3. Water Sources and Supply Reliability

3.1. Overview

YLWD's two main sources of water supply are groundwater from the Lower Santa Ana River Groundwater Basin and imported water from Metropolitan through MWDOC. Today, YLWD relies on 42% groundwater, and 58% imported water. It is projected that through 2035, the water supply mix will remain roughly the same.

YLWD works together with three primary agencies – Metropolitan, MWDOC, and OCWD to insure a safe and high quality water supply, which will continue to serve the community in periods of drought and shortage. The sources of imported water supplies include the Colorado River and the State Water Project (SWP). Metropolitan's 2010 Integrated Water Resources Plan (IRP) update describes the core water resource strategy that will be used to meet full-service demands (non-interruptible agricultural and replenishment supplies) at the retail level under all foreseeable hydrologic conditions from 2015 through 2035. The imported water supply numbers shown here represent only the amount of supplies projected to meet demands and not the full supply capacity.

Figure 3-1 depicts YLWD's current and projected water supplies through 2035.

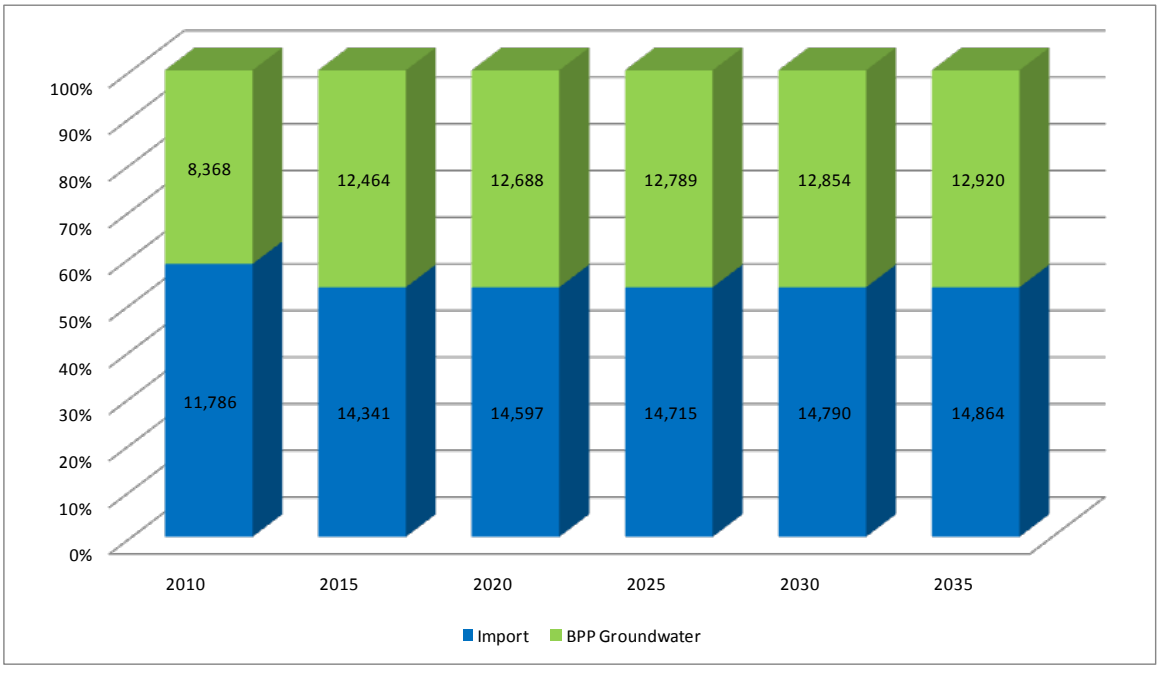

Figure 3-1: Current and Projected Water Supplies (AFY)

The following sections provide a detailed discussion of YLWD's water sources as well as projections to YLWD's future water supply portfolio for the next 25 years. Additionally, YLWD's projected supply and demand under various hydrological conditions are compared to determine YLWD's supply reliability for the 25 year planning horizon. This section satisfies the requirements of § 10631 (b) and (c), and 10635 of the Water Code.

3.2. Imported Water

YLWD currently relies on 11,786 AFY of imported water wholesaled by Metropolitan through MWDOC to supplement local groundwater. Imported water represents approximately 58% of YLWD's total water supply. Metropolitan's principal sources of water originate from two sources - the Colorado River via the Colorado Aqueduct and the Lake Oroville watershed in Northern California through the State Water Project (SWP). This water is treated at the Robert B. Diemer Filtration Plant located north of the City of Yorba Linda. Typically, the Diemer Filtration Plant receives a blend of Colorado River water from Lake Mathews through the Metropolitan Lower Feeder and SWP water through the Yorba Linda Feeder. YLWD currently maintains three connections to the Metropolitan system along the Orange County Feeder No. 2 and the Allen-McColloch Pipeline (AMP).

3.2.1. Metropolitan's 2010 Regional Urban Water Management Plan

Metropolitan's 2010 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP) reports on its water reliability and identifies projected supplies to meet the long-term demand within its service area. It presents Metropolitan's supply capacities from 2015 through 2035 under the three hydrologic conditions specified in the Act: single dry-year, multiple dry-years, and average year.

