authorized to file an electronic copy of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan with the State Department of Water Resources within 30 days following its adoption and no later than July 1, 2026.

*A Municipal Water District

Section 4. The General Manager is hereby authorized to file a CD or hardcopy of aforementioned plans with the California State Library no later than 30 days after its adoption.

Section 5. The General Manager is hereby authorized to submit an electronic copy or a CD or hardcopy of the adopted aforementioned plans to any city or county in which the suppliers provide water no later than 30 days after its adoption.

Section 6. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to implement the adopted aforementioned plans, including recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding necessary procedures, rules, and regulations in an effort to carry out effective and equitable water programs.

Section 7. The Resolution shall take effect upon adoption.

ADOPTED this 17th day of June 2026.

Steven J. Elie,
President of the Inland Empire
Utilities Agency* and the
Board of Directors thereof

ATTEST:

Michael Camacho
Secretary/Treasurer of the Inland Empire
Utilities Agency* and of the
Board of Directors thereof

The undersigned certifies that this is a true copy as on file in the permanent records of the Agency. This stamp must be in purple ink to constitute a certified copy.
Inland Empire Utilities Agency*
*A Municipal Water Agency
By ________ Date 6/17/2026

*A Municipal Water District

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF) SS
SAN BERNARDINO)

I, Michael Camacho, Secretary/Treasurer of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency*, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution being No. 2026-6-13, was adopted at a regular Board Meeting on June 17, 2026, of said Agency* by the following vote:

AYES: Camacho, Elie, Hall, Hofer

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: None

ABSENT: Tule

Michael Camacho
Secretary/Treasurer of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency* and of the Board Directors thereof

(Seal)

*A Municipal Water District

Attachment 3 Public Hearing Notice

3

Inland Valley Daily Bulletin
3200 Guasti Road, Suite 100
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5005702

Legal No. **0011793901**

CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPER SERVICE BUREAU - SB/CTY
PO BOX 60460
LOS ANGELES, CA 90060

FILE NO. 4043648

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
(2015.5 C.C.P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
County of San Bernardino

I am a citizen of the United States, I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of INLAND VALLEY DAILY BULLETIN, a newspaper of general circulation printed and published daily for the City of Ontario, County of San Bernardino, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of San Bernardino, State of California, on the date of August 24, 1951, Case Number 70663. The notice, of which the annexed is a true printed copy, has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

05/18/2026, 05/27/2026

I declare under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Ontario, San Bernardino Co., California, on this 27th day of May, 2026.

Evangelina Almeida

Signature

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY* TO RECEIVE PUBLIC COMMENTS ON THE ADOPTION OF THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND 2025 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENGY PLAN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency, has scheduled a public hearing to receive comments on the adoption of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said public hearing will be held at the following time and place for the purpose of hearing any and all public testimony on the above-stated issue.

DATE: Wednesday, June 17, 2026 – 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: Inland Empire Utilities Agency, Board Room
6075 Kimball Avenue, Building A
Chino, CA 91708

The meeting will also be accessible via teleconference at:
Phone number: (415) 856-9169 / Conference ID: 994 723 597#

All interested persons are invited to attend the public hearing and provide comments regarding the proposed UWMP and WSCP. Oral statements will be heard, but for the accuracy of the record all important testimony should be submitted in writing. The public may also view the meeting live through the Agency's website at www.ieua.org. Written comments may be emailed to the Director of Board and Administrative Services Denise Garzaro at dgarzaro@ieua.org prior to the scheduled hearing time. Comments submitted in advance will be provided to the Board members.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that a copy of the proposed UWMP and WSCP will be available on the Agency's website at www.ieua.org and via hard copy by request no less than two weeks prior to the public hearing. For additional information regarding the proposed UWMP and WSCP, please contact the Senior Water Resources Analyst, William McDonnell at (909) 993-1835.

Published: May 18, 2026 and May 27, 2026

* A Municipal Water District

5/18, 5/27/26

IVDB-4043648#

INLAND VALLEY DAILY BULLETIN/ONTARIO

Appendix B DWR Tables

B

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification		
Select One	**Type of Plan**	**Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP** (Drop Down List)
☑	**Individual UWMP**	
	If Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance, select name from the drop-down.	
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)**	
	If Supplier selected RUWMP, select name from the drop-down.	
NOTES:		

Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
☑	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
☐	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☐	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☑	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 the drop down list).	
Unit	AF
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 2-4 Wholesale: Water Supplier Information Exchange Water Code Section 10631(h)	
☐	Check the box if the Supplier has informed more than 10 other water suppliers of water supplies available. **Completion of the table below is optional. If not completed, include a list of the water suppliers that were informed.**
	Provide page number for location of the list.
☑	Check the box if the Supplier has informed 10 or fewer other water suppliers of water supplies available. **Complete the table below.**
Water Supplier Name	
Add additional rows as needed	
City of Chino	
City of Chino Hills	
Cucamonga Valley Water District	
Fontana Water Company	
Metropolitan Water District	
City of Montclair	
Monte Vista Water District	
City of Ontario	
City of Upland	
Water Facilities Authority	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 3-1 Wholesale: Population - Current and Projected
Water Code Section 10631(a)

Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	938,831	965,130	991,430	1,029,179	1,066,929	1,104,678

NOTES:

Optional Submittal Table 4-1 Wholesale: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water — Actual Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)			
Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual Water Use	
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		**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Volume (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
Sales to other agencies	Imported MWD	Potable	38,689
		Subtotal Potable	38,689
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0
		Total	38,689
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.			
NOTES:			

Optional **Submittal Table 4-2 Wholesale: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water — Projected**
Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)

Use Type		**Projected Water Use** (Report To the Extent that Records are Available)					
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.	Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	**2030 (AF)**	**2035 (AF)**	**2040 (AF)**	**2045 (AF)**	**2050 opt (AF)**
Add additional rows as needed							
Sales to other agencies	Imported MWD	Potable	62,785	68,002	74,216	74,862	75,550
		Subtotal Potable	62,785	68,002	74,216	74,862	75,550
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	62,785	68,002	74,216	74,862	75,550

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-1 Wholesale: Groundwater Volume Pumped							
☑	Check the box if the Supplier does not pump groundwater. Proceed to the next table.						
☐	Check the box if all or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)						
Groundwater Type **Drop Down List** May use each category multiple times	Potable or Non-Potable (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Location or Basin Name	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
Add additional rows as needed							
		Total	0	0	0	0	0
DWR NOTES:							
NOTES:							

Submittal Table 6-3 Wholesale: Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within Service Area Water Code Section 10633(b)															
☐	Check the box if the Wholesale Supplier neither distributes nor provides supplemental treatment to recycled water. Proceed to the next table.														
Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area? (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (AF)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated (AF)	**2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater**											
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area (enter data as applicable)		**Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area** (enter data as applicable)		**Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use** (enter data as applicable)		**Required Discharge for Instream Flow** (enter data as applicable)		**Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment** (enter data as applicable)			
				Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Name of other entity	
Add additional rows as needed.															
IEUA Carbon Canyon WWRF, Place ID 259184	Yes	28428	28428	Tertiary	39,062	Tertiary	-	Tertiary	0	Tertiary	19,216				
IEUA Carbon Canyon WWRF, Place ID 259185	Yes	11257	11257	Tertiary	-	Tertiary	-	Tertiary	0	Tertiary	0				
IEUA Carbon Canyon WWRF, Place ID 259186	No	9778	9778	Tertiary	-	Tertiary	-	Tertiary	0	Tertiary	0				
IEUA Carbon Canyon WWRF, Place ID 259187	No	8902	8902	Tertiary	-	Tertiary	-	Tertiary	0	Tertiary	0				
	Total	58365	58365		39,062		0		0		19,216		0		

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
IPR: Indirect Potable Reuse would have the treatment level of its end use requirement in the Level of Treatment drop-down.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES: Row 1 describes RP-1, Row 2 describes RP-4, Row 3 describes RP-2/RP-5, Row 4 describes Carbon Canyon.

