2025
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

JUNE 2026
PUBLIC DRAFT

2025

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

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JUNE 2026 PUBLIC DRAFT

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ACRONYMS

ACT	Urban Water Management Planning Act
AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
AMI	advanced metering infrastructure
AP	Allocation Plan
AWIA	America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018
Basin	Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin
BMP	Best Management Practice
CalWARN	California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network
CalWEP	California Water Efficiency
CII	Commercial/Industrial/Institutional
City	City of Jurupa Valley
COG	Local Council of Governments
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
CSD	community services district
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CWC	California Water Code
DDW	State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water
DMM	Demand Management Measure
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	Department of Water Resources
ERNIE	Emergency Response Network of the Inland Empire
ERC	Emergency Response Coordinator
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ETo	Evapotranspiration
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
gpm	gallons per minute
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPSCD	gallons per service connection per day
HECW	High Efficiency Clothes Washer
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
HR	South Coast Hydrologic Region
ICS	Incident Command System
IRP	Integrated Water Resources Plan
JCSD	Jurupa Community Services District
kWh	kilowatt hours

LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
LRP	Local Resources Program
Mahnke	LaVerne J. Mahnke Manganese Removal Facility
MAF	million acre-feet
MARS	Member Agency Response System
MG	million gallons
MGD	million gallons per day
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
MWELO	Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
PFAS	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PHET	Premium High Efficiency Toilet
QWEL	Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper
RCSD or District	Rubidoux Community Services District
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment
RRA	Risk and Resilience Assessment
RWQCP	City of Riverside Water Quality Control Plant
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SBx7-7	Senate Bill x7-7
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
Smith	Anita B. Smith Nitrate Removal Facility
SMSS	Soil Moisture Sensor System Program
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TDS	Total Dissolved Solid
Thompson	Leland J. Thompson Water Treatment Plant
TRP	Turf Replacement Program
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
Valley District	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District
WBIC	weather-based irrigation controller
WHO	World Health Organization
WMWD	Western Municipal Water District (also known as Western Water)
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WVWD	West Valley Water District

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & LAY DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION

This report serves as the 2025 update of the Rubidoux Community Services District (RCSD or District) Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The UWMP has been prepared consistent with the requirements under Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 of the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act). The Act requires "every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, an urban water management plan." These plans must be filed with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) every five years describing and evaluating reasonable and practical efficient water uses, reclamation, and conservation activities. 2025 UWMP updates are to be adopted by July 1, 2026.

The Act has been amended on several occasions since its initial passage in 1983. New requirements of the Act due to SBx7-7 state that per capita water use within an urban water supplier's service area must decrease by 20 percent by the year 2020 in order to receive grants or loans administered by DWR or other state agencies. The legislation sets an overall goal of reducing per capita urban water use by 20 percent by December 31, 2020. Each urban retail water supplier developed water use targets by July 1, 2016. Effective 2021, urban retail water suppliers who do not meet the 2020 water conservation requirements established by this bill are not eligible for state water grants or loans.

Section 1.4.3 offers a summary of each section of this 2025 UWMP.

SERVICE AREA AND FACILITIES

RCSD provides water to a population of 39,776 throughout its 5,951-acre service area within the City of Jurupa Valley (City). The District receives its water from one main source, the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin (Basin). Groundwater for potable water use is pumped from six wells and is delivered to RCSD. The District also has five non-potable wells (one well for emergencies) and four active water storage reservoirs.

WATER DEMAND

Currently, the total water demand for retail customers served by RCSD is approximately 5,151

acre-feet annually, consisting of 100 percent of local groundwater from the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin. The District has selected to comply with **Option 1** of the SBx7-7 compliance options. Under Compliance Option 1, RCSD's 2015 interim water use target is 187 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) and the 2020 final water use target is 166 GPCD.

In 2020, RCSD did meet its 2020 target. Because the District's actual water use was 181 GPCD in 2015, the 2015 UWMP determined that RCSD met the Interim Water Use Target and was on track to meet the 2020 Water Use Target by year end 2020. The calculated 2020 Water Use Target was 166 GPCD, and the actual 2020 GPCD was 126 GPCD. Thus, RCSD achieved its target and is compliant with SB x7-7.

WATER SOURCES AND SUPPLIES

The District's main source of water supply is groundwater from the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin. Currently, RCSD relies on 100 percent groundwater. It is projected that through 2050, the water supply mix will remain the same. In the event of a catastrophic event that would cut off water supplies, RCSD is prepared to bring in water from neighboring agencies, utilize water in storage reservoirs, use backup generators, and reroute water to bring the system back online as quickly as possible.

FUTURE WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS

RCSD has future plans to do various water upgrades including six (6) new potable wells (Well Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 27), a new interconnection between RCSD and West Valley Water District (WVWD), and replacing four (4) of their reservoirs with the same capacity. The District also has plans for a new 5 million gallons (MG) reservoir and the replacement of one of their booster stations. These improvements are to ensure reliability of its water infrastructure and to provide storage for an emergency. Finally, the District is in the planning phase of implementing AMI (advanced metering infrastructure) water meters with acoustic leak detection for their entire system.

RCSD does not have opportunities to directly develop desalinated supplies. It does not border the ocean and cannot participate directly in ocean desalination; however, RCSD supports MWD's (Metropolitan Water District) Local Resources Program (LRP), which provides incentives to MWD's member agencies for the production of desalinated ocean water. Although the District is not able to directly participate in seawater desalination, it participates indirectly by supporting MWD's program.

WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY

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. RCSD is capable of meeting the water

demands of its customers in normal, single dry, and multiple dry years between 2025 and 2050, as illustrated in **Table 3.10** through **Table 3.16**.

CHALLENGES AHEAD AND STRATEGIES FOR MANAGING RELIABILITY RISKS

RCSD faces challenges in the near future regarding water supply include:

- Groundwater levels may continue to decline due to previous and future prolonged drought conditions. Managing the steady decline of groundwater resources remains the primary challenge for the District.
- The ongoing challenge of groundwater over-pumping, which consistently extracts more water than is naturally replenished.
- The challenge of maintaining high groundwater quality amidst stricter state drinking water regulations. RCSD has constantly addressed removing emerging contaminants from its groundwater supply before they pose a risk to public health.

RCSD's strategies for managing these reliability risks include:

- Continuing a progressive and effective water conservation program.
- Supplementing water supplies through water transfers and exchanges.
- Replacing deteriorating water infrastructure through a proactive capital improvement program, which will reduce water main leaks and conserve water.
- Implementing shortage response actions under the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) to conserve limited supplies.

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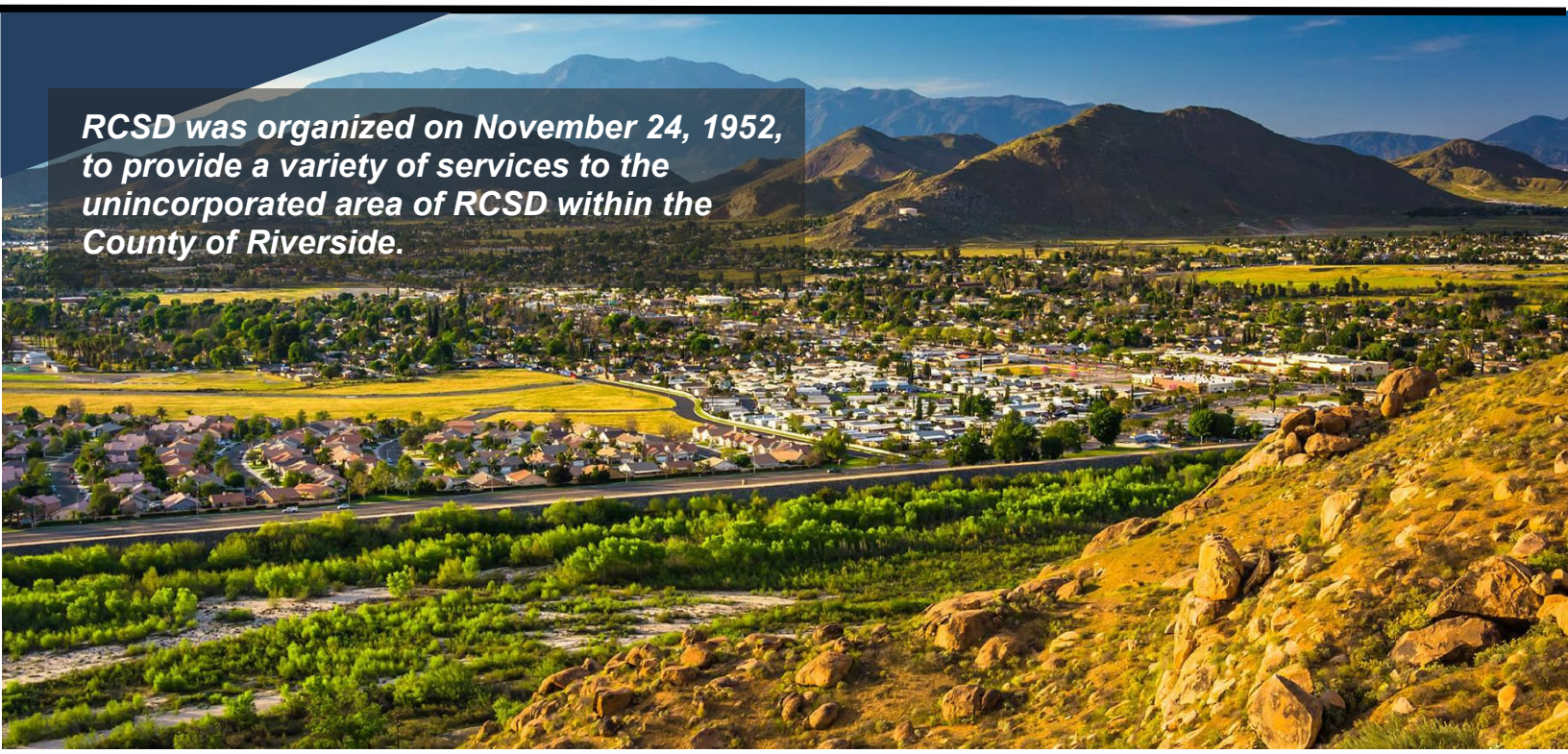

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN PURPOSE & SUMMARY

This is the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for Rubidoux Community Services District (RCSD or District). This plan has been prepared in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act), which has been codified at California Water Code (CWC) sections 10610 through 10657.

As part of the Act, the legislature declared that waters of the state are a limited and renewable resource subject to ever increasing demands; that the conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies are of statewide concern; that successful implementation of plans is best accomplished at the local level; that conservation and efficient use of water shall be actively pursued to protect both the people of the state and their water resources; that conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies shall be a guiding criterion in public decisions; and that urban water suppliers shall be required to develop water management plans to achieve conservation and efficient use.

Figure 1.1: UWMPs Comply with State Water Code

The Act requires "every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water annually, to prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, an urban water management plan." These plans must be filed with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) every five years describing and evaluating reasonable and practical efficient water uses, reclamation, and conservation activities. (*See generally* Wat. Code § 10631).

1.2 PAST UPDATES TO THE UWMP ACT

The Act has been amended on several occasions since its initial passage in 1983. Of all the amendments, the most significant came in 2009 as a result of the requirements of Senate Bill 7 / Seventh Extraordinary Session. This is better known as the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBx7-7). The requirements of this bill state that per capita water use within an urban water supplier's service area must decrease by 20 percent by the year 2020 (20x2020) in order to receive grants or loans administered by DWR or other state agencies. The legislation sets an overall goal of reducing per capita urban water use by 20 percent by December 31, 2020. The state was required to make incremental progress towards this goal by reducing per capita water use by at least 10 percent by December 31, 2015. In addition, each urban retail water supplier was required to develop water use targets by July 1, 2016. Effective 2021, urban retail water suppliers who do not meet the 2020 water conservation requirements established by this bill are not eligible for state water grants or loans. SBx7-7 substantially expanded the role of the UWMPs by requiring all urban retail water suppliers to develop baseline daily per capita water use data, urban water use targets, and other technical information, and to report all of the information in their 2010 UWMPs. The 2020 UWMPs had several updates to the plan that included quantifying distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update (CWC § 10631 (d) (3) (A), SB 1414, 2019). Drought risk assessment (CWC § 10635 (b), SB 606, 2018) and reporting of energy intensity (CWC § 10631.2 (a), SB 606, 2018) were two other items added to the 2020 UWMP. A lay description of the fundamental determinations of the UWMP (CWC § 10630.5, SB 606, 2018) and details on the impacts of climate change (CWC § 10630, SB 606, 2018) were other updates required to be included in the 2020 version. Lastly, the biggest update the 2020 UWMP had was the inclusion of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) (CWC § 10632, SB 606, 2018, AB 1414, 2019). The water shortage contingency analysis required in previous UWMPs by former law had been replaced by a WSCP mandate with new elements, which include six new standard water shortage levels. The new WSCP included a Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan where water suppliers were required to assess seismic risks to their water system facilities and measures to mitigate those risks (CWC § 10632.5, SB 664, 2015). AB 1414, SB 606, and SB 664, which amended the WSCP, marked a continued focus on water shortage preparedness and pre-planned strategies for mitigating catastrophic service disruptions.