Colorado River Supplies

Colorado River Aqueduct supplies include supplies that would result from existing and committed programs and from implementation of the Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA) and related agreements to transfer water from agricultural agencies to urban uses. Colorado River transactions are potentially available to supply additional water up to the CRA capacity of 1.25 MAF on an as-needed basis.

State Water Project Supplies

Metropolitan's State Water Project (SWP) supplies have been impacted in recent years by restrictions on SWP operations in accordance with the biological opinions of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fishery Service issued on December 15, 2008 and June 4, 2009, respectively. In dry, below-normal conditions, Metropolitan has increased the supplies received from the California Aqueduct by developing flexible Central Valley/SWP storage and transfer programs. The goal of the storage/transfer

programs is to develop additional dry-year supplies that can be conveyed through the available Banks pumping capacity to maximize deliveries through the California Aqueduct during dry hydrologic conditions and regulatory restrictions.

In June 2007, Metropolitan's Board approved a Delta Action Plan that provides a framework for staff to pursue actions with other agencies and stakeholders to build a sustainable Delta and reduce conflicts between water supply conveyance and the environment. The Delta Action Plan aims to prioritize immediate short-term actions to stabilize the Delta while an ultimate solution is selected, and mid-term steps to maintain the Bay-Delta while the long-term solution is implemented.

State and federal resource agencies and various environmental and water user entities are currently engaged in the development of the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP), which is aimed at addressing the basic elements that include the Delta ecosystem restoration, water supply conveyance, and flood control protection and storage development. In evaluating the supply capabilities for the 2010 RUWMP, Metropolitan assumed a new Delta conveyance is fully operational by 2022 that would return supply reliability similar to 2005 condition, prior to supply restrictions imposed due to the Biological Opinions.

Storage

Storage is a major component of Metropolitan's dry year resource management strategy. Metropolitan's likelihood of having adequate supply capability to meet projected demands, without implementing its Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP), is dependent on its storage resources. In developing the supply capabilities for the 2010 RUWMP, Metropolitan assumed a simulated median storage level going into each of five-year increments based on the balances of supplies and demands.

Supply Reliability

Metropolitan evaluated supply reliability by projecting supply and demand conditions for the single- and multi-year drought cases based on conditions affecting the SWP (Metropolitan's largest and most variable supply). For this supply source, the single driest-year was 1977 and the three-year dry period was 1990-1992. Metropolitan's analyses are illustrated in Tables 3-1, 3-2, and 3-3 which correspond to Metropolitan's 2010 RUWMP's Tables 2-11, 2-9 and 2-10, respectively. These tables show that the region can provide reliable water supplies not only under normal conditions but also under both the single driest year and the multiple dry year hydrologies.

Table 3-1: Metropolitan Average Year Projected Supply Capability and Demands for 2015 to 2035

AverageYear
Supply Capability[1] and Projected Demands
Average of 1922-2004 Hydrologies
(acre-feet per year)

Forecast Year	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Current Programs					
In-Region Storage and Programs	685,000	931,000	1,076,000	964,000	830,000
California Aqueduct[2]	1,550,000	1,629,000	1,763,000	1,733,000	1,734,000
Colorado River Aqueduct					
Colorado River Aqueduct Supply[3]	1,507,000	1,529,000	1,472,000	1,432,000	1,429,000
Aqueduct Capacity Limit[4]	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*
Colorado River Aqueduct Capability	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Capability of Current Programs	**3,485,000**	**3,810,000**	**4,089,000**	**3,947,000**	**3,814,000**
Demands					
Firm Demands of Metropolitan	1,826,000	1,660,000	1,705,000	1,769,000	1,826,000
IID-SDCWA Transfers and Canal Linings	180,000	273,000	280,000	280,000	280,000
Total Demands on Metropolitan[5]	**2,006,000**	**1,933,000**	**1,985,000**	**2,049,000**	**2,106,000**
Surplus	**1,479,000**	**1,877,000**	**2,104,000**	**1,898,000**	**1,708,000**
Programs Under Development					
In-Region Storage and Programs	206,000	306,000	336,000	336,000	336,000
California Aqueduct	382,000	383,000	715,000	715,000	715,000
Colorado River Aqueduct					
Colorado River Aqueduct Supply[3]	187,000	187,000	187,000	182,000	182,000
Aqueduct Capacity Limit[4]	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Colorado River Aqueduct Capability	0	0	0	0	0
Capability of Proposed Programs	**588,000**	**689,000**	**1,051,000**	**1,051,000**	**1,051,000**
Potential Surplus	**2,067,000**	**2,566,000**	**3,155,000**	**2,949,000**	**2,759,000**

[1] Represents Supply Capability for resource programs under listed year type.

[2] California Aqueduct includes Central Valley transfers and storage program supplies conveyed by the aqueduct.

[3] Colorado River Aqueduct includes water management programs, IID-SDCWA transfers and canal linings conveyed by the aqueduct.

[4] Maximum CRA deliveries limited to 1.25 MAF including IID-SDCWA transfers and canal linings.

