FEE EXEMPT

SCOTT S. SLATER (State Bar No. 117317)
sslater@bhfs.com
BRADLEY J. HERREMA (State Bar No. 228976)
bherrema@bhfs.com
BENJAMIN MARKHAM (State Bar No. 347170)
bmarkham@bhfs.com
BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP
1020 State Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101-2102
Telephone: 805.963.7000
Facsimile: 805.965.4333

Attorneys for
CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

CHINO BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT,

Plaintiff,

v.

CITY OF CHINO, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. RCVRS51010

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

DECLARATION OF BRADLEY J. HERREMA IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR COURT TO RECEIVE AND FILE WATERMASTER SEMI-ANNUAL OBMP STATUS REPORTS 2025-1, 2025-2, AND 2026-1

Date: December 18, 2026
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Dept: S24

[*Notice of Motion and Motion for Court to Receive and File Watermaster Semi-Annual OBMP Status Reports 2025-1, 2025-2, and 2026-1; [Proposed] Order filed concurrently herewith*]

BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP
1020 State Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101-2102

BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP
1020 State Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101-2102

DECLARATION OF BRADLEY J. HERREMA

I, Bradley J. Herrema, declare:

1. I am an attorney duly admitted to practice before all of the courts of this State, and am a shareholder in the law firm of Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP, counsel of record for Chino Basin Watermaster ("Watermaster"). I have personal knowledge of the facts stated in this declaration, except where stated on information and belief, and, if called as a witness, I could and would competently testify to them under oath. I make this declaration in support of the above-referenced request.

2. As legal counsel for Watermaster, I am familiar with Watermaster's practices and procedures, as well as actions taken by the Pool Committees, Advisory Committee, and Watermaster Board.

3. At their respective meetings on September 11, 2025, the Overlying (Agricultural) Pool and the Appropriative Pool Committees unanimously recommended that the Advisory Committee recommend to the Watermaster Board to adopt the Semi-Annual OBMP Status Report 2025-1 ("Report 2025-1") and direct its filing with the Court. The Overlying (Non-Agricultural) Pool Committee unanimously recommended its representatives on the Advisory Committee and Watermaster Board support adoption of the Report at the Advisory Committee and Watermaster Board meetings subject to changes they deem appropriate. The Overlying (Agricultural) Pool also recommended a correction to the name of the California Institution for Men on page 13 of the Report.

4. At its September 18, 2025 meeting, the Advisory Committee unanimously recommended the Watermaster Board adopt Report 2025-1, subject to the edit proposed by the Overlying (Agricultural) Pool, and direct its filing with the Court.

5. At its regularly scheduled meeting on September 25, 2025, the Watermaster Board unanimously adopted Report 2025-1, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A, and directed its filing with the Court.

6. At their respective meetings on March 12, 2026, the Overlying (Agricultural) Pool and the Appropriative Pool Committees unanimously recommended that the Advisory Committee

recommend to the Watermaster Board to adopt the Semi-Annual OBMP Status Report 2025-2 ("Report 2025-2") and direct its filing with the Court. The Overlying (Non-Agricultural) Pool Committee unanimously recommended its representatives on the Advisory Committee and Watermaster Board support adoption of the Report at the Advisory Committee and Watermaster Board meetings subject to changes they deem appropriate. The Overlying (Agricultural) Pool also recommended a correction to the name of the California Institution for Men on page 13 of the Report.

7. At its March 19, 2026 meeting, the Advisory Committee unanimously recommended the Watermaster Board adopt Report 2025-2, subject to the edit proposed by the Overlying (Agricultural) Pool, and direct its filing with the Court.

8. At its regularly scheduled meeting on March 26, 2026, the Watermaster Board unanimously adopted Report 2025-2, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit B, and directed its filing with the Court.

9. At their respective meetings on October 8, 2026, the Overlying (Agricultural) Pool and the Appropriative Pool Committees unanimously recommended that the Advisory Committee recommend to the Watermaster Board to adopt the Semi-Annual OBMP Status Report 2026-1 ("Report 2026-1") and direct its filing with the Court. The Overlying (Non-Agricultural) Pool Committee unanimously recommended its representatives on the Advisory Committee and Watermaster Board support adoption of the Report at the Advisory Committee and Watermaster Board meetings subject to changes they deem appropriate.

10. At its October 15, 2026 meeting, the Advisory Committee unanimously recommended the Watermaster Board adopt Report 2026-1 and direct its filing with the Court, subject to any necessary non-substantive changes.

11. At its regularly scheduled meeting on October 22, 2026, the Watermaster Board unanimously adopted Report 2026-1, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit C, and directed its filing with the Court, subject to any necessary non-substantive changes.

12. I am unaware of any opposition to the Court receiving and filing the Reports.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the

BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP
1020 State Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101-2102

foregoing is true and correct.

Dated this 16th day of November, 2026, at Los Angeles, California.

BRADLEY J. HERREMA

BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP
1020 State Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101-2102

Exhibit A

Optimum Basin Management Program

Staff Status Report 2025-1: January to June 2025

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

Highlighted Activities

- About 300 manual water level measurements from 38 private and 12 municipal supply wells were taken; two quarterly data downloads were conducted from 140 pressure transducers installed at various well sites; two quarterly surface water quality samples from two sites (SAR at River Road and SAR at Etiwanda) and groundwater quality samples from three nearby wells (Archibald 1, Archibald 2, and SARWC 9) were taken; and two well sites (SARWC 10 and Archibald) were rehabilitated.

- Pursuant to the requirement of the Peace II Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (SEIR), Watermaster and the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) continued to implement the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program (PBHSP). Watermaster conducted two quarterly downloads of pressure transducers at the 18 PBHSP monitoring wells, collected quarterly water quality parameters at four surface water sites, prepared the annual report for water year 2024, developed the PBHSP scope and budget for the fiscal year 2025/26, and conducted two Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Committee (PBHSC) meetings.

- Watermaster continued to implement the Ground-Level Monitoring Program (GLMP) for the MZ-1 and Northwest MZ-1 areas. Watermaster has: collected, processed, and checked groundwater level and aquifer-system deformation data from the Ayala Park, Chino Creek, and Pomona extensometer facilities, and groundwater production data from wells in Northwest MZ-1; continued high-resolution water-level monitoring at about 30 wells within the MZ-1 Managed Area and the Areas of Subsidence Concern; conducted Spring-2025 ground-elevation surveys at established benchmarks across the Northwest MZ-1 Area; performed InSAR analyses of vertical ground motion across all Areas of Subsidence Concern for the periods 2023-24 and 2024-25; begun troubleshooting and scoping activities at the Pomona extensometer facility in preparation for the refurbishment; conducted one Ground-Level Monitoring Committee (GLMC) meeting; prepared the draft and final technical memoranda on the Recommended Scope and Budget for the GLMP for FY 2025/26; and prepared figures and text for the draft *2024-25 Annual Report for the Ground-Level Monitoring Program*.

- Watermaster and the IEUA continued to implement the 2013 Amendment to the 2010 Recharge Master Plan Update (2013 RMPU). The Wineville/Jurupa/RP3 Basins project continued with a new completion date of Spring 2026. IEUA submitted a grant application for the Montclair Basins project and was notified that $1.3 million in grant funding is anticipated to be awarded; the project's updated completion date is set for December 2026. Watermaster and the IEUA recharged a total of 13,866 acre-feet of water: 6,409 acre-feet of stormwater, 7,388 acre-feet of recycled water, and 69 acre-feet of imported water.

- Watermaster and the IEUA continued to implement the Maximum Benefit Salt and Nutrient Management Plan and provide support to the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana Water Board) staff on the Basin Plan amendment to update the plan's commitments and requirements.

- Watermaster and the IEUA completed the first year's monthly sampling for the surface water monitoring program in Chino Creek and will perform the first annual data review during the next reporting period.

- Watermaster continued its technical efforts to evaluate the Safe Yield of the Chino Basin for the period of fiscal year 2021 through 2030 (2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation). In alignment with the Watermaster Board's direction to engage an independent consultant for peer review of the technical work, Watermaster submitted a motion to the Court requesting an extension of the deadline to complete the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation to fall 2025.

- In January 2025, the Court approved Watermaster's motion to increase the Safe Storage Capacity of the Chino Basin to 900,000 acre-feet through June 30, 2040.

- Watermaster prepared its twelfth State of the Basin report in June 2025. A draft *2024 OBMP State of the Basin* report is a web-based report featuring interactive maps and exhibits that characterize current Basin conditions and illustrate how conditions have changed since the implementation of the Optimum Basin Management Program (OBMP) in 2000.

Important Court Hearings and Orders

- **JANUARY 10, 2025:**
  HEARING AND ORDERS GRANTING WATERMASTER'S MOTION: 1) TO RECEIVE AND FILE THE 2023/2024 ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE GROUND-LEVEL MONITORING PROGRAM; 2) TO INCREASE THE SAFE STORAGE CAPACITY OF THE CHINO BASIN; AND 3) FOR AUTHORIZATION TO FILE SUIT

- **APRIL 4, 2025:**
  HEARING AND ORDER GRANTING WATERMASTER'S MOTION FOR COURT TO RECEIVE AND FILE 47TH ANNUAL REPORT

Program Element 1: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Monitoring Program

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

Groundwater Level Monitoring

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

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



Watermaster Staff Taking Groundwater Level Measurement

All groundwater-level data are checked and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠. During this reporting period, Watermaster measured approximately 300 groundwater levels at about 38 private wells and 12 municipal supply wells and conducted two quarterly downloads of about 140 pressure transducers installed in private, municipal, and monitoring wells throughout the Chino Basin. Additionally, Watermaster compiled all available groundwater level data from well owners in the basin for the October 2024 to March 2025 period.

Groundwater Quality Monitoring

Watermaster initiated a comprehensive groundwater-quality monitoring program in which the obtained data may be used for: the biennial *Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report (see 2024 State of the Basin Report section in this report), the triennial re-computation of ambient water quality, the demonstration of Hydraulic Control—a maximum-benefit commitment in the Basin Plan, monitoring of nonpoint-source groundwater contamination and plumes associated with point-source contamination (see Program Element 6 section of this report), and assessing the overall health of the groundwater basin. Groundwater-quality data are also used in conjunction with numerical models to assist Watermaster and other parties in evaluating proposed salinity management and groundwater remediation strategies. The details of the groundwater-quality monitoring programs as of fiscal year 2024/25 are described below.

Chino Basin Data Collection (CBDC). Watermaster routinely and proactively collects groundwater-quality data from well owners including municipal and governmental agencies. Groundwater quality data are also obtained from special studies and monitoring required by orders of the Santa Ana Water Board—such as for landfills and other groundwater quality investigations, the DTSC, the US Geological Survey (USGS), and others. These data are collected semi-annually from well owners and monitoring entities. Data are collected for approximately 860 wells as part of the CBDC program. During this reporting period, Watermaster compiled data for the CBDC program for the July to December 2024 period. All groundwater quality data are checked and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠.

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

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

1. *Private Wells*. About 62 private wells, located predominantly in the southern portion of the basin, are sampled at various frequencies based on their proximity to known point-source contamination plumes. Seven wells near contaminant plumes are sampled annually, and the remaining 55 wells are sampled triennially.

2. *Watermaster Monitoring Wells*. Watermaster collects groundwater-quality samples from a total of 49 multi-nested monitoring wells at 21 well sites located throughout the Chino Basin. These monitoring well sites include: nine HCMP sites constructed to support the demonstration of Hydraulic Control in the southern Chino Basin, nine sites constructed to support the PBHSP in the Prado Basin region, and three sites that fill spatial data gaps near contamination plumes in MZ-3. Each nested well site contains up to four wells in the borehole. Additionally, Watermaster samples one single-casing well in MZ-3. Currently, the HCMP MZ-3, and Kaiser monitoring wells are sampled annually, and the PBHSP wells are sampled triennially.

3. *Other Wells*. Watermaster collects quarterly samples from four near-river wells to characterize the interaction of the Santa Ana River and groundwater. These shallow wells along the Santa Ana River consist of two former USGS National Water Quality Assessment Program wells (Archibald 1 and Archibald 2) and two Santa Ana River Water Company (SARWC) wells (active well SARWC 9 and inactive well SARWC 10).

During this reporting period, Watermaster collected quarterly groundwater quality samples from three of the near river wells (Archibald 1, Archibald 2, and SARWC 9). The samples were sent to Clinical Laboratories for analysis. In May 2025, Watermaster conducted a comprehensive rehabilitation of the near river well SARWC 10 that had been unsampleable since 2023 due to structural deterioration and sediment accumulation. SARWC 10 will be sampled next reporting period. In June 2025, the near-river wells Archibald 1 and Archibald 2 were rehabbed to remove sediment from the bottom of the wells and prohibit sediment build up in the future. All groundwater quality data are checked by Watermaster staff and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠.



Testing Agricultural Meter for Accuracy

Groundwater Production Monitoring

As of the end of this reporting period, there were a total of 406 producing wells, 213 of which were for agricultural uses. The number of agricultural wells has been decreasing in recent years due to urbanization and development. Many of the remaining active agricultural production wells are metered, and Watermaster reads the meters on a quarterly basis. Meter reads and production data are then entered into Watermaster's relational database, which can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠. In February 2024, Watermaster entered into a contract to test and maintain meters on agricultural wells. To date, they have tested/calibrated 48 meters, and replaced/installed 40. During this period, there were eight tests/calibrations, and 24 replacements/installations.

Surface Water Monitoring

CBDC of Surface Water Data. Watermaster routinely and proactively collects surface water flow and quality data from the tributary area to Chino Basin and Prado Dam terminus of the Santa Ana River. Data is collected from IEUA and publicly available data sets including California Integrated Water Quality System Project (CIWQS) and the USGS. Data are collected for approximately 30 surface water locations as part of the CBDC program. These data are collected semi-annually. During this reporting period, Watermaster collected surface water data for the July to December 2024 period. All surface water quality and flow data are checked and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠.

Watermaster Field Surface Water Monitoring Programs. Watermaster monitors surface water quality on a routine basis as follows:

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

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

Watermaster collects grab water quality samples at 8 sites along Chino Creek on a monthly basis. This is part of new monitoring program that was initiated in July 2024. Watermaster with the IEUA developed this monitoring program to conduct monitoring of Chino Creek to have sufficient data to support the next round of the state-wide assessment of impaired water bodies subject to listing pursuant to Clean Water Act 303(d) Category 3 by the State Board and Regional Water Boards (see Program Element 7 Development of a Surface Water Monitoring Program in Chino Creek). During this reporting period, Watermaster and IEUA collected 48 quarterly surface water-quality samples from the eight surface water sites. The samples were sent to the Laboratory at IEUA for analysis.

Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program (PBHSP)

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

During this reporting period, Watermaster performed the following tasks:

- Conducted the groundwater monitoring program, which included quarterly downloads in April and June 2025 of transducers that measure groundwater levels and temperature at eight PBHSP monitoring wells, and transducers that measure electrical conductivity (EC), temperature, and groundwater levels at ten PBHSP monitoring wells.
- Conducted the surface-water monitoring program, which included quarterly collection of field parameters for EC and temperature at four surface water sites in Chino Creek and Mill Creek in April and June 2025.
- Prepared a memorandum titled: "*Recommended Scope and Budget of the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program for Fiscal Year 2025/26*". This memorandum was used by Watermaster and the IEUA to develop and approve their respective fiscal year 2025/26 budgets.
- Prepared the ninth annual report: *Annual Report of the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program for Water Year 2024*. The main conclusion of the annual report was that the quality of the riparian habitat remained stable or slightly decreased across most of the Prado Basin from 2023-2024 and at the same time there was above average precipitation and stream discharge conditions, but less than the previous year. The air photo does show some notable declines in the vegetation along Mill Creek which will be confirmed and further investigated during the field vegetation surveys in summer of 2025. Groundwater levels have changed throughout most of the study area by up to +/- 5 feet, and there were notable declines of about nine feet near the top of Mill Creek in 2022, which have come back up since by four feet. No mitigation measures are proposed at this time.
- Conducted two meetings of the PBHSC:
    - On March 19, 2025 to present the Recommended Scope and Budget of the PBHSP for fiscal year 2025/26.
    - On May 14, 2025 to present the draft Annual Report of the PBHSP for water year 2024.

Chino Basin Groundwater Recharge Monitoring Program

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

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

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

The IEUA also collects quarterly and annual groundwater quality samples at a network of about 41 dedicated monitoring wells and production wells that are downgradient of the recharge basins.

Monitoring Activities. During this reporting period, the IEUA performed its ongoing monitoring program to measure and record recharge volumes and to collect water quality samples for recycled water, diluent water, and groundwater pursuant to IEUA and Watermaster's permit requirements. This included collecting approximately 110 recycled water quality samples, 2 lysimeter samples, 7 diluent water quality samples, and 71 groundwater quality samples for analytical analyses. Daily composite water quality data was also collected at the RP-1 and RP-4 effluent.

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

- 4Q-2024 Quarterly Report, which was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on February 15, 2025
- 1Q-2025 Quarterly Report, which was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on May 15, 2025
- The Annual Report, which was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on May 1, 2025

Ground Level Monitoring

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Continued high-resolution water-level monitoring at approximately 30 wells within the MZ-1 Managed Area and within the Areas of Subsidence Concern. All monitoring equipment was inspected at least quarterly and was repaired and/or replaced as necessary. The data collected were checked and analyzed to assess the functionality of the monitoring equipment and for compliance with the Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan.
- Performed monthly maintenance, data collection, and verification at the Ayala Park, Chino Creek, and Pomona extensometer facilities. This included two special efforts at the Pomona extensometer facility: (i) developing plans and cost estimates to refurbish the Pomona extensometer facility in FY 2025/26 and; (ii) troubleshooting the data from this facility by calibrating linear potentiometers and updating datalogger code.
- Conducted Spring-2025 ground-elevation surveys at established benchmarks across the Northwest MZ-1 Area.
- Performed InSAR analyses of vertical ground motion across all Areas of Subsidence Concern for the periods 2011-25 and 2024-25.
- Continued monitoring of Northwest MZ-1 pursuant to the Work Plan:
    - Collected, processed, and checked groundwater level and production data from wells in Northwest MZ-1 on a monthly basis.

Program Element 2: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Recharge Program

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

Pursuant to Program Element 2 of the OBMP, Watermaster and the IEUA partnered with the San Bernardino County Flood Control District and the Chino Basin Water Conservation District to construct and/or improve 18 recharge sites. This project is known as the Chino Basin Facilities Improvement Project (CBFIP). The average annual stormwater recharge of the CBFIP facilities is approximately 10,000 acre-feet per year, the supplemental "wet"[1] water recharge capacity is about 56,600 acre-feet per year, and the in-lieu supplemental water recharge capacity ranges from 26,600 to 45,200 acre-feet per year. In addition to the CBFIP facilities, the Monte Vista Water District (MVWD) has four ASR wells with a well injection capacity of about 5,500 acre-feet per year. The current total supplemental water recharge capacity ranges from 99,000 to 123,000 acre-feet per year, which is greater than the projected supplemental water recharge capacity required by Watermaster.

In 2008, Watermaster began preparing the *2010 Recharge Master Plan Update* (2010 RMPU) pursuant to the December 21, 2007 Court Order (the Peace II Agreement) to complete a Recharge Master Plan Update by July 1, 2010. In October 2010, the Court accepted the 2010 RMPU as satisfying the condition and ordered that certain recommendations of the 2010 RMPU be implemented. In November 2011, Watermaster reported its progress to the Court pursuant to the October 2010 Court Order, and in

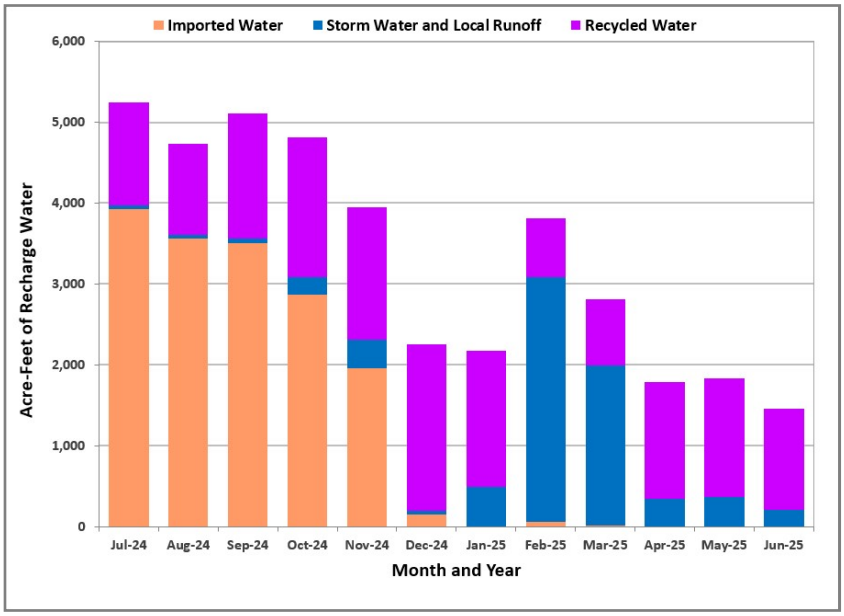
[1] The modifier "wet" means actual physical water is being recharged in spreading basins as opposed to the dedication of water from storage or in-lieu recharge.

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

December 2011, the Court issued an order directing Watermaster to continue with its implementation of the 2010 RMPU per its October 2010 order but with a revised schedule. On December 15, 2011, the Watermaster Board moved to:

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

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



In September 2018, Watermaster completed the 2018 Recharge Master Plan Update (2018 RMPU) and submitted it to the Court in October 2018. The Court approved the 2018 RMPU on December 28, 2018.

In September 2023, Watermaster completed the 2023 Recharge Master Plan Update (2023 RMPU) and submitted it to the Court in October 2023. The Court approved the 2023 RMPU on December 6, 2023.

2013 RMPU Implementation. Watermaster and the IEUA are continuing to carry out the October 2013 Court Order, which authorizes them to implement the 2013 RMPU. Construction of the San Sevaine Basin improvements was completed in September 2018, the construction of the Victoria Basin improvements was completed in December 2018, and the construction of the Lower Day project was completed in August 2024. During this reporting period, the construction work for Wineville/Jurupa/RP3 continued and the updated project completion date is in spring 2026. In June 2025, the US Bureau of Reclamation notified IEUA that $1.3 million in grant funding is anticipated to be awarded to the Montclair Basins project. The updated project completion date for Montclair Basins is December 2026, which was delayed due to the permitting process with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and basin operations for Dry-Year-Yield deliveries.