1.3 UPDATES TO THE UWMP ACT FOR 2025 UWMPS

There have not been any significant changes affecting the 2025 UWMPs on the level of SBx7-7; however, there are numerous minor updates to DWR's UWMP Guidebook and

some minor changes to the UWMP Act affecting the 2025 UWMPs as follows:

- **Clarified Reporting Requirements for SBx7-7:** Agencies must provide a description in the 2025 UWMP how their water use goals of the 20x2020 were met. An urban retail water supplier's failure to meet those goals will establish a violation of law for purposes of any state administrative or judicial proceeding. If the agency did not achieve its targeted reduction in 2020, the agency must show in its 2025 UWMP whether it met their 2020 Target in 2025 to be eligible for state funds. Currently, the CWC does not set an end date for reporting on a supplier's progress in meeting the 2020 Target. (CWC § 10608.40)
- **Water Losses:** Retail Suppliers must indicate the quantity of water losses for five years by reporting data from their American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Loss Audits, discuss their progress toward compliance with the 2028 Water Loss Standard, and show whether they met the Water Loss Performance Standard enacted by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). (CWC § 10631 (d) (3) (C), SB 1414, 2019)
- **Updates to Demand Management Measures (DMMs):** Retail Suppliers with an annual actual water use above their urban water use-objective (UWUO) must include a narrative describing additional DMMs the supplier plans to use to achieve its UWUO by January 1, 2027. (CWC § 10609.25, AB 1414, 2019)
- **Irrigation of Nonfunctional Turf:** The use of potable water to irrigate Nonfunctional turf is to be phased out with a final end date of January 1, 2031. After which it will be prohibited with a few exceptions. (CWC § 10618.14 (a))

1.4 2025 UWMP SCOPE & FORMAT

1.4.1 SCOPE & TOPICS OF DISCUSSION

This UWMP provides DWR with information on the present and future water resources and demands and provides an assessment of the water resource needs of RCSD. Specifically, this document will provide water supply planning for a 25-year planning period in 5-year increments and effectively revises RCSD's 2020 UWMP. This plan will identify water supplies for existing and future demands, quantify water demands during normal year, single-dry year, and multiple-dry years, and identify supply reliability under the three hydrologic conditions. RCSD's 2025 UWMP update revises the 2020 UWMP. This document has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Act as amended in 2009, and includes the following topics:

- *Water Service Area and Facilities*
- *Water Sources and Supplies*
- *Water Use by Customer Type*
- *Energy Intensity*
- *Climate Change Impacts*
- *Demand Management Measures*
- *Water Supply Reliability*
- *Planned Water Supply Projects and Programs*
- *Water Shortage Contingency Plan*
- *Recycled Water*
- *2028 Water Loss Standard*

With the passage of SBx7-7 in 2009, Demand Management Measures (DMMs) have become a critical component of an agency's UWMP.

The topics listed above and on the previous page are consistent with the 2020 UWMP with the additions of Water Losses and Urban Water Use Objective. Furthermore, updates also include narratives related to the above topics reflecting current (2025) conditions. In addition, the incorporation of visual format changes, expansions of existing text, and addition of new sub-categories and/or new data enhance this 2025 UWMP and provide more benefit for the District.

1.4.2 SBX7-7 CONSERVATION UPDATES

Agencies must provide a description in the 2025 UWMP of how their water use goals of the 20x2020 were met. An urban retail water supplier's failure to meet those goals will establish a violation of law for purposes of any state administrative or judicial proceeding. If the agency did not achieve its targeted reduction in 2020, the agency must show whether it met their 2020 Target in 2025 to be eligible for state funds.

As required in the 2020 UWMP, each urban retail water supplier must include in its 2025 UWMP the following information from its target-setting process:

- *Baseline daily per capita water use*
- *2020 Urban water use target*
- *Compliance method being used along with calculation method and support data*

Since the above information was already contained in the 2020 UWMP, an agency has the option of re-stating this information if it is the same from the 2020 UWMP or revising it if different from the 2025 UWMP.

Wholesale water suppliers, including RCSD's partner agency, Western Municipal Water District (WMWD), are required to include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies that would help RCSD achieve the 20x2020 goal.

Figure 1.2: SBx7-7 Aims to Protect Water Sources, Including the Bay-Delta

1.4.3 FORMAT OF THE REPORT

The sections in this Plan correspond to the UWMP Act (Article 2, Contents of Plans, Sections 10631, 10632, and 10633). The sequence used for the required information, however, differs slightly in order to present information in a manner reflecting the unique characteristics of RCSD's water utility. The sections are shown below and on the following page.

Section 1 - Introduction	This section describes the UWMP Act, RCSD's planning and coordination process, the history of RCSD's water supply system, and a description of its service area.
Section 2 – Water Demands	This section describes past, current, and projected future water demands within RCSD's service area, as well as factors that affect demand, including climate and population demographics. This chapter also discusses the requirements of the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBx7-7). This section also looks at climate change impacts to water demands and projections.
Section 3 – Water Sources & Supply Reliability	This section describes RCSD's water supplies, and how RCSD handles those supplies. This section also discusses the quality of RCSD's water sources, including a discussion on the treatment and testing of water.
Section 4 – Conservation Measures	This section addresses RCSD's compliance with the current Best Management Practices (BMPs), otherwise known as Demand Management Measures (DMMs).
Section 5 – Water Shortage Contingency Plan	This section describes RCSD's contingency planning in the event of a water supply interruption, such as a drought or catastrophe. This section also discusses RCSD's Board adopted Conservation Plan.
Section 6 – Recycled Water	This chapter describes past, current, and projected recycled water use, along with a description of wastewater collection and treatment facilities.

Section 7 – Future Water Supply Projects & Programs	This section discusses planned and potential future water supplies and programs, including new supply sources, transfers and exchanges, and the feasibility of such supplies and programs.
Section 8 – Plan Adoption Process	This Section describes RCSD's planning and coordination process for the 2025 UWMP, including public and outside agency participation, and Board adoption.
Appendices	The appendices contain references, supplemental information, and specific documents relating to RCSD, used to prepare this 2025 UWMP.

1.5 AGENCY OVERVIEW

RCSD was organized on November 24, 1952, to provide a variety of services to the unincorporated area of RCSD within the County of Riverside.

RCSD was organized on November 24, 1952 in accordance with the State of California Community Services District Law (Government Code Section 60000 et seq) for the purpose of providing certain public services including domestic water service. RCSD is California's first community services district (CSD). The District is empowered to manage water resources and to construct, operate, maintain, repair, and replace water system facilities as needed to provide water service in compliance with applicable standards and regulations. RCSD routinely constructs, maintains, and replaces facilities as necessary to maintain adequate, reliable, and safe water service to its customers.

Currently, the entire District service area covers approximately 5,951 acres; however, 329 acres receive water service from West Valley Water District (WVWD) and is therefore not a part of this UWMP. RCSD provides water service to approximately 5,622 acres (8.8 square miles). The District's water supply comes entirely from local groundwater and is delivered to 6,827 service connections via 74 miles of water pipelines. RCSD has always been able to provide its customers with the water they need and fully expects that it will continue to do so for the foreseeable future based on the analysis herein.

RCSD is a public entity and governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected atlarge. Each member resides within RCSD and is elected to a four-year term. The role of the Board of Directors is to provide oversight and establish the governing policies of the District. RCSD's General Manager oversees the day-to-day operations. The Board of Directors conduct regular Board meetings on the first and third Thursday of every month at 4:00 pm at the the District Office.

1.6 SERVICE AREA AND FACILITIES

1.6.1 SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION

The District boundary encompasses an area of approximately 5,951 acres that are mostly within the City of Jurupa Valley in northwest Riverside County. RCSD is bounded by San Bernardino County to the north, the Jurupa Mountains and Pedley Hills to the southwest, the City of Jurupa Valley to the west, the Santa Ana River to the south and the City of Riverside to the east. Refer to **Figure 1.4** and **Figure 1.5** – RCSD's service area.

Figure 1.3: A portion of RCSD's Service Area

The District provides water service to approximately 5,048 acres. Approximately 329 acres of RCSD is not served water by the District. West Valley Water District serves water to approximately 206 acres within the City of Jurupa Valley and approximately 123 acres of unincorporated San Bernardino County that are technically within the District's boundary. Because this area in the upper northeast corner of the District is served by another supplier, which has been serving the area for some time, and the area is slated for detachment from RCSD in the very near future, this 329-acre area is not considered as part of the District for purposes of the UWMP.

There are two areas within the District that are undeveloped/underdeveloped that are anticipated to develop in the next 5-10 years; this includes the Rio Vista Specific Plan, and The District at Jurupa Valley (formerly known as Emerald Meadows Ranch) Specific Plan. In 2020, RCSD annexed the area of the future Agua Mansa Commerce Park Specific Plan for the purpose of providing water service. This added approximately 291 acres of the former Riverside Cement Plant, which received water from a private, onsite well. The specific plan included a 4.4 million square foot logistics center with 70 acres of open space. The Shadow Rock Project (approximately 127 acres in size) was also annexed in 2023 where RCSD provides water to all of its residents. Lastly, the Rio Vista area was finally annexed into RCSD at the end of 2025 where 917 acres were added to the District's service area. Otherwise, there have been no other changes to the District's service area boundary since the 2020 UWMP.