[5] Firm demands are adjusted to include IID-SDCWA transfers and canal linings. These supplies are calculated as local supply, but need to be shown for the purposes of CRA capacity limit calculations without double counting.

Table 3-2: Metropolitan Single-Dry Year Projected Supply Capability and Demands for 2015 to 2035

Single Dry-Year
Supply Capability[1] and Projected Demands
Repeat of 1977 Hydrology
(acre-feet per year)

Forecast Year	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Current Programs					
In-Region Storage and Programs	685,000	931,000	1,076,000	964,000	830,000
California Aqueduct[2]	522,000	601,000	651,000	609,000	610,000
Colorado River Aqueduct					
Colorado River Aqueduct Supply[3]	1,416,000	1,824,000	1,669,000	1,419,000	1,419,000
Aqueduct Capacity Limit[4]	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*
Colorado River Aqueduct Capability	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Capability of Current Programs	**2,457,000**	**2,782,000**	**2,977,000**	**2,823,000**	**2,690,000**
Demands					
Firm Demands of Metropolitan	1,991,000	1,889,000	1,921,000	1,974,000	2,039,000
IID-SDCWA Transfers and Canal Linings	180,000	273,000	280,000	280,000	280,000
Total Demands on Metropolitan[5]	**2,171,000**	**2,162,000**	**2,201,000**	**2,254,000**	**2,319,000**
Surplus	**286,000**	**620,000**	**776,000**	**569,000**	**371,000**
Programs Under Development					
In-Region Storage and Programs	206,000	306,000	336,000	336,000	336,000
California Aqueduct	556,000	556,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Colorado River Aqueduct					
Colorado River Aqueduct Supply[3]	187,000	187,000	187,000	182,000	182,000
Aqueduct Capacity Limit[4]	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Colorado River Aqueduct Capability	0	0	0	0	0
Capability of Proposed Programs	**762,000**	**862,000**	**1,036,000**	**1,036,000**	**1,036,000**
Potential Surplus	**1,048,000**	**1,482,000**	**1,812,000**	**1,605,000**	**1,407,000**

[1] Represents Supply Capability for resource programs under listed year type.

[2] California Aqueduct includes Central Valley transfers and storage program supplies conveyed by the aqueduct.

[3] Colorado River Aqueduct includes water management programs, IID-SDCWA transfers and canal linings conveyed by the aqueduct.

[4] Maximum CRA deliveries limited to 1.25 MAF including IID-SDCWA transfers and canal linings.

[5] Firm demands are adjusted to include IID-SDCWA transfers and canal linings. These supplies are calculated as local supply, but need to be shown for the purposes of CRA capacity limit calculations without double counting.

Table 3-3: Metropolitan Multiple-Dry Year Projected Supply Capability and Demands for 2015 to 2035

Multiple Dry-Year
Supply Capability[1] and Projected Demands
Repeat of 1990-1992 Hydrology
(acre-feet per year)

Forecast Year	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Current Programs					
In-Region Storage and Programs	246,000	373,000	435,000	398,000	353,000
California Aqueduct[2]	752,000	794,000	835,000	811,000	812,000
Colorado River Aqueduct					
Colorado River Aqueduct Supply[3]	1,318,000	1,600,000	1,417,000	1,416,000	1,416,000
Aqueduct Capacity Limit[4]	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*	*1,250,000*
Colorado River Aqueduct Capability	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Capability of Current Programs	**2,248,000**	**2,417,000**	**2,520,000**	**2,459,000**	**2,415,000**
Demands					
Firm Demands of Metropolitan	2,056,000	1,947,000	2,003,000	2,059,000	2,119,000
IID-SDCWA Transfers and Canal Linings	180,000	241,000	280,000	280,000	280,000
Total Demands on Metropolitan[5]	**2,236,000**	**2,188,000**	**2,283,000**	**2,339,000**	**2,399,000**
Surplus	**12,000**	**229,000**	**237,000**	**120,000**	**16,000**
Programs Under Development					
In-Region Storage and Programs	162,000	280,000	314,000	336,000	336,000
California Aqueduct	242,000	273,000	419,000	419,000	419,000
Colorado River Aqueduct					
Colorado River Aqueduct Supply[3]	187,000	187,000	187,000	182,000	182,000
Aqueduct Capacity Limit[4]	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Colorado River Aqueduct Capability	0	0	0	0	0
Capability of Proposed Programs	**404,000**	**553,000**	**733,000**	**755,000**	**755,000**
Potential Surplus	**416,000**	**782,000**	**970,000**	**875,000**	**771,000**

[1] Represents Supply Capability for resource programs under listed year type.

[2] California Aqueduct includes Central Valley transfers and storage program supplies conveyed by the aqueduct.

[3] Colorado River Aqueduct includes water management programs, IID-SDCWA transfers and canal linings conveyed by the aqueduct.

[4] Maximum CRA deliveries limited to 1.25 MAF including IID-SDCWA transfers and canal linings.

[5] Firm demands are adjusted to include IID-SDCWA transfers and canal linings. These supplies are calculated as local supply, but need to be shown for the purposes of CRA capacity limit calculations without double counting.