Submittal Table 6-4 Wholesale: Current and Projected Recycled Water Uses
Water Code Section 10633(c),(d),(e)

☐	Check box if recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will only complete the column on "Potential Recycled Water Use" and submit an accompanying narrative on the feasibility of that potential recycled water use.
Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water (OPTIONAL) :	
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL) :	
Volume of Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (OPTIONAL) :	
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :	

Name of Receiving Supplier or Direct Use by Wholesale Supplier	Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Additional Information (as needed)	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)	Potential Recycled Water Use	
									Volume (AF)	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
Add additional rows as needed										
Sent to Another Supplier (Provide name optional)			19,472	18,260	18,770	19,190	19,590	19,590		
Groundwater Recharge			17,299	16,420	16,420	16,420	16,420	16,420		
		Subtotal Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Total	36771	34680	35190	35610	36010	36010	0	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.
Potential recycled water use: a description of the feasibility of these uses must be included in the narrative.
Multiple Producers: If you have multiple recycled water producers, submit a separate table for each.

NOTES: This table represents IEUA's actual recycled water use. More supply is available as shown in table 6-8 and projections in 6-9.

Submittal Table 6-5 Wholesale: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual Water Code Section 10633(e)		
☐	Check the box if recycled water was not used or distributed by the supplier in 2025, nor projected for use or distribution in 2020. Proceed to the next table.	
Name of Receiving Supplier or Direct Use by Wholesale Supplier	2020 Projection for 2025 (AF)	2025 Actual Use (AF)
Add additional rows as needed		
Sent to Another Supplier (Provide name c	22,880	19,472
Groundwater Recharge	16,420	17,299
Total	39,300	36,771
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3. **Additional Guidance:** See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.		
NOTES:		

Submittal Table 6-7 Wholesale: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs Water Code Section 10631(f)							
☐	Check the box if there are no expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Proceed to the next table.						
☐	Check the box if 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.						
	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP						
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Additional Description (as needed)	Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type **Drop Down list**	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (This may be a range) (AF)
	Drop Down List (yes/no)	If Yes, Supplier Name					
Add additional rows as needed							
Imported Recyecled Water Supplies	Yes	Western Riverside County Regional Water Authority & City of Rialto	Import Title 22 recycled water from outside the IEUA service area	Non-Potable	2032	All Year Types	5,000
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES:							

Submittal Table 6-8 Wholesale: Water Supplies — Actual Water Code Section 10631(b)				
Water Supply	Additional Description (as needed)	2025		
Drop down list May use each category multiple times.These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Actual Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)
Add additional rows as needed				
Purchased or Imported Water		Potable	38,689	
Recycled Water		Non-Potable	58,278	
		Subtotal Potable	38,689	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	58,278	0
		Total	96,967	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-9 Wholesale: Water Supplies — Projected Water Code Section 10631 (b)												
Water Supply			Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)									
			2030		2035		2040		2045		2050 (opt)	
Drop down list May use each category multiple times.These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Detail on Water Supply	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)
Add additional rows as needed												
Purchased or Imported Water			62,785		68,002		74,216		74,862		75,550	
Recycled Water			61,384		65,752		67,992		70,345		70,345	
		Subtotal Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	124,169	0	133,754	0	142,208	0	145,207	0	145,895	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in a Submittal Table 2-3.
Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.

NOTES:

10631. A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following... (b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year

Optional Submittal Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - SINGLE DELIVERY PRODUCT - TOTAL UTILITY APPROACH

Water Delivery Product drop down list (If delivering more than one type of product recommend using Table O-1C)	Wholesale Non-Potable Deliveries	**Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control**		
Start Date of Reporting Period	7/1/2024	**Sum of All Water Management Processes**	**Non-Consequential Hydropower**	
End Date of Reporting Period	6/30/2025			
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?				
Units of Measure for Water	MG	**Total Utility** See DWR NOTES	**Hydropower**	**Net Utility**
Volume of Water Entering Process		52		52
Energy Consumed (kWh)		87,146		87,146
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		1,676	-	1,676

DWR NOTES:
Total Utility: The volume of water entered in the "Total Utility" column should equal the volume of water entering the distribution system (excluding recycled water); in most cases, this is the total volume calculated in UWMP Table 4-1: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water. Note if recycled water is included in your Submittal Table 4-1, you must exclude it from your volume in this table.

Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy

0 kWh

Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)

Data Quality Narrative:

Narrative:

NOTES:

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-1 Wholesale: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)			
Year Type	Base Year If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		☐ Check the box if quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. **Location:** [insert location from UWMP]	
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available (AF)	% of Average Supply
Average Year	2012-2025	50,164	100%
Single-Dry Year	2018	69,212	138%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	52,876	105%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	59,013	118%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	67,055	134%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015	58,905	117%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016	31,722	63%

DWR NOTES: Supplier may use multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 W if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 W, in the "Note" section of each submittal table, state that multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 W are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each submittal table.
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:Multiple versions of Table 7-1 are being used. This table represents potable water.

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-1 Wholesale: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)			
Year Type	**Base Year** If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025	**Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats**	
		☐ Check the box if quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. **Location:** [insert location from UWMP]	
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available (AF)	**% of Average Supply**
Average Year	2012-2025	18,830	100%
Single-Dry Year	2018	20,456	113%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	20,670	115%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	21,840	121%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	24,656	137%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015	22,580	125%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016	18,309	102%

DWR NOTES: Supplier may use multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 W if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 W, in the "Note" section of each submittal table, state that multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 W are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each submittal table.
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES: Multiple versions of Table 7-1 are being used. This table represents non-potable water.

Submittal Table 7-2 Wholesale: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635 (a)					
	2030	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 W)	124,169	133,754	142,208	145,207	145,895
Use totals (see OPTIONAL Submittal Table 4-2 W)	97,465	103,192	109,826	110,872	111,560
Surplus/(shortfall)	26,704	30,562	32,382	34,335	34,335
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES:Table includes total supply and demand for potable and non-potable water.					

If you choose to fill these optional tables, please paste the com

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-2 Wholesale: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison - POTABLE					
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 W)	62,785	68,002	74,216	74,862	75,550
Use totals (see OPTIONAL Submittal Table 4-2 W)	62,785	68,002	74,216	74,862	75,550
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
NOTES					

ıbined information in the submittal table to the left.

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-2 Wholesale: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison - NON-POTABLE					
	2030	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 W)	61,384	65,752	67,992	70,345	70,345
Use totals (see OPTIONAL Submittal Table 4-2 W)	34,680	35,190	35,610	36,010	36,010
Surplus/(shortfall)	26,704	30,562	32,382	34,335	34,335
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
NOTES:					

Submittal Table 7-3 Wholesale: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)					
	2030	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Supply totals	148,008	159,574	170,388	173,632	174,581
Use totals	123,760	131,537	140,587	141,932	142,881
Surplus/(shortfall)	24,248	28,037	29,801	31,700	31,700
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES: Table includes total single dry year supply and demand for potable and non-potable water.					

If you choose to fill these optional tables, please paste the con

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-3 Wholesale: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison - POTABLE					
	2030	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Supply totals	86,624	93,822	102,396	103,287	104,236
Use totals	86,624	93,822	102,396	103,287	104,236
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES:					

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OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-3 Wholesale: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison - NON-POTABLE					
	2030	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Supply totals	61,384	65,752	67,992	70,345	70,345
Use totals	37,136	37,715	38,191	38,645	38,645
Surplus/(shortfall)	24,248	28,037	29,801	31,700	31,700
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES: All non-potable tables used different reliability assessment than potable water. Reliability table used is shown in the UWMP as Table 8-6.					

Submittal Table 7-4 Wholesale: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison
Water Code Section 10635(a)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
First year	Supply totals	127,563	137,430	146,220	149,254	149,979
	Use totals	103,532	109,616	116,647	117,787	118,512
	Surplus/(shortfall)	24,031	27,814	29,573	31,467	31,467
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Second year	Supply totals	135,244	145,749	155,299	158,412	159,222
	Use totals	112,398	119,153	126,972	128,216	129,026
	Surplus/(shortfall)	22,846	26,596	28,327	30,196	30,196
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Third year	Supply totals	145,310	156,651	167,198	170,414	171,334
	Use totals	125,316	132,987	141,868	143,278	144,198
	Surplus/(shortfall)	19,994	23,664	25,330	27,136	27,136
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fourth year	Supply totals	135,109	145,603	155,140	158,251	159,059
	Use totals	113,013	119,777	127,600	128,859	129,667
	Surplus/(shortfall)	22,096	25,826	27,540	29,392	29,392
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
	Supply totals	101,087	108,754	114,924	117,685	118,120
	Use totals	74,665	78,482	82,838	83,652	84,087
	Surplus/(shortfall)	26,422	30,272	32,086	34,033	34,033

Fifth year	**OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions**					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES: Table includes total multiple dry years supply and demand for potable and non-potable wate

If you choose to fill these optional tables, please paste the

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-4 Wholesale: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison - POTABLE

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
First year	Supply totals	66,179	71,678	78,228	78,909	79,634
	Use totals	66,179	71,678	78,228	78,909	79,634
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Second year	Supply totals	73,860	79,997	87,307	88,067	88,877
	Use totals	73,860	79,997	87,307	88,067	88,877
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Third year	Supply totals	83,926	90,899	99,206	100,069	100,989
	Use totals	83,926	90,899	99,206	100,069	100,989
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fourth year	Supply totals	73,725	79,851	87,148	87,906	88,714
	Use totals	73,725	79,851	87,148	87,906	88,714
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
	Supply totals	39,703	43,002	46,932	47,340	47,775
	Use totals	39,703	43,002	46,932	47,340	47,775

Fifth year	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.						
NOTES:						

e combined information in the submittal table to the left.