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

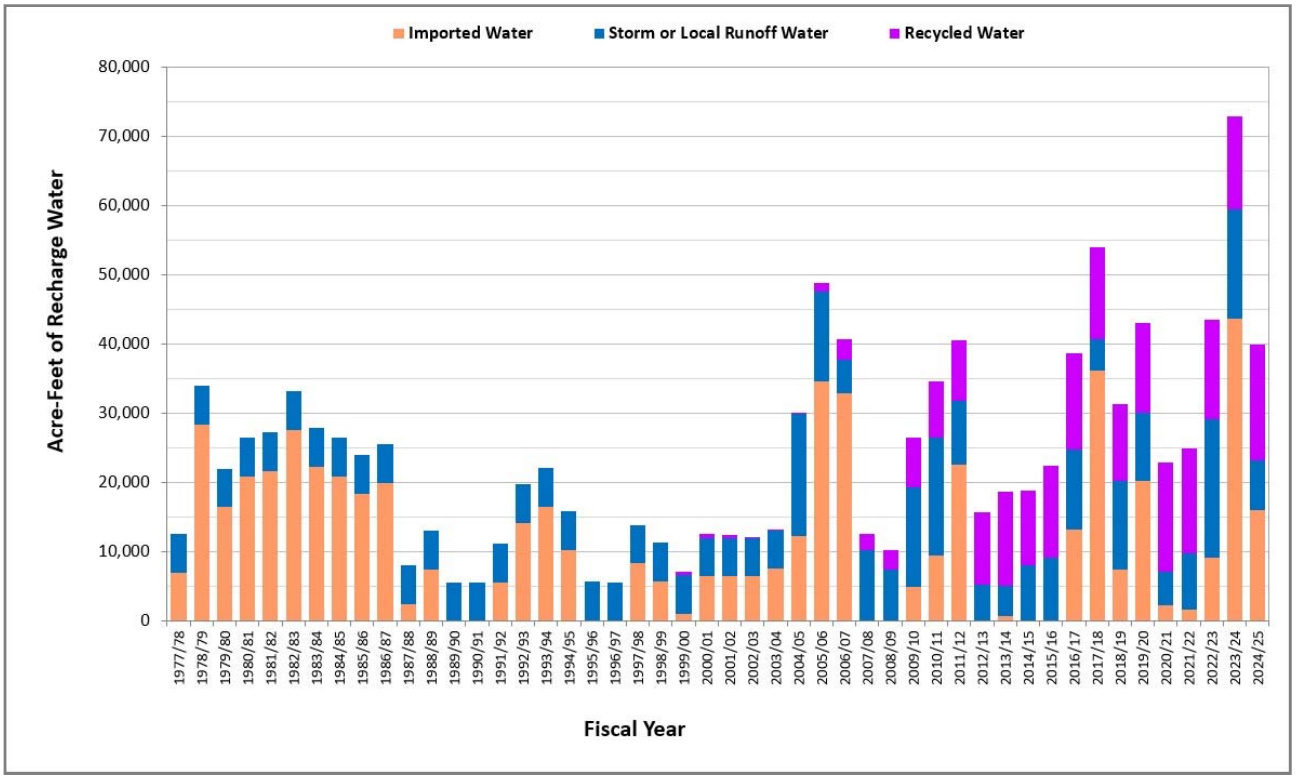
The Recharge Investigation and Projects Committee met two times during this reporting period on the progress of implementing the 2013 RMPU Projects and other recharge-related projects.

Recharge for Dilution of Recycled Water. In fiscal year 2009/10, Watermaster and the IEUA's recycled water recharge permit was amended to allow for existing underflow dilution and extended the period for calculating dilution from a running 60-month to a running 120-month period. Additionally, the IEUA has worked with the DDW to obtain approval to increase the allowable recycled water contribution (RWC) at wells to 50 percent. These permit amendments allow for increased recycled water recharge without having to increase the amount of imported and storm waters required for dilution. The IEUA projects its dilution requirements as part of its annual reporting to the Santa Ana Water Board. Based on the latest Annual Report (May 2025)[2], the IEUA projects that dilution requirements will be met through 2033 even if no imported water is available for dilution.

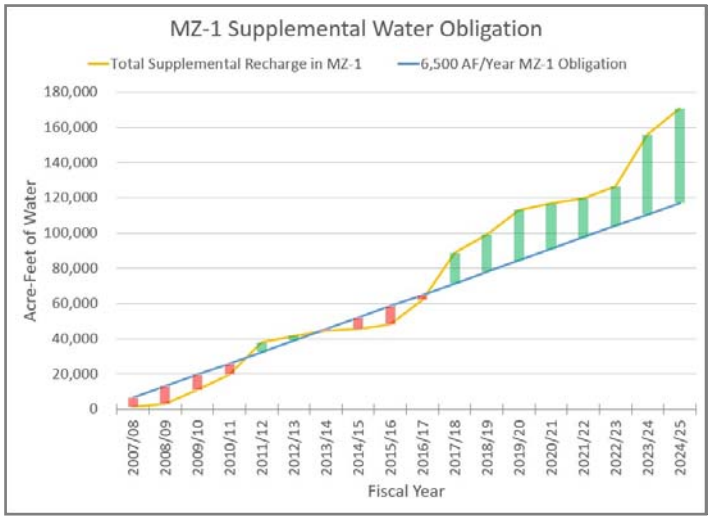
[2] https://www.ieua.org/read-our-reports/groundwater-recharge-reports/

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

Recharge Activities. During this reporting period, ongoing recycled water recharge occurred in the Brooks, 8th Street, Ely, Turner, Victoria, San Sevaine, Hickory, Banana, RP-3, and Declez Basins; stormwater was recharged at 18 recharge basins across all Chino Basin management zones; and imported water was recharged at the Intex property, Montclair, and Lower Day Basins. From January 1 through June 30, 2025, Watermaster and the IEUA recharged a total of 13,866 acre-feet of water: 6,409 acre-feet of stormwater, 7,388 acre-feet of recycled water, and 69 acre-feet of imported water.



Balance of Recharge and Discharge in MZ-1. The total amount of supplemental water recharged in MZ-1 since the Peace II Agreement through June 30, 2025 was approximately 170,717 acre-feet, which is about 53,717 acre-feet more than the 117,000 acre-feet required by June 30, 2025 (annual requirement of 6,500 acre-feet). The amount of supplemental water recharged into MZ-1 during the reporting period was approximately 1,977 acre-feet.



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

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

The Chino I Desalter expansion and the Chino II Desalter facilities were completed in February 2006, bringing the total Chino Basin Desalter capacity to about 32,500 acre-feet per year (29 million gallons per day [MGD]). Development and planning continued between the Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) and Watermaster to expand the groundwater production and treatment capacity of the Chino Basin Desalters by another 10 MGD for a total groundwater production to 40,000 acre-feet per year. More than $77 million in grant funds were secured toward this expansion. As currently configured, the Chino I Desalter treats about 14,500 acre-feet of groundwater per year (12.9 MGD) pumped from 14 wells (I-1 through I-11, I-13 through I-18, I-20, and I-21). This water is treated through ion exchange (nitrate removal), and/or reverse osmosis (for nitrate and TDS removal), and granulated activated carbon ([GAC] for volatile organic compound [VOC] removal). The VOC removal at Chino I Desalter is part of the remedial solution for the Chino Airport Plume (see Chino Airport Plumes section under Program Element 6 in this report). The Chino II Desalter treats about 25,500 acre-feet of groundwater per year (22.7 MGD) from pumping at eleven wells (II-1 through II-4 and II-6 through II-12). This water is treated through ion exchange and/or reverse osmosis, and air strippers (for VOC removal). The VOC removal at Chino II Desalter is part of the remedial action plan to clean up the South Archibald Plume (see the Program Element 6 update in this status report).

The most recently completed expansion of the Chino Basin Desalters was completed in 2021and included three wells (Wells II-10, II-11, and II-12) and facilities for the Chino II Desalter. These wells helped achieve the total of 40,000 acre-feet per year of total Chino Basin Desalter groundwater pumping to maintain Hydraulic Control. These three wells are also being utilized as part of the remedial solution to clean up the South Archibald Plume (see the Program Element 6 update in this status report). The Chino Bain Desalters reached the 40,000 acre-feet per year of pumping capacity in June 2020, prior to the full commencement of pumping at these new wells. During the reporting period, the Chino Basin Desalters maintained the pumping rate of 40,000 acre-feet per year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Began preparing figures and tables for the draft *2024-25 Annual Report for the Ground-Level Monitoring Program*.
- Prepared draft and final technical memoranda on the *Recommended Scope and Budget for the GLMP for FY 2025/26*. This memorandum was prepared with input from the GLMC and was used to inform the Watermaster's budgeting process for FY 2025/26.

A GLMC meeting was conducted during the reporting period on March 6, 2025. The meeting presentation and agenda packet were posted to the Watermaster's website. The meeting agenda included the Draft Technical Memorandum: Recommended Scope of Work and Budget for the Ground Level Monitoring Program for Fiscal Year 2025/26.

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

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

South Archibald Plume

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

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

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

Under the Santa Ana Water Board's oversight, the ABGL Parties and/or the RP-1 Parties conducted four sampling events at private residential wells and taps between 2007 and 2014 in the region where groundwater is potentially contaminated with TCE. By 2014, all private wells and/or taps in the region of the plume had been sampled at least once. Alternative water systems (tanks) have been installed at residences in the area where well or tap water contains TCE at or above 80 percent of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 5 µg/L. Watermaster has also been sampling at the private wells.

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

The plume remediation alternative involves the use of CDA production wells and facilities. The RP-1 Parties reached a Joint Facility Development Agreement with the CDA for the implementation of a project designed in part to remediate the South Archibald Plume. The project, termed the Chino Basin Improvement and Groundwater Clean-up Project, includes the operation of three newly constructed CDA wells (II-10, II-11, and II-12) and a dedicated pipeline connecting the three wells and the existing CDA well I-11 to the Desalter II treatment facility. It also includes the addition of an air stripping system at the treatment facility to remove TCE and other VOCs. Construction of two of the three wells (II-10 and II-11) were completed and became operational in 2018 and construction of an onsite monitoring well near the proposed location of CDA well II-12 (II-MW-3) was completed in 2019. The construction of well II-12 was completed in November 2020. In the first half of 2021, the RP-1 Parties and the CDA submitted the final *Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the Chino Basin Improvement and Groundwater Clean-up Project* to the Santa Ana Water Board and completed the construction of five multi-depth monitoring wells at two locations in the South Archibald Plume (II-MW-4 and II-MW-5). In 2021, the CDA completed the equipping of well II-12, the modification to the decarbonator, and the construction of the raw water pipeline, and the project became operational in August of 2021. The Monitoring and Reporting plan stipulates ongoing quarterly sampling at the CDA production and monitoring wells within and near the plume and at nearby agency-owned wells.

The domestic water supply alternative for the private residences affected by TCE groundwater contamination is a hybrid between the installation of tank systems for some residences, where water is delivered from the City of Ontario potable supply via truck deliveries, and the connection of some residences to the City of Ontario potable water system. Residences without a tank system or pipeline connection receive bottled water. The Cities of Ontario and Upland have assumed responsibility for implementing the domestic water supply alternative. In February 2017, the Cities of Ontario and Upland submitted the Domestic Water Supply Work Plan to the Santa Ana Water Board to outline the approach to monitoring and supplying alternative water supplies for affected residences. The City of Ontario will continue to monitor for potentially affected residences to ensure that an alternative water supply is offered and provided to any residences with TCE concentrations greater than 80% of the MCL for TCE. During the last reporting period the City of Ontario completed the annual water supply sampling event at private residences pursuant to the Domestic Water Supply Plan and prepared and submitted an annual monitoring report of the results to the Santa Ana Water Board in December 2024. As of the end of 2024, there are 22 affected residences that are being supplied water by tank systems, and five affected residences that remain on bottled water. There was no sampling for the domestic water supply alternative during this reporting period and the next sampling event is scheduled for fall 2025.

Watermaster delineates the spatial extent of the plume using data collected from their own sampling at private wells in the area and data collected as part of their data collection program. Watermaster completed its most recent characterization of the plume in June 2025 for the *2024 Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report (see 2024 State of the Basin Report section in this report). In April of this reporting period, Watermaster prepared a semi-annual status report on the South Archibald Plume for Watermaster Parties.

Chino Airport Plume

In 1990, the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO No. 90-134 to the County of San Bernardino, Department of Airports (County) to address groundwater contamination originating from Chino Airport. During 1991 to 1992, ten underground storage tanks and 310 containers of hazardous waste were removed, and 81 soil borings were drilled and sampled on the airport property. From 2003 to 2005, nine onsite monitoring wells were installed and used to collect groundwater quality samples. In 2007, the County conducted its

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

first offsite monitoring effort, and in 2008, the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO No. R8-2008-0064, requiring the County to define the lateral and vertical extent of the plume and prepare a remedial action plan. From 2009 to 2015, Tetra Tech, consultant to the County, constructed 66 monitoring wells and conducted several off-site and on-site plume characterization studies to delineate the areal and vertical extent of the plume and determined that there were both east and west TCE and 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) plumes. In January 2017, the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO R8-2017-0011, which requires the County to prepare a Final Feasibility Study that incorporates comments from the Santa Ana Water Board and to prepare, submit, and implement a Remedial Action Plan. The County submitted a Final Feasibility Study on June 6, 2017, and it was approved by the Santa Ana Water Board on June 7, 2017. On December 18, 2017, the County submitted the *Draft Interim Remedial Action Plan* with the remediation alternative of a groundwater pump-and-treat system to provide hydraulic containment and treatment of the Chino Airport plumes. The system consists of 22 County extraction wells at ten extraction well sites located on and off airport property that will produce approximately 1,700 gallons per minute (gpm) along with CDA wellsI-16 through I-18, which will produce an additional 500 gpm. CDA's I-20 and I-21wells will be added to the system as needed. The groundwater extracted will be conveyed to a new GAC system constructed by the CDA and funded by the County (South GAC System). In April 2023, CDA wells I-17 (offline for 5 years) and I-18 (never been online) began pumping and conveyed groundwater to the South GAC System.

Treated groundwater from the South GAC system, is then conveyed to the existing Chino I Desalter that uses reverse osmosis and ion exchange to treat for nitrate and TDS; then discharged for use as potable municipal water supply.

An additional treatment system (North GAC System), which also began operation in April 2023 was constructed by CDA and treats water from four CDA wells (I-I through I-4) that produce from the lower aquifer in the plume; however, this system is not associated with the County's remedial solution.

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

Between 2018 and 2022, the County constructed five extraction wells, an additional 12 piezometers and 14 monitoring wells to assist with the design for the remedial solution and delineation of the plumes. In 2022, the County completed the final *Remedial Action Work Plan* which divides the construction of the pump-and-treat system into two phases. The first Phase (1) which is underway, includes the 5 onsite extraction well locations and conveyance piping to the South GAC system. Phase 1construction was completed in July 2024 and as of April of this reporting period, there were still a few electrical and engineering tasks that needed to be completed prior to well startup which is anticipated to commence during the next reporting period the second half of 2025. Phase 2 includes construction of the 5 offsite extraction well locations and conveyance piping and is expected to commence in 2026 following the completion of an addendum to the *Remedial Action Work Plan* at the end of 2025.

In August 2024, the County installed six new monitoring wells (CAMW 71-76) on the Airport property where high concentrations of contaminants of concern were detected in recent vapor sampling. Sampling at the new wells commenced during the Fall 2024 monitoring event and several wells had the highest concentrations of contaminants of concern measured at any monitoring well over the last five years indicating that there could be a newly identified potential source area beneath the northwestern portion of the airport property.

The County conducts quarterly, biennial, and annual monitoring events at 96 site-related monitoring wells and four onsite agricultural wells. The conclusions from this monitoring program can be found in reports posted on the State Water Board's GeoTracker website. The most recent monitoring report submitted during this reporting period is the *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report Summer and Fall 2024 Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, California*, which presents the results from the August and November 2024 sampling events. Watermaster also samples for water quality at private and monitoring wells in the area and uses this and other data obtained from its data collection programs to independently delineate the spatial extent of the plumes. Watermaster completed its most recent characterization of the plumes in June 2025 for the *2024 Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report (see 2024 State of the Basin Report section in this report). In April of this reporting period, Watermaster prepared a semi-annual status report on the Chino Airport Plumes for Watermaster Parties.

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

Other Plumes

Watermaster continues to track the monitoring programs and mitigation measures associated with other point sources of contamination in the Chino Basin, including: Alumax Aluminum Recycling, Alger Manufacturing Facility, General Electric Test Cell and Flatiron facilities, the Former Kaiser Steel Mill, Milliken Landfill, Mid-Valley Landfill, Upland Landfill, California Institution for Men, and the Stringfellow National Priorities List sites. In October 2024 Watermaster prepared the most recent annual status reports for the GE Test Cell, GE Flatiron, Milliken Landfill, California Institution for Men, Stringfellow Plumes, and the former Kaiser Steel Mill site. During this reporting period, the most current Watermaster delineations of the extent of these plumes were completed in June 2025 for the 2024 *Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report (see 2024 State of the Basin Report section in this report).

Water Quality Management Program

Through the collaborative stakeholder process to update the OBMP in 2020 (see 2020 OBMP Update section of this report), the parties identified a new management action under Program Element 6 to develop a Water Quality Management Program that addresses contaminants of emerging regulations of concern to better prepare the parties for addressing compliance with new State and Federal drinking water regulations, and provide for the long-term maximum beneficial use of the basin. It was identified that reconvening the Water Quality Committee (WQC) that met historically from 2003 to 2010 to implement Program Element 6 of the 2000 OBMP would be the ideal approach to guide the development and implementation of the Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP). Watermaster held a kick-off meeting in October 2023 to reconvene the WQC. Two additional WQC meetings were conducted during the first half of 2024 to develop an initial Emerging Contaminants Monitoring Plan (ECMP), and a framework and scope for a WQMP. From July to December 2024, Watermaster collected samples for the parameters that are part of the ECMP during the routine groundwater sampling that is part of Program Element 1. During this reporting period, there was no activities for the WQMP.

Program Element 7: Develop and Implement a Salt Management Program

Maximum Benefit Salt and Nutrient Management Plan

In January 2004, the Santa Ana Water Board amended the Basin Plan to incorporate an updated TDS and nitrogen (N) management plan. The Basin Plan amendment includes both "antidegradation" and "maximum-benefit" objectives for TDS and nitrate for the Chino-North and Cucamonga groundwater management zones (GMZs). The maximum-benefit objectives allow for recycled water reuse and recharge of recycled and imported waters, which is an integral part of the OBMP, without the immediate need for mitigation. The application of the maximum-benefit objectives is contingent on the implementation of specific projects and requirements termed the maximum-benefit commitments by Watermaster and IEUA. The status of compliance with each commitment is reported to the Santa Ana Water Board annually in April. The nine maximum-benefit commitments include:

1. The development and implementation of a surface water monitoring program.
2. The development and implementation of a groundwater monitoring program.
3. The expansion of the Chino I Desalter to a capacity of 10 MGD and the construction of the Chino II Desalter with a design capacity of 10 MGD.
4. The additional expansion of desalter capacity (to 40 MGD) pursuant to the OBMP and the Peace Agreement (tied to the IEUA's agency-wide effluent TDS concentration).
5. The completion of the recharge facilities included in the Chino Basin Facilities Improvement Program.
6. The management of recycled water quality to ensure that the IEUA agency-wide, 12-month volume-weighted running average TDS and TIN concentrations do not exceed 550 mgl and 8 mgl, respectively.
7. The management of water quality in artificial recharge to ensure that the five-year volume-weighted running average TDS and nitrate concentrations in artificial recharge of recycled, imported, and storm waters are less than or equal to the maximum-benefit objectives of 420 mgl and 5 mgl, respectively.

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

8. The achievement and maintenance of the "Hydraulic Control" of groundwater outflow from the Chino-North GMZ to protect Santa Ana River water quality and downstream beneficial uses.

9. The determination of ambient TDS and nitrate concentrations of Chino Basin groundwater every five years[3].

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

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



Filtration System at the Chino Desalter Authority I Facility

The Watermaster and IEUA use groundwater level measurements to prepare groundwater-elevation contours of the southern Chino Basin to demonstrate Hydraulic Control. Since 2006, the groundwater elevation data demonstrate complete capture of groundwater from the Chino-North at the Chino Basin Desalter well field (Hydraulic Control) at and east of Chino-I Desalter Well I-5; and since 2016 extended to the area at and east of Chino-I Desalter Well I-20.

The construction and operation of the Chino Basin Desalter Chino Creek Well Field (CCWF) in the west (wells I-16, I-17, I-18, I-20, and I-21) is intended to achieve Hydraulic Control, per the *de minimis* definition <1,000 acre-feet per year, at the area west of Well I-5. The CCWF began full operation in 2016 with wells I-16, I-17, I-20, and I-21; no pumping at well I-18 commenced at this time. From 2017 to 2023 there was less pumping at the CCWF due to well I-17 being offline due to the presence of 1,2,3-TCP and the new MCL, in addition to no pumping at well I-18. In April 2023, well I-18 (for the first time) and well I-17 (since 2017) both began pumping groundwater which was conveyed for treatment as part of the Chino Airport Plume remediation to the South GAC System (see Program Element 6 Chino Airport Plume of this report). Watermaster and the IEUA recalibrate the Chino Basin groundwater-flow model every five years, which in turn is used to estimate the annual groundwater discharge from the Chino-North GMZ to the PBMZ

[3] The Santa Ana Water Board amended the Basin Plan (R8-2021-0025) to modify the ambient water quality determination to every five years following the ambient water quality determination on October 1, 2023.

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

(i.e., annual underflow past the CCWF) to determine whether Hydraulic Control is achieved in the west. The model results indicate that that both the estimated historical and projected discharge past the CCWF are below the *de minimis* level threshold of 1,000 acre-feet per year.

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

Following the completion of the desalter expansion, Watermaster prepared an update to the 2005 Mitigation Plan to: (i) remove a definition of the minimum pumping requirement at the CCWF to maintain Hydraulic Control, (ii) provide definition of operational flexibility for desalter production fluctuations on the order of plus or minus 2,100 acre-feet a year that maintain a five-year average pumping of about 40,000 acre-feet a year, and (iii) updated protocol for mitigation of temporary loss of Hydraulic Control. The updated mitigation plan was prepared with inputs from the Santa Ana Water Board staff. Watermaster finalized and submitted the updated mitigation plan to the Santa Ana Water Board on December 11, 2023.

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

Since the initiation of recycled water recharge in July 2005, the 12-month running average TDS and TIN concentrations have ranged between 456 and 534 mgl and 3.8 and 7.6 mgl, respectively, and have never exceeded the permit limits. During the statewide drought in mid-2015, a historical high 12-month running average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentration of 534 mgl was calculated for three consecutive months: June, July, and August. This 12-month running average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentration of 534 mgl was only 11 mgl below the action limit. The 12-month running average agency-wide TDS concentration has decreased since mid-2015. As of June 2025, the 12-month running average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentration was 475mgl.

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

- Develop numerical modeling tools (R4, Hydrus 2D, MODFLOW, MT3D) to evaluate the projected TDS and nitrate concentrations of the Chino Basin.
- Define a baseline (status-quo) scenario and evaluate it with the new modeling tools.
- Define salinity management planning scenarios and evaluate them with the new modeling tools to compare the projected TDS and nitrate concentrations against the baseline scenario.

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

- Use the results to develop a draft regulatory compliance strategy that includes a longer-term average period for recycled water TDS concentrations.
- Collaborate with the Santa Ana Water Board to review and finalize the regulatory strategy.
- Support the Santa Ana Water Board in the preparation of a Basin Plan amendment upon approval of the regulatory strategy.

Watermaster and the IEUA began implementing the scope of work in July 2017 and worked collaboratively with the Santa Ana Water Board staff to review interim work products. In December 2021, Watermaster and the IEUA completed and submitted the documentation of the technical work, *Total Dissolved Solids and Nitrate Concentrations Projections for the Chino Basin*, to the Santa Ana Water Board. Watermaster and the IEUA presented the technical work and received approval from the Santa Ana Water Board staff in July 2022 to proceed with the work to amend the Basin Plan. Specifically, the amendment to the Basin Plan will, in part, modify the TDS compliance metrics and action limit for IEUA's recycled water supply under maximum-benefit commitment number 6 to a 10-year volume-weighted running average of the agency-wide supply.

During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA provided support to the Santa Ana Water Board staff on the Basin Plan amendment, including preparing: a draft Substitute Environmental Document (SED) to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a Staff Report, a Resolution, and peer review package to support the Santa Ana Water Board staff with the Basin Plan amendment.