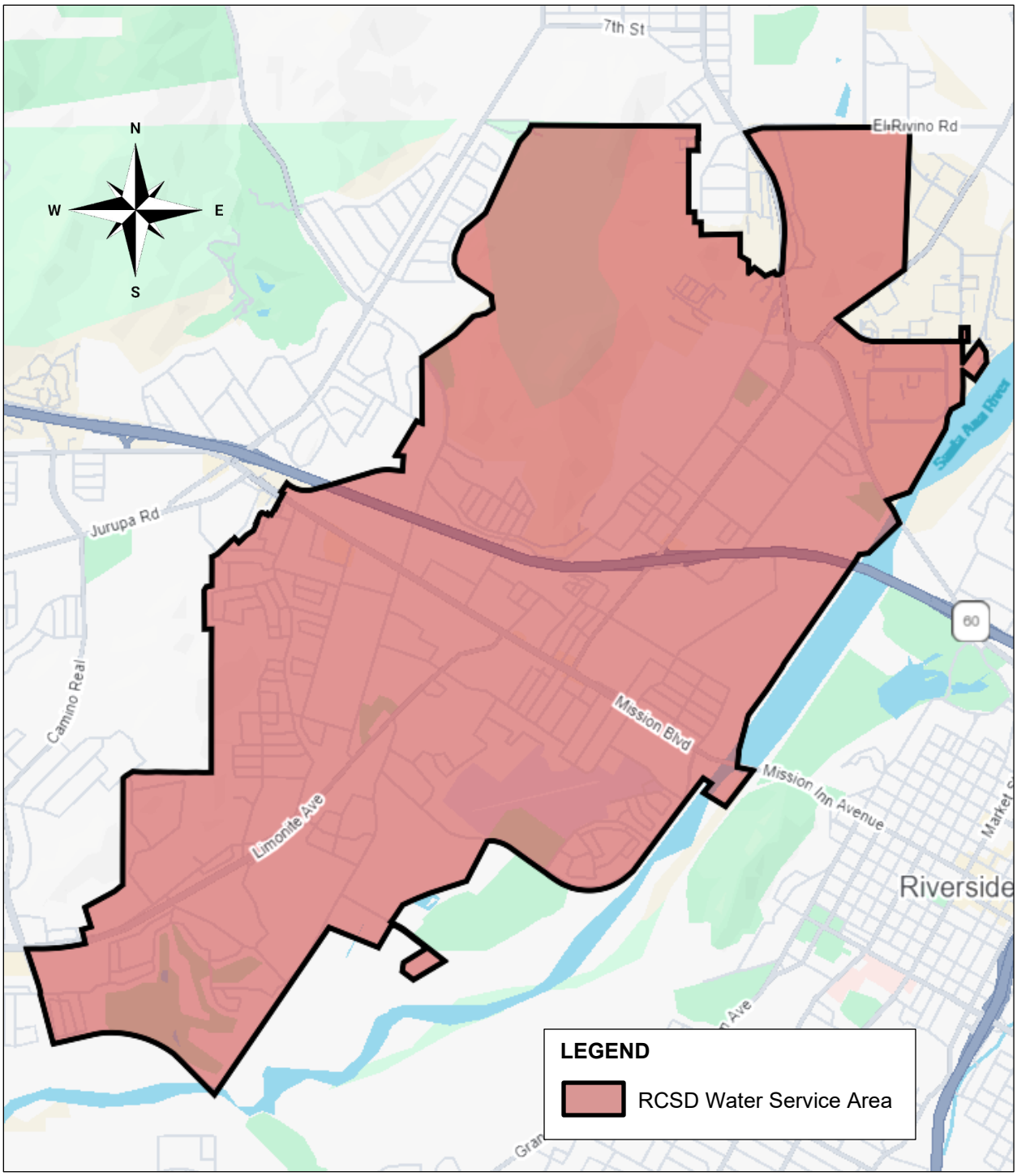

Figure 1.4: RCSD's Water Service Area

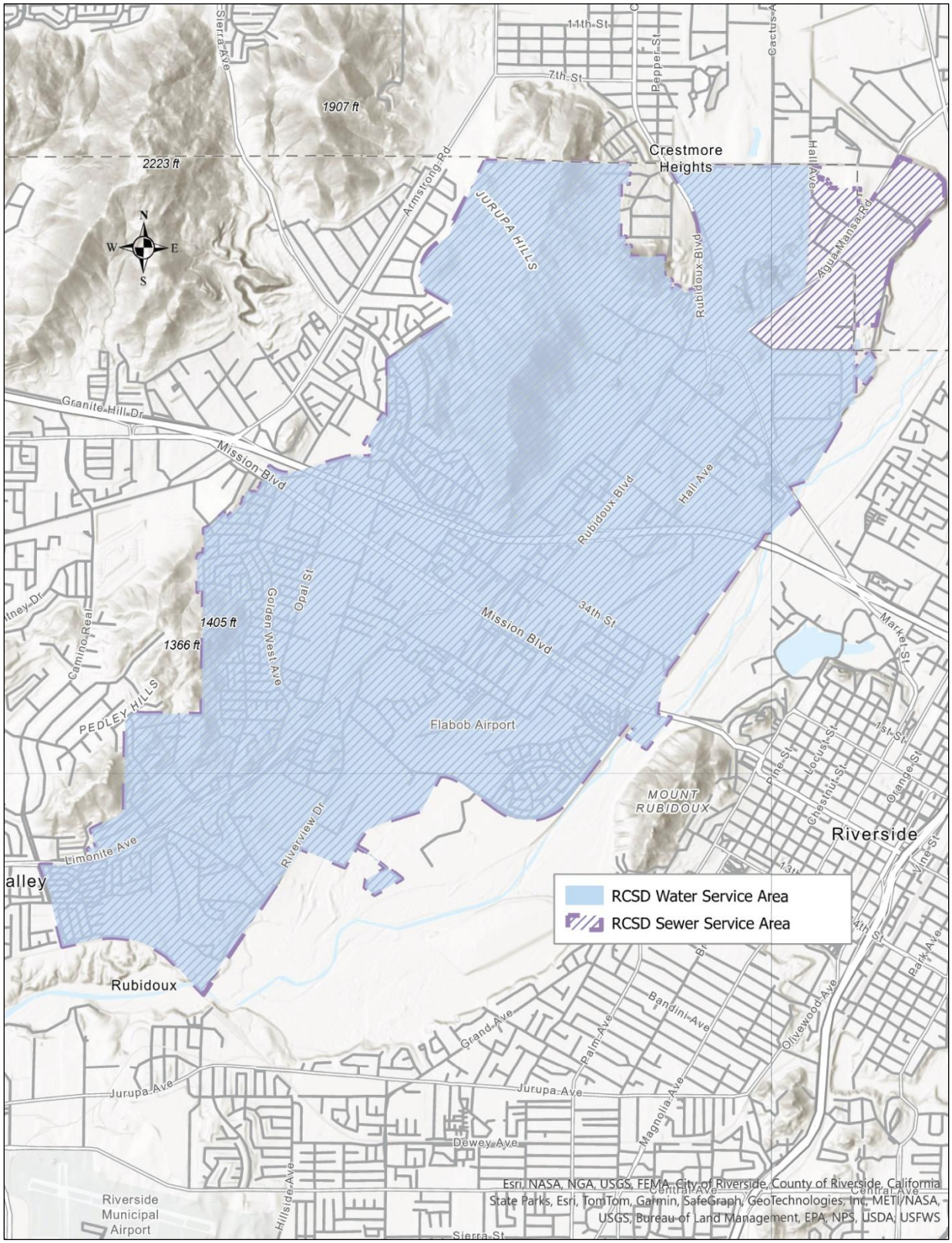

Figure 1.5: RCSD's Water & Sewer Service Area

1.6.2 WATER FACILITIES

All water delivered by the District is produced from groundwater wells and all groundwater is treated prior to distribution. RCSD currently has six active potable wells (i.e., Wells 1A, 2, 4, 6, 8A, and 18) with a combined design pumping capacity of approximately 9,300 gallons per minute (gpm). In CY 2025, only wells 1A, 4, 6, 8A, and 18 were used, with Well 18 providing the majority of total potable production (32 percent), followed by Well 6 (25 percent), Well 8A (17 percent), Well 4 (16 percent), and Well 1A (10 percent). All wells are located within the RCSD boundary and draw from the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin. Water from Wells 4 and 6 is treated at the RCSD's Anita B. Smith (Smith) Water Treatment Facility to reduce the concentration of nitrate and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) before it enters the distribution system. The Smith Plant has a treatment capacity of approximately 4.9 million gallons per day (MGD) (3,400 gpm) based on current year 2025 water quality and well production. Water from the other wells is treated at the District's Leland J. Thompson (Thompson) Water Treatment Plant. The Thompson Plant has a treatment capacity of approximately 7.2 MGD (5,000 gpm). A third water treatment facility, the LaVerne J. Mahnke (Mahnke) Manganese Removal Facility, is currently not operational. The District also operates three booster pumping plants (i.e., Goldenwest, Mission, and Ridgeline) with a combined online capacity of approximately 2,210 gpm, four active water storage reservoirs (i.e., Atkinson, Hunter No. 1, Perrone, and Watson) and a fifth not in service, Hunter No. 2, with a combined capacity of 6.4 million gallons (MG), and approximately 74 miles of potable water pipelines.

The District has five non-potable wells (i.e., Well Nos. 11, 14, 19, 20, and 5). Well 5 is for emergency use only. In CY 2025, RCSD operated 3 non-potable wells (i.e., Wells 11, 14, and 19) with a combined pumping capacity of 950 gpm. Wells 11 and 14 supply the Jurupa Hills Golf Course, and Wells 19 and 20 supply non-potable water for irrigating street median landscaping along Mission Boulevard and landscaping at an animal hospital. The District also maintains nominal lengths of non-potable pipelines that are associated with each non-potable well. In CY 2025, Well 11 provided 97 percent of non-potable water supplies, with the remainder provided by Wells 14 and 19. It is important to note that Well 14 was used throughout 2025 to meet demands of the Jurupa Hills Golf Course but did not have a functioning meter. The District has since installed a new meter to document well production.

Table 1.1 shows a breakdown of each reservoir's storage capabilities and well pumping capacities.

Table 1.1: RCSD's Reservoirs and Wells Capacity

Reservoirs		Wells		
Name	Capacity (gal)	Name	Potable or Non-Potable	Design Capacity (gpm)
Atkinson Reservoir	2,000,000	Well No. 1A	Potable	1,500
Hunter No. 1 Reservoir	400,000	Well No. 2	Potable	900
Hunter No. 2 Reservoir	N/A[1]	Well No. 4	Potable	1,100
Watson Reservoir	3,000,000	Well No. 5	Non-Potable	500[2]
Perrone Reservoir	1,000,000	Well No. 6	Potable	2,200
		Well No. 8A	Potable	1,800
		Well No. 11	Non-Potable	700
		Well No. 14	Non-Potable	400
		Well No. 18	Potable	1,800
		Well No. 19	Non-Potable	250
		Well No. 20	Non-Potable	N/A[3]
			Total Potable:	***9,300 gpm***
			Total Non-Potable:	***1,350 gpm***
Total:	***6.4 MG***		***Total:***	***10,650 gpm***

Notes:

1. Hunter No. 2 Reservoir is not in service due to incompatibility of pressure zone and is therefore not included in total storage capacity.
2. Well 5 Capacity is not included in the well total capacity as it is connected to a blowoff.
3. Well 20 is currently off-line.

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RCSD is committed to protecting statewide water sources by achieving water use targets and reducing water demand. RCSD's water demand is mostly residential with some commercial and industrial.

SECTION 2: WATER DEMAND

RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT | 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

SECTION 2 WATER DEMAND

2.1 OVERVIEW

Water use within RCSD's service area includes residential potable use, commercial and institutional uses, and of course water losses. Water use is variable and depends on a number of factors which include seasonal climate changes, demographic shifts, changes in land use or redevelopment, and of course legislation. Since the District's service area is largely residential, changes in residential plumbing fixtures and customer usage habits can significantly affect water usage. RCSD is able to meet its demands with groundwater from the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin (Basin).

This section explores the water usage trends within RCSD's service area and quantifies total usage per customer type. In addition, the provisions of the SBx7-7 are explored in detail.

2.2 FACTORS AFFECTING DEMAND

Water consumption is influenced by many factors including climate characteristics of that hydrologic region, demographics (including social and economic demographics), land use characteristics, and economics. The key factors affecting water demand in the District's service area are discussed in the following sub-sections.

2.2.1 CLIMATE CHARACTERISTICS

RCSD is located within the South Coast Air Basin. The basin is a 6,600 square-mile area bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west, and the San Gabriel Mountains, San Bernardino Mountains, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east. The basin includes all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. The District generally experiences warm summers and short, mild winters. **Figure 2.1** shows the historical average rainfall for RCSD from 1963 to 2025 using the most current data available at Riverside County Flood Control. The average annual precipitation in the District's service area from 1963 to 2025 is 11.29 inches.

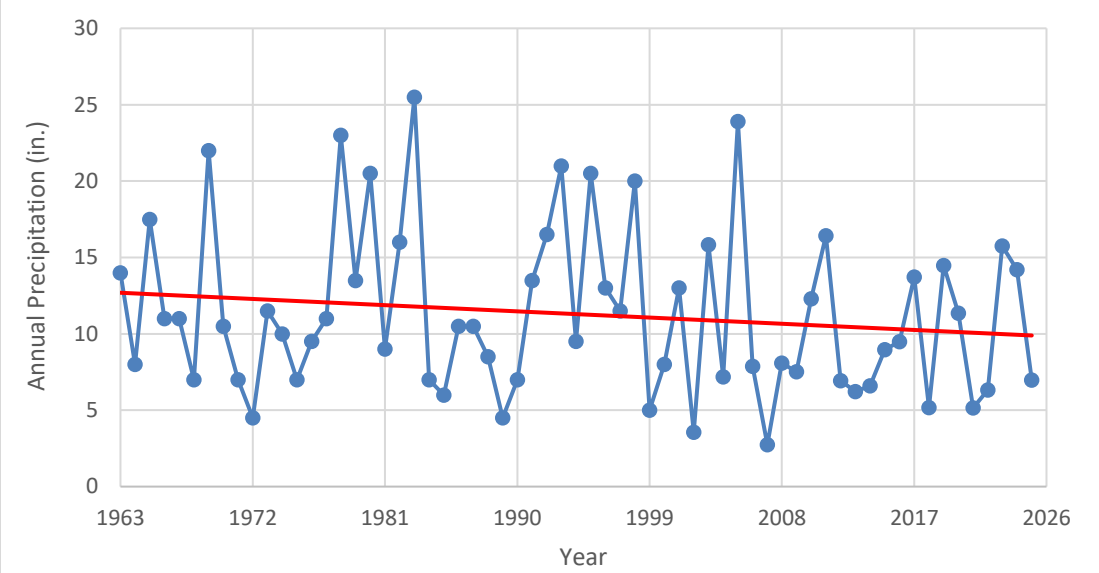


Figure 2.1: Historic Rainfall for RCSD's Service Area

Figure 2.2: Snowfall on San Bernardino Mountains

Although RCSD does not depend on imported water, its partner agency Western Municipal Water District does rely on imported water. The State Water Project (SWP) and Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) are influenced by weather conditions in Northern California and along the Colorado River Basin region. Both regions have suffered from the recent 2020-22 multi-year drought conditions and record low rainfalls which directly impacted demands and supplies to WMWD and Southern California; however, all of the state's reservoirs have since recovered from the recent drought as of February 2026.

Climate fluctuations not only can increase or decrease demand but can also directly affect RCSD's ability to meet demand, since reduced precipitation and snowfall means less groundwater replenishment. When faced with reduced groundwater supplies, the District can bring in water from neighboring agencies and utilize water in storage reservoirs.

CLIMATE CHANGE

The rise of anthropogenic activities producing carbon dioxide in the world has changed the earth's climate by emitting greenhouse gases responsible for global warming. This has

resulted in extreme weather events occurring more frequently. The severity and frequency of climate change impacts on temperature and precipitation patterns can be difficult to forecast due to dramatic shifts in weather patterns as a result of increased concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. While the precise timing, severity, and regional impacts of these temperature and precipitation changes are uncertain, climate researchers have identified several important issues of concern for water planners in California. The climate change impacts of concern for California are as follows:

Temperature Increases	• More winter precipitation falling as rain rather than snow, leading to reduced snowpack water storage, reduced long term soil humidity, reduced groundwater and downstream flows, and reduced imported water deliveries • Higher irrigation demands as temperatures alter evapotranspiration (ETo) rates, and growing seasons become longer • Exacerbated water quality issues associated with dissolved oxygen levels, increased algal blooms, and increased concentrations of salinity and other constituents • Impacted habitats for temperature-sensitive fish and other life forms, and increased susceptibility of aquatic habitats to eutrophication
Precipitation Pattern Changes	• Increased flooding (both coastal and inland) caused by more intense storms • Changes to growth and life cycle patterns caused by shifting weather patterns • Threats to soil permeability, adding to increased flood threat and decreased water availability • Reduced water supply caused by the inability to capture precipitation from more intense storms, and a projected progressive reduction in average annual runoff (though some models suggest that there may be some offset from tropical moisture patterns increasingly moving northward) • Increased turbidity caused by more extreme storm events, leading to increased water treatment needs and impacts to habitat • Increased wildfires with less frequent, but more intense rainfall, and possibly differently timed rainfall through the year, potentially resulting in vegetation cover changes • Reduction in hydropower generation potential
Sea Level Rise	• Inundation and erosion of coastal areas (coastal bluffs in particular), including coastal infrastructure • Saline intrusion of coastal aquifers • Increased risk of storm surges and coastal flooding and erosion during and after storms • Changes in near-shore protective biogeography such as loss of sand, tide pools, wetlands, and kelp beds

Although the extent of these changes is uncertain, RCSD is already planning ahead to ensure long-lasting reliability of its source for their customers.

2.2.2 DEMOGRAPHICS

RCSD serves a population of about 39,776. The population within RCSD's service area is expected to increase by 0.66 percent annually. **Table 2.1** shows the population projections for the next 25 years.

Table 2.1: Population – Current and Projected (DWR Table 3-1 Retail)

Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
	39,776	60,159	62,174	64,256	66,408	68,632

Current service population for RCSD was estimated using the 2020 population of 36,827, which was calculated in its 2020 UWMP using DWR's WUEdata Population Tool, and projecting to 2025 using the City of Jurupa Valley's (City) average annual growth rate of 0.66 percent from 2011 to 2025 from U.S. Census Bureau data and 5 persons per dwelling unit (DU) factors including a 20 percent higher factor to account for additional potential accessory dwelling units (ADU). The 2025 population also includes population increases from the Shadow Rock Project completed in 2023 (see **Section 1.6.1**) and Avalon Court residential developments that were completed in 2025. The completion of the Shadow Rock Project (315 DUs and 5 people/DU) and Avalon Court (24 DUs and 5 people/DU) added 1,575 persons and 120 persons in 2023 and 2025, respectively.

The population projections from 2030 to 2050 shown in **Table 2.1** are calculated using the City's average annual growth rate of 0.66 percent.

The District at Jurupa Valley Specific Plan and the Rio Vista Specific Plan both represent major residential developments projected for incorporation into the District's service area by 2028 and 2030, respectively (see **Section 1.6.1**). The District at Jurupa Valley Specific Plan and the Rio Vista Specific Plan projects include 1,196 DUs and 1,697 DUs, respectively. To remain conservative, a factor of 6 persons per unit, which includes a 20 percent buffer for potential ADUs, is assumed for The Rio Vista Specific Plan to account for certain land uses. In addition, there are several other residential projects currently in development and anticipated to be completed by the end of 2026. **Table 2.2** shows the population increases from the recent and near future residential developments. Accordingly, **Table 2.1** reflects projected population increases of each residential development project.

Table 2.2: Anticipated Population Increases from Past, Current, and Near Future Developments

Residential Development Project	Completion Year	DUs	Persons per DU	Population Increase
Shadow Rock	2023	315	5	1,575
Avalon Court	2025	24	5	120
Emerald Ridge North	2026	204	5	1,020
Emerald Ridge South	2026	215	5	1,075
Las Palmas	2026	36	5	180
Seasons at Sagebrush	2026	48	5	240
Countryside Estates	2026	31	6	186
3480 Crestmore Road	2026	7	5	35
The District at Jurupa Valley	2028	1,196	5	5,980
Rio Vista	2030	1,697	6	10,182

There are industrial and commercial accounts in RCSD's service area where around 7 percent is accounted for. The District anticipates some increases in employment for the area based on the land availability and the zoning. **Table 2.4** provides a breakdown of service connections by type in **Section 2.3.2**. As mentioned previously, RCSD projects a 0.66 percent annual growth in population for the next 25 years.