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-4 Wholesale: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison - NON-POTABLE						
		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
First year	Supply totals	61,384	65,752	67,992	70,345	70,345
	Use totals	37,353	37,938	38,419	38,878	38,878
	Surplus/(shortfall)	24,031	27,814	29,573	31,467	31,467
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Second year	Supply totals	61,384	65,752	67,992	70,345	70,345
	Use totals	38,538	39,156	39,665	40,149	40,149
	Surplus/(shortfall)	22,846	26,596	28,327	30,196	30,196
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Third year	Supply totals	61,384	65,752	67,992	70,345	70,345
	Use totals	41,390	42,088	42,662	43,209	43,209
	Surplus/(shortfall)	19,994	23,664	25,330	27,136	27,136
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fourth year	Supply totals	61,384	65,752	67,992	70,345	70,345
	Use totals	39,288	39,926	40,452	40,953	40,953
	Surplus/(shortfall)	22,096	25,826	27,540	29,392	29,392
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
	Supply totals	61,384	65,752	67,992	70,345	70,345
	Use totals	34,962	35,480	35,906	36,312	36,312

Fifth year	Surplus/(shortfall)	26,422	30,272	32,086	34,033	34,033
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.						
NOTES: All non-potable tables used different reliability assessment than potable water. Reliability table used is shown in the UWMP as Table 8-6.						

Submittal Table 7-5 Wholesale: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)	
2026	**Total**
Total Water Use	71,670
Total Supplies	104,824
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	33,155
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use	87,807
Total Supplies	116,421
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	28,614
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use	110,147
Total Supplies	131,216
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	21,069
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use	107,688
Total Supplies	128,845
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	21,157
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use	74,918
Total Supplies	101,087

Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	26,169
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES: Table includes the total drought risk assessment supply and dem	

If you choose to fill these optional tables, please paste the com

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-5 Wholesale: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment - POTABLE	
2026	**Total**
Total Water Use	45,860
Total Supplies	45,860
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use	56,852
Total Supplies	56,852
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use	71,042
Total Supplies	71,042
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use	68,066
Total Supplies	68,066
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use	39,703

Total Supplies	39,703
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout	
NOTES:	

bined information in the submittal table to the left.

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-5 Wholesale: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment - NON-POTABLE	
2026	**Total**
Total Water Use	25,810
Total Supplies	58,964
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	33,155
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use	30,955
Total Supplies	59,569
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	28,614
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use	39,105
Total Supplies	60,174
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	21,069
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use	39,622
Total Supplies	60,779
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	21,157
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use	35,215

Total Supplies	61,384
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	26,169
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout	
NOTES: All non-potable tables used different reliability assessment than potable water. Reliability table used is shown in the UWMP as Table 8-6.	

Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B)			
☑	Check the box if the Supplier uses the Standard six levels of water shortage. Proceed to the next table.		
Standard Shortage Levels	**Percent Shortage Range**	**Suppliers Shortage Levels**	**Percent Shortage Range**
1	Up to 10%		
2	Up to 20%		
3	Up to 30%		
4	Up to 40%		
5	Up to 50%		
6	>50%		
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 8-2 Wholesale: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C) and €				
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)	
Add additional rows as needed				
1	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	0 to 100%	Coordinate with MWD and, if needed, purchase supplemental supplies from MWD.
2	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	0 to 100%	Coordinate with MWD and, if needed, purchase supplemental supplies from MWD.
3	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	0 to 100%	Coordinate with MWD and, if needed, purchase supplemental supplies from MWD.
4	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	0 to 100%	Coordinate with MWD and, if needed, purchase supplemental supplies from MWD.
5	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	0 to 100%	Coordinate with MWD and, if needed, purchase supplemental supplies from MWD.
6	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	0 to 100%	Coordinate with MWD and, if needed, purchase supplemental supplies from MWD.
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.				
NOTES:				

Submittal Table 8-3 Wholesale: Demand Reduction Actions
Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)	
Add additional rows as needed				
1	Other	Percentage	Up to 10%	Request member agencies shortage reduction percent. IEUA's public information campaign, rebates, and support services may be expanded.
2	Other	Percentage	Up to 20%	Request member agencies shortage reduction percent. IEUA's public information campaign, rebates, and support services may be expanded.
3	Other	Percentage	Up to 30%	Request member agencies shortage reduction percent. IEUA's public information campaign, rebates, and support services may be expanded.
4	Other	Percentage	Up to 40%	Request member agencies shortage reduction percent. IEUA's public information campaign, rebates, and support services may be expanded.
5	Other	Percentage	Up to 50%	Request member agencies shortage reduction percent. IEUA's public information campaign, rebates, and support services may be expanded.
6	Other	Percentage	> 50%	Request member agencies shortage reduction percent. IEUA's public information campaign, rebates, and support services may be expanded.
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.				
NOTES:				

Submittal Table 10-1 Wholesale: Notification to Cities and Counties Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642		
☐	Check the box if the Supplier has notified more than 10 cities or counties. **Completion of the table below is not required. Provide a separate list of the cities and counties that were notified.**	
	Provide the page or location of this list in the UWMP.	
☑	Check the box if the Supplier has notified 10 or fewer cities or counties. **Complete the table below.**	
City Name	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
Add additional rows as needed		
City of Chino	Yes	Yes
City of Chino Hills	Yes	Yes
City of Fontana	Yes	Yes
City of Montclair	Yes	Yes
City of Ontario	Yes	Yes
City of Rancho Cucamonga	Yes	Yes
City of Upland	Yes	Yes
County Name **Drop Down List**	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
Add additional rows as needed		
San Bernardino County	Yes	Yes
NOTES:		

Appendix C Delta Plan

C

Appendix C Demonstration of Reduced Delta Reliance

Quantifying Regional Self-Reliance and Reduced Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta

C

1.0 Background

Under the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, state and local public agencies proposing a covered action in the Delta, prior to initiating the implementation of that action, must prepare a written certification of consistency with detailed findings as to whether the covered action is consistent with applicable Delta Plan policies and submit that certification to the Delta Stewardship Council. Anyone may appeal a certification of consistency, and if the Delta Stewardship Council grants the appeal, the covered action may not be implemented until the agency proposing the covered action submits a revised certification of consistency, and either no appeal is filed, or the Delta Stewardship Council denies the subsequent appeal.

An urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water from a proposed covered action such as a multi-year water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Delta should provide information in their Urban Water Management Plan that can then be used in the covered action process to demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (WR P1).

WR P1 details what is needed for a covered action to demonstrate consistency with reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance. WR P1 subsection (a) states that:

> *(a) Water shall not be exported from, transferred through, or used in the Delta if all the following apply:*
>
>> *(1) One or more water suppliers that would receive water as a result of the export, transfer, or use have failed to adequately contribute to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance consistent with all of the requirements listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (c);*
>>
>> *(2) That failure has significantly caused the need for the export, transfer, or use; and*
>>
>> *(3) The export, transfer, or use would have a significant adverse environmental impact in the Delta.*

WR P1 subsection (c)(1) further defines what adequately contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta in terms of (a)(1) above.

> *(c)(1) Water suppliers that have done all the following are contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance and are therefore consistent with this policy:*
>
>> *(A) Completed a current Urban or Agricultural Water Management Plan (Plan) which has been reviewed by the California Department of Water Resources for compliance with the applicable requirements of Water Code Division 6, Parts 2.55, 2.6, and 2.8;*

(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta; and

(C) Included in the Plan, commencing in 2015, the expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance. The expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self- reliance shall be reported in the Plan as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta watershed. For the purposes of reporting, water efficiency is considered a new source of water supply, consistent with Water Code section 1011(a).