3.2.2. YLWD's Imported Water Supply Projections

Based on Metropolitan's supply projections that it will be able to meet full service demands under all three hydrologic scenarios, MWDOC, Orange County's wholesale supplier projects that it would also be able to meet the demands of its retail agencies under these conditions.

California Water Code section 10631 (k) requires the wholesale agency to provide information to the urban retail water supplier for inclusion in its UWMP that identifies and quantifies the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale agency. Table 3-4 indicates the wholesaler's water availability projections by source for the next 25 years as provided to YLWD by MWDOC. The water supply projections shown in Table 3-4 represent the amount of supplies projected to meet demands.

Table 3-4: Wholesaler Identified & Quantified Existing and Planned Sources of Water (AFY)

Wholesaler Sources	Fiscal Year Ending				
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035-opt
MWDOC	14,341	14,597	14,715	14,790	14,864

3.3. Groundwater

Local groundwater has been the least costly and most reliable source of supply for YLWD. YLWD relies on approximately 10,000 acre-feet of groundwater from the Lower Santa Ana River Groundwater Basin (Orange County Basin) each year. This local source of supply has historically met approximately 40-50% of YLWD's total annual demand.

In the effort to maximize local resources, Metropolitan has partnered with OCWD and MWDOC and its member agencies, which are groundwater producers in various programs to encourage the development of local resources. Metropolitan's Groundwater Replenishment Program is a program where a groundwater producer may purchase imported water from Metropolitan at a reduced rate when "surplus" water is available in lieu of extracting groundwater. This program indirectly replenishes the basin by avoiding pumping.

This section describes the Lower Santa Ana River Groundwater Basin and the management measures taken by OCWD the basin manager to optimize local supply and minimize overdraft. Moreover, this section provides information on historical groundwater production as well as a 25-year projection of YLWD's groundwater supply.

3.3.1. Lower Santa Ana River Groundwater Basin

The Lower Santa Ana Groundwater Basin, also known as the Orange County Groundwater Basin (Basin) underlies the north half of Orange County beneath broad lowlands. The Basin covers an area of approximately 350 square miles, bordered by the Coyote and Chino Hills to the north, the Santa Ana Mountains to the northeast, the Pacific Ocean to the southwest, and terminates at the Orange County line to the northwest, where its aquifer systems continue into the Central Basin of Los Angeles County. The aquifers comprising this Basin extend over 2,000 feet deep and form a complex series of interconnected sand and gravel deposits.

The Orange County Water District (OCWD) was formed in 1933 by a special legislative act of the State of California Legislature to protect and manage the County's vast, natural, underground water supply with the best available technology and to defend its water rights to the Orange County Groundwater Basin. This legislation is found in the State of California Statutes, Water – Uncodified Acts, Act 5683, as amended. The Basin is managed by OCWD under the Act, which functions as a statutorily-imposed physical solution. Section 77 of the Act states that, *'nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect or impair the vested right of any person, association or corporation to the use of water.*[4]

The Basin is managed by OCWD for the benefit of municipal, agricultural and private groundwater producers. The Basin meets approximately 60 to 70 percent of the water supply demand within the boundaries of OCWD. There are 19 major producers including cities, water districts, and private water companies, extracting water from the Basin serving a population of approximately 2.55 million.[5]

Groundwater levels are managed within a safe basin operating range to protect the long-term sustainability of the basin and to protect against land subsidence. In 2007, OCWD established a new methodology for calculating accumulated overdraft and establishing new full-basin benchmarks.[6] Based on OCWD's 2009 Groundwater Management Plan, the optimal accumulated overdraft is between 100,000 and 434,000 AF. At the top of the range, OCWD will be able to provide at least three years of drought supply. An accumulated overdraft condition minimizes the localized high groundwater levels and increases ability to recharge storm events from the Santa Ana River. At an accumulated overdraft of 200,000 AF, the Basin is considered 99.7 percent full. OCWD estimates that the Basin can safely be operated on a short-term emergency basis with a maximum accumulated overdraft of approximately 500,000 AF.

[4] Orange County Water District Act, Section 77.
[5] MWDOC and Center for Demographics Research (2008)
[6] The *Report on Evaluation of Orange County Groundwater Basin Storage and Operational Strategy*, published in February 2007,

In an effort to eliminate long-term overdraft conditions, OCWD developed a comprehensive computer-based groundwater flow model to study and better understand the Basin's reaction to pumping and recharge. OCWD manages the Basin by establishing on an annual basis the appropriate level of groundwater production known as the Basin Production Percentage (BPP) as described below.

3.3.2. Basin Production Percentage

No pumping right exists for the Orange County Basin. Total pumping from the basin is managed through a process that uses financial incentives to encourage groundwater producers to pump an aggregate amount of water that is sustainable without harming the Basin. The framework for the financial incentives is based on establishing the BPP, which is the percentage of each Producer's total water supply that comes from groundwater pumped from the basin. Groundwater production at or below the BPP is assessed the Replenishment Assessment (RA). While there is no legal limit as to how much an agency could pump from the Basin, there is a financial disincentive to pumping above the BPP. Pumping above the BPP is also assessed a Basin Equity Assessment (BEA), which is calculated so that the cost of groundwater production is equal to MWDOC's melded rate.