2.2.3 LAND USE

The District does not have land use authority within its service area; rather, that authority rests with the City. The City incorporated on July 1, 2011 and adopted its first locally prepared General Plan on September 7, 2017. The best guide for future land use within any city or county is that jurisdiction's General Plan Land Use Element; thus, as mentioned previously, the basis for land use and population projections herein is the current General Plan Land Use Map (updated March 2021). The City encompasses approximately 45 square miles in western Riverside County. According to U.S. Census Bureau "QuickFacts" data, the City has a 2024 population estimate of 108,154 people and a 2024 median household income of $97,550. According to the City's 2017 General Plan, Jurupa Valley has a large blue-collar population with most employees working in the transportation, warehousing, and retail trade and manufacturing industries. The City is comprised of nine distinct communities; three of which are in the District (i.e., Rubidoux, Belltown, and Crestmore

Figure 2.3: Cell Phone Tower Disguised as a Water Tower in the City of Jurupa Valley

Heights). Rubidoux is the largest and most densely developed of the nine communities with a variety of land uses; however, unemployment rates are higher in this area compared to county and state averages. The Belltown area is largely suburban or small town with equestrian trails, while Crestmore Heights is mostly semi-rural and low density in character.

Land use in the City of Jurupa Valley is predominantly single-family residential consisting of a mix of medium and low-density units, with concentrations in the older neighborhoods of low-cost rental housing. The City strives to maintain a small-town feel and the equestrian lifestyle, while also incorporating a mix of retail commercial, office, and industrial uses. The City in general is currently experiencing growth in residential and industrial uses. The City has potential for significant growth and redevelopment in all urban land use types, especially historic town centers.

2.2.4 LEGISLATION

The passage of SBx7-7, discussed in **Section 2.4**, has increased efforts to reduce the use of potable supplies in the future. As a retailer, RCSD has provided an assessment of its present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help its service area achieve the

water use reductions.

Substantial water reductions can be gained by proper landscape design, installation, and maintenance. To improve water savings in this sector, DWR has updated the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) for cities and counties per Governor Brown's Executive Order B-29-15. MWELO promotes efficient landscapes in new developments and retrofitted landscapes.

The revised MWELO increases water use efficiency standards for new and retrofitted landscapes through more efficient irrigation systems, greywater usage, onsite storm water capture, and by limiting the portion of landscapes which can be covered in turf. It also required reporting by cities and counties on the implementation and enforcement of local ordinances, with required annual implementation reports due by January 31 for the previous year.

2.3 WATER USE WITHIN RCSD'S SERVICE AREA

The knowledge of an agency's water consumption by type of use or by customer class is key to developing that agency's water use profile which identifies when, where, and how much water is used, and by whom within the agency's service area. A comprehensive water use profile is critical to the assessment of impacts of prior water conservation efforts as well as to the development of future conservation programs.

This section provides an overview of RCSD's water consumption by customer type in 2020 to 2025. The customer classes are categorized as follows: single-family residential, multi-family residential, commercial/industrial/institutional (CII), dedicated landscape, and District facilities. The District had originally combined meter readings for single and multi-family sectors, but in 2023, RCSD started collecting meter readings separately. For this 2025 UWMP, single and multi-family residential meter connections for years 2024 and 2025 will remain combined for consistency. Other water uses consist of fire service usage, sales to other agencies, hydrant meters, and so forth. Non-revenue water is discussed later in this section.

2.3.1 HISTORIC WATER DEMAND

Water demands within the RCSD's service area over the past six years are met by groundwater from the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin. Annual water use since 2020

has ranged from about 4,551 acre-feet (AF) to 6,783 AF as shown below in **Table 2.3**. As indicated by the table, annual water use fluctuates each year.

Table 2.3: Past Six-Year Total Water Demand (AF)

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Demand	5,186	5,164	6,783	4,564	4,551	5,151

2.3.2 WATER USE STATISTICS

RCSD maintains records of water consumption and bills its customers on a monthly basis for its water service. Currently, in 2025, RCSD maintains approximately 6,827 service connections with a mixture of residential, commercial, industrial, and landscape irrigation customers. The current breakdown of accounts is shown in **Table 2.4**.

Table 2.4: 2020 & 2025 Service Accounts by Sector

Sector	2020	2025
Single/Multi-Family Residential	5,943	6,341
Commercial/Industrial/Institutional*	389	458
Hydrant Meters (potable)	3	11
District Facilities	10	12
Hydrant Meters (non-potable)	5	0
Landscape Irrigation (non-potable)	5	5
Total Connections:	**6,355**	**6,827**

*Commercial accounts in 2025 include about 90 potable Dedicated Irrigation Meters.

All connections in RCSD's service area are metered. Of the 6,827 current service connections, approximately 93 percent are either single family or multi-family residential. Commercial, industrial, and institutional connections account for approximately seven percent of the total current service connections. Landscape irrigation (non-potable) connections and other connections account for 0.4 percent of the total current service connections.

Unaccounted for water consists of water losses due to leakage, unmetered connections, or meter registration. **Table 2.5** shows the breakdown of the water usage in 2025 by sector.

Table 2.5: Water Demand by Sector (DWR Table 4-1 Retail)

Use Type	2025 Actual Water Use		
	Additional Description	Potable or Non-Potable	Volume (AF)
Single Family	Includes multi-family residential	Potable	3,045
Commercial	Includes industrial, institutional, & dedicated irrigation meters	Potable	1,213
Other	Hydrant meters	Potable	43
Other	District facilities	Potable	7
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	Sales to JCSD	Potable	0
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	487
Landscape		Non-Potable	390
Distribution System Water Loss		Non-Potable	-33*
		Subtotal Potable	4,794
		Subtotal Non-Potable	357
		TOTAL	5,151

*Well 14 does not have a meter, which results in theoretical gains (negative volume) for non-potable Distribution System Water Loss.

2.3.3 NON-REVENUE WATER (INCLUDING "WATER LOSSES")

Table 2.6: 2020 - 2024 Water Losses

Reporting Period Start Date	Volume of Water Loss (AF)
01/2020	596.003
01/2021	310.799
01/2022	572.249
01/2023	497.985
01/2024	344.215

RCSD's distribution system water losses are the physical water losses from the distribution system up to the point of customer consumption. A portion of the amount is due to water losses resulting from pressure testing, main flushing, leaks, ruptures, and meter inaccuracies. This can be seen in the negative losses (theoretical gains) as shown in **Table 2.6**. Water losses are calculated based on the water system balance methodology developed by the American Water Works Association (AWWA) through water loss audit forms and is the sum of AWWA Method "real losses" and "apparent losses". These forms are required to be validated and submitted to DWR on an annual basis. The District has completed and validated its water loss audit forms for 2016 to 2024.

2.3.4 PROGRESS TOWARD 2028 WATER LOSS PERFORMANCE STANDARD

RCSD is in the process of aligning its operations with California's future water loss standards. These regulations, established under 23 CCR Section 980 et seq., set specific performance targets that urban retail water suppliers must meet by January 1, 2028 (23 CCR Section 981[a]). RCSD's current 2024 AWWA Water Loss Audit data shows it is well below these future limits, and the multi-year trend demonstrates significant progress toward full compliance by 2028.

"Real" water loss refers to physical leaks from the distribution system. Per Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C), RCSD must report its progress toward a state-mandated standard of 56.5 gallons per service connection per day (GPSCD). Based on its most recent AWWA Water Loss Audit, RCSD estimated a real water loss of 36.3 GPSCD. This is a substantial improvement from 2020, when real water loss was 76.4 GPSCD. This downward trend shows RCSD is actively implementing the DMMs described in **Section 4** required by CWC Section 10631(e)(1)(B)(v) to reduce system leakage. **Table 2.7** shows the real water losses from 2020 to 2024 compared to the 2028 Real Water Loss Standard determined by the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

Table 2.7: 2020 – 2024 Real Water Losses (DWR Table 4-6 Retail)

State Water Board Standard	AWWA Water Loss Audit			Real Water Loss (GPSCD)
2028 Real Water Loss Standard (GPSCD)	Reporting year	Number of Connections	Real Water Loss (AF)	
56.5	2020	6,332	542.226	76.4
	2021	6,434	243.995	33.9
	2022	6,570	507.256	68.9
	2023	6,799	439.504	57.7
	2024	6,960	283.246	36.3

"Apparent" water loss includes losses from meter inaccuracies or unauthorized use. Under 23 CCR Section 981(d), these standards are evaluated alongside real water loss. The state standard for RCSD is 12.5 GPSCD. RCSD's latest AWWA Water Loss Audit (2024) shows an apparent loss of 60.97 AF, which equates to 7.8 GPSCD. The District is currently below this target. The apparent water losses from 2020 to 2024, along with the 2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard determined by the SWRCB, are shown in **Table 2.8**.

Table 2.8: 2020 – 2024 Apparent Water Losses (DWR Table 4-6 Retail)

State Water Board Standard	AWWA Water Loss Audit			Apparent Water Loss (GPSCD)
2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard (GPSCD)	Reporting year	Number of Connections	Apparent Water Loss (AF)	
12.5	2020	6,322	53.776	7.6
	2021	6,434	66.804	9.3
	2022	6,570	64.993	8.8
	2023	6,799	58.481	7.7
	2024	6,960	60.970	7.8

RCSD's steady reduction in real water loss since 2020, combined with apparent water losses that are currently on target, indicates it is on a clear path to meeting the 2028 performance standards.

2.4 WATER CONSERVATION ACT

2.4.1 SBX7-7 BACKGROUND

Due to reductions of water in the San Joaquin Delta, the Legislature drafted the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBx7-7) to protect statewide water sources. The legislation called for a 20 percent reduction in water use in California by the year 2020. The legislation amended the water code to call for 2020 and 2015 water use targets in the 2010 UWMPs, updates or revisions to these targets in the 2015 and 2020 UWMPs, and allows DWR to enforce compliance to the new water use standards. In essence, the bill required each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets to help meet the 20 percent goal by 2020 and an interim 10 percent goal by 2015.

Figure 2.4: RCSD Water Conservation efforts Include Drought Tolerant Landscape

The bill establishes methods for urban retail water suppliers to determine their targets to help achieve statewide water reduction targets, which may or may not be a strict 20 percent level. The retail water supplier must select one of the four target-setting methods as described in **Section 2.4.3**. The retail agency may also choose to comply with SBx7-7 as an individual or as a region in collaboration with other water suppliers. Under the regional compliance option, the retail water supplier still has to report the water use target for its

individual service area. The bill also includes reporting requirements in the 2010, 2015, and 2020 UWMPs. Beginning in 2021, failure to comply with the final 20 percent target will make a retail agency ineligible for grants and loans from the State needed to attain water self-sufficiency by 2020; however, if an agency that is not in compliance documents a plan and obtains funding approval to come into compliance by 2025, then could become eligible for grants or loans. For the 2025 UWMP, retail water suppliers must report on their progress in meeting their urban water use targets per CWC Section 10608.40.

Wholesale water suppliers, including Western Municipal Water District (WMWD), are required to include in their UWMPs discussions of programs they intend to implement to support water demand reduction goals for RCSD. Although wholesale water suppliers are not required to determine baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, programs that the wholesale supplier implements may support the retail water suppliers to attain their goals and targets.

2.4.2 SBX7-7 PROVISIONS

SBx7-7 recognizes different hydrologic regions and allows for conservation targets to be set based partly on regional targets.

In addition to an overall statewide 20 percent water use reduction, the objective of SBx7-7 is to reduce water use within each hydrologic region in accordance with the agricultural and urban water needs of each region. Currently, DWR recognizes 10 separate hydrologic regions in California as shown in **Figure 2.5** on the following page. Each hydrologic region has been established for planning purposes and corresponds to the State's major drainage areas. RCSD is located in the South Coast Hydrologic Region (HR), which includes all of Orange County, most of San Diego and Los Angeles Counties, parts of Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties, and a small amount of Kern and Santa Barbara Counties. The South Coast HR is shown in **Figure 2.6**.

Per capita water use, measured in gallons per capita per day (GPCD), in the South Coast HR varies between different water agencies, depending on the geographic and economic conditions of the agency's service area. Regions with more affluence, such as Beverly Hills, typically consume more water and therefore have higher per capita water use numbers. The South Coast HR has an overall baseline per capita water use of 180 GPCD and DWR has established a regional target of 149 GPCD for the region as a compliance target to satisfy SBx7-7 legislation.