The analysis and documentation provided below include all the elements described in WR P1(c)(1) that need to be included in a water supplier's UWMP to support a certification of consistency for a future covered action.

2.0 Summary of Expected Outcomes for Reduced Reliance on the Delta

As stated in WR P1(c)(1)(C), the policy requires that, commencing in 2015, UWMPs include expected outcomes for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improved regional self-reliance. WR P1 further states that those outcomes shall be reported in the UWMP as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta.

The data used to demonstrate increased regional self-reliance in this analysis represent the total regional efforts of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) and the customer agencies in its service area and was developed in conjunction with Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) as part of the UWMP coordination process.

Expected Outcomes for Regional Self-Reliance for IEUA

The following provides a summary of the near-term (2030) and long-term (2050) expected outcomes for IEUA's regional self-reliance. The results show that as a region, IEUA and its customer agencies are measurably improving regional self-reliance, both as an amount of water used and as a percentage of water used.

- Near-term (2030) – Normal water year regional self-reliance is expected to increase by approximately 64,000 AF from the 2010 baseline (Table C-3).
- Long-term (2050) – Normal water year regional self-reliance is expected to increase by approximately 104,000 AF from the 2010 baseline (Table C-3).

Expected Outcomes for Reduced Reliance on Supplies from the Delta Watershed

The following provides a summary of the near-term (2030) and long-term (2050) expected outcomes for reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed for Metropolitan's service area. The results show that as a region, IEUA, Metropolitan, and its member agencies are measurably reducing reliance on the Delta and improving regional self-reliance, both as an amount of water used and as a percentage of water used.

- Near-term (2030) – Normal water year reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed decreased by 466 TAF from the 2010 baseline, this represents a decrease of more than 6 percent of 2030 normal water year retail demands (Table C-4)
- Long-term (2050) – Normal water year reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed decreased by 537 TAF from the 2010 baseline, this represents a decrease of just over 9 percent of 2050 normal water year retail demands (Table C-4).

3.0 Demonstration of Reduced Reliance on the Delta

The methodology used to determine IEUA's improved regional self-reliance is consistent with the approach detailed in the Department of Water Resources (DWR)'s UWMP Guidebook Appendix C (Guidebook Appendix C), including the use of narrative justifications for the accounting of supplies and the documentation of specific data sources. Key assumptions underlying IEUA's demonstration of reduced reliance include:

- All data were obtained from the current 2025 UWMP or previously adopted UWMPs and represent average or normal water year conditions.
- All analyses were conducted at the wholesale service area level, and all data reflect the total contributions of IEUA and the customer agencies within its boundary in conjunction with information provided by Metropolitan.
- No projects or programs that are described in the UWMPs as "Projects Under Development" were included in the accounting of supplies.

Baseline, Data and Expected Outcomes

To calculate the expected outcomes for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improved regional self-reliance, a baseline is needed to compare against. This analysis uses a normal water year representation of 2010 as the baseline, which is consistent with the approach described in the Guidebook Appendix C.

UWMPs do not generally provide normal water year data for year they are adopted because they are required to report actual water demand and supply data for that year, which can be influenced by a variety of factors such as wet or dry conditions, water use restrictions, temporary changes in supply uses due to hydrologic or operational factors. As a result, the actual reported values in a given UWMP do not generally represent a "normal" year.

Therefore, this analysis uses the most recent normal year demand projection for each time period. Data for the 2010 baseline were taken from IEUA's 2005 UWMP, which projects normal year supplies and demands for 2010.

Consistent with the 2010 baseline data approach, the expected outcomes for reduced Delta reliance and improved regional self-reliance for 2015, 2020 and 2025 were taken from supply and demand data in IEUA's 2010, 2015 and 2020 UWMPs respectively. Data and expected outcomes for 2030-2050 are from the current 2025 UWMP.

For recycled water supplies, some of the projections in the earlier timeframes in this analysis were substantially higher than the actual recycled water use in that year. This is likely due to recycled water distribution systems and uses taking longer to expand than originally projected. To avoid overstating the volume of supplies contributing to regional self-reliance, actual recycled water use data was used in some years instead of projections. This is further explained in the water recycling discussion in Section 4.

Documentation of the specific data sources and assumptions are included in the discussions below.

Service Area Demands without Water Use Efficiency

In alignment with the Guidebook Appendix C, this analysis uses normal water year demands, rather than normal water year supplies to calculate expected outcomes in terms of the percentage of water used. Normal water year demands serve as a proxy for the amount of supplies that would be used in a normal water year, which helps alleviate issues associated with how supply capability is presented to fulfill requirements of the UWMP Act versus how supplies might be accounted for to demonstrate consistency with WR P1.

Because WR P1 considers water use efficiency savings a source of water supply, water suppliers can calculate their embedded water use efficiency savings based on changes in forecasted per capita water use since the baseline. As explained in the Guidebook Appendix C, water use efficiency savings must be added back to the normal year demands to represent demands without water use efficiency savings accounted for; otherwise, the effect of water use efficiency savings on regional self-reliance would be overestimated. Table C-1 shows the results of this adjustment for IEUA. Supporting narratives and documentation for all the data shown in Table C-1 are provided below.

Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency

The service area demands shown in Table C-1 represent the total urban water demands for IEUA's service area. Agricultural use is not included because it is pumped directly from private wells and is declining over time as the region becomes more urbanized. Demand data shown in Table C-1 were based on urban water demand projections developed for IEUA's service area for its 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2025 UWMPs.

Non-Potable Water Demands

Demands for non-potable supplies such as recycled water or groundwater recharge are subtracted from the total service area demands; this is done to reflect the demand hardening aspects of non-potable supplies.

The non-potable water demands shown in Table C-1 represent direct use demands for recycled water. Some of the prior UWMP total service area demand projections included recycled water direct use demand and others did not, so this field is only populated for the years that included recycled water demand to subtract it out. Demands for groundwater recharge are not included in the total demand projections so they do not need to be subtracted out.

Potable Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency

The “Potable Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency” was calculated by subtracting the “Non-Potable Water Demands” from “Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency.”

Service Area Population

The population data shown in Table C-1 were based on population projections developed for IEUA’s service area for its 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2025 UWMPs.

Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline

The “Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline” was calculated using “Potable Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency” divided by “Service Area Population” and then comparing with 2010 Per Capita Water Use. Changes in per capita water use over time are then applied back to the IEUA service area population to calculate the estimated Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Since Baseline. This estimated WUE Supply is considered an additional supply that may be used to show reduced reliance on Delta water supplies.

Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency

In Table C-2, the “Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency” was added to the “Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline” to obtain the “Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For”.

4.0 Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance

For a covered action to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan, WR P1 subsection (c)(1)(C) states that water suppliers must report the expected outcomes for measurable improvement in regional self-reliance. Table C-3 shows expected outcomes for supplies contributing to regional self-reliance both in amount and as a percentage. The values shown in Table C-3 represent efforts to improve regional self-reliance for IEUA’s entire service area and include the total contributions of IEUA and the customer agencies in its service area. Supporting narratives and documentation for all the data shown in Table C-3 are provided below.

Water Use Efficiency

The water use efficiency information shown in Table C-3 is taken directly from Table C-1.

Water Recycling

Recycled water supplies reflect the total direct use recycled water demands and total recycled water recharge in IEUA's service area.

Some of the recycled water projections in the earlier timeframes in this analysis were substantially higher than the actual recycled water use in that year. This is likely due to recycled water distribution systems and uses taking longer to expand than originally projected. To avoid overstating the volume of supplies contributing to regional self-reliance, actual recycled water use data was used in some years instead of projections. Values for 2010, 2015 and 2020 are actual recycled water uses in those years.

Values for 2025 are projections from IEUA's 2020 UWMP and values for 2030 to 2050 are projections from IEUA's 2025 UWMP.

Stormwater Capture and Use

Stormwater capture in the Chino Basin has evolved over several decades as a core component of groundwater management. Following the 1978 Chino Basin Judgment, local agencies began formalizing basin replenishment efforts to offset groundwater overdraft and stabilize water levels. The establishment of the Chino Basin Water Conservation District (CBWCD) and the San Bernardino County Flood Control District (SBCFCD) supported the development of a network of flood control and recharge basins designed to detain storm flows and promote infiltration. These efforts were later expanded and coordinated with the Chino Basin Watermaster (CBWM) under the Optimum Basin Management Plan adopted in the late 1990s, which integrated stormwater capture with imported water and recycled water recharge.