Recycled Water Recharge. Pursuant to the maximum-benefit commitment number 5, Watermaster and the IEUA completed the construction of the recharge facilities and began artificial recharge of stormwater and recycled water in the Chino Basin in 2005. Additionally, pursuant to maximum-benefit commitment number 7, Watermaster and the IEUA limit recycled water for artificial recharge to the amount that can be blended on a volume-weighted basis with other sources of recharge to achieve five-year running average concentrations of less than or equal the maximum-benefit objectives (420 and 5 mgl for TDS and nitrate, respectively). This data is analyzed and reported to the Santa Ana Water Board annually in April. During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA continued their monitoring programs to collect the data required for analysis and reporting to the Santa Ana Water Board. Since recycled water recharge began in July 2005, the five-year volume-weighted running average TDS and nitrate concentrations have ranged from 203 to 354 mgl and from 1.1 to 3.0 mgl, respectively, and have never exceeded the maximum-benefit objectives. As of December 2024, the five-year volume-weighted- running average TDS and nitrate concentrations of these three recharge sources were 264 and 1.5 mgl, respectively. As part of the Basin Plan amendment, the TDS and nitrate compliance metrics for the artificial recharge under maximum-benefit commitment number 5 are proposed to be modified to 10-year volume-weighted running average. During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA continued to provide support to the Santa Ana Water Board staff for the Basin Plan amendment (see description of the Basin Plan amendment in Recycled Water Quality subsection above).

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

The most recent ambient water quality, which covers the 20-year period of 2002 to 2021 (2021 ambient water quality), was completed by the Task Force in October 2023. As part of this computation, Watermaster and the IEUA provided requested groundwater quality data, inputs on interim findings, and reviewed draft documentation to support the computation of the 2021 ambient water quality. Pursuant to the 2021 Basin Plan Amendment (R8-2021-0025), the Task Force is required to recompute the current ambient water quality every five years after October 1, 2023.

The next ambient water quality is due to the Santa Ana Water Board on October 1, 2028 for the 20-year period of 2007 to 2026.

Development of a Surface Water Monitoring Program in Chino Creek. Pursuant to the Clean Water Act sections 303(d) and 305(b), the State Board is required to assess surface water quality conditions relative to the established water quality objectives and prepare a list of impaired water bodies based on the results of the assessment. The State Board collaborates with the Regional Boards to periodically perform this assessment. The assessment and the list of impaired water bodies are included in the California Integrated Report. In 2024, the State Board collaborated with the Santa Ana Water Board to assess surface water quality conditions in the Santa Ana River Watershed (2024 Integrated Report). The 2024 Integrated Report initially identified that Chino Creek 1B was an

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

impaired water body subject to listing pursuant to Clean Water Act 303(d). Such a listing would require an extensive effort to develop and implement a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program and could impact the Watermaster and IEUA recycled water permit and uses in the Chino Basin. During a subsequent review of surface water quality data of Chino Creek 1B, the Santa Ana Water Board concluded that there was insufficient data to make a final determination of water quality conditions for Chino Creek 1B; however, the limited data indicated that there may be impairment. Additionally, the Santa Ana Water Board expressed that more data is needed in order to support future assessment for the Integrated Reports. Watermaster and IEUA acknowledged the importance of additional data for proper assessment and initiated the effort to collaborate with the Santa Ana Water Board staff to develop and implement a surface water monitoring program for Chino Creek. The objectives of the monitoring program are to collect the requisite water quality data for use in future Integrated Reports, and to characterize the sources of salt loading into Chino Creek should a TMDL or a TMDL-equivalent program be required. The Santa Ana Water Board approved the monitoring program including the Quality Assurance Program Plan (QAPP) in June 2024. The monitoring program includes monthly surface water quality sampling, data processing and management, and annual data review to characterize water quality and trends. Watermaster and IEUA plan to implement the monitoring program for three fiscal years. At the end of the three-year period in 2027, Watermaster and IEUA will perform a detailed analysis of the monitoring data to assess long-term trends in water quality conditions across Chino Creek and characterize salt loadings into Chino Creek 1B. Watermaster and IEUA initiated the implementation of the monitoring program in August 2024.

During this reporting period, Watermaster and IEUA completed the first fiscal year of monthly surface water sampling. Watermaster and IEUA will perform the first annual data review during the next reporting period.

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

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

The existing Watermaster/IEUA/MWDSC/Three Valleys Municipal Water District Dry-Year Yield (DYY) program was initiated in the early 2000's and is the only Storage and Recovery Program that is being implemented in the Chino Basin. By April 30, 2011, all DYY program construction projects and a full "put" and "take" cycle had been completed, leaving the DYY storage account with a zero balance. Another DYY cycle began in June 2017 and was completed in June 2022. In response to the heavy precipitation in early 2023, MWDSC began recharging imported water in the Chino Basin in spring 2023. During the reporting period, MWDSC recharged about 49 acre-feet of imported water in the Chino Basin through the DYY program.

Safe Yield Recalculation

The Basin's Safe Yield was initially set by the Judgment at 140,000 acre-feet per year based on hydrology for the period of 1965 through 1974. Pursuant to the OBMP Implementation Plan and Watermaster's Rules and Regulations, in fiscal year 2010/11 and every ten years thereafter, Watermaster is to recalculate the Safe Yield. The 2011 Safe Yield recalculation began in 2011 and after significant technical and legal process, on April 28, 2017, the Court issued a final order (2017 Court Order), resetting the Safe Yield to 135,000 acre-feet per year effective July 1, 2010.

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

The 2017 Court Order i) requires that the current Safe Yield be evaluated no later than June 30, 2025, ii) allows for supplementation of the current Safe Yield Reset methodology, and iii) requires annual collection and evaluation of data regarding cultural conditions of the Chino Basin. In 2022, Watermaster's Engineer completed a process to supplement the current Safe Yield Reset methodology to address comments received during the peer review process of the 2020 Safe Yield recalculation regarding uncertainty in the groundwater model and the data used in future projections. As a result of this process, which was supported by extensive peer review, Watermaster submitted an updated Safe Yield Reset methodology (2022 Safe Yield Reset methodology) to the Court. The Court approved the 2022 Safe Yield Reset methodology in December 2022.

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

During this reporting period, Watermaster's Engineer continued the process to evaluate the Safe Yield of the Chino Basin for the period of fiscal year 2021 through 2030 (the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation). The 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation process includes updating Watermaster's groundwater-flow model and implementing the 2022 Safe Yield Reset methodology. During this reporting period, Watermaster hosted a workshop in March 2025 on the preliminary results of the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation. The Watermaster Board directed Watermaster staff in March 2025 to procure an outside consultant to review Watermaster's groundwater-flow model and implementation of the 2022 Safe Yield Reset methodology. Watermaster staff solicited bids and contracted a consultant to provide peer review starting in June 2025. Since the added peer review process would prevent Watermaster from meeting the original deadline to complete the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation by June 30, 2025, Watermaster submitted a motion to the Court to grant an extension to the deadline to fiscal year 2025/26.

Groundwater Storage Management

Addendum to PEIR. The original OBMP storage management program consists of managing groundwater production, replenishment, recharge, and storage such that the total storage within the basin lies within the range known as the Safe Storage Capacity (SSC), which is the difference between the Safe Storage[4] and the Operational Storage Requirement[5]. The allocation and use of storage space in excess of the SSC will preemptively require mitigation: mitigation must be defined, and resources must be committed to mitigation prior to allocation and use.

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

After the OBMP PEIR, Watermaster and the Watermaster Parties revised the OBMP based on new monitoring and borehole data collected since 1998, an improved hydrogeologic conceptualization of the basin, new numerical models that have improved the understanding of basin hydrology since 2000, and the need to expand the Chino Basin Desalters (desalters) to the 40,000 acre-feet per year of groundwater production required in the OBMP Implementation Plan. These investigations included a recalculation of the total water in storage in the basin, based on the improved hydrogeologic understanding. The total storage in the Chino Basin for 2000 was estimated to be about 5.9 million acre-feet[6], about 100,000 acre-feet greater than the estimated Safe Storage at the time.

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

Following the implementation of desalters and the Peace II Agreement, basin storage continued to grow, prompting Watermaster and the IEUA to propose a temporary increase in SSC. This was analyzed through an addendum to the 2000 PEIR, and on March 15, 2017, the IEUA adopted an increase from 500,000 acre-feet to 600,000 acre-feet, effective from July 1, 2017, to June 30, 2021. The temporary increase did not cause material physical injury or loss of Hydraulic Control, giving Watermaster and its partners time to develop a new storage management plan.

2020 Storage Management Plan. In 2019, Watermaster began developing the 2020 Storage Management Plan (2020 SMP) with input from the Watermaster Parties and Board. A white paper outlining the need and requirements for the SMP was presented to stakeholders in June 2019. This effort built on the 2018 Storage Framework Investigation, which explored potential storage space between 700,000 and 1,000,000 acre-feet. A final SMP report was published in December 2019 and included in the 2020 OBMP Update Report, which the Watermaster Board adopted in October 2020.

Local Storage Limitation Solution. The temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity was set to expire on June 30, 2021, reverting to 500,000 acre-feet unless a new Court-approved storage agreement was made. By the end of Production Year 2020, Managed Storage had reached 588,000 acre-feet. To address the expiration, Watermaster Parties recommended expanding environmental analysis to cover storage use above 500,000 acre-feet. This work, called the Local Storage Limitation Solution (LSLS), was supported by an updated groundwater-flow model that found no unmitigable significant adverse impacts. The LSLS allowed Safe Storage

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

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

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

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

Capacity to increase to 700,000 acre-feet through June 30, 2030, and to 620,000 acre-feet from July 1, 2030, through June 30, 2035. The CEQA documentation was adopted as Addendum No. 2 to the OBMP PEIR on March 17, 2021. The Court granted Watermaster's motion, and the LSLS became effective on July 1, 2021.

Increase of Safe Storage Capacity to 900,000 Acre-Feet. Following two consecutive wetter-than-average years resulting in low groundwater demands and increased recharge through the DYY Program, the total managed storage at the end of fiscal year 2023/24 was about 709,000 acre-feet, exceeding the SSC authorized by the approval of the LSLS. To address this, the Watermaster Board adopted Resolution 2024-04 to recommend that the Court authorize the increase of the SSC to a maximum of 900,000 acre-feet through June 30, 2040, consistent with the project evaluated as part of the 2020 OBMP Update (see 2020 OBMP Update description below). During this reporting period in January 2025, the Court approved the motion to increase the SSC to a maximum of 900,000 acre-feet through June 30, 2040.

2020 OBMP Update

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

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

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

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

In January 2020, Watermaster and the IEUA (as the lead agency) began preparing a SEIR to support the 2020 OBMP Update. This SEIR was designed to inform decision-making, investments, and grant applications for both ongoing and new management actions under the OBMP. However, following feedback from the Parties, the certification of the SEIR was postponed. In 2022, Watermaster and IEUA resumed the process, holding three workshops to gather input from the Watermaster Parties on the 2020 OBMP Update's project description and potential updates. This included the proposed use of managed storage of up to 900,000 acre-feet. In May 2023, Watermaster published the 2023 Storage Framework Investigation to evaluate the impacts of this storage level. IEUA then released the draft SEIR for public review in September 2023, with the comment period concluding on November 9, 2023. The final SEIR was certified by IEUA in February 2024. This SEIR supported Watermaster's motion to the Court to increase the SSC in fiscal year 2024/25.

Two new management activities in the 2020 OBMP Update began in fiscal year 2023/24:

- Development of a Storage and Recovery Master Plan (SRMP). The SRMP Committee (SRMPC) initially convened in November 2023 to define the objectives of the SRMP and refine the scope of work for its development, including defining desired benefits of Storage and Recovery Programs in the Chino Basin. The SRMPC did not meet during this reporting period.

2020 OBMP Update (Continued)

- Preparation of a WQMP. Watermaster and its stakeholders began convening the WQC in fiscal year 2023/24 to define the objectives and refine the scope of work for the WQMP, and develop a monitoring plan for emerging contaminants in the Chino Basin (see Groundwater Quality Management Program section under Program Element 6 in this report). The WQC did not meet during this reporting period.

2024 State of the Basin Report

As a reporting mechanism and pursuant to the *OBMP Implementation Plan and* the November 15, 2001 Court Order, Watermaster prepares a State of the Basin report every two years that demonstrates the current state of the Basin and the progress made since OBMP implementation began on July 1, 2000. The State of the Basin reports on activities, related to OBMP Program Elements such as: well meter installation, desalter planning and engineering, recharge assessments, recharge master planning, hydraulic control, expansion of monitoring programs for groundwater levels and quality, and the monitoring and management of land subsidence.

In June of this reporting period, Watermaster prepared the draft *2024 Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report which is the twelfth report since OBMP implementation. The *2024 Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report is in a new format which is web-based using ArcGIS StoryMaps that features interactive maps and exhibits that characterize Basin conditions including hydrology, pumping, recharge, groundwater levels, groundwater quality, and ground motion. The final report will be completed and made publicly available on Watermaster's website during the second half of 2025.

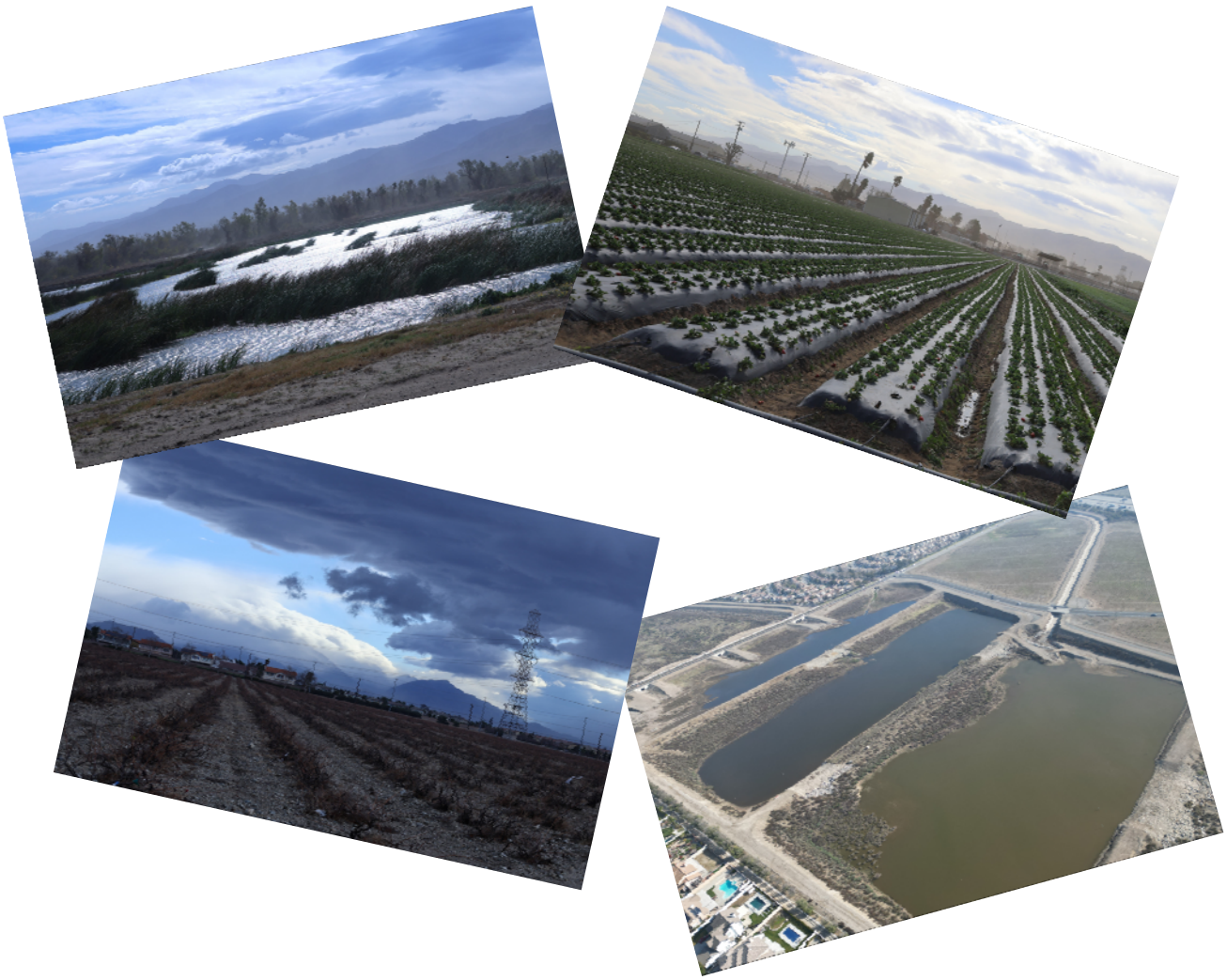


Exhibit B

Optimum Basin Management Program

Staff Status Report 2025-2: July to December 2025

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

Highlighted Activities

- About 300 manual water level measurements from 38 private and 12 municipal supply wells were taken; two quarterly data downloads were conducted from 140 pressure transducers installed at various well sites; two quarterly groundwater quality samples from four near river wells and two quarterly surface water quality samples from two sites were taken. In December 2025, Watermaster began to convert Fontana Union Well 14 into a monitoring well for the Key Well Groundwater Quality Monitoring Program to resolve an Ambient Water Quality data gap.

- Watermaster, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), and the Orange County Water District (OCWD) continued to implement the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program (PBHSP). During the reporting period, Watermaster conducted two quarterly downloads of pressure transducers at the 18 PBHSP monitoring wells, collected quarterly water quality parameters at four surface water sites, collected a high-resolution air photo of the Prado Basin area for 2025, collected and reviewed Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) remote sensing data, and performed vegetation monitoring surveys at 20 sites in the Prado Basin.

- Pursuant to the Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan, Watermaster continued to implement the Ground-Level Monitoring Program (GLMP) for the MZ-1 and Northwest MZ-1 areas. Watermaster performed various GLMP activities during this reporting period including conducting one Ground-Level Monitoring Committee (GLMC) meeting in October 2025 and prepared the draft and final *2024-25 Annual Report for the Ground-Level Monitoring Program*.

Important Court Hearings and Orders

- **September 12, 2025:**
  Hearing and Orders granting Watermaster's motion for: 1) Court to Receive and File Watermaster Semi-Annual OBMP Status Report 2024-2; and 2) Extension of Time to Complete Safe Yield Evaluation

- **October 31, 2025:**
  Hearing and Order Regarding the Appropriative Pool Motion for Award of Expenses, Including Attorney Fees per Contract and Civil Code Section 1717

- **October 31, 2025:**
  Status Conference and Order Setting the Hearing on the Proposed Judgment Regarding the Court of Appeal's Remittitur

- Watermaster and the IEUA continued to implement the 2013 Amendment to the 2010 Recharge Master Plan Update (2013 RMPU). Construction of the Wineville/Jurupa/RP3 Basins continued and has an updated project completion date of Spring 2026. IEUA submitted a grant application for the Montclair Basins project and in June, was notified by the US Bureau of Reclamation that $1.3 million in grant funding is anticipated to be awarded to the Montclair Basins project; the project's updated completion date is set for December 2026. During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA recharged a total of 15,926 acre-feet of water: 6,929 acre-feet of stormwater and 8,997 acre-feet of recycled water. No imported water was recharged during this reporting period.

- Watermaster and the IEUA continued to implement the Maximum Benefit Salt and Nutrient Management Plan and provide support to the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana Water Board) staff on the Basin Plan amendment to update the commitments and requirements for the Maximum Benefit Salt and Nutrient Management Plan.

- Watermaster and IEUA continued to implement the new monthly surface water monitoring program along Chino Creek. This included completing the first annual data review and coordinating with the California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN) to register the monitoring program and upload the monitoring data.

- Watermaster completed its technical efforts to evaluate the Safe Yield of the Chino Basin for the period of fiscal year 2021 through 2030 (2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation [2025 SYR]). During fall 2025, an independent peer review consultant was retained to review the groundwater model and the implementation of the Safe Yield Reset Methodology (SYRM) as documented in draft 2025 SYR Report released in October 2025.

- Watermaster prepared its twelfth *State of the Basin* in June 2025. Results of the *2024 State of the Basin* were presented at the Watermaster Pool and Board meetings in November, feedback from the presentation was incorporated into the report, and the final version was published to Watermaster's website in December 2025.

Program Element 1: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Monitoring Program

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

Groundwater Level Monitoring

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

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

All groundwater-level data are checked and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠. During this reporting period, Watermaster measured approximately 300 groundwater levels at about 38 private wells and 12 municipal supply wells and conducted two quarterly downloads of about 140 pressure transducers installed in private, municipal, and monitoring wells throughout the Chino Basin. Additionally, Watermaster compiled all available groundwater level data from well owners in the basin for the April 2025 to September 2025 period.

Groundwater Quality Monitoring

Watermaster initiated a comprehensive groundwater-quality monitoring program in which the obtained data may be used for: the biennial *Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report (see 2024 State of the Basin section under OBMP Status updates in this report), the triennial re-computation of ambient water quality, the demonstration of Hydraulic Control—a maximum-benefit commitment in the Basin Plan, monitoring of nonpoint-source groundwater contamination and plumes associated with point-source contamination (see Program Element 6 section of this report), and assessing the overall health of the groundwater basin. Groundwater-quality data are also used in conjunction with numerical models to assist Watermaster and other parties in evaluating proposed salinity management and groundwater remediation strategies. The details of the groundwater-quality monitoring programs as of fiscal year 2025/26 are described below.

Chino Basin Data Collection (CBDC). Watermaster routinely and proactively collects groundwater-quality data from well owners including municipal and governmental agencies. Groundwater quality data are also obtained from special studies and monitoring required by orders of the Santa Ana Water Board—such as for landfills and other groundwater quality investigations, the DTSC, the US Geological Survey (USGS), and others. These data are collected semi-annually from well owners and monitoring entities. Data are collected for approximately 860 wells as part of the CBDC program. During this reporting period, Watermaster compiled data for the CBDC program for the January to June 2025 period. All groundwater quality data are checked and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠.

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

1. *Private Wells.* About 62 private wells, located predominantly in the southern portion of the basin, are sampled at various frequencies based on their proximity to known point-source contamination plumes. Seven wells near contaminant plumes are sampled annually, and the remaining *55* wells are sampled triennially.

2. *Watermaster Monitoring Wells.* Watermaster collects groundwater-quality samples from a total of 49 multi-nested monitoring wells at 21 well sites located throughout the Chino Basin. These monitoring well sites include: nine HCMP sites

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

constructed to support the demonstration of Hydraulic Control in the southern Chino Basin, nine sites constructed to support the PBHSP in the Prado Basin region, and three sites that fill spatial data gaps near contamination plumes in MZ-3. Each nested well site contains up to four wells in the borehole. Additionally, Watermaster samples one single-casing well in MZ-3. Currently, the HCMP MZ-3, and Kaiser monitoring wells are sampled annually, and the PBHSP wells are sampled triennially.

3. *Other Wells*. Watermaster collects quarterly samples from four near-river wells to characterize the interaction of the Santa Ana River and groundwater. These shallow wells along the Santa Ana River consist of two former USGS National Water Quality Assessment Program wells (Archibald 1 and Archibald 2) and two Santa Ana River Water Company (SARWC) wells (active well SARWC 9 and inactive well SARWC 10).

During this reporting period, Watermaster collected quarterly groundwater quality samples from four near river wells (Archibald 1, Archibald 2, SARWC 10, and SARWC 9). The samples were sent to Clinical Laboratories for analysis. Also, during this reporting period, Watermaster collected groundwater quality samples from: 5 MZ3 monitoring wells, 21 HCMP monitoring wells, and 18 private wells. The samples were sent to Clinical Laboratories for analysis. All groundwater quality data are checked by Watermaster staff and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠. In December 2025, Watermaster initiated efforts to convert old Fontana Union Well 14 production well into a monitoring well to fulfill a data gap identified by the Santa Ana Water Board and the watershed Basin Monitoring Program Task Force for the triennial computation of ambient water quality in groundwater. This work included removing the welded cover, collecting a down-hole video, and installing a new well lid and lock.



Sending a Camera Down FUWC 14

Groundwater Production Monitoring

As of the end of this reporting period, there were a total of 405 producing wells, 213 of which were for agricultural uses. The number of agricultural wells has been decreasing in recent years due to urbanization and development. Many of the remaining active agricultural production wells are metered, and Watermaster reads the meters on a quarterly basis. Meter reads and production data are then entered into Watermaster's relational database, which can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠. In February 2024, Watermaster entered into a contract to test and maintain meters on agricultural wells. To date, they have tested/calibrated 48 meters, and replaced/installed 40.