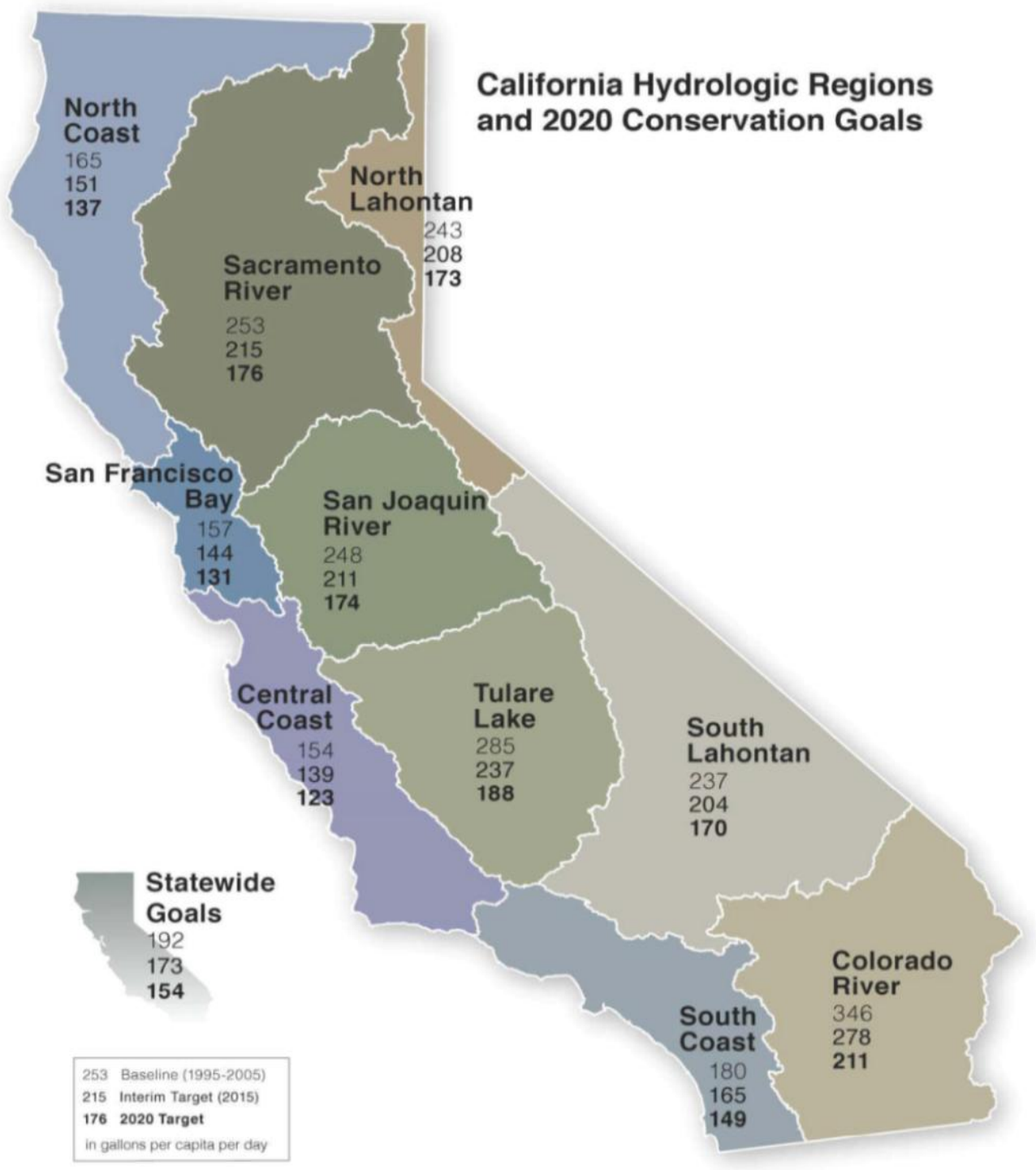


Figure 2.5: California's 2020 Water Conservation Goals

Figure 2.6: South Coast Hydrologic Region

2.4.3 SBX7-7 COMPLIANCE OPTIONS

DWR has established four compliance methods for urban retail water suppliers to choose from. Each supplier is required to adopt one of the four methods to comply with SBx7-7 requirements. The four options are shown in **Table 2.9** to the right.

These options were established in order to avoid placing any undue hardship on water agencies that have already been implementing water conservation measures for some time. The basic procedure for determining the applicable water reduction target is illustrated by **Figure 2.7** on the following page. If an agency's 10-year baseline is slightly higher than the Hydrologic region's target, that agency still must achieve a five percent reduction from its 5-year baseline. If an agency has a per capita use of 100 GPCD or less, that agency will not have to adhere to any reduction targets as that agency is already considered water efficient.

Table 2.9: DWR Compliance Methods

Methods	Description
Method 1	A strict 20 percent reduction from the baseline by 2020 and 10 percent by 2015
Method 2	A budget-based approach by requiring an agency to achieve a performance standard based on three metrics: ○ Residential indoor water use of 55 GPCD ○ Landscape water use commiserate with a Model Landscape Ordinance ○ 10 percent reduction in baseline CII water
Method 3	Requires achievement of 95 percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target as set forth in the State's 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan
Method 4	Requires the subtraction of Total Savings from the Base GPCD: ○ Total Savings includes indoor residential savings, meter savings, CII savings, and landscape and water loss savings

2.4.4 RCSD'S COMPLIANCE OPTION SELECTION

To satisfy the provisions of SBx7-7, RCSD previously established a per capita water use target for the year 2020 as well as an interim target (2015) in its 2010 UWMP. DWR provided guidelines for determining these targets in its *Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use* (released 2010; revised in 2011

and 2016) and also in the 2015, 2020, and 2025 UWMP Guidebooks. The *Methodologies* guidebook made provisions that allowed a water supplier to meet the target requirements by achieving any one of a number of target requirements, provided that the water supplier's per capita water use is low enough relative to the region within which it supplies water. The basic options included a minimum reduction requirement of 5 percent (Water Code § 10620), a 5 percent reduction from the Regional (South Coast HR) target (Water Code § 10608.20 (b) (3)), or a strict 20 percent reduction.

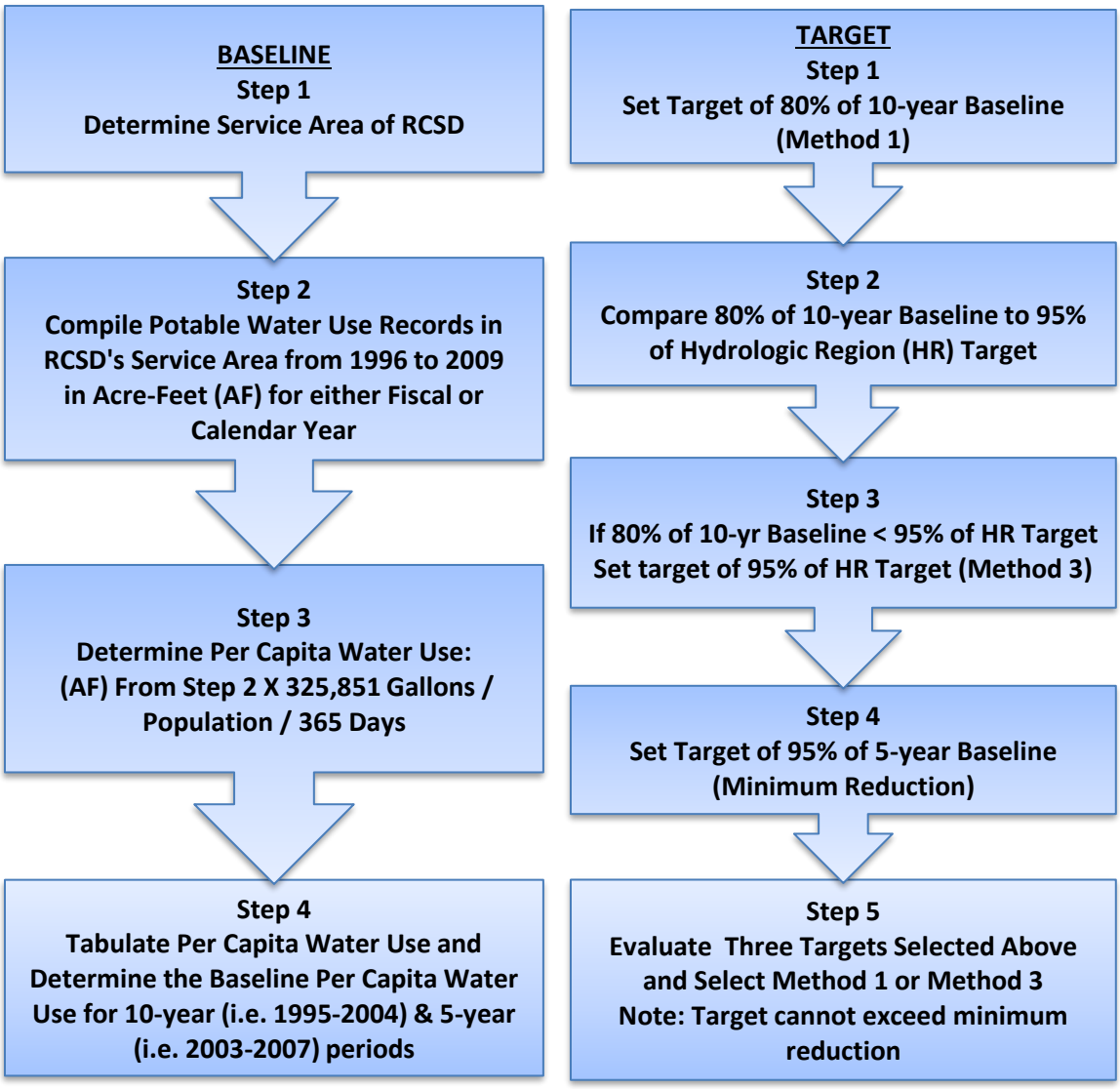


Figure 2.7: Procedure for Determining Baseline and Per Capita Water Use

While each retail agency is required to choose a compliance option in 2010, DWR allowed for the agency to change its compliance option in 2015, and again in 2020. This allowed an agency to determine its water use targets for Compliance Options 2 and 4 since agencies

anticipated more data to be available for target calculation in the future.

Since 2015, the District's service area has expanded by approximately 1,335 acres through three key annexations: the 127-acre Shadow Rock residential project in 2018, the 291-acre Agua Mansa Commerce Park Specific Plan area in 2020 and the 917-acre Rio Vista Specific Plan area in late 2025. Prior to these annexations, the Shadow Rock site was undeveloped, and the Agua Mansa site—a former cement plant—relied on a private onsite well. Because the District did not provide water service to either area until after 2020, and because these annexations consist strictly of new construction that was not previously served by another supplier, no revisions were made to the Water Use Baseline, Interim Water Use Target, or 2020 Water Use Target in the 2020 UWMP. This approach is consistent with the February 2016 *Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use*.

The first step to calculating an agency's water use target is to determine its base daily-per-capita water use (baseline water use). This baseline water use is essentially the agency's gross water use divided by its service area population, reported in gallons per capita per day (GPCD). Gross water use is defined as volume into the distribution system while deducting any recycled water for direct use during a 10-year period. The baseline water use is calculated as a continuous 10-year average during a period which ends no earlier than December 31, 2004 and no later than December 31, 2010. Agencies for which recycled water made up 10 percent or more of 2008 retail water delivery can use up to a 15-year average for the calculation. The base period must end no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010.

2.4.5 BASELINE WATER USE

Since RCSD does not use recycled water, a 10-year instead of a 15-year rolling average was calculated. In the District's 2015 UWMP, its baseline water use was calculated as **208 GPCD**, which was obtained from the 10-year period January 1, 1999 to December 31, 2008. This baseline reflects a revision from the 2010 UWMP, as it incorporates updated 2010 U.S. Census data to refine the population and water usage figures originally reported for that period (compared to 227 GPCD in the 2010 UWMP).

Table 2.10 on the following page provides the base period ranges used to calculate the baseline water use for RCSD as well as the updated service area population from the U.S. Census and annual water use data from the base daily per capita water use. The data was used to calculate the continuous 10-year and 5-year average baseline. Moreover, regardless of the compliance method adopted by the District, it will need to meet the minimum water

use target of 5 percent reduction from a five-year baseline as calculated.

2.4.6 SBX7-7 WATER USE TARGETS

In its 2010 UWMP, RCSD has selected compliance **Option 1**. Under Compliance Option 1, the simple 20 percent reduction from the baseline, RCSD's 2015 interim water use target was **187 GPCD**, and the 2020 final water use target is **166 GPCD** as summarized in **Table 2.11**.

Table 2.10: GPCD Water Use for Baseline Target Calculations

Ending Fiscal Year	Service Area Population	Gross Water Use (AFY)	Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
1999	24,856	5,466	196
2000	25,367	5,631	198
2001	25,850	5,922	205
2002	26,340	6,733	228
2003	26,824	6,113	203
2004	27,305	6,595	216
2005	27,780	6,304	203
2006	28,251	6,841	216
2007	28,717	6,894	214
2008	29,179	6,511	199
10-Year Average (1999-2008) Base Daily per Capita Water Use:			**208**
5-Year Average (2003-2007) Base Daily per Capita Water Use:			**210**

Table 2.11: Preferred Compliance Option & Water Use Targets

Option 1	Baseline	2015 Target	2020 Target
20 Percent Reduction	208	187	166

Table 2.12 shows RCSD's GPCD since 2020. In 2015, RCSD achieved its interim 2015 target (187 GPCD) with a GPCD of 181. For 2020, RCSD did achieve its 2020 target by having a GPCD of 126 (2020 target was 166 GPCD). Gross water use in **Table 2.12** does not include any sales to Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD).

Table 2.12: GPCD Water Use from 2020 to 2025

Calendar Year	Service Area Population	Gross Water Use (Acre-Feet)	Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
2020	36,827	5,186	126
2021	37,070	5,164	124
2022	37,315	5,301	127
2023	37,562	4,564	108
2024	37,810	4,551	108
2025	39,755	5,151	116

Figure 2.8: SBx7-7 Seeks to Preserve the Waters of the Bay-Delta

2.4.7 WATER DEMAND IMPACTS FROM COVID-19 PANDEMIC

DWR recognizes that extraordinary events may have an impact towards water demands. On March 4, 2020, Governor Newsom proclaimed a state of emergency for the entire state due to the spread of COVID-19. Following Governor Newsom's statement, the County of Riverside also declared a state of emergency. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. As a result, on March 19, 2020, Executive Order N-33-20 ("Safer at Home, Stay at Home" order) and a Public Health Order directed all Californians to stay home with the exception of going to an essential job or to shop for essential needs. This also required most Californians to work remotely from home.

This order, including the COVID-19 event in general, resulted in a significant increase to water demands for various water agencies, including RCSD. As shown in **Table 2.13**, the gross water use in 2020 is significantly higher than the past year's averages. In 2020, the water usage was 5,186 AF, whereas the average from 2015 to 2019, not including sales to JCSD, was 4,961 AF.

Table 2.13 summarizes the water use comparisons between 2015 to 2019 average demands with 2020 demands. As previously mentioned, the average water use from 2015 to 2019, not including sales to JCSD, was 4,961 AF. The water usage in 2020 exceeded the average by 225 AF. Furthermore, the biggest increases from average came from single/multi-family residential and landscape irrigation usages where demand increased by 54 and 174 AF, respectively. This increase in residential water use was a result of the COVID-19 pandemic as the majority of residents were forced to work from home.