Regional planning initiatives, including the Optimum Basin Management Program Update, emphasize maximizing stormwater recharge where feasible through improvements to existing facilities and operational practices. While the theoretical volume of stormwater available for diversion is substantial, actual recharge is constrained by infrastructure limitations, timing and intensity of storm events, and cost considerations. IEUA continues to coordinate with the CBWM, CBWCD, and SBCFCD to recharge water, including stormwater. IEUA and its regional partners continue to periodically evaluate stormwater recharge opportunities, but the additional supply provided by future expansion of stormwater capture facilities is not quantified for the purpose of this analysis.

Advanced Water Technologies (CDA/Groundwater Desalination)

The region has invested in advanced water technologies at the Chino Desalters to recover unused local non-potable groundwater supplies by treating them for use as potable supplies. These facilities began operation prior to 2010 and have long contributed to regional self-reliance. In 2017, the Chino Desalter was expanded to produce an additional supply, of which 17,733 is allocated to agencies in the IEUA service area.

All values are projections from IEUA's UWMPs (2010 values are projections from the 2005 UWMP, 2015 values are projections from the 2010 UWMP, and so on. Values for 2030 through 2050 are projections from the 2025 UWMP.

Conjunctive Use Programs

The Dry Year Yield (DYY) Program was established in 2003 and is a conjunctive use partnership among Metropolitan, IEUA, and other agencies in the region. The program allows imported water supplies to be recharged during wet periods through spreading, injection, and in-lieu deliveries, creating a stored reserve that Metropolitan can later call upon to meet regional demands in periods of limited imported supply. The DYY Program can store up to 100,000 AF in the Chino Basin and maximum extraction of 31,000 AFY from IEUA customer agencies during a call year. The DYY Program also funded local projects to expand groundwater production capacity for participating customer agencies to enable them to reduce imported water use and shift to groundwater during a DYY call. These facilities will continue to provide operational flexibility and enhance regional self-reliance even after the DYY Program ends. By making imported water deliveries to groundwater storage in wet periods and recovering that water during droughts, the DYY Program enhances regional self-reliance by substituting locally stored groundwater for imported water during dry years when Delta supplies are most constrained.

At the end of FY2024/25, there was approximately 64,000 AF within the DYY Program account. The 25-year agreement that authorized the DYY Program will expire in March 2028 and is not planned to be extended.

The values shown in Table C-3 for Conjunctive Use Projects are equal to the maximum extraction volume of 31,000 AFY under the DYY Program. For the scope of this analysis, these values are included in 2010 through 2025. Although this supply is only used in dry years when Metropolitan makes a call, the stored water and facilities are in place to leverage this supply when a call is madeduring the term of the agreement, so the full amount is included in each relevant planning period with the exception of 2015. Prior to 2015, the DYY Program account balance was drawn down to zero and storage did not occur. Thus, the 2015 value reflects no supply available through the DYY Program.

While the DYY Program is sunsetting, it has provided measurable reliability benefits and stored supplies to support dry-year demands. IEUA continues to evaluate and pursue new or expanded opportunities to maintain long-term supply resiliency and further reduce reliance on imported water sources.

Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Projects

The primary source of supply for the region is local groundwater and surface water. This analysis is focused only on supplies that represent active investments in regional self-reliance, so local groundwater and surface water supplies are not quantified for this analysis.

5.0 Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

Metropolitan's service area as a whole, reduces reliance on the Delta through investments in non-Delta water supplies, local water supplies and demand management measures. Quantifying IEUA's and its customer agencies investments in self-reliance, locally, regionally, and throughout Southern California is infeasible for the reasons as noted in the following section. Due to the regional nature of these investments, IEUA is relying on Metropolitan's regional accounting of measurable reductions in supplies from the Delta Watershed.

The results shown in Table C-4 demonstrate that Metropolitan's service area, including IEUA, is measurably reducing its Delta reliance. In the near-term (2030), the expected outcome for normal water year reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed decreased by 466 TAF from the 2010 baseline; this represents a decrease of 6 percent of 2030 normal water year retail demands. In the long-term (2050), normal water year reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed decreased by 537 TAF from the 2010 baseline; this represents a decrease of just over 9 percent of 2050 normal water year retail demands.

Infeasibility of Accounting Regional Investments in Reduced Reliance Below the Regional Level

The accounting of regional investments that contribute to reduced reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed is straightforward to calculate and report at the regional aggregate level. However, any similar accounting is infeasible for the individual member agencies or their customers.

Metropolitan operates an integrated, statewide system that leverages the State Water Project, Colorado River resources, storage, transfers, conveyance facilities, and demand management programs to increase the future reliability of water resources for the region. Metropolitan determines how various supplies are blended and delivered to member agencies. Individual agencies do not control their Delta water deliveries, and supply blends vary over time due to hydrology, operations, and storage use.

Metropolitan's regionally funded programs are funded almost entirely by its member agencies and their customers through taxes, rates, and charges that provide system-wide reliability, cost, and infrastructure benefits. Given the integrated system design and varied project funding and timelines, it is infeasible to attribute Delta reliance or reductions below the regional level, despite substantial collective contributions by member agencies and their customers.

Because of this infeasibility to separate out the individual member agency's reduced reliance on the Delta, Metropolitan has completed the analysis to demonstrate a region wide reduction across its service area which is shown in Table C-4. The values shown in Table C-4 are taken from Metropolitan's regional analysis for its service area, which is included in Appendix 10 of Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP and incorporated here by reference.

6.0 UWMP Implementation

In addition to the analysis and documentation described above, WR P1 subsection (c)(1)(B) requires that all programs and projects included in the UWMP that are locally cost-effective and technically feasible, which reduce reliance on the Delta, are identified, evaluated, and implemented consistent with the implementation schedule. WR P1 (c)(1)(B) states that:

> *(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta[.]*

In accordance with Water Code Section 10631(f), water suppliers must already include in their UWMP a detailed description of expected future projects and programs that they may implement to increase the amount of water supply available to them in normal and single-dry water years and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive years. The UWMP description must also identify specific projects, include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project, and include an estimate regarding the implementation timeline for each project or program.

Chapters 4 through 7 of IEUA's 2025 UWMP summarizes the implementation plan and continued progress in developing a diversified water portfolio to meet the region's water needs.

Chapter 3 of Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP summarizes the implementation plan and continued progress in developing a diversified water portfolio to meet the region's water needs.

Table C-1: Optional Calculation of Water Use Efficiency -To be completed if Water Supplier does not specifically estimate Water Use Efficiency as a supply

Service Area Water Use Efficiency Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	262,600	228,006	210,588	229,035	189,900	188,600	189,600	190,500	191,300
Non-Potable Water Demands	24,506		30,495	39,300					
Potable Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	238,094	228,006	180,093	189,735	189,900	188,600	189,600	190,500	191,300

Total Service Area Population	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Population	839,700	919,771	896,533	938,831	965,130	991,430	1,029,179	1,066,929	1,104,678

Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)	253	221	179	180	176	170	164	159	155
Change in Per Capita Water Use from Baseline (GPCD)		(32)	(74)	(73)	(77)	(83)	(89)	(94)	(99)
Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline		32,792	74,116	76,467	83,759	92,517	102,220	112,024	121,928

Table C-2: Calculation of Service Area Water Demands Without Water Use Efficiency

Total Service Area Water Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	262,600	228,006	210,588	229,035	189,900	188,600	189,600	190,500	191,300
Reported Water Use Efficiency or Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline		32,792	74,116	76,467	83,759	92,517	102,220	112,024	121,928
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	262,600	260,798	284,704	305,502	273,659	281,117	291,820	302,524	313,228

Table C-3: **Calculation of Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance**

Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Use Efficiency	-	32,792	74,116	76,467	83,759	92,517	102,220	112,024	121,928
Water Recycling	24,506	30,550	30,495	39,300	34,340	34,900	35,348	35,684	35,684
Stormwater Capture and Use									
Advanced Water Technologies (CDA/Groundwater Desalination)	14,200	17,733	17,733	17,733	17,733	17,733	17,733	17,733	17,733
Conjunctive Use Projects	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000					
Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Projects									
Other Programs and Projects the Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance									
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	71,706	114,075	155,344	166,500	135,832	145,150	155,301	165,441	175,345

Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	262,600	260,798	284,704	305,502	273,659	281,117	291,820	302,524	313,228