Surface Water Monitoring

CBDC of Surface Water Data. Watermaster routinely and proactively collects surface water flow and quality data from the tributary area to Chino Basin and Prado Dam terminus of the Santa Ana River. Data is collected from IEUA and publicly available data sets including the California Integrated Water Quality System Project (CIWQS) and the USGS. Data are collected for approximately 30 surface water locations as part of the CBDC program. These data are collected semi-annually. During this reporting period, Watermaster collected surface water data for the January to June 2025 period. All surface water quality and flow data are checked and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠.

Watermaster Field Surface Water Monitoring Programs. Watermaster monitors surface water quality on a routine basis as follows:

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

Watermaster collects grab water quality samples at 8 sites along Chino Creek on a monthly basis. This is part of new monitoring program that was initiated in July 2024. Watermaster with the IEUA developed this monitoring program to conduct monitoring of Chino Creek to have sufficient data to support the next round of the state-wide assessment of impaired water bodies subject to listing pursuant to Clean Water Act 303(d) Category 3 by the State Board and Regional Water Boards (see Program Element 7 Development of a surface water monitoring program in Chino Creek). During this reporting period, Watermaster and IEUA collected 48 quarterly surface water-quality samples from the eight surface water sites. The samples were sent to the Laboratory at IEUA for analysis.

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

Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program (PBHSP)

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

During this reporting period, Watermaster performed the following tasks:

- Conducted the groundwater monitoring program, which included quarterly downloads in September and December 2025 of transducers that measure groundwater levels and temperature at eight PBHSP monitoring wells, and transducers that measure electrical conductivity (EC), temperature, and groundwater levels at ten PBHSP monitoring wells.
- Conducted the surface-water monitoring program, which included quarterly collection of field parameters for EC and temperature at four surface water sites in Chino Creek and Mill Creek in September and December 2025.
- Collected and reviewed the following riparian habitat monitoring data:
    - Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) remote sensing data collected from Landsat satellites and processed by the USGS for November 2024 through October 2025.
    - A custom flight to collect a high-resolution air photo of the Prado Basin area for 2025. This was cost shared with the OCWD.
    - Site-specific field vegetation surveys for the summer of 2025 performed by the ECORP biological consultants.

Chino Basin Groundwater Recharge Monitoring Program

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

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

The IEUA also collects quarterly and annual groundwater quality samples at a network of about 41 dedicated monitoring wells and production wells that are downgradient of the recharge basins.

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

Monitoring Activities. During this reporting period, the IEUA performed its ongoing monitoring program to measure and record recharge volumes and to collect water quality samples for recycled water, diluent water, and groundwater pursuant to IEUA and Watermaster's permit requirements. This included collecting approximately 110 recycled water quality samples, 2 lysimeter samples, 7 diluent water quality samples, and 71 groundwater quality samples for analytical analyses. Daily composite water quality data was also collected at the RP-1 and RP-4 effluent.

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

- 2Q-2025 Quarterly Report, which was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on August 15, 2025
- 3Q-2025 Quarterly Report, which was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on November 15, 2025

Ground Level Monitoring

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

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

Since the initial MZ-1 Plan was adopted in 2007, Watermaster has conducted the Ground-Level Monitoring Program. The main results from the GLMP show that very little permanent land subsidence has occurred in the MZ1 Managed Area, indicating that subsidence is being successfully managed in this area, but land subsidence has been occurring in Northwest MZ-1. One concern is that land subsidence in Northwest MZ-1 has occurred differentially across the San Jose Fault, following the same spatial pattern of differential subsidence that occurred in the MZ-1 Managed Area during the time of ground fissuring-.

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

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

- Continued high-resolution water-level monitoring at approximately 30 wells within the MZ-1 Managed Area and within the Areas of Subsidence Concern. All monitoring equipment was inspected at least quarterly and was repaired and/or

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

replaced as necessary. The data collected were checked and analyzed to assess the functionality of the monitoring equipment and for compliance with the Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan.

- Performed InSAR analyses of vertical ground motion across all Areas of Subsidence Concern for the periods 2011-25 and 2024-25.
- Developed a TerraSAR-X dataset from June 2015 to March 2025 for comparison with DWR Sentinel-1A data. Subsidence contours and time-series figures generated from this comparison were reviewed and will be presented in the 2025-26 Annual Report for the Ground-Level Monitoring Program.
- Performed monthly maintenance, data collection, and verification at the Ayala Park (APX), Chino Creek (CCX), and Pomona (PX) extensometer facilities. Special efforts to improve performance at the PX facility included: (i) updating charts and tables to enhance data visualization for troubleshooting and performance tracking; (ii) supervising a well subcontractor (Well Tec Services) during removal of tangled transducer cables, video logging of the wells, and well rehabilitation through brushing and bailing; and (iii) purchasing and calibrating new linear potentiometers for the facility. The PX facility refurbishment is ongoing, with reinstallation of monitoring equipment expected in Spring 2026.
- Continued monitoring of Northwest MZ-1 pursuant to the Work Plan:
    - Collected, processed, and checked groundwater level and production data from wells in Northwest MZ-1 on a monthly basis.



Maintenance at Pomona Extensometer

Program Element 2: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Recharge Program

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

Pursuant to Program Element 2 of the OBMP, Watermaster and the IEUA partnered with the San Bernardino County Flood Control District and the Chino Basin Water Conservation District to construct and/or improve 18 recharge sites. This project is known as the Chino Basin Facilities Improvement Project (CBFIP). The average annual stormwater recharge of the CBFIP facilities is approximately 10,000 acre-feet per year, the supplemental "wet"[1] water recharge capacity is about 56,600 acre-feet per year, and the in-lieu supplemental water recharge capacity ranges from 26,600 to 45,200 acre-feet per year. In addition to the CBFIP facilities, the Monte Vista Water District (MVWD) has four ASR wells with a well injection capacity of about 5,500 acre-feet per year. The current total supplemental water recharge capacity ranges from 99,000 to 123,000 acre-feet per year, which is greater than the projected supplemental water recharge capacity required by Watermaster.

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

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

This motion led to the development of an update to the 2010 RMPU and in 2012, Watermaster staff sent out a "call for projects" to the Watermaster Parties, seeking their recommendations for recharge improvement projects that should be considered in the update.

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

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

The *2013 Amendment to the 2010 Recharge Master Plan Update* (2013 RMPU) outlines the recommended projects to be implemented by Watermaster and the IEUA and lays out the implementation and financing plans. The 2013 RMPU report was approved by the Watermaster Board in September 2013 and filed with the Court in October 2013. In December 2013, the Court approved the 2013 RMPU except for Section 5, which dealt with the accounting for new recharge from Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer Systems; Section 5 was later approved by the Court in April 2014.

In September 2018, Watermaster completed the 2018 Recharge Master Plan Update (2018 RMPU) and submitted it to the Court in October 2018. The Court approved the 2018 RMPU on December 28, 2018.

In September 2023, Watermaster completed the 2023 Recharge Master Plan Update (2023 RMPU) and submitted it to the Court in October 2023. The Court approved the 2023 RMPU on December 6, 2023.

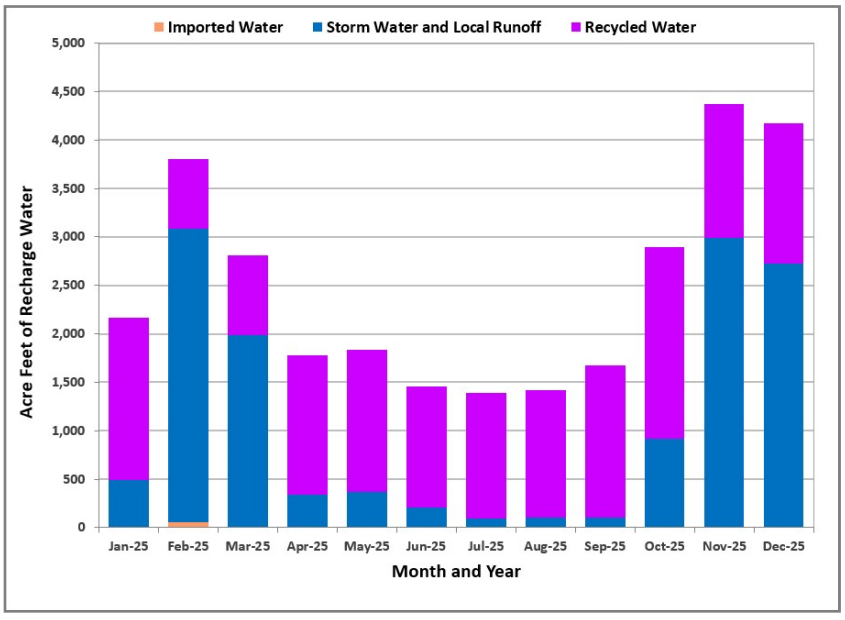


San Sevaine Basin Cell 5 After a Storm

2013 RMPU Implementation. Watermaster and the IEUA are continuing to carry out the October 2013 Court Order, which authorizes them to implement the 2013 RMPU. Construction of the San Sevaine Basin improvements was completed in September 2018, the construction of the Victoria Basin improvements was completed in December 2018, and the construction of the Lower Day project was completed in August 2024. During this reporting period, the construction work for Wineville/Jurupa/RP3 continued and the updated project completion date is in spring 2026. In June 2025, the US Bureau of Reclamation notified IEUA that $1.3 million in grant funding is anticipated to be awarded to the Montclair Basins project. The Montclair Basin project, which was delayed due to the permitting process with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and basin operations for Dry-Year-Yield deliveries is expected to be completed by the end of 2026.

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

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



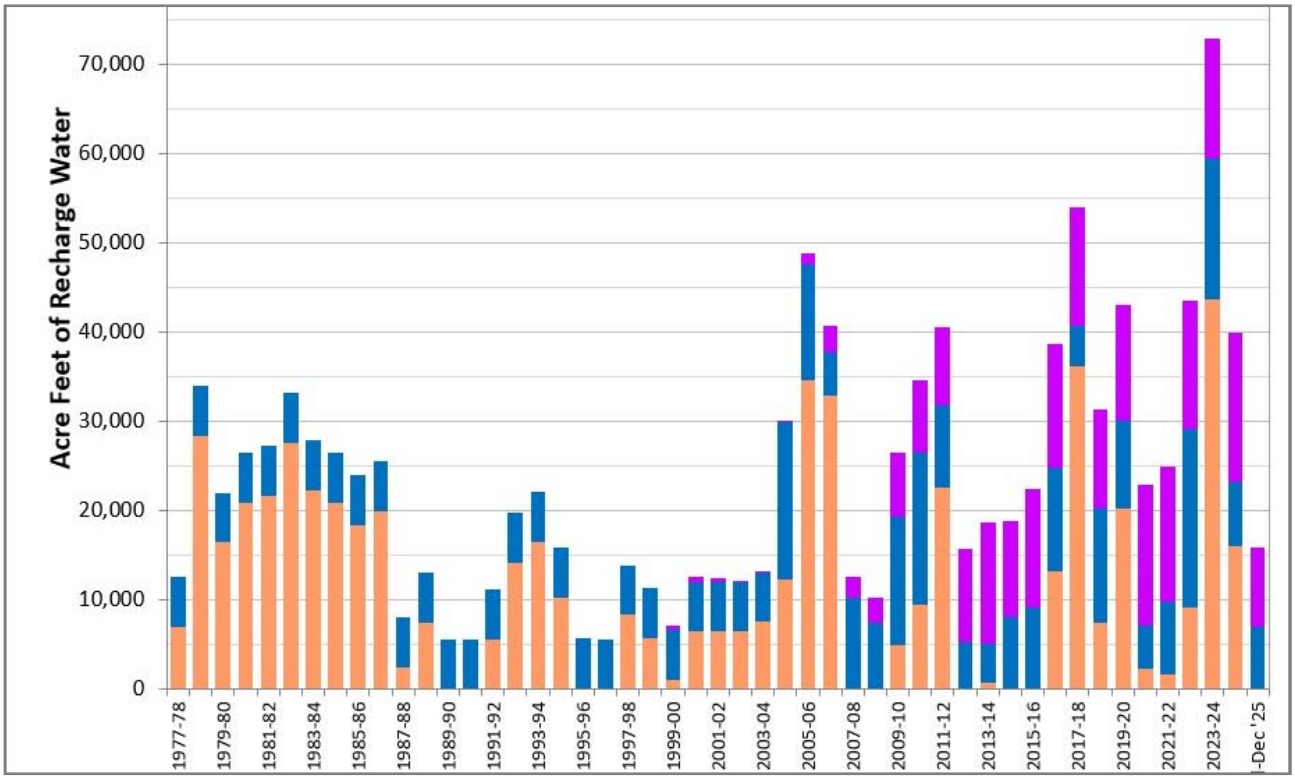
Recharge for Dilution of Recycled Water. In fiscal year 2009/10, Watermaster and the IEUA's recycled water recharge permit was amended to allow for existing underflow dilution and extended the period for calculating dilution from a running 60-month to a running 120-month period. Additionally, the IEUA has worked with the DDW to obtain approval to increase the allowable recycled water contribution (RWC) at well sites to 50 percent. These permit amendments allow for increased recycled water recharge without having to increase the amount of imported and storm waters required for dilution. The IEUA projects its dilution requirements as part of its annual reporting to the Santa Ana Water Board. Based on the latest Annual Report (May 2025)[2], the IEUA projects that dilution requirements will be met through June 2033 even if no imported water is available for dilution.

Recharge Activities. During this reporting period, ongoing recycled water recharge occurred in the Brooks, 8th Street, Ely, Turner, Victoria, San Sevaine, Hickory, Banana, RP-3, and Declez Basins; and stormwater was recharged at 18 recharge basins across all

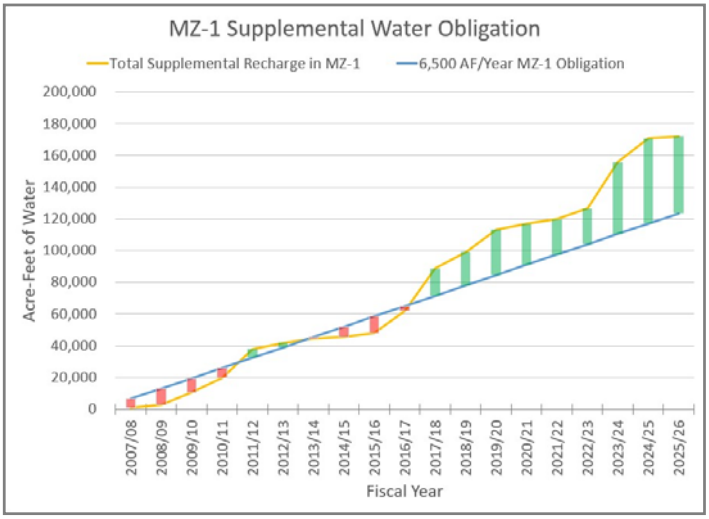
[2] https://www.ieua.org/read-our-reports/groundwater-recharge-reports/

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

Chino Basin management zones. No imported water was recharged during this reporting period. From July 1 through December 31, 2025, Watermaster and the IEUA recharged a total of 15,926 acre-feet of water: 6,929 acre-feet-feet of stormwater and 8,997 acre-feet of recycled water.



Balance of Recharge and Discharge in MZ-1. The total amount of supplemental water recharged in MZ-1 since the Peace II Agreement through December 31, 2025 was approximately 172,012 acre-feet, which is about 48,512 acre-feet more than the 123,500 acre-feet required by June 30, 2026 (annual requirement of 6,500 acre-feet). The amount of supplemental water recharged into MZ1 during the reporting period was approximately 1,296 acre-feet.



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

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

The Chino I Desalter expansion and the Chino II Desalter facilities were completed in February 2006, bringing the total Chino Basin Desalter capacity to about 32,500 acre-feet per year (29 million gallons per day [MGD]). Development and planning continued between the Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) and Watermaster to expand the groundwater production and treatment capacity of the Chino Basin Desalters by another 10 MGD for a total groundwater production to 40,000 acre-feet per year. More than $77 million in grant funds were secured toward this expansion. As currently configured, the Chino I Desalter treats about 14,500 acre-feet of groundwater per year (12.9 MGD) pumped from 14 wells (I-1 through I-11, I-13 through I-18, I-20, and I-21). This water is treated through ion exchange (nitrate removal), and/or reverse osmosis (for nitrate and TDS removal), and granulated activated carbon ([GAC] for volatile organic compound [VOC] removal). The VOC removal at Chino I Desalter is part of the remedial solution for the Chino Airport Plume (see Chino Airport Plumes section under Program Element 6 in this report). The Chino II Desalter treats about 25,500 acre-feet of groundwater per year (22.7 MGD) from pumping at eleven wells (II-1 through II-4 and II-6 through II-12). This water is treated through ion exchange and/or reverse osmosis, and air strippers (for VOC removal). The VOC removal at Chino II Desalter is part of the remedial action plan to clean up the South Archibald Plume (see the Program Element 6 update in this status report).

The most recently completed expansion of the Chino Basin Desalters was completed in 2021and included three wells (Wells II-10, II-11, and II-12) and facilities for the Chino II Desalter. These wells helped achieve the total of 40,000 acre-feet per year of total Chino Basin Desalter groundwater pumping to maintain Hydraulic Control. These three wells are also being utilized as part of the remedial solution to clean up the South Archibald Plume (see the Program Element 6 update in this status report). The Chino Basin Desalters reached the 40,000 acre-feet per year of pumping capacity in June 2020, prior to the full commencement of pumping at these new wells. During the reporting period, the Chino Basin Desalters maintained the pumping rate of 40,000 acre-feet per year.

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

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

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

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

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

The MZ-1 Plan states that if data from existing monitoring efforts in the so-called Areas of Subsidence Concern indicate the potential for adverse impacts due to subsidence, Watermaster will revise the MZ-1 Plan pursuant to the process outlined in Section 3 of the MZ1 Plan. In early 2015, Watermaster prepared an update to the MZ-1 Plan, which included a name change to -the "*Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan*", and a *Work Plan to Develop the Subsidence Management Plan for Northwest MZ-1* (Work Plan) as an appendix. The Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan and the Work Plan were adopted through the Watermaster Pool process in July 2015.

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

- Prepared draft and final 2024-25 Annual Report for the Ground-Level Monitoring Program. The final report included the Watermaster Engineer's responses to GLMC comments on the draft annual report.
- Updated the Chino Valley Model (CVM) and recalibrated the 1D model at the PX Site prior to simulating subsidence in Northwest MZ-1 using results from the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation. The PX 1D model results will be used to develop up to two subsidence management alternatives (SMAs) for Northwest MZ-1.
- Worked on the construction and calibration of three additional 1D Models in Ontario, near the CDA well field, and at the Ayala Park Extensometer. These new 1D Models will be used to estimate the potential for future land subsidence associated with future projections of pumping and recharge in the Chino Basin, such as in future Safe Yield resets and reevaluations.

A GLMC meeting was conducted during the reporting period on October 2, 2025. The meeting presentation and agenda packet were posted to the Watermaster's website. The meeting agenda included the Draft 2024-25 Annual Report for the Ground-Level Monitoring Program.

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

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

South Archibald Plume

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

In 2008, Santa Ana Water Board staff continued to conduct research pertaining to the likely source of the TCE contamination and identified discharges of wastewater that may have contained TCE to the RP-1 treatment plant and associated disposal areas as a potential source. The Santa Ana Water Board identified several industries, including some previously identified tenants of the Ontario Airport property, that likely used TCE solvents before and during the early-1970s, and discharged wastes to the Cities of Ontario and Upland's sewage systems and subsequently to the RP-1 treatment plant and disposal areas. In 2012, an additional Draft CAO

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

was issued by the Santa Ana Water Board jointly to the City of Ontario, City of Upland, and IEUA as the previous and current operators of the RP-1 treatment plant and disposal area (collectively, the RP-1 Parties). In part, the draft CAOs required that RP-1 Parties "supply uninterrupted replacement water service […] to all residences south of Riverside Drive that are served by private domestic wells at which TCE has been detected at concentrations at or exceeding 5 µg/L […]" and to report this information to the Santa Ana Water Board. In addition, the RP-1 Parties are to "prepare and submit [a] […] feasibility study" and "prepare, submit and implement the Remedial Action Plan" to mitigate the "effects of the TCE groundwater plume."

Under the Santa Ana Water Board's oversight, the ABGL Parties and/or the RP-1 Parties conducted four sampling events at private residential wells and taps between 2007 and 2014 in the region where groundwater is potentially contaminated with TCE. By 2014, all private wells and/or taps in the region of the plume had been sampled at least once. Alternative water systems (tanks) have been installed at residences in the area where well or tap water contains TCE at or above 80 percent of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 5 µg/L. Watermaster has also been sampling at the private wells.

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

The plume remediation alternative involves the use of CDA production wells and facilities. The RP-1 Parties reached a Joint Facility Development Agreement with the CDA for the implementation of a project designed in part to remediate the South Archibald Plume. The project, termed the Chino Basin Improvement and Groundwater Clean-up Project, includes the construction and operation of three CDA wells (II-10, II-11, and II-12) and a dedicated pipeline connecting the three wells and the existing CDA well I-11 to the Desalter II treatment facility. It also includes the addition of an air stripping system at the treatment facility to remove TCE and other VOCs. Construction of two of the three wells (II-10 and II-11) was completed and became operational in 2018 and construction of an onsite monitoring well near the proposed location of CDA well II-12 (II-MW-3) was completed in 2019. The construction of well II-12 was completed in November 2020. In the first half of 2021, the RP-1 Parties and the CDA submitted the final *Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the Chino Basin Improvement and Groundwater Clean-up Project* to the Santa Ana Water Board and completed the construction of five multi-depth monitoring wells at two locations in the South Archibald Plume (II-MW-4 and II-MW-5). In 2021, the CDA completed the equipping of well II-12, the modification to the decarbonator, and the construction of the raw water pipeline, and the project became operational in August of 2021. The Monitoring and Reporting plan stipulates ongoing quarterly sampling at the CDA production and monitoring wells within and near the plume and at nearby agency-owned wells.

The domestic water supply alternative for the private residences affected by TCE groundwater contamination is a hybrid between the installation of tank systems for some residences, where water is delivered from the City of Ontario potable supply via truck deliveries, and the connection of some residences to the City of Ontario potable water system. Residences without a tank system or pipeline connection receive bottled water. The Cities of Ontario and Upland have assumed responsibility for implementing the domestic water supply alternative. In February 2017, the Cities of Ontario and Upland submitted the Domestic Water Supply Work Plan to the Santa Ana Water Board to outline the approach to monitoring and supplying alternative water supplies for affected residences. The City of Ontario will continue to monitor for potentially affected residences to ensure that an alternative water supply is offered and provided to any residences with TCE concentrations greater than 80% of the MCL for TCE. During this reporting period the City of Ontario completed the annual water supply sampling event at private residences pursuant to the Domestic Water Supply Plan and prepared and submitted an annual monitoring report of the results to the Santa Ana Water Board in December 2025. As of the end of 2025, there are 19 affected residences that are being supplied with water by tank systems, and five affected residences that remain on bottled water. There were no new residences added to the alternative water supply program in 2025.

Watermaster delineates the spatial extent of the plume using data collected from their own sampling at private wells in the area and data collected as part of their data collection program. Watermaster completed its most recent characterization of the plume in June 2025 for the 2024 *Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report (see 2024 State of the Basin section under OBMP Status updates in this report). In October of this reporting period, Watermaster prepared a semi-annual status report on the South Archibald Plume for Watermaster Parties.