The BPP is set uniformly for all Producer annexed areas by OCWD on an annual basis. The BPP for the 2008-2009 water year (July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009) was established at 69%. Of the annexed areas, the overall BPP achieved within OCWD for non-irrigation use in the 2008-09 water year was equal to 72.5 percent. The BPP has recently been set at 62 percent for the 2010-2011 water year. For the purpose of this UWMP, the BPP is assumed to be 62 percent for the entire 25-year planning horizon (Table 3-5).

Table 3-5: Current Basin Production Percentage

Basin Name	Basin Production Percentage
Orange County Groundwater Basin	62%
Total	**62%**

The BPP is set based on groundwater conditions, availability of imported water supplies, and Basin management objectives. The BPP is also a major factor in determining the cost of groundwater production from the Basin for that year. When Metropolitan has an abundance of water, they may choose to activate their Groundwater Replenishment Program also known as In-Lieu Program, where imported water is purchased in-lieu of pumping groundwater.

In some cases, OCWD encourages the pumping of groundwater that does not meet drinking water standards in order to protect water quality. This is achieved by using a

financial incentive called the BEA Exemption. A BEA Exemption is used to encourage pumping of groundwater that does not meet drinking water standards in order to clean up and contain the spread of poor quality water. OCWD uses a partial or total exemption of the BEA to compensate a qualified participating agency or Producer for the costs of treating poor-quality groundwater. When OCWD authorizes a BEA exemption for a project, it is obligated to provide the replenishment water for the production above the BPP and forgoes the BEA revenue that OCWD would otherwise receive from the producer.

3.3.3. Recharge Facilities

Recharging water into the basin through natural and artificial means is essential to support pumping from the basin. Active recharge of groundwater began in 1949, in response to increasing drawdown of the basin and consequently the threat of seawater intrusion. In 1949, OCWD began purchasing imported Colorado River water from Metropolitan, which was delivered to Orange County via the Santa Ana River upstream of Prado Dam. The Basin's primary source of recharge is flow from the Santa Ana River. OCWD diverts river flows into recharge basins located in and adjacent to the Santa Ana River and its main Orange County tributary, Santiago Creek. Other sources of recharge water include natural infiltration and recycled water. Today OCWD owns and operates a network of recharge facilities that cover 1,067 acres. An increase in recharge capacity of greater than 10,000 AFY occurred with the addition of the La Jolla Recharge Basin which came online in 2008. The La Jolla Recharge Basin is a 6-acre recharge basin.

One of OCWD's primary efforts has been the control of seawater intrusion into the Basin, especially via the Talbert and Alamitos seawater intrusion barriers. OCWD began addressing the Alamitos Gap intrusion by entering a partnership in 1965 with the Los Angeles County Flood Control District to operate injection wells in the Alamitos Gap. Operation of the injection wells forms a hydraulic barrier to seawater intrusion. To address seawater intrusion in the Talbert Gap, OCWD constructed Water Factory 21, a plant that treated secondary-treated water from the Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD) to produce purified water for injection. Water Factory 21 operated for approximately 30 years until it was taken off line in 2004. It was replaced by an advanced water treatment system, the Groundwater Replenishment System (GWRS).

The GWRS is a cooperative project between OCWD and OCSD that began operating in 2008. Secondary-treated wastewater from OCSD undergoes treatment consisting of microfiltration, reverse osmosis, and advanced oxidation with ultraviolet light and hydrogen peroxide. It is the largest water purification project of its kind. Phase 1 of the GWRS began operating in 2008 with a capacity of purifying 72,000 AFY of water. The GWRS provides recharge water for the Talbert Injection Barrier as well as recharge basins in the City of Anaheim. The Expanded Talbert Injection Barrier includes 8 new

injection wells which began operating in 2008. The GWRS increased reliable, local water supplies available for barrier injection from 5 mgd to 30 mgd.

3.3.4. Metropolitan Groundwater Replenishment Program

OCWD, MWDOC, and Metropolitan have developed a successful and efficient groundwater replenishment program to increase storage in the Orange County Groundwater Basin. The Groundwater Replenishment Program allows Metropolitan to sell groundwater replenishment water to OCWD and make direct deliveries to agency distribution systems in lieu of producing water from the groundwater basin when surplus water is available. This program indirectly replenishes the basin by avoiding pumping. In the in-lieu program, OCWD requests an agency to halt pumping from specified wells. The agency then takes replacement water through its import connections, which is purchased by OCWD from Metropolitan (through MWDOC). OCWD purchases the water at a reduced rate, and then bills the agency for the amount it would have had to pay for energy and the Replenishment Assessment (RA) if it had produced the water from its wells. The deferred local production results in water being left in local storage for future use. In 2008 and 2009, OCWD did not utilize replenishment water because such water was not available to purchase from Metropolitan.