Table 2.13: Water Demand Comparison for 2015 - 2019 Average and 2020 Demand (AF)

Use Type	2015–2019 Average Demand	2020 Demand	Difference
Single/Multi-Family Residential	3,188	3,242	+54
Commercial/Industrial/Institutional	963	909	-54
Hydrant Meters (potable)	0	32	+32
District Facilities	1	5	+4
Sales to JCSD	1,238	0	-1,238
Distribution System Water Loss (potable)	600	583	-18
Hydrant Meters (non-potable)	0	4	+4
Landscape Irrigation (non-potable)	208	382	+174
Distribution System Water Loss (non-potable)	0	31	+31
Total	**6,198**	**5,186**	**-1,012**
Total (excluding sales to JCSD)	**4,961**	**5,186**	**+225**

DWR allows water purveyors to make adjustments to their 2020 Gross Water Use in the event of usual events considered as Extraordinary Events, Economic Adjustment, or Weather Normalization; however, according to Section 5.5.1.4 of the 2020 UWMP Guidebook, adjustments for COVID-19 are not allowed. This impact resulted in no issues for RCSD to achieve their SBx7-7 2020 Target in 2020 as shown in **Table 2.14**.

Table 2.14: RCSD 2020 Target Compliance (DWR Table 5-1 Retail)

2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020	
			Actual 2025 GPCD	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
166	126	Yes	N/A	N/A

2.5 WATER USE REDUCTION PLAN

2.5.1 ON-GOING WATER CONSERVATION EFFORTS

In order to remain within the SBx7-7 targets, RCSD will continue to implement the water use efficiency measures described in **Section 4** of this UWMP and continue to participate in water use efficiency programs offered by its regional wholesaler, WMWD (via MWD). Because residential homes are the largest water use sector in the region, the focus of water conservation efforts will continue to be residential rebate programs and public outreach programs. Single family and multi-family residential homes are common in RCSD's service area.

In addition to the SBx7-7 provisions, agencies also sought to manage the provisions of Governor Brown's Executive Order B-29-2015. Governor Brown gave an executive order in April 2015 which mandated a statewide 25 percent reduction in water use through February 28, 2016, as compared to the amount used in 2013. This executive order helped to further the goals of SBx7-7. Even after the strict 25 percent reduction was lifted, Californians continued to save water, with cumulative water use savings of about 22 percent between June 2015 and January 2017. As Governor Brown ended the drought state of emergency in most of California in April 2017 with Executive Order B-40-17, state agencies released a long-term plan that advanced measures to better prepare the state for future droughts and make conservation a California way of life.

By continuing to implement water conservation measures to further promote water conservation, RCSD was able to achieve its 2020 water use target in 2020 as shown previously in **Table 2.14**.

2.6 DEMAND PROJECTIONS

2.6.1 25 YEAR PROJECTIONS

One of the main objectives of this UWMP is to provide RCSD's future water demand outlook. **Tables 2.15** and **2.16** project future demands based on water sector over the next 25 years. Demand projections were determined using 116.6 GPCD, based on average water demand from 2021 to 2025, excluding sales to other agencies, and projection population growth. SBx7-7 requirements, population growth, and climate change impacts are also taken into account in the projections. It is important to note that RCSD does not utilize recycled water within its service boundaries. This is further discussed in **Section 6**.

Table 2.15: RCSD's Demand Projections by Sector (AF) (DWR Table 4-2 Retail)

Use Type	Additional Description	Potable or Non-Potable	Projected Water Use				
			2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Single Family	Includes multi-family residential	Potable	4,836	4,998	5,166	5,339	5,517
Commercial	Includes industrial, institutional, & dedicated irrigation meters	Potable	1,355	1,401	1,448	1,496	1,546
Other	Hydrant meters	Potable	47	49	50	52	54
Other	District facilities	Potable	7	7	7	8	8
Sales/Transfers/ Exchanges to other Suppliers	Sales to JCSD	Potable	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	870	899	929	960	992
Landscape		Non-Potable	576	595	615	635	657
Distribution System Water Loss		Non-Potable	46	47	49	51	52
Subtotal Potable			9,115	9,354	9,600	9,854	10,117
Subtotal Non-Potable			621	642	664	686	709
TOTAL			**9,737**	**9,996**	**10,264**	**10,540**	**10,826**

Table 2.16: RCSD Current & Projected Total Water Demands (AF)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Potable Water, Raw, Other Non-potable	5,151	9,737	9,996	10,264	10,540	10,826
Recycled Water Demand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Optional Deduction of Recycled Water Put Into Long-Term Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WATER USE	**5,151**	**9,737**	**9,996**	**10,264**	**10,540**	**10,826**

2.6.2 LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

One significant change to the UWMP Act since 2005 is the requirement that retail water suppliers develop water use projections for "low-income" households at the single-family and multi-family level. These projections assist retail suppliers with compliance with Section 65589.7 of the Government Code, which requires suppliers to grant a priority for the provision of service to low-income households. Consistent with this Code section, a low-income household is defined as a household earning 80 percent of the County of Riverside' median income or less.

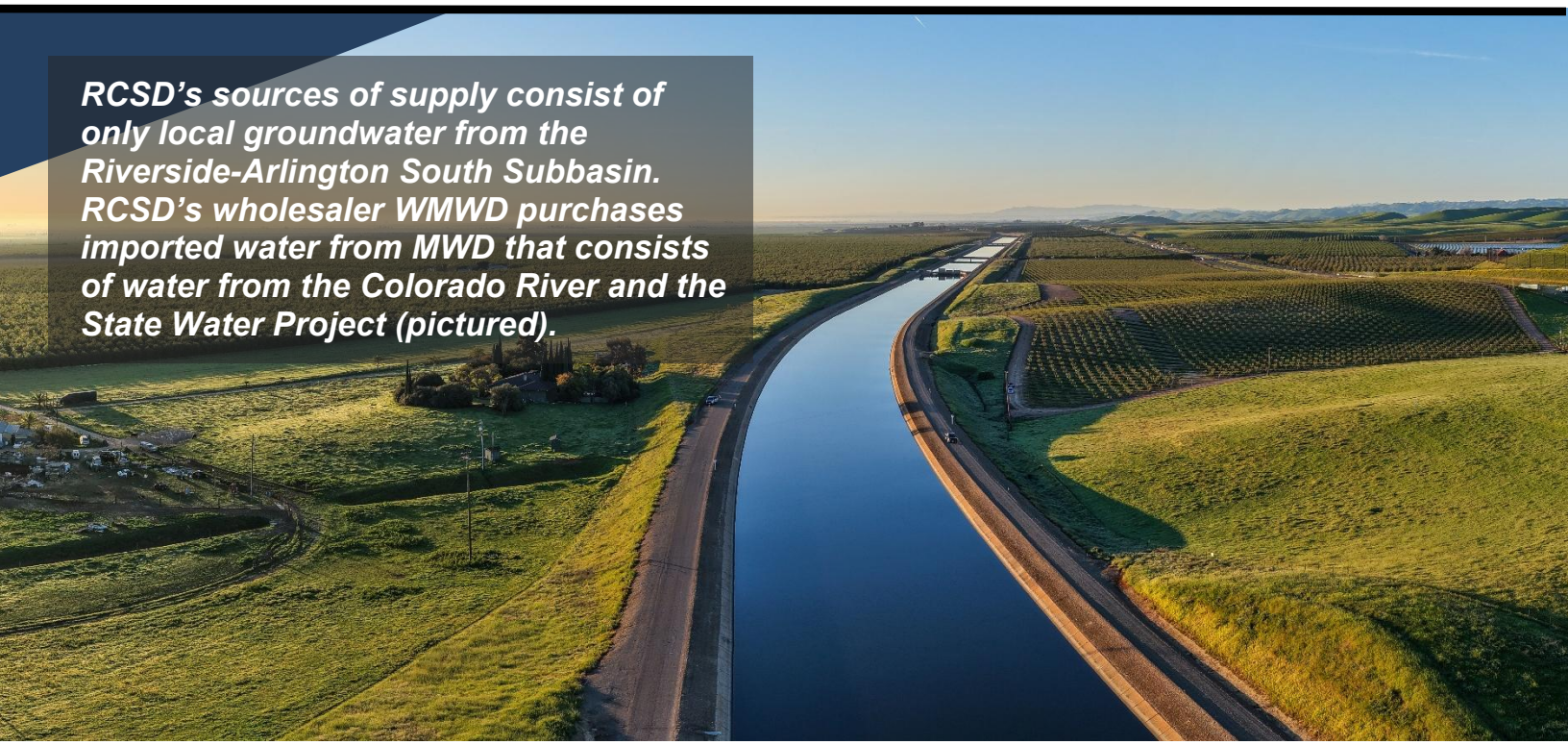
In order to identify the low-income housing projections within its service area, DWR recommends that retail suppliers rely on the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) or Regional Housing Needs Plan information developed by the Local Council of Governments (COG), in coordination with the California Department of Housing and Community Development.

The RHNA process quantifies the need for housing by income group within each jurisdiction during specific planning period and is used in Housing Element and General Plan updates. COGs are required by the State Housing Law to determine the existing and projected regional housing needs for persons at all income levels. The RHNA is to prioritize local resource allocation and to help decide how to address existing and future housing needs.

Existing and projected housing needs for Riverside County were incorporated into the most recent RHNA Subcommittee's report titled 6th Cycle Final RHNA Allocation Plan (AP) of the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). This plan covers the planning period from October 2021 to October 2029. The 7th Cycle Final RHNA Allocation Plan has not yet been adopted and will cover the planning period from October 2029 to October 2037. Based on the RHNA plan, the percentage of very low- and low-income households combined was 43.5 percent within the City of Jurupa Valley. **Table 2.17** provides the projected water needs for low-income household.

Table 2.17: Projected Water Demands for Low-Income Households (AF)

Water use Sector		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Single/ Multi-Family	Normal Demand	4,836	4,998	5,166	5,339	5,517
	Low-Income Demand	2,104	2,174	2,247	2,322	2,400



RCSD's sources of supply consist of only local groundwater from the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin. RCSD's wholesaler WMWD purchases imported water from MWD that consists of water from the Colorado River and the State Water Project (pictured).

SECTION 3: WATER SOURCES & SUPPLY RELIABILITY

SECTION 3 WATER SOURCES & SUPPLY RELIABILITY

3.1 OVERVIEW

RCSD serves about 20 percent of the City of Jurupa Valley. The District currently relies on 100 percent of local well water pumped from the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin. Although RCSD does not use imported water, its wholesaler WMWD does. RCSD intends to construct an emergency interconnection with West Valley Water District (WVWD) by 2030, which will enhance regional reliability by providing access to imported water supplies during emergency disruptions.

3.2 GROUNDWATER

Local potable water is produced from wells and treated runoff from the mountains. RCSD is fortunate in that it has a relatively large allowable amount of groundwater that it may pump from its adjudicated source, the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin (Basin). The District's water supply comes from the Riverside-Arlington Subbasin (DWR Bulletin 118 Basin No. 8-002.03, aka "Riverside Basin"), which is part of the Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin (DWR Bulletin 118 Basin No. 8.2). The Riverside Basin encompasses a surface area of 58,600 acres (92 square miles) within portions of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. The Riverside Basin underlies part of the Santa Ana River Watershed and is bounded by impermeable rocks of Box Springs Mountains to the southeast, Arlington Mountain to the south, La Sierra Heights and Mount Rubidoux to the northwest, and the Jurupa Mountains to the north. The Riverside County portion of the Riverside-Arlington Subbasin is referred to as "Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin" for purposes of its adjudication and is the focus of the discussion herein. The Riverside South Basin and Riverside-Arlington Subbasin are shown in **Figures 3.1** and **3.2**.

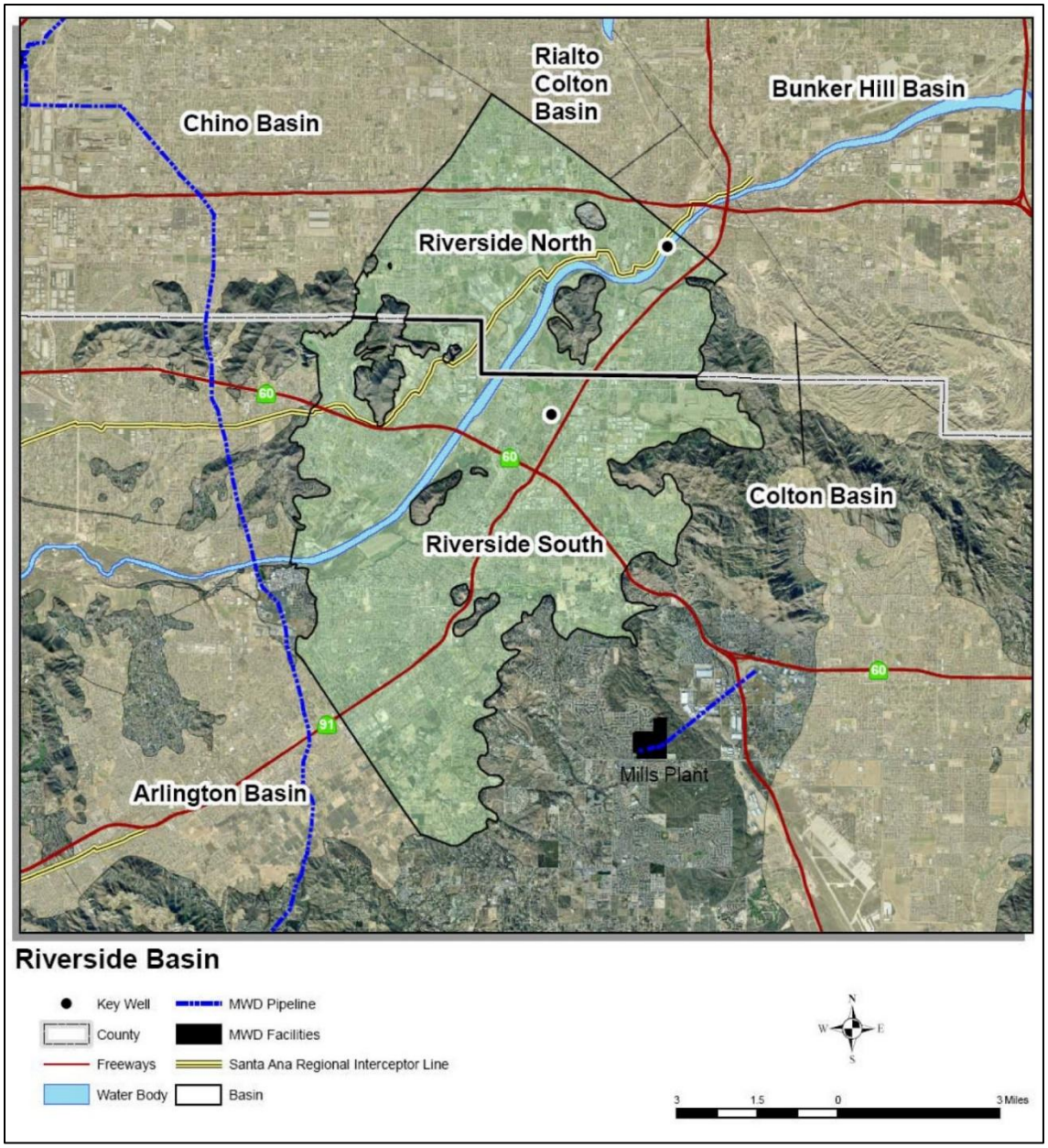


Figure 3.1: Local Groundwater Basins

The Riverside Basin is adjudicated by two Judgments; first, the Judgment in Case No. 117628, Orange County Water District vs. City of Chino, et al., entered April 17, 1969 ("Orange County Judgment"), which is provided in **Appendix F**. Second, the pumping rights to the San Bernardino, Colton and Riverside Groundwater Basins are set forth in the Judgment in Case No. 78426-County of Riverside, Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County et al., v. East San Bernardino County Water District et al., entered April 17, 1969 ("Western-San Bernardino Judgment"). A copy of the Western-San Bernardino Judgment is provided in **Appendix G**.