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

Chino Airport Plume

In 1990, the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO No. 90-134 to the County of San Bernardino, Department of Airports (County) to address groundwater contamination originating from Chino Airport. During 1991 to 1992, ten underground storage tanks and 310 containers of hazardous waste were removed, and 81 soil borings were drilled and sampled on the airport property. From 2003 to 2005, nine onsite monitoring wells were installed and used to collect groundwater quality samples. In 2007, the County conducted its first offsite monitoring effort, and in 2008, the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO No. R8-2008-0064, requiring the County to define the lateral and vertical extent of the plume and prepare a remedial action plan. From 2009 to 2015, Tetra Tech, consultant to the County, constructed 66 monitoring wells and conducted several off-site and on-site plume characterization studies to delineate the areal and vertical extent of the plume and determined that there were both east and west TCE and 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) plumes. In January 2017, the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO R8-2017-0011, which requires the County to prepare a Final Feasibility Study that incorporates comments from the Santa Ana Water Board and to prepare, submit, and implement a Remedial Action Plan. The County submitted a Final Feasibility Study on June 6, 2017, and it was approved by the Santa Ana Water Board on June 7, 2017. On December 18, 2017, the County submitted the *Draft Interim Remedial Action Plan* with the remediation alternative of a groundwater pump-and-treat system to provide hydraulic containment and treatment of the Chino Airport plumes. The system consists of 22 County extraction wells at ten extraction well sites located on and off airport property that will produce approximately 1,700 gallons per minute (gpm) along with CDA wells I-16 through I-18, which will produce an additional 630 gpm. CDA's I-20 and I-21wells will be added to the system as needed. The groundwater extracted will be conveyed to a new GAC system constructed by the CDA and funded by the County (South GAC System). In April 2023, CDA wells I-17 (offline for 5 years) and I-18 (never been online) began pumping and conveyed groundwater to the South GAC System.

Treated groundwater from the South GAC system is then conveyed to the existing Chino I Desalter that uses reverse osmosis and ion exchange to treat for nitrate and TDS; then discharged for use as potable municipal water supply.

An additional treatment system (North GAC System), which also began operation in April 2023 was constructed by CDA and treats water from four CDA wells (I-I through I-4) that produce from the lower aquifer in the plume; however, this system is not associated with the County's remedial solution.

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

Between 2018 and 2022, the County constructed five extraction wells, an additional 12 piezometers and 14 monitoring wells to assist with the design for the remedial solution and delineation of the plumes. In 2022, the County completed the final *Remedial Action Work Plan* which divides the construction of the pump-and-treat system into two phases. The first Phase (1) includes construction of 5 onsite extraction well locations and conveyance piping to the South GAC system. Phase 1 construction was completed in July 2024 pending equipping and conveyance piping for one of the wells (EW-10) which is going to be completed with Phase 2. As of November of this reporting period, groundwater pumping and treatment from the Phase 1 County wells has not commenced and is pending DDW's permit addendum for these wells. Phase 2 includes construction of the 5 offsite County extraction well locations and conveyance piping and is expected to commence in 2026. During this reporting period, groundwater pumping for the Chino Airport plume remediation continued at the active CDA wells and was conveyed and treated at the North and South GAC Systems. The most recent *Remedial Action Operation and Monitoring Report* for the pump-and-treat system available on State Water Board's GeoTracker website was for the third quarter 2025, submitted during this reporting period in November 2025.

In August 2024, the County installed six new monitoring wells (CAMW 71-76) on the Airport property where high concentrations of contaminants of concern were detected in recent vapor sampling. Sampling at the new wells commenced during the Fall 2024 monitoring event and several wells had the highest concentrations of contaminants of concern measured at any monitoring well over the last five years indicating that there could be a newly identified potential source area beneath the northwestern portion of the airport property.

The County conducts quarterly, biennial, and annual monitoring events at 96 site-related monitoring wells and four onsite agricultural wells. The conclusions from this monitoring program can be found in reports posted on the State Water Board's GeoTracker website.

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

The most recent monitoring report submitted during this reporting period is the *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report Winter and Spring 2025 Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, California*, which presents the results from the February and May 2025 sampling events. Watermaster also samples for water quality at private and monitoring wells in the area and uses this and other data obtained from its data collection programs to independently delineate the spatial extent of the plumes. Watermaster completed its most recent characterization of the plumes in June 2025 for the *2024 Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report (see 2024 State of the Basin section under OBMP Status updates in this report). In October of this reporting period, Watermaster prepared a semi-annual status report on the Chino Airport Plumes for Watermaster Parties.

Other Plumes

Watermaster continues to track the monitoring programs and mitigation measures associated with other point sources of contamination in the Chino Basin, including: Alumax Aluminum Recycling, Alger Manufacturing Facility, General Electric Test Cell and Flatiron facilities, the Former Kaiser Steel Mill, Milliken Landfill, Mid-Valley Landfill, Upland Landfill, California Institution for Men, and the Stringfellow National Priorities List sites. During this reporting period in October 2025 Watermaster prepared the most recent annual status reports for the GE Test Cell, GE Flatiron, Milliken Landfill, California Institution for Men, Stringfellow Plumes, and the former Kaiser Steel Mill site. The most current Watermaster delineations of the extent of these plumes were completed in June 2025 for the 2024 *Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report (see 2024 State of the Basin section under OBMP Status updates in this report).

Water Quality Management Program

Through the collaborative stakeholder process to update the OBMP in 2020 (see 2020 OBMP Update section of this report), the parties identified a new management action under Program Element 6 to develop a Water Quality Management Program that addresses contaminants of emerging regulations of concern to better prepare the parties for addressing compliance with new State and Federal drinking water regulations, and provide for the long-term maximum beneficial use of the basin. It was identified that reconvening the Water Quality Committee (WQC) that met historically from 2003 to 2010 to implement Program Element 6 of the 2000 OBMP would be the ideal approach to guide the development and implementation of the Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP). Watermaster held a kick-off meeting in October 2023 to reconvene the WQC. Two additional WQC meetings were conducted during the first half of 2024 to develop an initial Emerging Contaminants Monitoring Plan (ECMP), and a framework and scope for a WQMP. From July to December 2024, Watermaster collected samples for the parameters that are part of the ECMP during the routine groundwater sampling that is part of Program Element 1. During this reporting period, there were no activities for the WQMP.

Program Element 7: Develop and Implement a Salt Management Program

Maximum Benefit Salt and Nutrient Management Plan

In January 2004, the Santa Ana Water Board amended the Basin Plan to incorporate an updated TDS and nitrate (as nitrogen) management plan. The Basin Plan amendment includes both "antidegradation" and "maximum-benefit" objectives for TDS and nitrate for the Chino-North and Cucamonga groundwater management zones (GMZs). The maximum-benefit objectives allow for recycled water reuse and recharge of recycled and imported waters, which is an integral part of the OBMP, without the immediate need for mitigation. The application of the maximum-benefit objectives is contingent on the implementation of specific projects and requirements termed the maximum-benefit commitments by Watermaster and IEUA. Watermaster and IEUA report on the status of compliance for each commitment to the Santa Ana Water Board annually in April. The nine maximum-benefit commitments include:

1. The development and implementation of a surface water monitoring program.
2. The development and implementation of a groundwater monitoring program.
3. The expansion of the Chino I Desalter to a capacity of 10 MGD and the construction of the Chino II Desalter with a design capacity of 10 MGD.
4. The additional expansion of desalter capacity (to 40 MGD) pursuant to the OBMP and the Peace Agreement (the timing of the expansion is tied to the IEUA's agency-wide effluent TDS concentration[3]).

[3] The expansion to provide an additional 20 MGD of desalter pumping capacity was initially required to occur when the 12-month running average of the IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentration exceeded 545 mgl for three consecutive months. Although this water quality condition has never been triggered, the expansion occurred anyways, driven by the implementation of the Peace II Agreement and achieving Hydraulic Control.

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

5. The completion of the recharge facilities included in the Chino Basin Facilities Improvement Program.
6. The management of recycled water quality to ensure that the IEUA agency-wide, 12-month volume-weighted running average TDS and total inorganic nitrogen (TIN) concentrations do not exceed 550 mgl and 8 mgl, respectively.
7. The management of water quality in artificial recharge to ensure that the five-year volume-weighted running average TDS and nitrate concentrations in artificial recharge of recycled, imported, and storm waters are less than or equal to the maximum-benefit objectives of 420 mgl and 5 mgl, respectively.
8. The achievement and maintenance of the "Hydraulic Control" of groundwater outflow from the Chino-North GMZ to protect Santa Ana River water quality and downstream beneficial uses.
9. The determination of ambient TDS and nitrate concentrations of Chino Basin groundwater every five years[4].

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

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

Watermaster and the IEUA use groundwater level measurements to prepare groundwater-elevation contours of the southern Chino Basin to demonstrate Hydraulic Control. Since 2006, the groundwater elevation data demonstrate that groundwater flow from the Chino-North GMZ to the PBMZ is being captured at the Chino Basin Desalter well field at and east of CDA well I-5, representing a line of Hydraulic Control. Since 2016, groundwater elevation data demonstrate that the line of Hydraulic Control has extended to the area at and east of CDA well I-20.

For the area west of wells I-5 and I-20, the construction and operation of the Chino Basin Desalter Chino Creek Well Field (CCWF), which includes CDA wells I-16, I-17, I-18, I-20, and I-21, is intended to achieve Hydraulic Control to the *de minimis* levels of less than or equal to1,000 acre-feet per year. In 2016, the CCWF began operation at wells I-16, I-17, I-20, and I-21. Due to the presence of VOCs at well I-18, pumping never initiated at this well. From 2017 to 2023, pumping decreased at the CCWF when well I-17 ceased operation due to the detection of 1,2,3-TCP above the MCL. VOC concentrations at both wells I-17 and I-18 are associated with the

[4] Originally, the determination of ambient TDS and nitrate concentrations was required every three years; however, in 2021, the Santa Ana Water Board amended the Basin Plan (R8-2021-0025) to modify the ambient water quality determination to every five years following the ambient water quality determination on October 1, 2023.

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

Chino Airport TCE and 1,2,3-TCP plumes. In April 2023, the startup of the South GAC System as part of the Chino Airport plume remediation allowed for pumping to resume well I-17 and commence (for the first time) at well I-18 (see description of Chino Airport Plumes under Program Element 6 of this report). To determine the state of Hydraulic Control under this revised pumping condition, Watermaster and the IEUA estimated the historical (fiscal year 2004 to 2018) and projected (fiscal year 2019 to 2050) volume of groundwater discharge past the CCWF using the 2020 Chino Basin Model. The model results indicate that both the estimated historical and projected discharge past the CCWF are below the *de minimis* level threshold of 1,000 acre-feet per year.

The Chino Basin Desalter pumping is necessary to replace lost agricultural groundwater production in the southern part of the Chino Basin to sustain Hydraulic Control. In a letter dated January 23, 2014, the Santa Ana Water Board required that Watermaster and the IEUA submit a plan detailing how Hydraulic Control will be sustained in the future as agricultural production in the southern region of Chino-North continues to decrease—specifically, how the Chino Basin Desalters will achieve the required total groundwater production level of 40,000 acre-feet per year. On June 30, 2015, Watermaster and the IEUA submitted a final plan and schedule for the construction and operation of three new desalter wells (II-10, II-11, and II-12). Wells II-10 and II-11 were constructed and began operation in mid-2018, and well II-12 was constructed in 2020 and began operation in mid-2021. The Chino Basin Desalters officially reached the pumping capacity necessary to meet the 40,000 acre-feet per year required for Hydraulic Control in June 2020. This pumping capacity was achieved without the inclusion of well II-12, which was not operational until August 2021 and was the last part of the final expansion designed to meet the 40,000 acre-feet per year. A full status report on the desalter expansion facilities is described in Program Element 3.

Following the completion of the desalter expansion, Watermaster prepared an update to the 2005 Mitigation Plan to: (i) remove a definition of the minimum pumping requirement at the CCWF to maintain Hydraulic Control, (ii) provide a definition of operational flexibility for desalter production fluctuations on the order of plus or minus 2,100 acre-feet a year that maintain a five-year average pumping of about 40,000 acre-feet a year, and (iii) updated protocol for mitigation of temporary loss of Hydraulic Control. The updated mitigation plan was prepared with input from the Santa Ana Water Board staff. Watermaster finalized and submitted the updated mitigation plan to the Santa Ana Water Board on December 11, 2023.

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

Since the initiation of recycled water recharge in July 2005, the 12-month running average TDS and TIN concentrations have ranged between 456 and 534 mgl and 3.8 and 7.6 mgl, respectively, and have never exceeded the permit limits. During the statewide drought in mid-2015, a historical high 12-month running average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentration of 534 mgl was calculated for three consecutive months (June, July, and August). This 12-month running average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentration was only 11 mgl below the action limit of 545 mgl. After the drought conditions lessened in 2016, however, the 12-month running average agency-wide TDS concentration decreased and has since remained significantly below the action limit. As of September 2025, the 12-month running average IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentration was 473 mgl.

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

- Develop numerical modeling tools (R4, Hydrus 2D, MODFLOW, MT3D) to evaluate the projected TDS and nitrate concentrations of the Chino Basin.
- Define a baseline (status-quo) scenario and evaluate it with the new modeling tools.

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

- Define salinity management planning scenarios and evaluate them with the new modeling tools to compare the projected TDS and nitrate concentrations against the baseline scenario.
- Use the results to develop a draft regulatory compliance strategy that includes a longer-term average period for recycled water TDS concentrations.
- Collaborate with the Santa Ana Water Board to review and finalize the regulatory strategy.
- Support the Santa Ana Water Board in the preparation of a Basin Plan amendment upon approval of the regulatory strategy.

Watermaster and the IEUA began implementing the scope of work in July 2017 and worked collaboratively with the Santa Ana Water Board staff to review interim work products. In December 2021, Watermaster and the IEUA completed and submitted the documentation of the technical work, *Total Dissolved Solids and Nitrate Concentrations Projections for the Chino Basin*, to the Santa Ana Water Board. Watermaster and the IEUA presented the technical work and received approval from the Santa Ana Water Board staff in July 2022 to proceed with the work to amend the Basin Plan to revise the IEUA effluent compliance averaging period. Specifically, the Basin Plan amendment will modify the TDS compliance metrics and action limit for IEUA's recycled water supply under maximum-benefit commitment number 6 to a 10-year volume-weighted running average of the agency-wide supply.

During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA continued to provide support to the Santa Ana Water Board staff on the Basin Plan amendment, including preparing: a draft Substitute Environmental Document (SED) to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a Staff Report, a Resolution, and peer review package to support the Santa Ana Water Board staff with the Basin Plan amendment.

Recycled Water Recharge. Pursuant to the maximum-benefit commitment number 5, Watermaster and the IEUA completed the construction of the recharge facilities and began artificial recharge of stormwater and recycled water in the Chino Basin in 2005. Additionally, pursuant to maximum-benefit commitment number 7, Watermaster and the IEUA limit recycled water for artificial recharge to the amount that can be blended on a volume-weighted basis with other sources of recharge to achieve five-year running average concentrations of less than or equal the maximum-benefit objectives (420 and 5 mgl for TDS and nitrate, respectively). This data is analyzed and reported to the Santa Ana Water Board annually in April. During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA continued to implement monitoring programs to collect the data required for analysis and reporting to the Santa Ana Water Board. Since recycled water recharge began in July 2005, the five-year volume-weighted running average TDS and nitrate concentrations have ranged from 203 to 354 mgl and from 1.1 to 3.0 mgl, respectively, and have never exceeded the maximum-benefit objectives. As of December 2025, the five-year volume-weighted- running average TDS and nitrate concentrations of these three recharge sources were 265 and 1.6 mgl, respectively. As part of the Basin Plan amendment, the TDS and nitrate compliance metrics for artificial recharge under maximum-benefit commitment number 5 are proposed to be modified to 10-year volume-weighted running average. During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA continued to provide support to the Santa Ana Water Board staff for the Basin Plan amendment (see description of the Basin Plan amendment in Recycled Water Quality subsection above).

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

The most recent ambient water quality, which covers the 20-year period of 2002 to 2021 (2021 ambient water quality) was computed using measured groundwater data for the 20-year period and was completed by the Task Force on October 1, 2023. As part of this computation, Watermaster and the IEUA provided requested groundwater quality data, inputs on interim findings, and reviewed draft documentation to support the computation of the 2021 ambient water quality. Pursuant to the 2021 Basin Plan Amendment (R8-2021-0025), the Task Force is required to recompute the current ambient water quality at a minimum of every five years starting on October 1, 2023.

The next ambient water quality is due to the Santa Ana Water Board on October 1, 2028 and will include groundwater data for the 20-year period of 2007 to 2026.

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

Development of a Surface Water Monitoring Program in Chino Creek. Pursuant to the Clean Water Act sections 303(d) and 305(b), the State Board is required to assess surface water quality conditions relative to the established water quality objectives and prepare a list of impaired water bodies based on the results of the assessment. The State Board collaborates with the Regional Boards to periodically perform this assessment. The assessment and the list of impaired water bodies are included in the California Integrated Report. In 2024, the State Board collaborated with the Santa Ana Water Board to assess surface water quality conditions in the Santa Ana River Watershed (2024 Integrated Report). The 2024 Integrated Report initially identified Chino Creek 1B as an impaired water body subject to listing pursuant to Clean Water Act 303(d). Such a listing would require an extensive effort to develop and implement a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program and could impact the Watermaster and IEUA recycled water permit and uses in the Chino Basin. During a subsequent review of surface water quality data of Chino Creek 1B, the Santa Ana Water Board concluded that there was insufficient data to make a final determination of water quality conditions for Chino Creek 1B; however, the limited data indicated that there may be impairment. Therefore, the Santa Ana Water Board stated that more data is needed in order to support future assessment for the Integrated Reports. Watermaster and IEUA acknowledged the importance of additional data for proper assessment and initiated the effort to collaborate with the Santa Ana Water Board staff to develop and implement a surface water monitoring program for Chino Creek. The objectives of the monitoring program are to collect the requisite water quality data for use in future Integrated Reports and to characterize the sources of salt loading into Chino Creek should a TMDL or a TMDL-equivalent program be required. The Santa Ana Water Board approved the monitoring program including the Quality Assurance Program Plan (QAPP) in June 2024. The monitoring program includes monthly surface water quality sampling, data processing and management, annual data upload to the California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN) for use in the Integrated Reports, and annual data review to characterize water quality and trends. Watermaster and IEUA plan to implement the monitoring program for three fiscal years. At the end of the three-year period in 2027, Watermaster and IEUA will perform a detailed analysis of the monitoring data to assess long-term trends in water quality conditions across Chino Creek and characterize salt loadings into Chino Creek 1B. Watermaster and IEUA initiated the implementation of the monitoring program in August 2024.

During this reporting period, Watermaster and IEUA continued to implement the surface water monitoring program in Chino Creek, completed the first annual data review, and coordinated with CEDEN staff to register the monitoring program and upload the monthly monitoring data from fiscal year 2025.

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

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

The existing Watermaster/IEUA/MWDSC/Three Valleys Municipal Water District Dry-Year Yield (DYY) program was initiated in the early 2000's and is the only Storage and Recovery Program that is being implemented in the Chino Basin. By April 30, 2011, all DYY program construction projects and a full "put" and "take" cycle had been completed, leaving the DYY storage account with a zero balance. Another DYY cycle began in June 2017 and was completed in June 2022. In response to the heavy precipitation in early 2023, MWDSC began recharging imported water in the Chino Basin in spring 2023. In December 2024, the DYY recharge "put" cycle formally stopped with additional added in February 2025 for MWD dewatering activities.

Safe Yield Recalculation

The Basin's Safe Yield was established by the Judgment at 140,000 acre-feet per year and is subject to recalculation every ten years pursuant to the OBMP Implementation Plan and Watermaster's Rules and Regulations. Following a comprehensive technical and legal process, the Court issued a final order in April 2017 resetting the Safe Yield to 135,000 acre-feet per year effective July 1, 2010.

Using the methodology approved in the 2017 Court Order, Watermaster completed the subsequent recalculation process in 2020. Based on updated technical analyses and stakeholder engagement, the Court approved a revised Safe Yield of 131,000 acre-feet per year for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2030.

The 2017 Court Order i) requires that the current Safe Yield be evaluated no later than June 30, 2025, ii) allows for supplementation of the current Safe Yield Reset methodology, and iii) requires annual collection and evaluation of data regarding cultural conditions of the Chino Basin. In 2022, Watermaster's Engineer completed a process to supplement the current Safe Yield Reset methodology to address comments received during the peer review process of the 2020 Safe Yield recalculation regarding uncertainty in the

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

groundwater model and the data used in future projections. As a result of this process, which was supported by extensive peer review, Watermaster submitted an updated Safe Yield Reset methodology (2022 SYRM) to the Court. The Court approved the 2022 SYRM in December 2022.

The process to evaluate the Safe Yield of the Chino Basin for the period of fiscal year 2021 through 2030 (the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation [2025 SYR]) includes updating Watermaster's groundwater-flow model and implementing the 2022 SYRM. In March 2025, Watermaster hosted a workshop on the preliminary results of the 2025 SYR. Following the workshop, the Watermaster Board directed Watermaster staff to procure an outside consultant to review Watermaster's groundwater-flow model and implementation of the 2022 SYRM. Watermaster staff solicited bids and contracted a consultant to provide peer review starting in June 2025. Since the added peer review process would prevent Watermaster from meeting the original deadline to complete the 2025 SYR by June 30, 2025, Watermaster submitted a motion to the Court to grant an extension to the deadline to fiscal year 2025/26.

During this reporting period, Watermaster completed the technical work for the 2025 SYR, releasing the draft 2025 SYR Report in October 2025. The independent peer review consultant was retained to evaluate the groundwater model and the implementation of the 2022 SYRM as documented in the draft report. The peer review consultant determined that the model was technically sound for calculating the Safe Yield, confirmed that the SYRM was implemented correctly, and identified several opportunities to further improve the model and its documentation. In consideration of these recommendations, the draft 2025 SYR may be revised to incorporate the peer review comments and finalized in 2026.

Groundwater Storage Management

Addendum to PEIR. The original OBMP storage management program consists of managing groundwater production, replenishment, recharge, and storage such that the total storage within the basin lies within the range known as the Safe Storage Capacity (SSC), which is the difference between the Safe Storage[5] and the Operational Storage Requirement[6]. The allocation and use of storage space in excess of the SSC will preemptively require mitigation: mitigation must be defined, and resources must be committed to mitigation prior to allocation and use.

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

After the OBMP PEIR, Watermaster and the Watermaster Parties revised the OBMP based on new monitoring and borehole data collected since 1998, an improved hydrogeologic conceptualization of the basin, new numerical models that have improved the understanding of basin hydrology since 2000, and the need to expand the Chino Basin Desalters (desalters) to the 40,000 acre-feet per year of groundwater production required in the OBMP Implementation Plan. These investigations included a recalculation of the total water in storage in the basin, based on the improved hydrogeologic understanding. The total storage in the Chino Basin for 2000 was estimated to be about 5.9 million acre-feet[7], about 100,000 acre-feet greater than the estimated Safe Storage at the time.

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

Following the implementation of desalters and the Peace II Agreement, basin storage continued to grow, prompting Watermaster and the IEUA to propose a temporary increase in SSC. This was analyzed through an addendum to the 2000 PEIR, and on March 15, 2017, the IEUA adopted an increase from 500,000 acre-feet to 600,000 acre-feet, effective from July 1, 2017, to June 30, 2021. The temporary increase did not cause material physical injury or loss of Hydraulic Control, giving Watermaster and its partners time to develop a new storage management plan.

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

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

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

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

2020 Storage Management Plan. In 2019, Watermaster began developing the 2020 Storage Management Plan (2020 SMP) with input from the Watermaster Parties and Board. A white paper outlining the need and requirements for the SMP was presented to stakeholders in June 2019. This effort was built on the 2018 Storage Framework Investigation, which explored potential storage space between 700,000 and 1,000,000 acre-feet. A final SMP report was published in December 2019 and included in the 2020 OBMP Update Report, which the Watermaster Board adopted in October 2020.