3.3.5. Metropolitan Conjunctive Use Program

Since 2004, OCWD, MWDOC, and participating producers have participated in Metropolitan's Conjunctive Use Program (known as the Metropolitan's Long-Term Groundwater Storage Program or Metropolitan CUP). This program allows for the storage of Metropolitan water in the Orange County groundwater basin. The existing Metropolitan storage program provides for Metropolitan to store 66,000 AF of water in the basin in exchange for Metropolitan's contribution to improvements in basin management facilities. These improvements include eight new groundwater production wells, improvements to the seawater intrusion barrier, construction of the Diemer Bypass Pipeline. This water can be withdrawn over a three-year time period. The preferred means to store water in the Metropolitan storage account has been through the in-lieu deliveries to participating groundwater producers.

3.3.6. Historical Groundwater Production

Since its founding, OCWD has grown in size from 162,676 to 229,000 acres. Groundwater pumping from the basin has grown from approximately 150,000 AFY in the mid-1950s to over 300,000 AFY. During the water year July 2008 to June 2009, total basin production for all agencies was approximately 324,147 acre-feet (AF).[7]

[7] *2008-2009 Engineer's Report on Groundwater conditions, Water Supply and Basin Utilization in the Orange County Water District,* February 2010

Historically, YLWD has pumped below the BPP because its facilities are at maximum pumping capacity. Groundwater currently accounts for approximately 42 percent of the total water supply. Since groundwater is a less expensive source of supply than imported water, YLWD's goal is to maximize groundwater production to the available BPP by means of capital improvement projects to increase groundwater pumping capacity and distribution facilities.

Table 3-6 shows YLWD's recent groundwater production from the Basin in the past five years from 2005 to 2009. During certain seasons of 2005, 2006, and 2007, OCWD has operated the In-lieu Program with Metropolitan by purchasing water from Metropolitan to meet demands of member agencies rather than pumping water from the groundwater basin. In 2008 and 2009, OCWD did not utilize in-lieu water because such water was not available to purchase from Metropolitan.[8]

Table 3-6: Amount of Groundwater Pumped in the Past 5 Years (AFY)

Basin Name(s)	Fiscal Year Ending				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
BPP GW	6,365	4,395	10,558	13,676	12,148
Plus In-Lieu taken for OCWD	4,338	6,704	2,740		
Subtotal OCWD Basin GW	10,703	11,063	13,298	13,676	12,148
% of Total Water Supply	**50%**	**48%**	**52%**	**55%**	**52%**

3.3.7. Projections of Groundwater Production

The mission of the OCWD is to provide local water retailers with a reliable, adequate, high quality water supply at the lowest reasonable cost in an environmentally responsible manner. Efforts have been made to develop and secure new supplies. Also in December 2008, OCWD secured the rights to divert and use up to 362,000 AFY of Santa Ana River water through a decision of the State Water Resources Control Board. Description of other recent OCWD projects can be found in OCWD's 2009 Groundwater Management Plan (GWMP).

Based on the annual MWDOC survey completed by each Producer in the spring of 2008, the estimated demand for groundwater in the OCWD boundary will increase from 519,000 AFY in 2015 to 558,000 AFY in 2035 representing a 7.5 percent increase over a 20 year period. OCWD's estimated total annual groundwater production for the water year 2010-2011 is 295,000 AF based on a BPP of 62 percent and includes 22,000 AF of production from water quality improvement projects.

[8] *2008-2009 Engineer's Report on Groundwater conditions, Water Supply and Basin Utilization in the Orange County Water District*, February 2010

YLWD has been pumping below the BPP because of pumping capacity at facilities were limited. The ability of YLWD to increase groundwater pumping and transmission is limited until additional distribution facilities are complete. Several recently completed and upcoming improvement projects will enhance groundwater pumping and transmission capabilities. These projects and their current status are:

- Zone 3 (Zone 675) Transmission Pipeline in Bastanchury Road from Lakeview Avenue east to Fairmont Boulevard (completed 2006).
- Zone 3 (Zone 675) Transmission Pipeline in Bastanchury Road through Shapell Development (completed 2006).
- Lakeview Booster Pump Station Expansion (completed 2007).
- Zone 2 (Zone 570) Transmission Pipeline (completed 2008).
- Highland Booster Pump Station Expansion (Completion 2011)
- Yorba Linda Blvd Pump Station (Zone 570 (2) to Zone 675 (3)) Expansion (planning phase, tentative completion 2013).

It is projected that groundwater will make up 47 percent of YLWD's water supply through to year 2035 (Table 3-7). This is below FY 2010-11 BPP of 62 percent.

Table 3-7: Amount of Groundwater Projected to be Pumped (AFY)

Basin Name(s)	Fiscal Year Ending					
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035-opt
BPP GW	8,368	12,464	12,668	12,789	12,854	12,920
% of Total Water Supply	**42%**	**47%**	**47%**	**47%**	**47%**	**47%**

3.4. Recycled Water

YLWD does not currently have recycled water; however, a Recycled Water Study is underway to investigate the feasibility of using recycled water in the service area including the construction of a new 5-MGD water recycling facility. A more detailed description of this study can be found in Section 6.