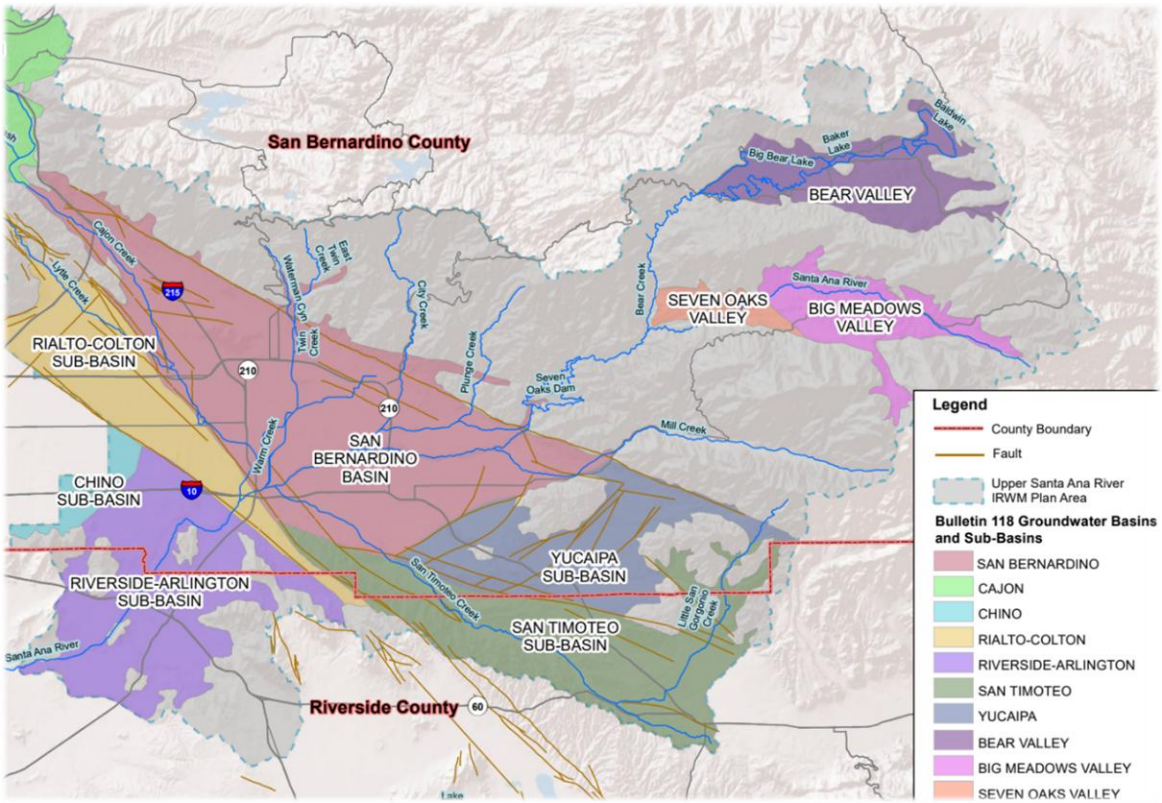


Figure 3.2: Riverside-Arlington Subbasin (Solid Purple, Lower Left)

The Western-San Bernardino Judgment provides a physical solution that establishes the entitlements and obligations of the two major water districts overlying said basins, namely San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (Valley District) and WMWD. The court appointed a Watermaster, composed of one person nominated from Valley District and one person nominated from WMWD to administer and enforce all instruction and orders of the court.

The Judgment does not specify the volume of water in the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin that the District can extract or is limited to. The base period average production from 1959 to 1963 in the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin was 29,633 AF and this is the base right for use in the basin. If annual production exceeds 20 percent of this average, or if a five-year period production exceeds five times the amount of 29,633 AF, then WMWD shall provide replenishment. Pumping in the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin has not exceeded the base right since the Judgment was entered into. Because the Judgment allows under-extractions to count as credits (and potential increase in storage or base flow) and over-extractions to count as obligations (and potential decline in storage or base flow), WMWD has a credit of 544,221 AF as of 2024 that can be used to offset future obligations. In the event WMWD is required to provide replenishment water to the Riverside-Arlington

South Subbasin and no credits were available to offset the obligation, then the District may be responsible for some of the cost of that replenishment, along with other users.

As of 2024, total extractions from the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin area were approximately 26,500 AF, which is compared to total extractions in the base period of 1959 to 1963 at 29,633 AF. Accumulated credits as of 2024 totaled 719,796 AF and accumulated obligations totaled 175,575 AF for a net credit of 544,221 AF (to WMWD) as of 2024. Because aggregate production in the adjudicated area remains below the base right, and credits available to offset obligations are roughly ten times the base right, ample supply in the basin is expected.

3.3 WATER QUALITY

In 1974, Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act in order to protect public health by regulating the nation's drinking water supply. As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, RCSD provides annual Consumer Confidence Reports to its customers that detail the water quality. The quality of water delivered to the customers is directly related to the quality of the supply sources from which RCSD obtains its water.

Figure 3. 3: Health Standards Protect Drinking Water

To ensure the quality of its water, RCSD is concerned with a number of threats to drinking water, including: turbidity, microbiological content, organic and inorganic chemical concentration, radionuclide content, and disinfection by-product concentration.

Adverse health effects from these contaminants include not only acute effects but also chronic effects that may occur if contaminants are ingested at unsafe levels over many years.

The main source of RCSD's water supply is groundwater from the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin. Although the District does not receive imported water, some of their partner agencies, like WMWD, do receive imported water from MWD. Since MWD draws the majority of its water from the CRA and the SWP, the quality of WMWD and other RCSD's partner agencies' water supply is closely related to the quality of its groundwater.

3.3.1 GROUNDWATER QUALITY

RCSD's water system is and has been in compliance with all the water quality standards of the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW). Groundwater quality does not impact water supply.

Table 3.1 shows the impact in AF that water quality would have on supply.

Table 3. 1: Water Quality - Current and Projected Water Supply Impacts (AF)

Water Source	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Imported	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.4 CURRENT & PROJECTED WATER SUPPLY

3.4.1 CURRENT IMPORTED WATER PURCHASES

RCSD currently relies on 0 AF of imported water. WMWD can sell wholesale supplies of imported water that it purchases from MWD to agencies within its service area. Because RCSD is within the service area of WMWD, the District could purchase water supplies from WMWD in the future contingent on several factors including whether a physical pipeline connection can be made.

The District's neighbor to the north, West Valley Water District, can also sell imported State Water Project water that it receives from San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, a State Water Project Contractor. With development of an interconnection, and execution of various agreements to transfer water from one Contractor's service area to another, the District could utilize imported water from this source.

Imported water supplies tend to have a low concentration of TDS, which can be used to blend with other water sources to decrease the overall TDS concentration in drinking water. TDS affects the taste and appearance of water so it is typically not a health hazard for consumption, but higher concentrations of TDS in the wastewater impairs the ability of the wastewater treatment operator to meet its discharge permit requirements.

Table 3.2 shows the imported water from MWD via WMWD in the past six years from 2020 to 2025.

Table 3.2: Amount of Water Imported in 2020 - 2025 (AF)

Wholesaler Source	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
WMWD	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of Total Water Supply	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**

3.4.2 CURRENT GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION

Table 3.3 shows RCSD's recent groundwater production from the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin in the past six years from 2020 to 2025. The Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin was adjudicated in 1969. The Judgment does not specify the volume of water in the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin that the District can extract or is limited to. Currently, RCSD has no established limit on groundwater allocation. Pursuant to the Judgment, the District can pump what is needed to meet customer needs (**Appendix G**).

RCSD's ability to pump water in an amount necessary to meet customer demands is sanctioned and protected by the Judgment. Groundwater replenishment by Western is required if the annual extractions exceed the amount allowed by the Judgment. The Western-San Bernardino Watermaster has documented in its *Annual Report for Calendar Year 2024*, "during the five-year period 2020 through 2024, Plaintiffs did not exceed the allowable extractions and that Western [Municipal Water District] credits exceed obligations and therefore is not required to provide replenishment (WSBW, p. iii)." To date, replenishment has not been required. The sufficiency of groundwater pumped by RCSD has been a matter more of cost than of physical supply.

Table 3.3: Amount of Groundwater Pumped in 2020 - 2025 (AF)

Basin Name(s)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin	5,186	5,164	6,783	4,564	4,551	5,151
% of Total Water Supply	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

3.4.3 TOTAL WATER SUPPLY

Table 3.4 shows RCSD's water supplies safe yield in 2025.

Table 3.4: RCSD Water Supplies in 2025 (AF) (DWR Table 6-8 Retail)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2025	
		Potable or Non-Potable	Actual Volume (AF)
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin	Potable	4,794
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin	Non-Potable	357*
Subtotal Potable			4,794
Subtotal Non-Potable			357
Total			**5,151**

*Volume does not reflect non-potable groundwater pumped from unmetered Well 14.

3.5 PROJECTED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Extensive research has been done on the future impacts due to climate change on the State of California. In 2018, the state released its latest research on climate, called the California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment, detailing the potential impacts of climate change that affects California such as temperature, sea level rise, droughts, and wildfires. Since January of 2023, the state has been researching, collecting data, and preparing the Fifth Climate Change Assessment, scheduled for release in 2026 after the submittal of this 2025 UWMP. The assessment utilizes historic data and the latest computer models to analyze these potential impacts. Furthermore, the state provided public access to downscaled data, along with mapping and other visualization tools, found at Cal-Adapt. In respect to water resources, research shows that California has a highly variable climate and is susceptible to dry spells. Additionally, extended drought periods could become more pervasive in future decades. Utilizing the extended drought scenario tool on Cal-Adapt provided projections on impacts on RCSD caused by an early 21st century drought (2023–2042). These impacts include increased temperatures and decreases in precipitation, which are key components to take into consideration for water resources planning.

3.5.1 TEMPERATURE

Under an extended drought period scenario from 2023 to 2042, maximum and minimum temperatures are anticipated to increase as shown in **Figures 3.4** and **3.5**, respectively. As a result, average temperature increases range from 3.3°F to 4.5°F for minimum and maximum temperatures, respectively, as shown in **Table 3.5**.

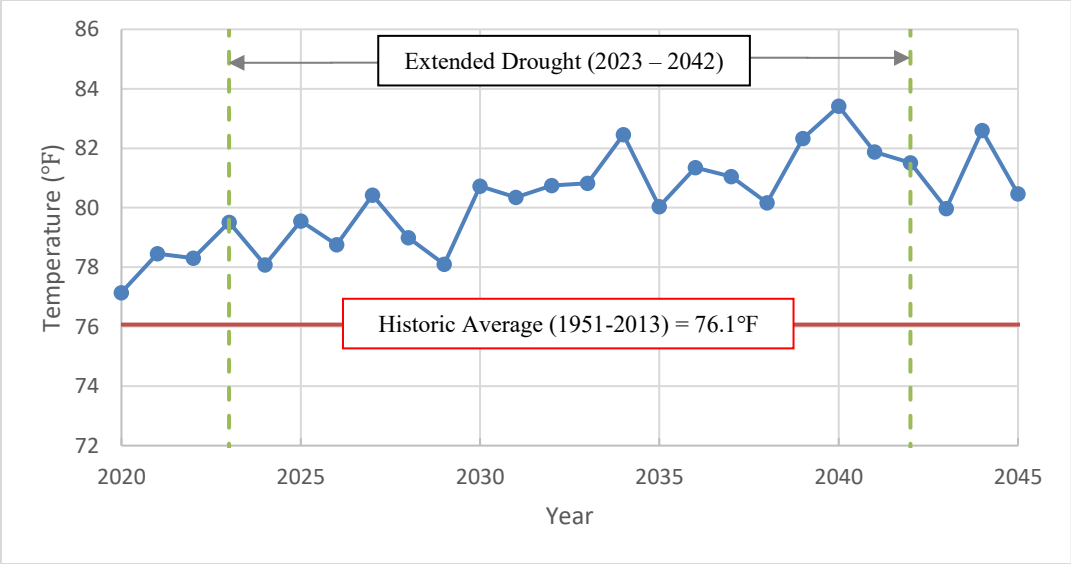


Figure 3.4: Extended Drought Scenario - Maximum Daily Average Temperatures

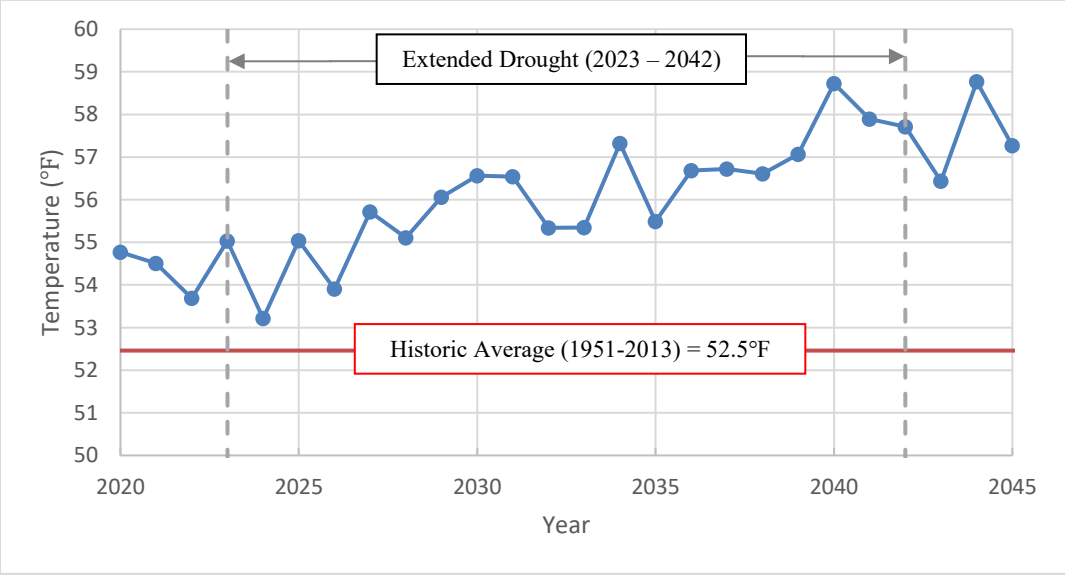


Figure 3.5: Extended Drought Scenario - Minimum Daily Average Temperatures

Table 3.5: Comparison Between Historic and Projected Min/Max Temperatures Under Extended Drought Scenario (2023 – 2042)