Local Storage Limitation Solution. The temporary increase in Safe Storage Capacity was set to expire on June 30, 2021, reverting to 500,000 acre-feet unless a new Court-approved storage agreement was made. By the end of Production Year 2020, Managed Storage had reached 588,000 acre-feet. To address the expiration, Watermaster Parties recommended expanding environmental analysis to cover storage use above 500,000 acre-feet. This work, called the Local Storage Limitation Solution (LSLS), was supported by an updated groundwater-flow model that found no unmitigable significant adverse impacts. The LSLS allowed Safe Storage Capacity to increase to 700,000 acre-feet through June 30, 2030, and to 620,000 acre-feet from July 1, 2030, through June 30, 2035. The CEQA documentation was adopted as Addendum No. 2 to the OBMP PEIR on March 17, 2021. The Court granted Watermaster's motion, and the LSLS became effective on July 1, 2021.

Increase of Safe Storage Capacity to 900,000 Acre-Feet. Following two consecutive wetter-than-average years resulting in low groundwater demands and increased recharge through the DYY Program, the total managed storage at the end of fiscal year 2023/24 was about 709,000 acre-feet, exceeding the SSC authorized by the approval of the LSLS. To address this, the Watermaster Board adopted Resolution 2024-04 to recommend that the Court authorize the increase of the SSC to a maximum of 900,000 acre-feet through June 30, 2040, consistent with the project evaluated as part of the 2020 OBMP Update (see 2020 OBMP Update description below). The Court approved the motion to increase the SSC to a maximum of 900,000 acre-feet through June 30, 2040 in January 2025.

2020 OBMP Update

OBMP implementation began in 2000, and by 2019 many of the projects and management programs envisioned in the original OBMP had been implemented. Improvements in the understanding of Chino Basin hydrology and hydrogeology, along with the identification of new water management issues, led Watermaster, with input from the Watermaster Parties, to prepare a 2020 OBMP Update to establish a framework for basin management for the next 20 years.

In 2019, Watermaster conducted a collaborative stakeholder process similar to that used for development of the 2000 OBMP. This effort resulted in publication of the 2020 OBMP Scoping Report in November 2019, which documented stakeholder input, reaffirmed the need to update the OBMP, identified goals and priorities, and recommended seven basin management activities for inclusion in the 2020 OBMP Update. Through this process, it was determined that the original OBMP goals and the nine Program Elements (PEs) remained appropriate. Accordingly, the nine PEs were retained, and the recommended activities were mapped to the existing PEs.

In January 2020, Watermaster published the 2020 OBMP Update Report, which documented the Update process, described the OBMP goals and new activities, summarized the status of the Program Elements and ongoing efforts, and presented a recommended management plan. Following workshops and review by the Watermaster Parties, the Watermaster Board adopted the final 2020 OBMP Update Report on October 22, 2020.

Also in January 2020, Watermaster and the IEUA (as the lead agency) began preparing a subsequent Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) to support the 2020 OBMP Update. This SEIR was designed to inform decision-making, investments, and grant applications for both ongoing and new management actions under the OBMP. However, following feedback from the Parties, the certification of the SEIR was postponed. In 2022, Watermaster and IEUA resumed the process, holding three workshops to gather input from the Watermaster Parties on the 2020 OBMP Update's project description and potential updates. This included the proposed use of managed storage of up to 900,000 acre-feet. In May 2023, Watermaster published the 2023 Storage Framework Investigation to evaluate the impacts of this storage level. IEUA then released the draft SEIR for public review in September 2023, with the comment period concluding on November 9, 2023. The final SEIR was certified by IEUA in February 2024. This SEIR supported Watermaster's January 2025 motion to the Court to increase the SSC to 900,000 acre-feet.

As part of the 2020 OBMP Update implementation, preliminary efforts to define the scope and objectives of new storage- and water-quality-related planning activities were initiated beginning in fiscal year 2023/24, including early coordination with stakeholders to inform development of a future Storage and Recovery Master Plan and a Water Quality Management Plan. These efforts focused on clarifying desired program benefits, refining scopes of work, and identifying monitoring needs, but have not advanced beyond initial organizational stages.

2024 State of the Basin Report

As a reporting mechanism and pursuant to the *OBMP Implementation Plan* and the November 15, 2001 Court Order, Watermaster prepares a State of the Basin report every two years that demonstrates the current state of the Basin and the progress made since OBMP implementation began on July 1, 2000. The State of the Basin reports on activities related to OBMP Program Elements, such as well meter installation, desalter planning and engineering, recharge assessments, recharge master planning, hydraulic control, expansion of monitoring programs for groundwater levels and quality, and the monitoring and management of land subsidence.

In June 2025, Watermaster prepared a draft *2024 State of the Basin*, which is the twelfth report since OBMP implementation. The *2024 State of the Basin* report is in a new, web-based format using ArcGIS StoryMaps and features interactive maps and exhibits that characterize Basin conditions including hydrology, pumping, recharge, groundwater levels, groundwater quality, and ground motion. During this reporting period, results of the *2024 State of the Basin* were presented at the November Watermaster Pool and Board meetings, feedback from the presentation was incorporated into the StoryMap, and the final *2024 State of the Basin* was made publicly available on Watermaster's website in December 2025.

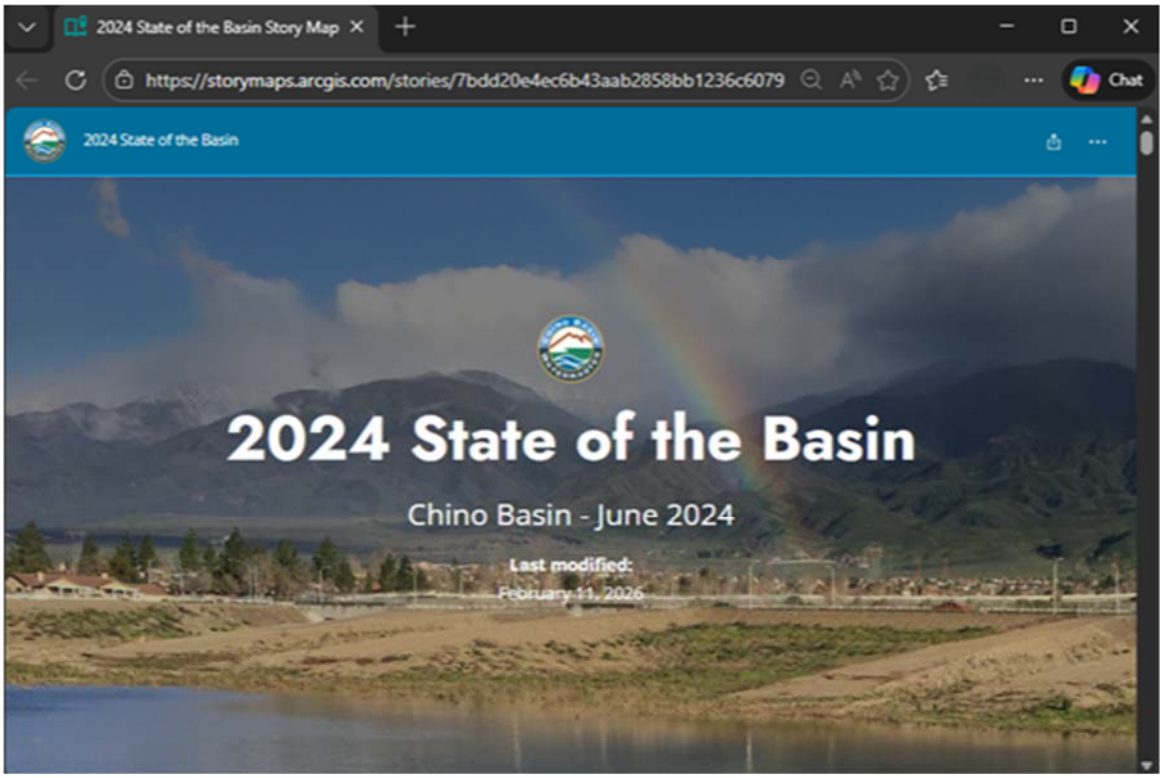


Exhibit C

Optimum Basin Management Program

Staff Status Report 2026-1: January to June 2026

CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER

Highlighted Activities

- During this reporting period, about 300 manual water level measurements from 38 private and 12 municipal supply wells were taken; two quarterly data downloads were conducted from 140 pressure transducers installed at various well sites; two quarterly groundwater quality samples from four near-river wells and two quarterly surface water quality samples from two sites were taken. Watermaster also collected groundwater quality samples from 6 MZ3 monitoring wells, and continued work to convert Fontana Union Well 14 into a monitoring well for the Key Well Groundwater Quality Monitoring Program to resolve an Ambient Water Quality data gap.

- Watermaster, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), and the Orange County Water District (OCWD) continued to implement the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program (PBHSP). During the reporting period, Watermaster conducted two quarterly downloads of pressure transducers at the 18 PBHSP monitoring wells, collected quarterly water quality parameters at three surface water sites, prepared the annual report on the monitoring and analysis for water year 2025, developed the PBHSP scope and budget for the fiscal year 2026/27, and conducted two meetings of the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Committee (PBHSC).

- Pursuant to the Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan, Watermaster continued to implement the Ground-Level Monitoring Program (GLMP) for the MZ-1 and Northwest MZ-1 areas. During this reporting period, Watermaster monitored groundwater level and aquifer-system deformation data from the Ayala Park, Chino Creek, and Pomona extensometer facilities; conducted the Spring-2026 ground-elevation surveys at established benchmarks across the Northwest MZ-1 Area and established a new GPS survey point in the Northeast Area; performed InSAR analyses of vertical ground motion across all Areas of Subsidence Concern for the periods 2011-26 and 2025-26; worked on 1D modeling efforts at the PX site and at three additional locations in Ontario to evaluate current and future land subsidence; continued the PX facility refurbishment; conducted one Ground-Level Monitoring Committee (GLMC) meeting in March 2026; and began preparing the draft *2025-26 Annual Report for the Ground-Level Monitoring Program*.

- Watermaster and the IEUA continued to implement the 2013 Amendment to the 2010 Recharge Master Plan Update (2013 RMPU) and construction of the Wineville/Jurupa/RP3 Basins was completed during this reporting period. In June 2025, the US Bureau of Reclamation notified IEUA that $1.3 million in grant funding is anticipated to be awarded to the Montclair Basins project. The Montclair Basin project, which was delayed due to the permitting process with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and basin operations for Dry-Year-Yield deliveries is expected to be completed by the end of 2027. During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA recharged a total of 15,788 acre-feet of water: 5,346 acre-feet of stormwater, 1,982 acre-feet of imported water, and 8,460 acre-feet of recycled water.

- Watermaster and the IEUA continued to implement the Maximum Benefit Salt and Nutrient Management Plan and provide support to the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana Water Board) staff on the Basin Plan amendment to update the commitments and requirements for the Maximum Benefit Salt and Nutrient Management Plan.

- Watermaster and IEUA continued to implement the Chino Creek Monitoring Program. This included monthly surface water quality sampling at 8 surface water sites and coordinating with the California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN) to upload monitoring data from August 2024 to June 2026.

- Watermaster completed the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation (2025 SYR) for fiscal years 2021 through 2030. Following independent peer review of the groundwater model and implementation of the 2022 Safe Yield Reset Methodology, Watermaster incorporated selected recommendations, finalized the report, and presented the results to the Watermaster Board, which unanimously accepted the technical findings in June 2026.

Important Court Hearings and Orders

- **January 30, 2026:**
  Hearing and Orders Granting Watermaster's Motion for Court to Receive and File the 2024/2025 Annual Report for the Ground-Level Monitoring Program

- **February 25, 2026:**
  Hearing and Order on Remittitur Directing Watermaster to Correct and Amend the FY 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 Assessment Packages

- **March 27, 2026:**
  Hearing and Order Granting Watermaster's Motion for Court to Receive and File the 48th Annual Report

- **June 12, 2026:**
  Hearing and Order Granting Watermaster's Request for the Court to Approve the Intervention of San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Led by the Gabrieleno Tongva Tribal Council

Program Element 1: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Monitoring Program

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

Groundwater Level Monitoring

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

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

All groundwater-level data are checked and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠. During this reporting period, Watermaster measured approximately 300 groundwater levels at about 38 private wells and 12 municipal supply wells and conducted two quarterly downloads of about 140 pressure transducers installed in private, municipal, and monitoring wells throughout the Chino Basin. Additionally, Watermaster compiled all available groundwater level data from well owners in the basin for the October 2025 to March 2026 period.

Groundwater Quality Monitoring

Watermaster initiated a comprehensive groundwater-quality monitoring program in which the obtained data may be used for: the biennial *Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report (see 2024 State of the Basin section under OBMP Status updates in this report), the triennial re-computation of ambient water quality, the demonstration of Hydraulic Control—a maximum-benefit commitment in the Basin Plan, monitoring of nonpoint-source groundwater contamination and plumes associated with point-source contamination (see Program Element 6 section of this report), and assessing the overall health of the groundwater basin. Groundwater-quality data are also used in conjunction with numerical models to assist Watermaster and other parties in evaluating proposed salinity management and groundwater remediation strategies. The details of the groundwater-quality monitoring programs as of fiscal year 2026/27 are described below.

Chino Basin Data Collection (CBDC). Watermaster routinely and proactively collects groundwater-quality data from well owners including municipal and governmental agencies. Groundwater quality data are also obtained from special studies and monitoring required by orders of the Santa Ana Water Board—such as for landfills and other groundwater quality investigations, the DTSC, the US Geological Survey (USGS), and others. These data are collected semi-annually from well owners and monitoring entities. Data are collected for approximately 860 wells as part of the CBDC program. During this reporting period, Watermaster compiled data for the CBDC program for the July to December 2025 period. All groundwater quality data are checked and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠.

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

1. *Private Wells*. About 62 private wells, located predominantly in the southern portion of the basin, are sampled at various frequencies based on their proximity to known point-source contamination plumes. Seven wells near contaminant plumes are sampled annually, and the remaining 55 wells are sampled triennially.
2. *Watermaster Monitoring Wells*. Watermaster collects groundwater-quality samples from a total of 49 multi-nested monitoring wells at 21 well sites located throughout the Chino Basin. These monitoring well sites include: nine HCMP sites

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

constructed to support the demonstration of Hydraulic Control in the southern Chino Basin, nine sites constructed to support the PBHSP in the Prado Basin region, and three sites that fill spatial data gaps near contamination plumes in MZ-3. Each nested well site contains up to four wells in the borehole. Additionally, Watermaster samples one single-casing well in MZ-3. Currently, the HCMP MZ-3, and Kaiser monitoring wells are sampled annually, and the PBHSP wells are sampled triennially.

3. *Other Wells*. Watermaster collects quarterly samples from four near-river wells to characterize the interaction of the Santa Ana River and groundwater. These shallow wells along the Santa Ana River consist of two former USGS National Water Quality Assessment Program wells (Archibald 1 and Archibald 2) and two Santa Ana River Water Company (SARWC) wells (active well SARWC 9 and inactive well SARWC 10).

During this reporting period, Watermaster collected quarterly groundwater quality samples from four near-river wells (Archibald 1, Archibald 2, SARWC 10, and SARWC 9). The samples were sent to Clinical Laboratories for analysis. Also, during this reporting period, Watermaster collected groundwater quality samples from: 6 MZ3 monitoring wells. The samples were sent to Clinical Laboratories for analysis. All groundwater quality data are checked by Watermaster staff and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠. In December 2025, Watermaster initiated efforts to convert old Fontana Union Well 14 production well into a monitoring well to fulfill a data gap identified by the Santa Ana Water Board and the watershed Basin Monitoring Program Task Force for the triennial computation of ambient water quality in groundwater. During this reporting period, work included conducting a spinner test and attempting to collect a water quality sample; however, no sample was collected due to sampling equipment getting clogged and stuck. Watermaster will collect a water quality sample during the next reporting period.

Groundwater Production Monitoring

As of the end of this reporting period, there were a total of 416 producing wells, 213 of which were for agricultural uses. The number of agricultural wells has been decreasing in recent years due to urbanization and development. Many of the remaining active agricultural production wells are metered, and Watermaster reads the meters on a quarterly basis. Meter reads and production data are then entered into Watermaster's relational database, which can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠. In February 2024, Watermaster entered into a contract to test and maintain meters on agricultural wells. During this reporting period, there have been 16 new meter installations and one meter replacement.



Recently Installed Digital Flow Meter at an Agricultural Well

Surface Water Monitoring

CBDC of Surface Water Data. Watermaster routinely and proactively collects surface water flow and quality data from the tributary area to Chino Basin and Prado Dam terminus of the Santa Ana River. Data is collected from IEUA and publicly available data sets including the California Integrated Water Quality System Project (CIWQS) and the USGS. Data are collected for approximately 30 surface water locations as part of the CBDC program. These data are collected semi-annually. During this reporting period, Watermaster collected surface water data for the July to December 2025 period. All surface water quality and flow data are checked and uploaded to a centralized database management system that can be accessed online through HydroDaVE℠.

Watermaster Field Surface Water Monitoring Programs. Watermaster monitors surface water quality on a routine basis as follows:

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

Watermaster collects grab water quality samples at 8 sites along Chino Creek on a monthly basis. This is part of the Chino Creek Monitoring Program that was initiated in July 2024. Watermaster with the IEUA developed this monitoring program to conduct monitoring of Chino Creek to have sufficient data to support the next round of the state-wide assessment of impaired water bodies subject to listing pursuant to Clean Water Act 303(d) Category 3 by the State Board and Regional Water Boards (see Program

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

Element 7 Development of a surface water monitoring program in Chino Creek). During this reporting period, Watermaster and IEUA collected 48 surface water-quality samples from the eight surface water sites monthly. The samples were sent to the Laboratory at IEUA for analysis.

Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program (PBHSP)

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



Prado Basin Monitoring Well

During this reporting period, Watermaster performed the following tasks:

- Conducted the groundwater monitoring program, which included quarterly downloads in March and June 2026 of transducers that measure groundwater levels and temperature at one PBHSP monitoring well, and transducers that measure electrical conductivity (EC), temperature, and groundwater levels at seventeen PBHSP monitoring wells.
- Conducted the surface-water monitoring program, which included quarterly collection of field parameters for EC and temperature at three surface water sites in Chino Creek and Mill Creek in March and June 2026. The fourth surface water site in Mill Creek (Mill Creek @PB-1) was not accessible during this reporting period.
- Coordinated with ECORP to finalize the Prado Basin 2025 Vegetation Survey Project report.
- Prepared a memorandum titled: "*Recommended Scope and Budget of the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program for Fiscal Year 2026/27*". This memorandum was used by Watermaster and the IEUA to develop and approve their respective fiscal year 2026/27 budgets.
- Prepared the tenth annual report: *Annual Report of the Prado Basin Habitat Sustainability Program for Water Year 2025*. The main conclusion of the annual report was that the quality of the riparian habitat remained stable across most of the Prado Basin from 2024-2025 and at the same time there was below-average and significantly less precipitation and stream discharge conditions than the last two years. Since 2016, groundwater levels have changed throughout most of the study area by up to +/- 5 feet, and there were notable declines of about nine feet near the top of Mill Creek in 2022, which have come back up since by four feet. Over the past year from 2024 to 2025 groundwater levels changed less than +/- one foot at most of the PBHSP wells and generally remained stable or decreased slightly. Field vegetation surveys conducted in summer of 2025 concluded that riparian vegetation at the monitoring site plots appeared to be healthy and the riparian system was functioning properly, and the primary driver of observed variability and year-to-year changes is climate. No mitigation measures are proposed at this time.
- Conducted two meetings of the PBHSC:
    - On March 19, 2026 to present the Recommended Scope and Budget of the PBHSP for fiscal year 2026/27.
    - On May 6, 2026 to present the draft Annual Report of the PBHSP for water year 2025.
- Coordinated with OCWD and Digital Mapping Inc. for the collection and delivery of the 2026 aerial photo for Prado Basin.

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

Chino Basin Groundwater Recharge Monitoring Program

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

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

The IEUA also collects quarterly and annual groundwater quality samples at a network of about 41 dedicated monitoring wells and production wells that are downgradient of the recharge basins.

Monitoring Activities. During this reporting period, the IEUA performed its ongoing monitoring program to measure and record recharge volumes and to collect water quality samples for recycled water, diluent water, and groundwater pursuant to IEUA and Watermaster's permit requirements. This included collecting approximately 110 recycled water quality samples, 2 lysimeter samples, 7 diluent water quality samples, and 71 groundwater quality samples for analytical analyses. Daily composite water quality data was also collected at the RP-1 and RP-4 effluent.

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

- 4Q-2025 Quarterly Report, which was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on February15, 2026
- 1Q-2026 Quarterly Report, which was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on May15, 2026
- 2025 Annual Report, which was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board on May 1, 2026

Ground Level Monitoring

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

- Continuing the scope and frequency of monitoring within the so-called Managed Area that was conducted during the period when the MZ-1 Plan was being developed.
- Expanding the monitoring of the aquifer system and ground-level movement into other areas of MZ-1 and the Chino Basin where data indicate concern for future subsidence and ground fissuring (Areas of Subsidence Concern).
- Monitoring of horizontal strain across the historical zone of ground fissuring.
- Conducting additional testing and monitoring to refine the MZ-1 Guidance Criteria for subsidence management (e.g., the Long-Term- Pumping Test).

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

- Developing alternative pumping plans for the MZ-1 producers impacted by the MZ-1 Plan.
- Constructing and testing a lower-cost cable extensometer facility at Ayala Park.
- Evaluating and comparing ground-level surveying and Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) and recommending future monitoring protocols for both techniques.
- Conducting an aquifer storage recovery (ASR) feasibility study at a City of Chino Hills production well (Well 16) within the MZ-1 Managed Area.

Since the initial MZ-1 Plan was adopted in 2007, Watermaster has conducted the Ground-Level Monitoring Program. The main results from the GLMP show that very little permanent land subsidence has occurred in the MZ1 Managed Area, indicating that subsidence is being successfully managed in this area, but land subsidence has been occurring in Northwest MZ-1. One concern is that land subsidence in Northwest MZ-1 has occurred differentially across the San Jose Fault, following the same spatial pattern of differential subsidence that occurred in the MZ-1 Managed Area during the time of ground fissuring.

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

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

- Continued high-resolution water-level monitoring at approximately 30 wells within the MZ-1 Managed Area and within the Areas of Subsidence Concern. All monitoring equipment was inspected at least quarterly and was repaired and/or replaced as necessary. The data collected were checked and analyzed to assess the functionality of the monitoring equipment and for compliance with the Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan.
- Performed InSAR analyses of vertical ground motion across all Areas of Subsidence Concern for the periods 2011-26 and 2025-26.
- Conducted Spring-2026 ground-elevation surveys at established benchmarks across the Northwest MZ1 Area and established a new GPS survey point in the Northeast Area.



Cable Installation at the Pomona Extensometer Facility

- Performed monthly maintenance, data collection, and verification at the Ayala Park (APX), Chino Creek (CCX), and Pomona (PX) extensometer facilities and completed the PX facility refurbishment efforts, including: (i) updating charts and tables to enhance data visualization for troubleshooting and performance tracking; (ii) supervising a well subcontractor (Well Tec Services) during installation of new steel cables, linear potentiometers, and well lids; and (iii) purchasing and calibrating new sonic water level sensors for the facility.
- Collected, processed, and checked groundwater level and production data from wells in Northwest MZ-1 on a monthly basis pursuant to the Northwest MZ-1 Work Plan.