Change in Regional Self Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	71,706	114,075	155,344	166,500	135,832	145,150	155,301	165,441	175,345
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		42,369	83,638	94,794	64,126	73,444	83,595	93,735	103,639

Percent Change in Regional Self Reliance (As Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	27.3%	43.7%	54.6%	54.5%	49.6%	51.6%	53.2%	54.7%	56.0%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		16.4%	27.3%	27.2%	22.3%	24.3%	25.9%	27.4%	28.7%

Table C-4: Calculation of Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
CVP/SWP Contract Supplies	1,472,000	1,029,000	984,000	1,133,000	949,000	924,000	901,000	877,000	877,000
Delta/Delta Tributary Diversions									
Transfers and Exchanges	20,000	44,000	91,000	58,000	77,000	77,000	78,000	78,000	78,000
Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed									
Total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	1,492,000	1,073,000	1,075,000	1,191,000	1,026,000	1,001,000	979,000	955,000	955,000

Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	5,493,000	5,499,000	5,219,000	4,925,000	4,969,000	5,102,000	5,209,000	5,302,000	5,391,000

Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	1,492,000	1,073,000	1,075,000	1,191,000	1,026,000	1,001,000	979,000	955,000	955,000
Change in Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		(419,000)	(417,000)	(301,000)	(466,000)	(491,000)	(513,000)	(537,000)	(537,000)

Percent Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (As a Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	27.2%	19.5%	20.6%	24.2%	20.6%	19.6%	18.8%	18.0%	17.7%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		-7.6%	-6.6%	-3.0%	-6.5%	-7.5%	-8.4%	-9.1%	-9.4%

Appendix D 60 Day Notification Letters

D

Inland Empire Utilities Agency
A MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

6075 Kimball Avenue • Chino, CA 91708
P.O. Box 9020 • Chino Hills, CA 91709
TEL (909) 993-1600 • FAX (909) 993-1985
www.ieua.org

03/04/2026

Mark Wiley
Utilities Operations Manager
City of Chino Hills
MWiley@chinohills.org

Delivered via Email

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Dear Mr. Wiley,

Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act. An update of the IEUA's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP and WSCP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing thereby encouraging public involvement and agency coordination. This letter serves as IEUA's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

A copy of IEUA's draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be available for review prior to the public hearing and adoption meeting, held at IEUA's office and online at www.ieua.org. IEUA will subsequently hold a noticed public hearing on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP anticipated to occur as follows:

Date: 5/20/2026
Time: 10:00AM
Place: 6075 Kimball Ave, Chino, CA 91708 or online at www.ieua.org

IEUA invites you to submit comments regarding its UWMP and WSCP. If you have any questions or input regarding these documents, please contact William McDonnell, via email at wmcdonnell@ieua.org or by phone at (909) 993-1835.

Sincerely,

Michael Hurley
Director of Planning and Resources

Inland Empire Utilities Agency
A MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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www.ieua.org

03/04/2026

Hye Jin Lee
Director of Public Works
City of Chino
HJLee@cityofchino.org

Delivered via Email

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Dear Ms. Lee,

Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act. An update of the IEUA's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP and WSCP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing thereby encouraging public involvement and agency coordination. This letter serves as IEUA's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

A copy of IEUA's draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be available for review prior to the public hearing and adoption meeting, held at IEUA's office and online at www.ieua.org. IEUA will subsequently hold a noticed public hearing on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP anticipated to occur as follows:

Date: 5/20/2026
Time: 10:00AM
Place: 6075 Kimball Ave, Chino, CA 91708 or online at www.ieua.org

IEUA invites you to submit comments regarding its UWMP and WSCP. If you have any questions or input regarding these documents, please contact William McDonnell, via email at wmcdonnell@ieua.org or by phone at (909) 993-1835.

Sincerely,

Michael Hurley
Director of Planning and Resources

Securing Tomorrow's Water, Today

Inland Empire Utilities Agency
A MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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www.ieua.org

03/04/2026

Eduardo Espinoza
Assistant General Manager
Cucamonga Valley Water District
EduardoE@cvwdwater.com

Delivered via Email

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Dear Mr. Espinoza,

Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act. An update of the IEUA's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP and WSCP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing thereby encouraging public involvement and agency coordination. This letter serves as IEUA's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

A copy of IEUA's draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be available for review prior to the public hearing and adoption meeting, held at IEUA's office and online at www.ieua.org. IEUA will subsequently hold a noticed public hearing on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP anticipated to occur as follows:

Date: 5/20/2026
Time: 10:00AM
Place: 6075 Kimball Ave, Chino, CA 91708 or online at www.ieua.org

IEUA invites you to submit comments regarding its UWMP and WSCP. If you have any questions or input regarding these documents, please contact William McDonnell, via email at wmcdonnell@ieua.org or by phone at (909) 993-1835.

Sincerely,

Michael Hurley
Director of Planning and Resources

Inland Empire Utilities Agency
A MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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03/04/2026

Gia Kim
Public Works Director / City Engineer
City of Fontana
GKim@fontanaca.gov

Delivered via Email

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Dear Ms. Kim,

Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act. An update of the IEUA's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP and WSCP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing thereby encouraging public involvement and agency coordination. This letter serves as IEUA's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

A copy of IEUA's draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be available for review prior to the public hearing and adoption meeting, held at IEUA's office and online at www.ieua.org. IEUA will subsequently hold a noticed public hearing on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP anticipated to occur as follows:

Date: 5/20/2026
Time: 10:00AM
Place: 6075 Kimball Ave, Chino, CA 91708 or online at www.ieua.org

IEUA invites you to submit comments regarding its UWMP and WSCP. If you have any questions or input regarding these documents, please contact William McDonnell, via email at wmcdonnell@ieua.org or by phone at (909) 993-1835.

Sincerely,

Michael Hurley
Director of Planning and Resources

Inland Empire Utilities Agency
A MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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03/04/2026

Cris Fealy
Director of Water Resources
San Gabriel Valley Water Company Fontana Water Company Division
Cifealy@fontanawater.com

Delivered via Email

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Dear Mr. Fealy,

Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act. An update of the IEUA's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP and WSCP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing thereby encouraging public involvement and agency coordination. This letter serves as IEUA's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

A copy of IEUA's draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be available for review prior to the public hearing and adoption meeting, held at IEUA's office and online at www.ieua.org. IEUA will subsequently hold a noticed public hearing on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP anticipated to occur as follows:

Date: 5/20/2026
Time: 10:00AM
Place: 6075 Kimball Ave, Chino, CA 91708 or online at www.ieua.org

IEUA invites you to submit comments regarding its UWMP and WSCP. If you have any questions or input regarding these documents, please contact William McDonnell, via email at wmcdonnell@ieua.org or by phone at (909) 993-1835.

Sincerely,

Michael Hurley
Director of Planning and Resources

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A MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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03/04/2026

Monica Heredia
Public Works Director / City Engineer
City of Montclair
MHeredia@montclairca.gov

Delivered via Email

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Dear Ms. Heredia,

Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act. An update of the IEUA's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP and WSCP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing thereby encouraging public involvement and agency coordination. This letter serves as IEUA's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

A copy of IEUA's draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be available for review prior to the public hearing and adoption meeting, held at IEUA's office and online at www.ieua.org. IEUA will subsequently hold a noticed public hearing on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP anticipated to occur as follows:

Date: 5/20/2026
Time: 10:00AM
Place: 6075 Kimball Ave, Chino, CA 91708 or online at www.ieua.org

IEUA invites you to submit comments regarding its UWMP and WSCP. If you have any questions or input regarding these documents, please contact William McDonnell, via email at wmcdonnell@ieua.org or by phone at (909) 993-1835.

Sincerely,

Michael Hurley
Director of Planning and Resources

Securing Tomorrow's Water, Today

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A MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

6075 Kimball Avenue • Chino, CA 91708
P.O. Box 9020 • Chino Hills, CA 91709
TEL (909) 993-1600 • FAX (909) 993-1985
www.ieua.org

03/04/2026

Justin Scott-Coe
General Manager/CEO
Monte Vista Water District
JScottCoe@mvwd.org

Delivered via Email

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Dear Mr. Scott-Coe,

Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act. An update of the IEUA's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP and WSCP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing thereby encouraging public involvement and agency coordination. This letter serves as IEUA's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

A copy of IEUA's draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be available for review prior to the public hearing and adoption meeting, held at IEUA's office and online at www.ieua.org. IEUA will subsequently hold a noticed public hearing on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP anticipated to occur as follows:

Date: 5/20/2026
Time: 10:00AM
Place: 6075 Kimball Ave, Chino, CA 91708 or online at www.ieua.org

IEUA invites you to submit comments regarding its UWMP and WSCP. If you have any questions or input regarding these documents, please contact William McDonnell, via email at wmcdonnell@ieua.org or by phone at (909) 993-1835.