3.5. Supply Reliability

3.5.1. Overview

It is required that every urban water supplier assess the reliability to provide water service to its customers under normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. YLWD depends on a combination of imported and local supplies to meet its water demands and has taken numerous steps to ensure it has adequate supplies. Development of groundwater, potential recycled water system, and desalination opportunities augments the reliability of the imported water system. There are various factors that may impact reliability of

supplies such as legal, environmental, water quality and climatic which are discussed below. The water supplies are projected to meet full-service demands; Metropolitan's 2010 RUWMP finds that Metropolitan is able to meet with existing supplies, full service demands of its member agencies starting 2015 through 2035 during normal years, single dry year, and multiple dry years.

Metropolitan's 2010 Integrated Water Resources Plan (IRP) update describes the core water resource strategy that will be used to meet full-service demands at the retail level under all foreseeable hydrologic conditions from 2015 through 2035. The foundation of Metropolitan's resource strategy for achieving regional water supply reliability has been to develop and implement water resources programs and activities through its IRP preferred resource mix. This preferred resource mix includes conservation, local resources such as water recycling and groundwater recovery, Colorado River supplies and transfers, SWP supplies and transfers, in-region surface reservoir storage, in-region groundwater storage, out-of-region banking, treatment, conveyance and infrastructure improvements. MWDOC is reliant on Metropolitan for all of its imported water. With the addition of planned supplies under development, Metropolitan's 2010 RUWMP finds that Metropolitan will be able to meet full-service demands from 2015 through 2035, even under a repeat of the worst drought. Table 3-8 shows the reliability of the wholesaler's supply for single dry year and multiple dry year scenarios.

Table 3-8: Wholesaler Supply Reliability - % of Normal AFY

		Multiple Dry Water Years		
Wholesaler Sources	**Single Dry**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**
MWDOC	100%	100%	100%	100%

In addition to meeting full-service demands from 2015 through 2035, Metropolitan projects reserve and replenishment supplies to refill system storage. MWDOC's 2010 UWMP states that it will meet full-service demands to its customers from 2015 through 2035. Table 3-9 shows the basis of water year data used to predict drought supply availability.

Table 3-9: Basis of Water Year Data

Water Year Type	Base Year	Base Year	Base Year
Normal Water Year	Average 1922-2004		
Single-Dry Water Year	1977		
Multiple-Dry Water Years	1990	1991	1992

3.5.2. Factors Impacting Reliability

The UWMP Act requires a description of the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage. YLWD relies on import supplies provided by Metropolitan through MWDOC. The following are some of the factors identified by Metropolitan that may have an impact on the reliability of Metropolitan supplies.

Environment – Endangered species protection needs in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta have resulted in operational constraints to the SWP system. The Bay-Delta's declining ecosystem caused by agricultural runoff, operation of water pumps and other factors has led to historical restrictions in SWP supply deliveries. SWP delivery restrictions due to the biological opinions resulted in the loss of about one-third of the available SWP supplies in 2008.

Legal – Listings of additional species under the Endangered Species Act and new regulatory requirements could impact SWP operations by requiring additional export reductions, releases of additional water from storage or other operational changes impacting water supply operations. Additionally, the Quantification Settlement Agreement has been challenged in courts and may have impacts on the Imperial Irrigation District and San Diego County Water Authority transfer. If there are negative impacts, San Diego could become more dependent on the Metropolitan supplies.

Water Quality –Water imported from the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) contains higher level of salts than SWP water. The operational constraint is that this water needs to be blended with SWP supplies to meet the target salinity of 500 mg/L of total dissolved solids (TDS). Another water quality concern is related to the quagga mussel. Controlling the spread and impacts of quagga mussels within the Colorado River Aqueduct requires extensive maintenance and results in reduced operational flexibility.

Climate Change – Changing climate conditions are expected to shift precipitation conditions and affect water supply. Unpredictable weather conditions will make water supply planning even more challenging. The areas of concern for California include the reduction in Sierra Nevada snowpack, increased intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, and rising sea levels causing increased risk of levee failure.

Legal, environmental, and water quality issues may have impacts on Metropolitan supplies. It is felt, however, that climatic factors would have more of an impact than the others. Climatic conditions have been projected based on historical patterns; however severe pattern changes may occur in the future. Table 3-10 shows the factors resulting in inconsistency of supply.

Table 3-10: Factors Resulting in Inconsistency of Supply

Name of Supply	Legal	Environmental	Water Quality	Climatic
State Water Project	X	X		
Colorado River			X	X

These and other factors are addressed in greater detail in Metropolitan's 2010 RUWMP.

3.5.2.1. Water Quality

Imported Water **-** Metropolitan is responsible for providing water of a high quality throughout its service area. The water that Metropolitan delivers is tested both for currently regulated contaminants and for additional contaminants of concern as over 300,000 water quality tests are conducted each year to regulate the safety of its waters. Metropolitan's supplies originate primarily from the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) and from the State Water Project (SWP). A blend of these two sources, proportional to each year's availability of the source, is then delivered throughout Metropolitan's service area.