Program Element 2: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Recharge Program

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

Pursuant to Program Element 2 of the OBMP, Watermaster and the IEUA partnered with the San Bernardino County Flood Control

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

District and the Chino Basin Water Conservation District to construct and/or improve 18 recharge sites. This project is known as the Chino Basin Facilities Improvement Project (CBFIP). The average annual stormwater recharge of the CBFIP facilities is approximately 10,000 acre-feet per year, the supplemental "wet"[1] water recharge capacity is about 56,600 acre-feet per year, and the in-lieu supplemental water recharge capacity ranges from 26,600 to 45,200 acre-feet per year. In addition to the CBFIP facilities, the Monte Vista Water District (MVWD) has four ASR wells with a well injection capacity of about 5,500 acre-feet per year. The current total supplemental water recharge capacity ranges from 99,000 to 123,000 acre-feet per year, which is greater than the projected supplemental water recharge capacity required by Watermaster through 2040.

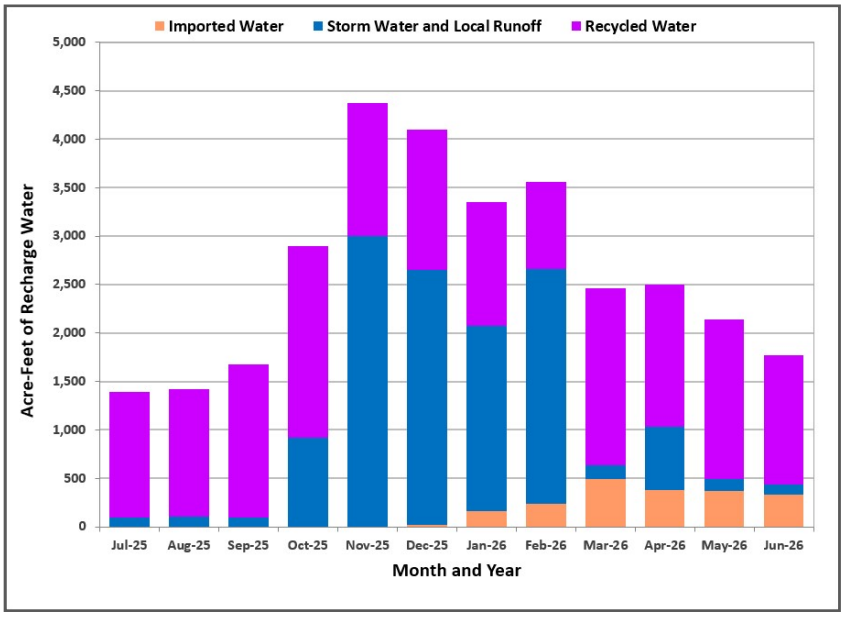
In 2008, Watermaster began preparing the *2010 Recharge Master Plan Update* (2010 RMPU) pursuant to the December 21, 2007 Court Order (the Peace II Agreement) to complete a Recharge Master Plan Update by July 1, 2010. In October 2010, the Court accepted the 2010 RMPU as satisfying the condition and ordered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

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

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

In September 2018, Watermaster completed the 2018 Recharge Master Plan Update (2018 RMPU) and submitted it to the Court in October 2018. The Court approved the 2018 RMPU on December 28, 2018.

In September 2023, Watermaster completed the 2023 Recharge Master Plan Update (2023 RMPU) and submitted it to the Court in October 2023. The Court approved the 2023 RMPU on December 6, 2023.



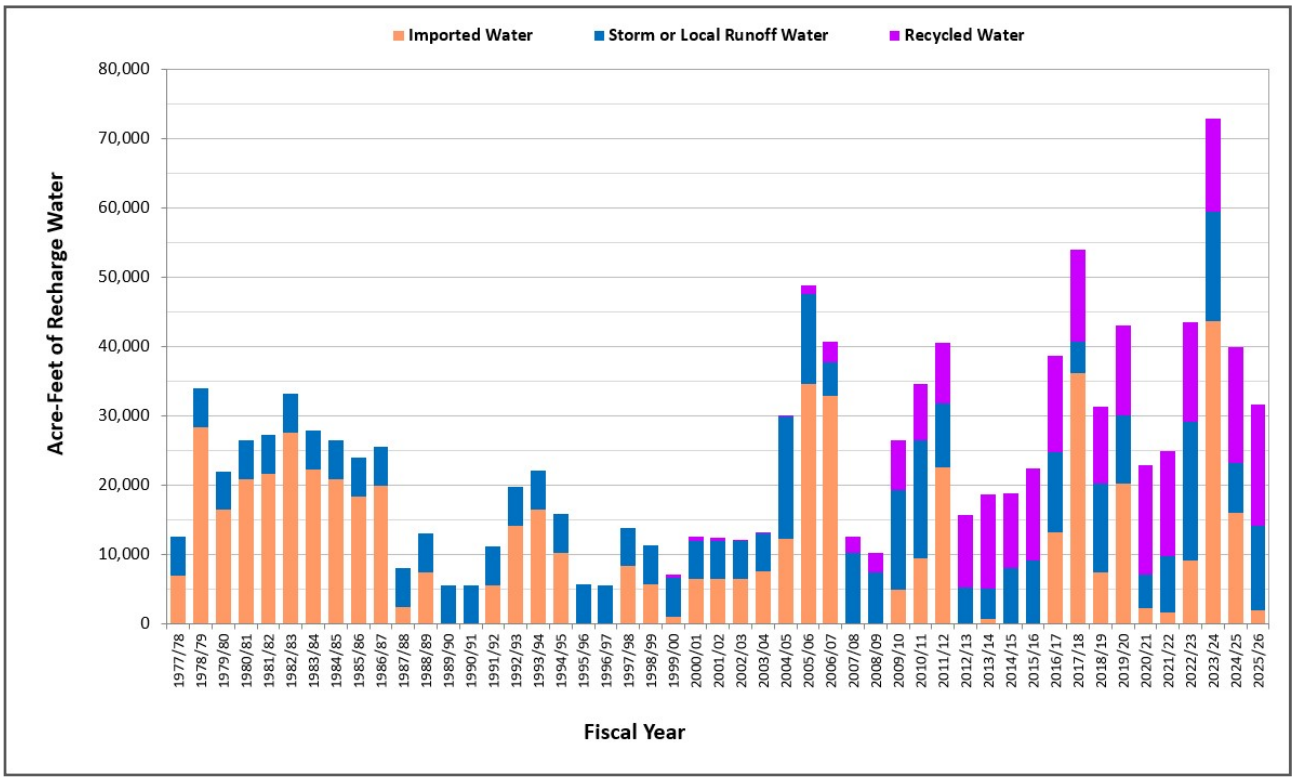
2013 RMPU Implementation. Watermaster and the IEUA are continuing to carry out the October 2013 Court Order, which authorizes them to implement the 2013 RMPU. Construction of the San Sevaine Basin improvements was completed in September 2018, the construction of the Victoria Basin improvements was completed in December 2018, and the construction of the Lower Day project was completed in August 2024. During this reporting period, the construction work for Wineville/Jurupa/RP3 was completed. In June 2025, the US Bureau of Reclamation notified IEUA that $1.3 million in grant funding is anticipated to be awarded to the Montclair Basins project. The Montclair Basin project, which was delayed due to the permitting process with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and basin operations for Dry-Year-Yield deliveries is expected to be completed by the end of 2027.

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

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

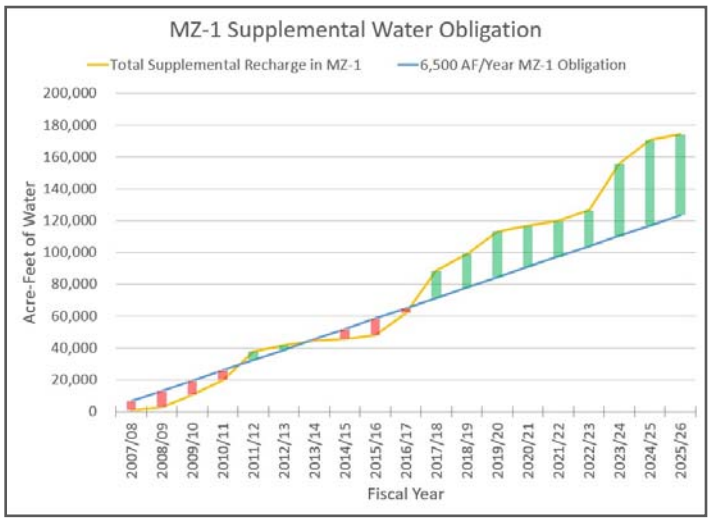
Program Element 2: Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Recharge Program (Continued)

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



Recharge for Dilution of Recycled Water. In fiscal year 2009/10, Watermaster and the IEUA's recycled water recharge permit was amended to allow for existing underflow dilution and extended the period for calculating dilution from a running 60-month to a running 120-month period. Additionally, the IEUA has worked with the DDW to obtain approval to increase the allowable recycled water contribution (RWC) at well sites to 50 percent. These permit amendments allow for increased recycled water recharge without having to increase the amount of imported and storm waters required for dilution. The IEUA projects its dilution requirements as part of its annual reporting to the Santa Ana Water Board. Based on the latest Annual Report (May 2026)[2], the IEUA projects that dilution requirements will be met through June 2036 even if no imported water is available for dilution.

Recharge Activities. During this reporting period, ongoing recycled water recharge occurred in the Brooks, 8th Street, Ely, Turner, Victoria, San Sevaine, Hickory, Banana, RP-3, and Declez Basins; and stormwater was recharged at 18 recharge basins across all Chino Basin management zones. From January 1 through June 30, 2026, Watermaster and the IEUA recharged a total of 15,788 acre-feet of water: 5,346 acre-feet-feet of stormwater, 1,982 acre-feet of imported water, and 8,460 acre-feet of recycled water.



Balance of Recharge and Discharge in MZ-1. The total amount of supplemental water recharged in MZ-1 since the Peace II Agreement through June 30, 2026 was approximately 174,169 acre-feet, which is about 50,669 acre-feet more than the 123,500 acre-feet required by June 30, 2026 (annual requirement of 6,500 acre-feet). The amount of supplemental water recharged into MZ1 during the reporting period was approximately 2,157 acre-feet.

[2] https://www.ieua.org/read-our-reports/groundwater-recharge-reports/ (See Section 3.3 and Appendix B)

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

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

The Chino I Desalter expansion and the Chino II Desalter facilities were completed in February 2006, bringing the total Chino Basin Desalter capacity to about 32,500 acre-feet per year (29 million gallons per day [MGD]). Development and planning continued between the Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) and Watermaster to expand the groundwater production and treatment capacity of the Chino Basin Desalters by another 10 MGD for a total groundwater production to 40,000 acre-feet per year. More than $77 million in grant funds were secured toward this expansion. As currently configured, the Chino I Desalter treats about 14,500 acre-feet of groundwater per year (12.9 MGD) pumped from 14 wells (I-1 through I-11, I-13 through I-18, I-20, and I-21). This water is treated through ion exchange (nitrate removal), and/or reverse osmosis (for nitrate and TDS removal), and granulated activated carbon ([GAC] for volatile organic compound [VOC] removal). The VOC removal at Chino I Desalter is part of the remedial solution for the Chino Airport Plume (see Chino Airport Plumes section under Program Element 6 in this report). The Chino II Desalter treats about 25,500 acre-feet of groundwater per year (22.7 MGD) from pumping at eleven wells (II-1 through II-4 and II-6 through II-12). This water is treated through ion exchange and/or reverse osmosis, and air strippers (for VOC removal). The VOC removal at Chino II Desalter is part of the remedial action plan to clean up the South Archibald Plume (see the Program Element 6 update in this status report).

The most recently completed expansion of the Chino Basin Desalters was completed in 2021and included three wells (Wells II-10, II-11, and II-12) and facilities for the Chino II Desalter. These wells helped achieve the total of 40,000 acre-feet per year of total Chino Basin Desalter groundwater pumping to maintain Hydraulic Control. These three wells are also being utilized as part of the remedial solution to clean up the South Archibald Plume (see the Program Element 6 update in this status report). The Chino Basin Desalters reached the 40,000 acre-feet per year of pumping capacity in June 2020, prior to the full commencement of pumping at these new wells. During the reporting period, the Chino Basin Desalters maintained the pumping rate of 40,000 acre-feet per year.

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

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

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

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

The MZ-1 Plan states that if data from existing monitoring efforts in the so-called Areas of Subsidence Concern indicate the potential

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

for adverse impacts due to subsidence, Watermaster will revise the MZ-1 Plan pursuant to the process outlined in Section 3 of the MZ1 Plan. In early 2015, Watermaster prepared an update to the MZ-1 Plan, which included a name change to -the "*Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan*", and a *Work Plan to Develop the Subsidence Management Plan for Northwest MZ-1* (Work Plan) as an appendix. The Chino Basin Subsidence Management Plan and the Work Plan were adopted through the Watermaster Pool process in July 2015.

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

- Began preparing figures, tables, and text for the draft *2025-26 Annual Report for the Ground-Level Monitoring Program*.
- Prepared draft and final technical memoranda on the *Recommended Scope and Budget for the Ground-Level Monitoring Program for FY 2026/27*. This memorandum was prepared with input from the GLMC and was used to inform the Watermaster's budgeting process for FY 2026-27.
- Continued work on PX 1D model simulation of subsidence in Northwest MZ-1 using results from the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation. The PX 1D model results will be used to develop Guidance Criteria for Northwest MZ-1.
- Continued preparation of the technical memorandum documenting the construction and calibration of the additional 1D compaction models for the Managed, Southeast, and Northeast Areas. These additional 1D Models will be used to simulate land subsidence associated with future projections of pumping and recharge in the Chino Basin, such as in future Safe Yield resets and reevaluations.

A GLMC meeting was conducted during the reporting period on March 5, 2026. The meeting presentation and agenda packet were posted to the Watermaster's website. The meeting agenda included a Draft Technical Memorandum, *Recommended Scope and Budget for the Ground-Level Monitoring Program for FY 2026/27*.

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

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

South Archibald Plume

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

In 2008, Santa Ana Water Board staff continued to conduct research pertaining to the likely source of the TCE contamination and identified discharges of wastewater that may have contained TCE to the RP-1 treatment plant and associated disposal areas as a potential source. The Santa Ana Water Board identified several industries, including some previously identified tenants of the Ontario Airport property, that likely used TCE solvents before and during the early-1970s, and discharged wastes to the Cities of Ontario

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

and Upland's sewage systems and subsequently to the RP-1 treatment plant and disposal areas. In 2012, an additional Draft CAO was issued by the Santa Ana Water Board jointly to the City of Ontario, City of Upland, and IEUA as the previous and current operators of the RP-1 treatment plant and disposal area (collectively, the RP-1 Parties). In part, the draft CAOs required that RP-1 Parties "supply uninterrupted replacement water service […] to all residences south of Riverside Drive that are served by private domestic wells at which TCE has been detected at concentrations at or exceeding 5 µg/L […]" and to report this information to the Santa Ana Water Board. In addition, the RP-1 Parties were to "prepare and submit [a] […] feasibility study" and "prepare, submit and implement the Remedial Action Plan" to mitigate the "effects of the TCE groundwater plume."

Under the Santa Ana Water Board's oversight, the ABGL Parties and/or the RP-1 Parties conducted four sampling events at private residential wells and taps between 2007 and 2014 in the region where groundwater is potentially contaminated with TCE. By 2014, all private wells and/or taps in the region of the plume had been sampled at least once. Alternative water systems (tanks) have been installed at residences in the area where well or tap water contains TCE at or above 80 percent of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 5 µg/L. Watermaster has also been sampling at the private wells.

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

The plume remediation alternative involves the use of CDA production wells and facilities. The RP-1 Parties reached a Joint Facility Development Agreement with the CDA for the implementation of a project designed in part to remediate the South Archibald Plume. The project, termed the Chino Basin Improvement and Groundwater Clean-up Project, includes the construction and operation of three CDA wells (II-10, II-11, and II-12) and a dedicated pipeline connecting the three wells and the existing CDA well I-11 to the Desalter II treatment facility. It also includes the addition of an air stripping system at the treatment facility to remove TCE and other VOCs. Construction of two of the three wells (II-10 and II-11) was completed and became operational in 2018 and construction of an onsite monitoring well near the proposed location of CDA well II-12 (II-MW-3) was completed in 2019. The construction of well II-12 was completed in November 2020. In the first half of 2021, the RP-1 Parties and the CDA submitted the final *Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the Chino Basin Improvement and Groundwater Clean-up Project* to the Santa Ana Water Board and completed the construction of five multi-depth monitoring wells at two locations in the South Archibald Plume (II-MW-4 and II-MW-5). In 2021, the CDA completed the equipping of well II-12, the modification to the decarbonator, and the construction of the raw water pipeline, and the project became operational in August of 2021. The Monitoring and Reporting plan stipulates ongoing quarterly sampling at the CDA production and monitoring wells within and near the plume and at nearby agency-owned wells. In January 2026, the CDA completed the construction of the Chino Basin Improvement and Groundwater Clean-up Project with the installation of eight multi-depth monitoring wells at two locations on the eastern edge of the South Archibald Plume (II-MW-6 and II-MW-7) and the Project Operational Period began on January 31, 2026. The first Operational Report will be due in August 2026 and will cover the Operational Period during this reporting period.

The domestic water supply alternative for the private residences affected by TCE groundwater contamination is a hybrid between the installation of tank systems for some residences, where water is delivered from the City of Ontario potable supply via truck deliveries, and the connection of some residences to the City of Ontario potable water system. Residences without a tank system or pipeline connection receive bottled water. The Cities of Ontario and Upland have assumed responsibility for implementing the domestic water supply alternative. In February 2017, the Cities of Ontario and Upland submitted the Domestic Water Supply Work Plan to the Santa Ana Water Board to outline the approach to monitoring and supplying alternative water supplies for affected residences. The City of Ontario will continue to monitor for potentially affected residences to ensure that an alternative water supply is offered and provided to any residences with TCE concentrations greater than 80% of the MCL. During the last reporting period the City of Ontario completed the annual water supply sampling event at private residences pursuant to the Domestic Water Supply Plan and prepared and submitted an annual monitoring report of the results to the Santa Ana Water Board in December 2025. As of the end of 2025, there were 19 affected residences that were being supplied with water by tank systems, and five affected residences that remained on bottled water. There were no new residences added to the alternative water supply program in 2025. There was no sampling for the domestic water supply alternative during this reporting period and the next annual sampling event is scheduled for fall 2026.

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

Watermaster delineates the spatial extent of the plume using data collected from their own sampling at private wells in the area and data collected as part of their data collection program. Watermaster completed its most recent characterization of the plume in June 2025 for the 2024 *Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report (see 2024 State of the Basin section under OBMP Status updates in this report). In April of this reporting period, Watermaster prepared a semi-annual status report on the South Archibald Plume for Watermaster Parties.

Chino Airport Plume

In 1990, the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO No. 90-134 to the County of San Bernardino, Department of Airports (County) to address groundwater contamination originating from Chino Airport. During 1991 to 1992, ten underground storage tanks and 310 containers of hazardous waste were removed, and 81 soil borings were drilled and sampled on the airport property. From 2003 to 2005, nine onsite monitoring wells were installed and used to collect groundwater quality samples. In 2007, the County conducted its first offsite monitoring effort, and in 2008, the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO No. R8-2008-0064, requiring the County to define the lateral and vertical extent of the plume and prepare a remedial action plan. From 2009 to 2015, Tetra Tech, consultant to the County, constructed 66 monitoring wells and conducted several off-site and on-site plume characterization studies to delineate the areal and vertical extent of the plume and determined that there were both east and west TCE and 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) plumes. In January 2017, the Santa Ana Water Board issued CAO R8-2017-0011, which requires the County to prepare a Final Feasibility Study that incorporates comments from the Santa Ana Water Board and to prepare, submit, and implement a Remedial Action Plan. The County submitted a Final Feasibility Study on June 6, 2017, and it was approved by the Santa Ana Water Board on June 7, 2017. On December 18, 2017, the County submitted the *Draft Interim Remedial Action Plan* with the remediation alternative of a groundwater pump-and-treat system to provide hydraulic containment and treatment of the Chino Airport plumes. The system consists of 22 County extraction wells at ten extraction well sites located on and off airport property that will produce approximately 1,700 gallons per minute (gpm) along with CDA wells I-16 through I-18, which will produce an additional 630 gpm. CDA's I-20 and I-21wells will be added to the system as needed. The groundwater extracted is conveyed to a new GAC system constructed by the CDA and funded by the County (South GAC System). In April 2023, CDA wells I-17 (offline for 5 years) and I-18 (never been online) began pumping and conveyed groundwater to the South GAC System.

Treated groundwater from the South GAC system is then conveyed to the existing Chino I Desalter that uses reverse osmosis and ion exchange to treat for nitrate and TDS; then discharged for use as potable municipal water supply.

An additional treatment system (North GAC System), which also began operation in April 2023 was constructed by CDA and treats water from four CDA wells (I-I through I-4) that produce from the lower aquifer in the plume; however, this system is not associated with the County's remedial solution.

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

Between 2018 and 2022, the County constructed five extraction wells, an additional 12 piezometers and 14 monitoring wells to assist with the design for the remedial solution and delineation of the plumes. In 2022, the County completed the final *Remedial Action Work Plan* which divides the construction of the pump-and-treat system into two phases. The first Phase (1) includes construction of 10 onsite extraction wells and five monitoring wells at five onsite locations and conveyance piping to the South GAC system. Phase 1 construction was completed in July 2024 pending equipping and conveyance piping for one of the wells (EW-10) which is going to be completed with Phase 2 and groundwater pumping and treatment at the onsite extraction wells commenced in February 2026 following the issuance of CDA's DDW permit amendment in January 2026. Phase 2 includes construction of the 5 offsite County extraction well locations and conveyance piping. A Phase 2 addendum to the *Remedial Action Work Plan* will be submitted once all property access agreements have been executed. As of March 2026 of this reporting period, the County were still in negotiations to obtain property access agreements for the offsite well sites and the Phase 2 addendum is currently expected to be completed at the end of the next reporting period with well construction commencing shortly after. During this reporting period, groundwater pumping and treatment at the North and South GAC Systems for the Chino Airport plume remediation continued and the quarterly *Remedial Action Operation and Monitoring Report* for January through March 2026 summarizing the Groundwater Extraction and Treatment

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

System operations and performance was submitted to the Regional Board in April 2026. As of the end of June of this reporting period, the system has treated a total of 2,154.7 million gallons a day since startup and removed 455.1 pounds of TCE and 1,2,3-TCP.

In August 2024, the County installed six new monitoring wells (CAMW 71-76) on the Airport property where high concentrations of contaminants of concern were detected in recent vapor sampling. Sampling at the new wells commenced during the Fall 2024 monitoring event and resulted in the identification of an additional contaminant source area beneath the northwestern portion of the airport property.

The County conducts quarterly, biennial, and annual monitoring events at 101 site-related monitoring wells, including the five new piezometers at the onsite extraction well sites, and four onsite agricultural wells. The conclusions from this monitoring program can be found in reports posted on the State Water Board's GeoTracker website. The most recent monitoring report submitted during this reporting period is the *Semiannual Groundwater Monitoring Report Summer and Fall 2025 Chino Airport, San Bernardino County, California*, which presents the results from the August and November to December 2025 sampling events. Watermaster also samples for water quality at private and monitoring wells in the area and uses this and other data obtained from its data collection programs to independently delineate the spatial extent of the plumes. Watermaster completed its most recent characterization of the plumes in June 2025 for the *2024 Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report (see 2024 State of the Basin section under OBMP Status updates in this report). In April of this reporting period, Watermaster prepared a semi-annual status report on the Chino Airport Plumes for Watermaster Parties.

Other Plumes

Watermaster continues to track the monitoring programs and mitigation measures associated with other point sources of contamination in the Chino Basin, including: Alumax Aluminum Recycling, Alger Manufacturing Facility, General Electric Test Cell and Flatiron facilities, the Former Kaiser Steel Mill, Milliken Landfill, Mid-Valley Landfill, Upland Landfill, California Institution for Men, and the Stringfellow National Priorities List sites. In October 2025 Watermaster prepared the most recent annual status reports for the GE Test Cell, GE Flatiron, Milliken Landfill, California Institution for Men, Stringfellow Plumes, and the former Kaiser Steel Mill site. The most current Watermaster delineations of the extent of these plumes were completed in June 2025 for the *2024 Chino Basin OBMP State of the Basin* report (see 2024 State of the Basin section under OBMP Status updates in this report).