Sincerely,

Michael Hurley
Director of Planning and Resources

Securing Tomorrow's Water, Today

Inland Empire Utilities Agency
A MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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P.O. Box 9020 • Chino Hills, CA 91709
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www.ieua.org

03/04/2026

David Sumi
Senior Resource Specialist
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
DSumi@mwdh2o.com

Delivered via Email

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Dear Mr. Sumi,

Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act. An update of the IEUA's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP and WSCP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing thereby encouraging public involvement and agency coordination. This letter serves as IEUA's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

A copy of IEUA's draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be available for review prior to the public hearing and adoption meeting, held at IEUA's office and online at www.ieua.org. IEUA will subsequently hold a noticed public hearing on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP anticipated to occur as follows:

Date: 5/20/2026
Time: 10:00AM
Place: 6075 Kimball Ave, Chino, CA 91708 or online at www.ieua.org

IEUA invites you to submit comments regarding its UWMP and WSCP. If you have any questions or input regarding these documents, please contact William McDonnell, via email at wmcdonnell@ieua.org or by phone at (909) 993-1835.

Sincerely,

Michael Hurley
Director of Planning and Resources

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www.ieua.org

03/04/2026

Courtney Jones
Deputy General Manager
Ontario Municipal Utilities Company
CJJones@ontarioca.gov

Delivered via Email

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Dear Ms. Jones,

Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act. An update of the IEUA's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP and WSCP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing thereby encouraging public involvement and agency coordination. This letter serves as IEUA's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

A copy of IEUA's draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be available for review prior to the public hearing and adoption meeting, held at IEUA's office and online at www.ieua.org. IEUA will subsequently hold a noticed public hearing on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP anticipated to occur as follows:

Date: 5/20/2026
Time: 10:00AM
Place: 6075 Kimball Ave, Chino, CA 91708 or online at www.ieua.org

IEUA invites you to submit comments regarding its UWMP and WSCP. If you have any questions or input regarding these documents, please contact William McDonnell, via email at wmcdonnell@ieua.org or by phone at (909) 993-1835.

Sincerely,

Michael Hurley
Director of Planning and Resources

Inland Empire Utilities Agency
A MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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P.O. Box 9020 • Chino Hills, CA 91709
TEL (909) 993-1600 • FAX (909) 993-1985
www.ieua.org

03/04/2026

Jennifer Nakamura
Deputy Director of Planning
City of Rancho Cucamonga
Jennifer.Nakamura@cityofrc.us

Delivered via Email

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Dear Ms. Nakamura,

Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act. An update of the IEUA's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP and WSCP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing thereby encouraging public involvement and agency coordination. This letter serves as IEUA's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

A copy of IEUA's draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be available for review prior to the public hearing and adoption meeting, held at IEUA's office and online at www.ieua.org. IEUA will subsequently hold a noticed public hearing on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP anticipated to occur as follows:

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Time: 10:00AM
Place: 6075 Kimball Ave, Chino, CA 91708 or online at www.ieua.org

IEUA invites you to submit comments regarding its UWMP and WSCP. If you have any questions or input regarding these documents, please contact William McDonnell, via email at wmcdonnell@ieua.org or by phone at (909) 993-1835.

Sincerely,

Michael Hurley
Director of Planning and Resources

Inland Empire Utilities Agency
A MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

6075 Kimball Avenue • Chino, CA 91708
P.O. Box 9020 • Chino Hills, CA 91709
TEL (909) 993-1600 • FAX (909) 993-1985
www.ieua.org

03/04/2026

Noel Castillo
Public Works Director
San Bernardino County
Noel.Castillo@dpw.sbcounty.gov

Delivered via Email

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Dear Mr. Castillo,

Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act. An update of the IEUA's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP and WSCP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing thereby encouraging public involvement and agency coordination. This letter serves as IEUA's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

A copy of IEUA's draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be available for review prior to the public hearing and adoption meeting, held at IEUA's office and online at www.ieua.org. IEUA will subsequently hold a noticed public hearing on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP anticipated to occur as follows:

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Time: 10:00AM
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Sincerely,

Michael Hurley
Director of Planning and Resources

Securing Tomorrow's Water, Today

Inland Empire Utilities Agency
A MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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P.O. Box 9020 • Chino Hills, CA 91709
TEL (909) 993-1600 • FAX (909) 993-1985
www.ieua.org

03/04/2026

Richard Gonzales
Public Works Deputy Director
City of Upland
RGonzales@uplandca.gov

Delivered via Email

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Dear Mr. Gonzales,

Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act. An update of the IEUA's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

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A copy of IEUA's draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be available for review prior to the public hearing and adoption meeting, held at IEUA's office and online at www.ieua.org. IEUA will subsequently hold a noticed public hearing on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP anticipated to occur as follows:

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Time: 10:00AM
Place: 6075 Kimball Ave, Chino, CA 91708 or online at www.ieua.org

IEUA invites you to submit comments regarding its UWMP and WSCP. If you have any questions or input regarding these documents, please contact William McDonnell, via email at wmcdonnell@ieua.org or by phone at (909) 993-1835.

Sincerely,

Michael Hurley
Director of Planning and Resources

Inland Empire Utilities Agency
A MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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P.O. Box 9020 • Chino Hills, CA 91709
TEL (909) 993-1600 • FAX (909) 993-1985
www.ieua.org

03/04/2026

Van Jew
General Manager
Water Facilities Authority
VJew@wfajpa.org

Delivered via Email

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Dear Mr. Jew,

Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act. An update of the IEUA's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

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Time: 10:00AM
Place: 6075 Kimball Ave, Chino, CA 91708 or online at www.ieua.org

IEUA invites you to submit comments regarding its UWMP and WSCP. If you have any questions or input regarding these documents, please contact William McDonnell, via email at wmcdonnell@ieua.org or by phone at (909) 993-1835.

Sincerely,

Michael Hurley
Director of Planning and Resources

Appendix E Public Hearing Notices

E

Inland Valley Daily Bulletin

3200 Guasti Road, Suite 100
Ontario, CA 91761
626-544-0885
legals@inlandnewspapers.com

5005702

CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPER SERVICE BUREAU - SB/CTY
PO BOX 60460
LOS ANGELES, CA 90060

FILE NO. 4043648

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
(2015.5 C.C.P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
County of San Bernardino

I am a citizen of the United States, I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of INLAND VALLEY DAILY BULLETIN, a newspaper of general circulation printed and published daily for the City of Ontario, County of San Bernardino, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of San Bernardino, State of California, on the date of August 24, 1951, Case Number 70663. The notice, of which the annexed is a true printed copy, has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

05/18/2026, 05/27/2026

I declare under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Ontario, San Bernardino Co., California, on this 27th day of May, 2026.

Evangelina Almeida

Signature

Legal No. **0011793901**

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY* TO RECEIVE PUBLIC COMMENTS ON THE ADOPTION OF THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND 2025 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENGY PLAN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency, has scheduled a public hearing to receive comments on the adoption of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said public hearing will be held at the following time and place for the purpose of hearing any and all public testimony on the above-stated issue.

DATE: Wednesday, June 17, 2026 – 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: Inland Empire Utilities Agency, Board Room
6075 Kimball Avenue, Building A
Chino, CA 91708

The meeting will also be accessible via teleconference at:
Phone number: (415) 856-9169 / Conference ID: 994 723 597#

All interested persons are invited to attend the public hearing and provide comments regarding the proposed UWMP and WSCP. Oral statements will be heard, but for the accuracy of the record all important testimony should be submitted in writing. The public may also view the meeting live through the Agency's website at www.ieua.org. Written comments may be emailed to the Director of Board and Administrative Services Denise Garzaro at dgarzaro@ieua.org prior to the scheduled hearing time. Comments submitted in advance will be provided to the Board members.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that a copy of the proposed UWMP and WSCP will be available on the Agency's website at www.ieua.org and via hard copy by request no less than two weeks prior to the public hearing. For additional information regarding the proposed UWMP and WSCP, please contact the Senior Water Resources Analyst, William McDonnell at (909) 993-1835.