Metropolitan's primary sources face individual water quality issues of concern. The CRA water source contains a higher level of total dissolved solids (TDS) and a lower level of organic material while the SWP contains a lower TDS level while its level or organic materials is much higher, lending to the formation of disinfection byproducts. To remediate the CRA's high level of salinity and the SWP's high level of organic materials, Metropolitan has been blending CRA water with SWP supplies as well as implementing updated treatment processes to decrease the disinfection byproducts. In addition, Metropolitan has been engaged in efforts to protect its Colorado River supplies from threats of uranium, perchlorate, and chromium VI while also investigating the potential water quality impact of emerging contaminants, N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) and pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs). Metropolitan has assured its ability to overcome the above mentioned water quality concerns through its protection of source waters, implementation of renovated treatment processes, and blending of its two sources. While unforeseeable water quality issues could alter reliability, Metropolitan's current strategies ensure the deliverability of high quality water.

Groundwater **-** The Orange County Water District (OCWD) is responsible for managing the Orange County Groundwater Basin. To maintain groundwater quality, OCWD conducts an extensive monitoring program that serves to manage the basin's groundwater production, mitigate groundwater contamination, and comply with all necessary laws and

regulations.[9] A network of nearly 700 wells provides OCWD a source for samples, which are tested for a variety of purposes. The District collects 600 to 1,700 samples each month to monitor the quality of the basin's water. These samples are collected and tested according to approved federal and state procedures as well as industry-recognized quality assurance and control protocols.

OCWD recognizes the importance of maintaining the basin's high water quality. OCWD's 2009 Groundwater Management Plan Update includes a section labeled, "Water Quality Management," which discusses the water quality concerns as well as management programs that OCWD is currently involved with.

Table 3-11 shows the impact in acre-feet per year that water quality would have on supply.

Table 3-11: Water Quality – Current and Projected Water Supply Impacts (AFY)

Water Source	Fiscal Year Ending					
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035-opt
Imported	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.5.3. Normal-Year Reliability Comparison

YLWD has entitlements and/or written contracts to receive imported water from Metropolitan via the regional distribution system. Although pipeline capacity rights do not guarantee the availability of water, per se, they do guarantee the ability to convey water when it is available to the Metropolitan distribution system. All imported water supplies assumed in this section are available to YLWD from existing water transmission facilities. Table 3-12 shows supply and demand under normal year conditions. The available imported supply is greater than shown; however, it is not included because all demands are met.

[9] The information in this section is referenced from the Groundwater Management Plan 2009 Update "Groundwater Monitoring" section (pages 3-1 through 3-20) and "Water Quality Management" section (pages 5-1 through 5-30).

Table 3-12: Projected Normal Water Supply and Demand (AFY)

	Fiscal Year Ending				
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Total Demand	**26,805**	**27,285**	**27,504**	**27,644**	**27,784**
BPP GW	12,464	12,688	12,789	12,854	12,920
Imported	14,341	14,597	14,715	14,790	14,864
Total Supply	26,805	27,285	27,504	27,644	27,784

3.5.4. Single Dry-Year Reliability Comparison

YLWD has documented that it is 100% reliable for single dry year demands through 2035 with a demand increase of 6.4% using FY 2006-07 as the single dry year. Table 3-13 compiles supply and demand projections for a single dry water year. The available imported supply is greater than shown; however, it is not included because all demands are met.

Table 3-13: Projected Single-Dry Year Water Supply and Demand (AFY)

	Fiscal Year Ending				
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Total Demand	**28,521**	**29,031**	**29,264**	**29,413**	**29,562**
BPP GW	13,262	13,500	13,608	13,677	13,746
Imported	15,258	15,532	15,656	15,736	15,816
Total Supply	28,521	29,031	29,264	29,413	29,562

3.5.5. Multiple Dry-Year Reliability Comparison

YLWD is capable of providing its customers all their demands with significant reserves in multiple dry years through 2035 with a increase of 6.4% using FY 2006-07 as the multiple dry years. This is true even if the demand projections were to be increased by a large margin. Table 3-14 shows supply and demand projections under multiple dry year conditions.

Table 3-14: Projected Multiple Dry Year Period Supply and Demand (AFY)

		Fiscal Year Ending				
		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
First Year Supply	**Total Demand**	**28,521**	**29,031**	**29,264**	**29,413**	**29,562**
	BPP GW	13,262	13,500	13,608	13,677	13,746
	Imported	15,258	15,532	15,656	15,736	15,816
	Total Supply	28,521	29,031	29,264	29,413	29,562
Second Year Supply	**Total Demand**	**28,521**	**29,031**	**29,264**	**29,413**	**29,562**
	BPP GW	13,262	13,500	13,608	13,677	13,746
	Imported	15,258	15,532	15,656	15,736	15,816
	Total Supply	28,521	29,031	29,264	29,413	29,562
Third Year Supply	**Total Demand**	**28,521**	**29,031**	**29,264**	**29,413**	**29,562**
	BPP GW	13,262	13,500	13,608	13,677	13,746
	Imported	15,258	15,532	15,656	15,736	15,816
	Total Supply	28,521	29,031	29,264	29,413	29,562