Water Quality Management Program

Through the collaborative stakeholder process to update the OBMP in 2020 (see 2020 OBMP Update section of this report), the parties identified a new management action under Program Element 6 to develop a Water Quality Management Program that addresses contaminants of emerging regulations of concern to better prepare the parties for addressing compliance with new State and Federal drinking water regulations, and provide for the long-term maximum beneficial use of the basin. It was identified that reconvening the Water Quality Committee (WQC) that met historically from 2003 to 2010 to implement Program Element 6 of the 2000 OBMP would be the ideal approach to guide the development and implementation of the Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP). Watermaster held a kick-off meeting in October 2023 to reconvene the WQC. Two additional WQC meetings were conducted during the first half of 2024 to develop an initial Emerging Contaminants Monitoring Plan (ECMP), and a framework and scope for a WQMP. From July to December 2024, Watermaster collected samples for the parameters that are part of the ECMP during the routine groundwater sampling that is part of Program Element 1. During this reporting period, there were no activities for the WQMP.

Program Element 7: Develop and Implement a Salt Management Program

Maximum Benefit Salt and Nutrient Management Plan

In January 2004, the Santa Ana Water Board amended the Basin Plan to incorporate an updated TDS and nitrate as nitrogen (nitrate) management plan. The Basin Plan amendment includes both "antidegradation" and "maximum-benefit" objectives for TDS and nitrate for the Chino-North and Cucamonga groundwater management zones (GMZs). The maximum-benefit objectives allow for recycled water reuse and recharge of recycled and imported waters, which is an integral part of the OBMP, without the immediate need for mitigation. The application of the maximum-benefit objectives is contingent on the implementation of specific projects and requirements termed the maximum-benefit commitments by Watermaster and IEUA. Watermaster and IEUA report on the status of compliance with each commitment to the Santa Ana Water Board annually in April. The nine maximum-benefit commitments include:

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

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

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

During this reporting period, Watermaster continued to implement the monitoring programs (see Program Element 1 for details) and continued the efforts to update the 2014 Work Plan. The commitment to update to the 2014 Work Plan is part of the proposed amendment to revise the Maximum Befit SNMP currently defined in Chapter 5 of the Basin Plan (see description of the Basin Plan amendment under the Recycled Water Quality subsection below).

Hydraulic Control and Chino Basin Desalters. Pursuant to maximum-benefit commitment number 8, to achieve and maintain Hydraulic Control, the Chino Basin Desalters were expanded (maximum-benefit commitment numbers 3 and 4) to increase production in the southern portion of the Chino Basin. The Chino Basin Desalters are designed to replace the decreased agricultural production that previously prevented the outflow of high TDS and nitrate groundwater to the Santa Ana River and the Prado Basin management zone (PBMZ). Hydraulic Control is defined in the Basin Plan as the elimination of groundwater discharge from the Chino-North GMZ to the Santa Ana River to *de minimis* levels. In October 2011, the Santa Ana Water Board defined the *de minimis* discharge of groundwater from the Chino-North GMZ to the PBMZ as 1,000 acre-feet per year or less. Pursuant to commitment number 8,

[3] The expansion to provide an additional 20 MGD of desalter pumping capacity was initially required to occur when the 12-month running average of the IEUA agency-wide effluent TDS concentration exceeded 545 mgl for three consecutive months. Although this water quality condition has never been triggered, the expansion occurred anyways, driven by the implementation of the Peace II Agreement and achieving Hydraulic Control.

[4] Originally, the determination of ambient TDS and nitrate concentrations was required every three years; however, in 2021, the Santa Ana Water Board amended the Basin Plan (R8-2021-0025) to modify the ambient water quality determination to every five years following the ambient water quality determination on October 1, 2023.

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

Watermaster and the IEUA submitted a mitigation plan (2005 Mitigation Plan) to the Santa Ana Water Board in March 2005. This plan demonstrated how Watermaster and the IEUA would address the mitigation for any temporary loss of Hydraulic Control.

Watermaster and the IEUA use groundwater level measurements to prepare groundwater-elevation contours of the southern Chino Basin to demonstrate Hydraulic Control. Since 2006, the groundwater elevation data demonstrate that groundwater flow from the Chino-North GMZ to the PBMZ is being captured at the Chino Basin Desalter well field at and east of CDA well I-5, representing a line of Hydraulic Control. Since 2016, groundwater elevation data demonstrate that the line of Hydraulic Control has extended to the area at and east of CDA well I-20.



WM Staff Measuring Groundwater Level at CDA Well Site

For the area west of wells I-5 and I-20, the construction and operation of the Chino Basin Desalter Chino Creek Well Field (CCWF), which includes CDA wells I-16, I-17, I-18, I-20, and I-21, is intended to achieve Hydraulic Control to the *de minimis* levels of less than or equal to1,000 acre-feet per year. In 2016, operation began at wells I-16, I-17, I-20, and I-21. Due to the presence of VOCs at well I-18, pumping never initiated at this well. From 2017 to 2023, pumping decreased at the CCWF when well I-17 ceased operation due to the detection of 1,2,3-TCP above the MCL. VOC concentrations at both wells I-17 and I-18 are associated with the Chino Airport TCE and 1,2,3-TCP plumes. In April 2023, the startup of the South GAC System as part of the Chino Airport plume remediation allowed pumping to resume at well I-17 and commence (for the first time) at well I-18 (see description of Chino Airport Plumes under Program Element 6 of this report). To determine the state of Hydraulic Control under this revised pumping condition, Watermaster and the IEUA estimated the historical (fiscal year 2004 to 2018) and projected (fiscal year 2019 to 2050) volume of groundwater discharge past the CCWF using the 2020 Chino Basin Model. The model results indicate that both the estimated historical and projected discharge past the CCWF are below the *de minimis* level threshold of 1,000 acre-feet per year.

The Chino Basin Desalter pumping is necessary to replace lost agricultural groundwater production in the southern part of the Chino Basin to sustain Hydraulic Control. In a letter dated January 23, 2014, the Santa Ana Water Board required that Watermaster and the IEUA submit a plan detailing how Hydraulic Control will be sustained in the future as agricultural production in the southern region of Chino-North continues to decrease—specifically, how the Chino Basin Desalters will achieve the required total groundwater production level of 40,000 acre-feet per year. On June 30, 2015, Watermaster and the IEUA submitted a final plan and schedule for the construction and operation of three new desalter wells (II-10, II-11, and II-12). Wells II-10 and II-11 were constructed and began operation in mid-2018, and well II-12 was constructed in 2020 and began operation in mid-2021. The Chino Basin Desalters officially reached the pumping capacity necessary to meet the 40,000 acre-feet per year required for Hydraulic Control in June 2020. This pumping capacity was achieved without the inclusion of well II-12, which was not operational until August 2021 and was the last part of the final expansion designed to meet the 40,000 acre-feet per year. A full status report on the desalter expansion facilities is described in Program Element 3.

Following the completion of the desalter expansion, Watermaster prepared an update to the 2005 Mitigation Plan to:

- Remove a definition of the minimum pumping requirement at the CCWF to maintain Hydraulic Control
- Provide a definition of operational flexibility for desalter production fluctuations on the order of plus or minus 2,100 acre-feet a year while maintaining a five-year average pumping of about 40,000 acre-feet a year. This translates to total annual desalter pumping between 37,900 to 42,100 acre-feet per year.
- Update protocol for mitigation of temporary loss of Hydraulic Control. The updated mitigation plan was prepared with input from the Santa Ana Water Board staff.

Watermaster finalized and submitted the updated mitigation plan to the Santa Ana Water Board on December 11, 2023.

As of December 2025, total pumping by the Chino Basin Desalter wells during the calendar year was approximately 39,587 acre-feet, which is within the range of the maximum annual deviation allowed per the definition of operational flexibility. The five-year running average annual desalter pumping is 40,185 acre-feet per calendar year. The next annual pumping total and five-year running average pumping will be calculated using data through December 2026.

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

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

Since the initiation of recycled water recharge in July 2005, the 12-month effluent compliance metrics for TDS and TIN have ranged between 456 and 534 mgl and 3.8 and 7.6 mgl, respectively, and have never exceeded the permit limits. During the statewide drought in mid-2015, a historical high 12-month effluent compliance metric for TDS of 534 mgl was calculated for three consecutive months (June, July, and August). This 12-month effluent compliance metric for TDS was only 11 mgl below the action limit of 545 mgl. After the drought conditions lessened in 2016, the 12-month effluent compliance metric for TDS decreased and has since remained significantly below the action limit. As of June 2026, the 12-month effluent compliance metric for TDS was 470 mgl.

Through analysis of water supply and wastewater data, Watermaster and the IEUA concluded that drought conditions have a meaningful impact on the short-term TDS concentration of the water supplies available to IEUA agencies and that future droughts similar to the 2012-2016 period could lead to short-term exceedances of the 12-effluent compliance metric for TDS. For this reason, in October 2016, Watermaster and the IEUA petitioned the Santa Ana Water Board to consider modifying the TDS effluent compliance metric to a longer-term averaging period. The Santa Ana Water Board agreed that an evaluation of the compliance metric was warranted and directed Watermaster and the IEUA to develop a technical scope of work to analyze the impacts of the proposed change. The proposed technical scope of work to support a revised effluent compliance metric was submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board in May 2017. The proposed scope of work, which was approved by the Santa Ana Water Board includes the following tasks:

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

Watermaster and the IEUA began implementing the scope of work in July 2017 and worked collaboratively with the Santa Ana Water Board staff to review interim work products. In December 2021, Watermaster and the IEUA completed and submitted the documentation of the technical work, *Total Dissolved Solids and Nitrate Concentrations Projections for the Chino Basin*, to the Santa Ana Water Board. Watermaster and the IEUA presented the technical work to the Santa Ana Water Board staff and, in July 2022, received approval to proceed with a Basin Plan amendment to update maximum-benefit commitment number 6 by revising the TDS effluent compliance metric to a 10-year volume-weighted running average of the IEUA agency-wide effluent.

Since 2022, Watermaster and the IEUA have supported the Santa Ana Water Board staff in developing the Basin Plan amendment including preparing the required supporting documents: Substitute Environmental Document (SED) to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Staff Report, Resolution, and peer review package. These documents have been drafted and submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board staff and are pending their review and comment.

Recycled Water Recharge. Pursuant to the maximum-benefit commitment number 5, Watermaster and the IEUA completed the construction of the recharge facilities and began artificial recharge of stormwater and recycled water in the Chino Basin in 2005. Additionally, pursuant to maximum-benefit commitment number 7, Watermaster and the IEUA limit recycled water for artificial

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

recharge to the amount that can be blended on a volume-weighted basis with other sources of recharge to achieve five-year running average TDS and nitrate concentrations of less than or equal the maximum-benefit objectives (420 and 5 mgl for TDS and nitrate, respectively). This data is analyzed and reported to the Santa Ana Water Board annually in April. During this reporting period, Watermaster and the IEUA continued to implement monitoring programs to collect the data required for analysis and reporting to the Santa Ana Water Board. Since recycled water recharge began in July 2005, the five-year volume-weighted running average TDS and nitrate concentrations have ranged from 203 to 354 mgl and from 1.1 to 3.0 mgl, respectively, and have never exceeded the maximum-benefit objectives. As of December 2025, the five-year volume-weighted- running average TDS and nitrate concentrations of these three recharge sources were 265 and 1.6 mgl, respectively. The next five-year volume-weighted running average concentrations will be calculated based on data through December 2026.

As part of the Basin Plan amendment, the TDS and nitrate compliance metrics for artificial recharge under maximum-benefit commitment number 5 are proposed to be modified to a10-year volume-weighted running average. As noted above, Watermaster and the IEUA have been providing support to the Santa Ana Water Board staff for the Basin Plan amendment since 2022 (see description of the Basin Plan amendment in Recycled Water Quality subsection above).

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

The most recent ambient water quality, which covers the 20-year period of 2002 to 2021 (2021 ambient water quality) was computed using measured groundwater data for the 20-year period and was completed by the Task Force on October 1, 2023. As part of this computation, Watermaster and the IEUA provided requested groundwater quality data, inputs on interim findings, and reviewed draft documentation to support the computation of the 2021 ambient water quality. Pursuant to the 2021 Basin Plan Amendment (R8-2021-0025), the Task Force is required to recompute the current ambient water quality at a minimum of every five years starting on October 1, 2023.

The next ambient water quality is due to the Santa Ana Water Board on October 1, 2028 and will include groundwater data for the 20-year period of 2007 to 2026.

Development of the Chino Creek Monitoring Program. Pursuant to the Clean Water Act sections 303(d) and 305(b), the State Board is required to assess surface water quality conditions relative to the established water quality objectives and prepare a list of impaired water bodies based on the results of the assessment. The State Board collaborates with the Regional Boards to periodically perform this assessment. The assessment and the list of impaired water bodies are included in the California Integrated Report. In 2024, the State Board collaborated with the Santa Ana Water Board to assess surface water quality conditions in the Santa Ana River Watershed (2024 Integrated Report). The 2024 Integrated Report initially identified Chino Creek 1B as an impaired waterbody subject to listing pursuant to Clean Water Act 303(d). Such a listing would require an extensive effort to develop and implement a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program and could impact the Watermaster and IEUA recycled water permit and uses in the Chino Basin. During a subsequent review of surface water quality data of Chino Creek 1B, the Santa Ana Water Board concluded that there was insufficient data to make a final determination of water quality conditions for Chino Creek 1B; however, the limited data indicated that there may be impairment. Therefore, the Santa Ana Water Board stated that more data is needed to support future assessment for the Integrated Reports. Watermaster and IEUA acknowledged the importance of additional data for proper assessment and initiated the effort to collaborate with the Santa Ana Water Board staff to develop and implement a surface water monitoring program for Chino Creek. The objectives of the monitoring program are to collect the requisite water quality data for use in future Integrated Reports and to characterize the sources of salt loading into Chino Creek should a TMDL or a TMDL-equivalent program be required. The Santa Ana Water Board approved the monitoring program including the Quality Assurance Program Plan (QAPP) in June 2024.

Watermaster and IEUA initiated the implementation of the monitoring program in August 2024. The monitoring program includes monthly surface water quality sampling, data processing and management, annual data upload to the California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN) for use in the Integrated Reports, and annual data review to characterize water quality and trends. Watermaster and IEUA plan to implement the monitoring program for three fiscal years. At the end of the three-year period in 2027, Watermaster and IEUA will perform a detailed analysis of the monitoring data to assess long-term trends in water quality conditions across Chino Creek and characterize salt loadings into Chino Creek 1B.

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

During this reporting period, Watermaster and IEUA continued to implement the Chino Creek Monitoring Program as described in the Surface Water Monitoring section of this report and coordinated with CEDEN staff to upload monitoring data from August 2024 to June 2026.

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

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

The existing Watermaster/IEUA/MWDSC/Three Valleys Municipal Water District Dry-Year Yield (DYY) program was initiated in the early 2000's and is the only active Storage and Recovery Program in the Chino Basin. Two full "put" and "take" cycle have been completed through 2022. In response to the heavy precipitation in early 2023, MWDSC began recharging imported water in the Chino Basin in spring 2023. In December 2024, the DYY recharge "put" cycle formally stopped. There was no activity on the DYYP during the reporting period.

Safe Yield Recalculation

The Basin's Safe Yield was established by the Judgment at 140,000 acre-feet per year and is subject to recalculation every ten years pursuant to the OBMP Implementation Plan and Watermaster's Rules and Regulations. Following a comprehensive technical and legal process, the Court issued a final order in April 2017 resetting the Safe Yield to 135,000 acre-feet per year effective July 1, 2010.

Using the methodology approved in the 2017 Court Order, Watermaster completed the subsequent recalculation process in 2020. Based on updated technical analyses and stakeholder engagement, the Court approved a revised Safe Yield of 131,000 acre-feet per year for the period July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2030.

The 2017 Court Order i) requires that the current Safe Yield be evaluated no later than June 30, 2025, ii) allows for supplementation of the current Safe Yield Reset methodology, and iii) requires annual collection and evaluation of data regarding cultural conditions of the Chino Basin. In 2022, Watermaster's Engineer completed a process to supplement the current Safe Yield Reset methodology to address comments received during the peer review process of the 2020 Safe Yield recalculation regarding uncertainty in the groundwater model and the data used in future projections. As a result of this process, which was supported by extensive peer review, Watermaster submitted an updated Safe Yield Reset methodology (2022 SYRM) to the Court. The Court approved the 2022 SYRM in December 2022.

The process to evaluate the Safe Yield of the Chino Basin for the period of fiscal year 2021 through 2030 (the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation [2025 SYR]) includes updating Watermaster's groundwater-flow model and implementing the 2022 SYRM. The effort included extensive stakeholder engagement and independent peer review of the model, methodology, and draft report. The peer reviewer found the model fundamentally sound and a credible basis for estimating Safe Yield, while identifying opportunities to strengthen the analysis and documentation. In January 2026, the Watermaster Board approved additional work to implement selected recommendations, including integrated water budgets and refinements to the calibration, model mechanics, uncertainty analysis, and projection simulations.

During this reporting period, Watermaster completed the additional technical work, held a workshop on the revised results, and finalized the 2025 SYR Report. The final report identified a reevaluated Safe Yield of 121,200 acre-feet per year for fiscal years 2021 through 2030. In June 2026, the Watermaster Board unanimously accepted the report's technical findings.

Groundwater Storage Management

Background and Environmental Review. The original OBMP storage management program established the Safe Storage Capacity (SSC) as the difference between Safe Storage[5] and the Operational Storage Requirement[6]. Water occupying the SSC includes Local Storage Account Water, Carryover Water, and water stored through Storage and Recovery programs. Storage beyond the SSC

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

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

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

requires advance identification and commitment of any necessary mitigation. This program was evaluated in the 2000 OBMP programmatic environmental impact report (PEIR).

Following adoption of the OBMP, new monitoring data, an improved understanding of Basin hydrogeology, and updated groundwater models resulted in revisions to estimates of groundwater storage and Basin management needs. The Peace II Agreement subsequently provided for expansion of the Chino Basin Desalters and dedication of 400,000 acre-feet of groundwater storage for desalter replenishment. IEUA evaluated the Peace II Agreement through a supplemental environmental impact report adopted in 2010.

Following the implementation of desalters and the Peace II Agreement, basin storage continued to increase. To provide time to develop a new storage management plan, IEUA adopted an addendum to the OBMP PEIR temporarily increasing the SSC from 500,000 to 600,000 acre-feet from July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2021. The temporary increase did not cause material physical injury or loss of Hydraulic Control.

2020 Storage Management Plan. In 2019, Watermaster began developing the 2020 Storage Management Plan (2020 SMP) with input from the Watermaster Parties and Board. A white paper outlining the need and requirements for the SMP was presented to stakeholders in June 2019. This effort was built on the 2018 Storage Framework Investigation, which explored potential storage space between 700,000 and 1,000,000 acre-feet. A final SMP report was published in December 2019 and included in the 2020 OBMP Update Report, which the Watermaster Board adopted in October 2020.

Local Storage Limitation Solution. Because the temporary SSC increase was scheduled to expire on June 30, 2021, Watermaster developed the Local Storage Limitation Solution (LSLS), supported by updated groundwater modeling and environmental review. The LSLS increased the SSC to 700,000 acre-feet through June 30, 2030, and 620,000 acre-feet from July 1, 2030, through June 30, 2035. IEUA adopted Addendum No. 2 to the OBMP PEIR on March 17, 2021, and the Court-approved LSLS became effective July 1, 2021.

Increase of Safe Storage Capacity to 900,000 Acre-Feet. Following two consecutive wetter-than-average years resulting in low groundwater demands and increased recharge through the DYY Program, the total managed storage at the end of fiscal year 2023/24 was about 709,000 acre-feet, exceeding the SSC authorized by the approval of the LSLS. To address this, the Watermaster Board adopted Resolution 2024-04 to recommend that the Court authorize the increase of the SSC to a maximum of 900,000 acre-feet through June 30, 2040, consistent with the project evaluated as part of the 2020 OBMP Update (see 2020 OBMP Update description below). The Court approved the motion to increase the SSC to a maximum of 900,000 acre-feet through June 30, 2040 in January 2025.

2027 Storage Management Plan. Following completion of the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation, Watermaster will initiate developing the 2027 Storage Management Plan in summer 2026. The effort will use the updated Chino Valley Model and the findings of the 2025 Safe Yield Reevaluation to evaluate long-term storage management needs and update the framework for managing groundwater storage in the Basin.

2020 OBMP Update

OBMP implementation began in 2000, and by 2019 many of the projects and management programs envisioned in the original OBMP had been implemented. Improvements in the understanding of Chino Basin hydrology and hydrogeology, along with the identification of new water management issues, led Watermaster, with input from the Watermaster Parties, to prepare a 2020 OBMP Update to establish a framework for basin management for the next 20 years.

Through a collaborative stakeholder process conducted in 2019, Watermaster confirmed that the original OBMP goals and nine Program Elements remained appropriate and identified seven priority management activities to be implemented within that existing framework. The Watermaster Board adopted the final 2020 OBMP Update Report on October 22, 2020.

Watermaster and IEUA, as CEQA lead agency, also prepared a subsequent Environmental Impact Report to support implementation of the 2020 OBMP Update. Following additional stakeholder review and refinement of the project description, including evaluation of managed storage of up to 900,000 acre-feet, IEUA certified the final SEIR in February 2024. The SEIR supported subsequent implementation actions, including the Court-approved increase in Safe Storage Capacity described in the Groundwater Storage Management section.

2020 OBMP Update (Continued)

As part of the 2020 OBMP Update implementation, preliminary efforts to define the scope and objectives of new storage- and water-quality-related planning activities were initiated beginning in fiscal year 2023/24, including early coordination with stakeholders to inform development of a future Storage and Recovery Master Plan and a Water Quality Management Plan. These efforts focused on clarifying desired program benefits, refining scopes of work, and identifying monitoring needs, but have not advanced beyond initial organizational stages.

2024 State of the Basin Report

As a reporting mechanism and pursuant to the *OBMP Implementation Plan* and the November 15, 2001 Court Order, Watermaster prepares a State of the Basin report every two years that demonstrates the current state of the Basin and the progress made since OBMP implementation began on July 1, 2000. The State of the Basin reports on activities related to OBMP Program Elements, such as well meter installation, desalter planning and engineering, recharge assessments, recharge master planning, hydraulic control, expansion of monitoring programs for groundwater levels and quality, and the monitoring and management of land subsidence.



In December 2025, the final *2024 State of the Basin* was made publicly available on Watermaster's website The *2024 State of the Basin* report is the twelfth report since OBMP implementation and is in a new, web-based format using ArcGIS StoryMaps that features interactive maps and exhibits that characterize Basin conditions including hydrology, pumping, recharge, groundwater levels, groundwater quality, and ground motion.







CHINO BASIN WATERMASTER
Case No. RCVRS 51010
Chino Basin Municipal Water District v. City of Chino, et al.

PROOF OF SERVICE

I declare that:

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

On November 17, 2026, I served the following:

1. DECLARATION OF BRADLEY J. HERREMA IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR COURT TO RECEIVE AND FILE WATERMASTER SEMI-ANNUAL OBMP STATUS REPORTS 2025-1, 2025-2, AND 2026-1

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

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

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

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

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

Executed on November 17, 2026, in Rancho Cucamonga, California.

By: Kirk Richard C. Dolar
Chino Basin Watermaster

Chino Basin Watermaster Master Email List

Contact Group Name: 01 - Master Email List

Members:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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