Published: May 18, 2026 and May 27, 2026

* A Municipal Water District

5/18, 5/27/26

IVDB-4043648#
INLAND VALLEY DAILY BULLETIN/ONTARIO

Appendix F Adoption Resolution

F

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-6-13

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND 2025 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, the California Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 797, (Water Code Section 10610 et seq., known as the Urban Water Management Planning Act) during the 1983-1984 Regular Session, and as amended subsequently, which mandates that every urban water supplier 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, prepare an Urban Water Management Plan at least once every five years;

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act requires the preparation and adoption of a Water Shortage Contingency Plan, in accordance with prescribes requirements;

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act specifies the requirements and procedures for amending and adopting such Urban Water Management Plans;

WHEREAS, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency* is a wholesale supplier of water for 242-square miles in the western portion of San Bernardino;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 10620 of the Urban Water Management Planning Act, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency* has prepared the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency* has duly reviewed, discussed, and considered the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, DETERMINED AND ORDERED BY THE INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES AGENCY AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The 2025 Urban Water Management Plan is hereby adopted; and

Section 2. The 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan is hereby adopted; and

Section 3. The General Manager is hereby authorized to file an electronic copy of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan with the State Department of Water Resources within 30 days following its adoption and no later than July 1, 2026.

*A Municipal Water District

Section 4. The General Manager is hereby authorized to file a CD or hardcopy of aforementioned plans with the California State Library no later than 30 days after its adoption.

Section 5. The General Manager is hereby authorized to submit an electronic copy or a CD or hardcopy of the adopted aforementioned plans to any city or county in which the suppliers provide water no later than 30 days after its adoption.

Section 6. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to implement the adopted aforementioned plans, including recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding necessary procedures, rules, and regulations in an effort to carry out effective and equitable water programs.

Section 7. The Resolution shall take effect upon adoption.

ADOPTED this 17th day of June 2026.

Steven J. Elie,
President of the Inland Empire
Utilities Agency* and the
Board of Directors thereof

ATTEST:

Michael Camacho
Secretary/Treasurer of the Inland Empire
Utilities Agency* and of the
Board of Directors thereof

*A Municipal Water District

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF) SS
SAN BERNARDINO)

I, Michael Camacho, Secretary/Treasurer of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency*, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution being No. 2026-6-13, was adopted at a regular Board Meeting on June 17, 2026, of said Agency* by the following vote:

AYES:	Camacho, Elie, Hall, Hofer
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	Tule

Michael Camacho
Secretary/Treasurer of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency* and of the Board Directors thereof

(Seal)

*A Municipal Water District

Appendix G DWR Checklist

G

Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
1	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and overview	n/a	Section 1 , Section 1.2
1	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the Supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a Supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 1.2
2.1	Section 2.1	10620(b)	Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier.	Plan preparation	n/a	Sections 1.1 / 2.1
2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP.	Plan preparation	2-1	Section 2.1
2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance.	Plan preparation	2-2	Section 2.2
2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes.	Plan preparation	2-3	Section 2.3
2.4	Section 2.4	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the 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 and contingency plan.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.4
2.4	Section 2.4.2	10620(d)(3)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other Suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.4
2.4	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source.	Plan preparation	2-4 R	N/A
2.4	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Wholesale Suppliers will provide their Suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the Wholesale Supplier to the Supplier during various water year types.	Plan preparation	2-4 W	Section 2.4
3	Chapter 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System description	n/a	Section 3.1/ 3.2
3.3	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	n/a	Section 3.3
3.4	Section 3.4.1	10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System description	3-1	Section 3.4
3.4	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	System description	n/a	Section 3.4 / 3.4.1
3.5	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area… include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the Supplier's water management planning. Describe the land uses within the service area.	System description and baselines	n/a	Section 3.5
4.2	Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System water use	4-1 and 4-2	Section 4.1
4.3	Section 4.3.1	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update.	System water use	4-5	N/A
4.3	Section 4.3.2	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System water use	4-6	N/A
4.2	Section 4.2.5.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier.	System water use	4-3	N/A
4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System water use	4-3	N/A
4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.1
4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)(ii)	To the extent that a Supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water Supplier shall… 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.	System water use	4-3	N/A
4.2	Section 4.2.5.6	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System water use	n/a	Section 4.5
5.1	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale Suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their Retail Suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and targets	n/a	Section 5.1
5.2	Section 5.2	10608.4	Retail Suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. Reporting requirements will vary depending on whether the Supplier: - Was considered an urban retail water supplier in 2020, - Met its 2020 target in 2020, or - Was part of a merger or consolidation since 2020. Chapter 5 Subsections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 address each of these situations.	Baselines and targets	5-1	N/A
6.1	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System supplies	n/a	Section 4.2 / Section 6

Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
6.1	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System supplies	n/a	Section 8.2.3 / Section 8.4.3 / Section 4.5 / Section 6.6
6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(C)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the Supplier. If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	Water supplies and recycled water	6-1	Section 4.2
6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the Supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System supplies	n/a	Section 4.2
6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	n/a	Section 4.2
6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	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	n/a	Section 4.2
6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… (include) information as to whether DWR has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin…	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	N/A
6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	N/A
6.2	Section 6.2.2.	10631(b)(4)(C)	If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	System supplies	n/a	Section 4.2
6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System supplies	6-9	Section 4.2
6.1	Section 6.1	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System supplies	6-8 and 6-9	Section 4.2.4 / Section 7.1
6.2	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System supplies	n/a	Section 4.4 / Section 6.4
6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier’s service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-2	Section 6.3
6.2	Section 6.2.5	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)	6-3	Section 6.3
6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Section 6.1
6.2	Section 6.2.5	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)	6-4	Section 6.1 / Section 6.3
6.2	Section 6.2.5	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 describe the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4 and 6-5	Section 6.2
6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions that 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)	6-6	N/A
6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	n/a	Section 6.3.3
6.2	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	6-7	Section 4.3
6.2	Section 6.2.10	10631(f)	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 for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years.	System supplies	6-7	Section 6.5
6.3	Section 6.3 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain.	System suppliers, energy intensity	O-1A, O-1B, O-1C, and O-2	Section 6.7
7.1	Section 7.1	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	n/a	Section 8.2.1 / Section 8.4.1
7.2	Section 7.2	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-2, 7-3, and 7-4	Section 8.2.2 / Section 8.2.3 / Section 8.4.1 / Section 8.4.2
7.2	Section 7.2.3	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	n/a	Section 8.2.4 / Section 8.4.4
7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 8.3 / Section 8.5

Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive years.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 8.3.1 / Section 8.5.1
7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 8.2.1 / Section 8.4.1
7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-5	Section 8.2.3 / Section 8.4.3
7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 8.2.3 / Section 8.4.3 / Section 4.5 / Section 6.6
8	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix A
8	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix A
8.2	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the Supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix A
8.2	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the Supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix A
8.3	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% shortage, and greater than 50% shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix A
8.3	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing WSCP that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-1	Appendix A
8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Appendix A
8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-3	Appendix A
8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Appendix A
8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to State-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Table 8-3	Appendix A
8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2 and 8-3	Appendix A
8.4	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water shortage contingency plan	n/a	Appendix A
8.5	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix A
8.5	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(B), 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix A
8.6	Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix A
8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix A
8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3. *Water Shortage Emergencies* .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix A
8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix A
8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix A
8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix A
8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, *Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought* .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix A
8.9	Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail Suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data are collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix A

Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
8.10	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the WSCP to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix A
8.11	Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix A
8.12	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the WSCP to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 days after adoption of the plan.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix A
9.1	Sections 9.1	10631(e)(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	n/a	N/A
9.2	Sections 9.2	10631(e)(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	n/a	Section 10.2 / Section 10.3 / Section 10.4
10	Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail Suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	N/A
10.2	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the Supplier provides water that the Supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 11.2
10.4	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 202 6.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 11.1
10.2	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier made the UWMP and WSCP available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the UWMP and WSCP.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 11.1
10.2	Section 10.2.2	10642	The 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	10-1	Section 11.2
10.3	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 11.3
10.4	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 11.3
10.4	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 11.4
10.4	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 11.5
10.7	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 11.5
10.5	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its UWMP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 11.4
10.5	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its WSCP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 11.4
10.6	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If Supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	N/A