	Temperatures (°F)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Historic (1951-2013)	49.9	78.9
Projected (2023-2042)	53.2	83.4
Difference	+3.3	+4.5

3.5.2 PRECIPITATION & STORMWATER RUNOFF

Under an extended drought period scenario from 2023 to 2042, predicted precipitation shows multiple periods of below average annual precipitation as shown in **Figure 3.6**. This is also relating to reduced stormwater runoffs in a similar trend to precipitation as shown in **Figure 3.7**; however, the scenario projected several periods of significantly above average rainfall and runoff volume. **Table 3.6** compares the historical averages with the projected averages under the extended drought period scenario. Although it shows that there is an increase in runoff volume (ideal for stormwater collection), the average increase is driven by the isolated periods of intense storm events.

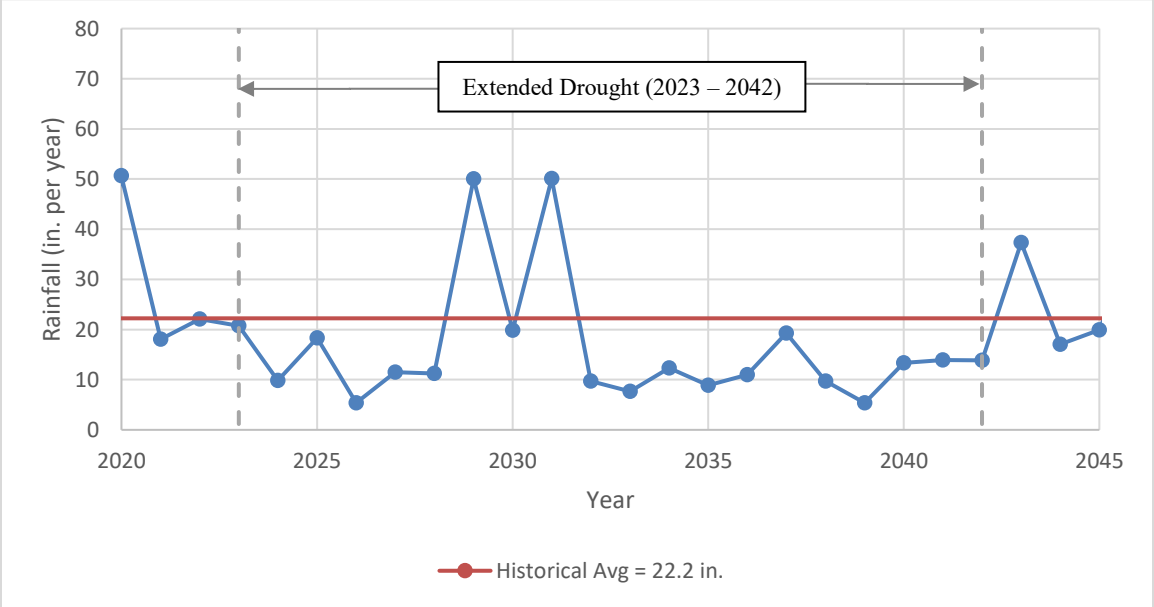


Figure 3.6: Extended Drought Scenario – Projected Annual Rainfall

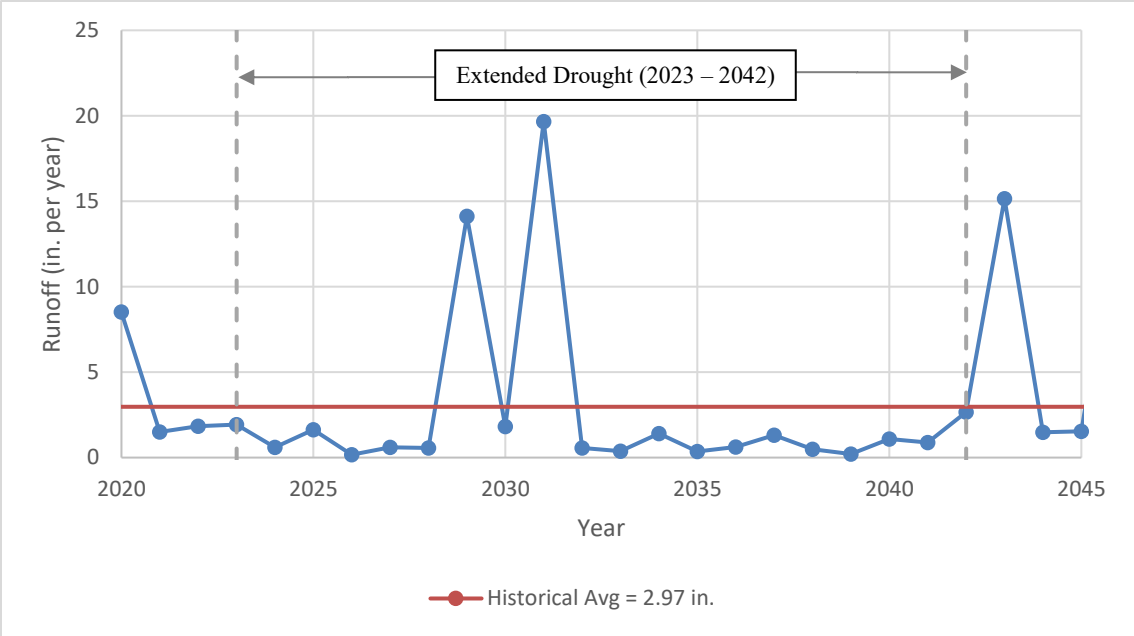


Figure 3.7: Extended Drought Scenario – Projected Annual Runoff

Table 3.6: Comparison Between Historic and Projected Rainfall & Runoff Under Extended Drought Scenario (2023 – 2042)

	Rainfall (in/yr)	Runoff (in/yr)
Historic (1951-2013)	22.2	2.97
Projected (2023-2042)	19.1	3.44
Difference	-3.2	+0.47

3.5.3 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS TO RCSD'S WATER SUPPLIES

Climate data has been recorded in California since 1858. Since then, California has experienced several periods of severe drought: 1928-34, 1976-77, 1987-91, 2007-09, 2012-15, and most recently in 2020-22. California has also experienced several periods of less severe drought. The year 1977 is considered to be the driest year of record in the Four Rivers Basin by DWR. These rivers flow into the Delta and are the source of water for the SWP. Southern California sustained few adverse impacts from the 1976-77 drought, but the 1987-91 drought created considerably more concern.

The drought of 2007-09 resulted in significant impacts on the state's water supplies. SBx7-7 was signed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger that requires mandatory water conservation up to 20 percent by 2020. The recent drought in 2020-22 brought a significant hit to the state's water supplies. The drought strained reservoir levels all across the state.

Table 3.7 compares the reservoir levels in October 2022 during the drought and in present day (February 2026). As shown, the majority of the state's reservoirs are currently above historical average levels. After a series of wet winters and record-breaking storms, California has transitioned out of the critical drought stage, with major reservoirs starting 2026 near or exceeding their seasonal norms. As of February 2026, the state's largest reservoirs, such as Shasta and Oroville, are holding significantly more water than in 2022, providing a robust buffer for the state's water supply.

Table 3.7: California Reservoir Levels During Drought (2022) and Current (2026)

Reservoir	% of Capacity Level During Drought Period (Oct. 31, 2022)	Current % of Capacity Level (Feb. 5, 2026)	Current % of Historic Average Level
Trinity Lake	22%	84%	130%
Lake Shasta	31%	79%	120%
Lake Oroville	32%	81%	134%
New Melones Lake	24%	74%	127%
San Luis Reservoir	25%	78%	103%
Millerton Lake	63%	60%	100%
Castaic Lake	34%	79%	100%
Diamond Valley Lake	62%	94%	128%
Pine Flat Reservoir	16%	52%	124%
Lake McClure	18%	67%	139%
Don Pedro Reservoir	49%	83%	117%
Folsom Lake	30%	56%	119%

In January of 2014, Governor Brown declared a state of emergency and directed state officials to take all necessary actions to prepare for water shortages. On October 19, 2021, Governor Newsom issued a proclamation extending the drought emergency to include all 58 counties in an effort to encourage voluntary water conservation efforts and reduce water use by 15 percent.

The effects of these drought conditions were observed in RCSD's supplies as shown in **Figure 3.8.** During 2015 and 2023, dips in supplies were observed as increased awareness of the drought and for water conservation took place.

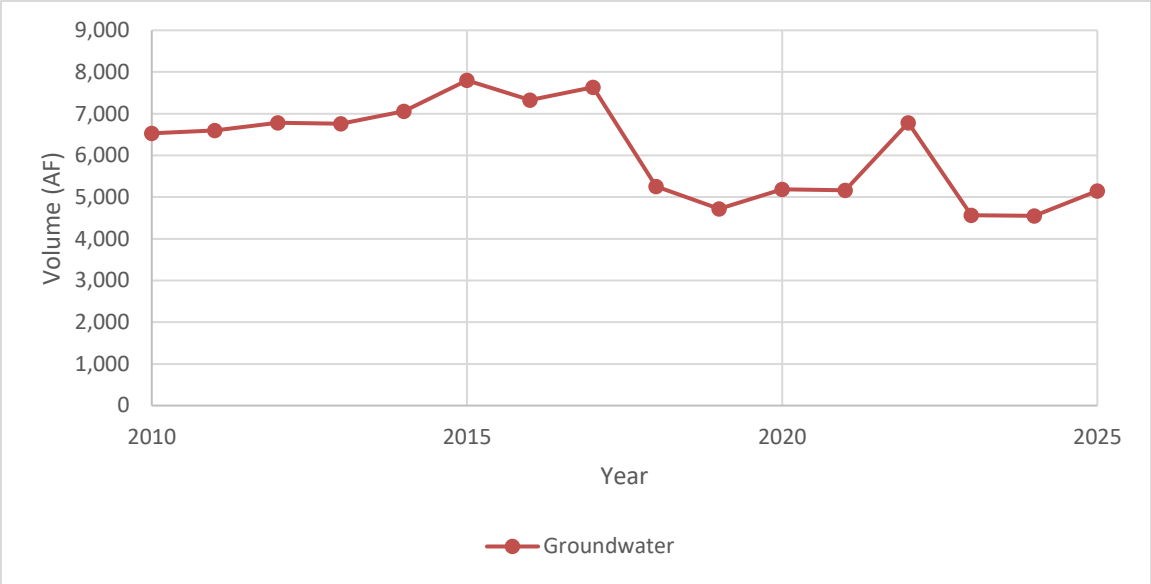


Figure 3.8: RCSD Historic Groundwater Supplies

3.6 WATER SUPPLY PROJECTIONS

3.6.1 GROUNDWATER SUPPLY PROJECTIONS

Table 3.8 shows the amount of groundwater projected to be pumped from the Basin by RCSD in the next 25 years.

Table 3.8: Projected Water Supply Availability (AF) (DWR Table 6-9 Retail)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Potable or Non-Potable	Projected Water Supplies				
			2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin	Potable	10,411	10,411	13,155	13,155	13,155
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin	Non-Potable	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695
Purchased or Imported Water	WVWD	Potable	1,200	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Subtotal Potable			11,611	12,411	15,155	15,155	15,155
Subtotal Non-Potable			1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695
Total			**13,306**	**14,106**	**16,850**	**16,850**	**16,850**

3.7 RCSD'S SUPPLY RELIABILITY

3.7.1 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. RCSD depends on a local supplies from groundwater to meet its water demands and has taken numerous steps to ensure it has adequate supplies.

3.7.2 RCSD'S PROJECTED SUPPLY VS DEMAND COMPARISONS

To project future supply and demand comparisons, it will be assumed that demand will increase annually based on population growth and a constant of 114.8 GPCD in accordance with RCSD's past 5-year average GPCD (2021-2025). During times of drought, however, demand will increase at a time when supply will decrease. **Table 3.9** outlines the various base years and demand increases to project during single and multiple dry drought periods. **Tables 3.10** to **3.16**, shown on the following pages, provide an analysis of RCSD's supply and demand projections.

Table 3.9: RCSD Demand during Single & Multiple Dry Years

		Base Year	Percent Increases
Single Dry Year		2018	100%
Multiple Dry Years	Year 1	2012	131%
	Year 2	2013	130%
	Year 3	2014	136%
	Year 4	2015	150%
	Year 5	2016	141%

Based on the data contained in **Tables 3.10** to **3.16**, RCSD can expect to meet future demands through 2050 for all climatologic classifications. Projected groundwater supply capacities are not expected to be significantly affected during times of low rainfall and over short-term dry periods of up to three years.

Table 3.10: RCSD's Water Supply Availability & Demand Projections - Normal Water Year (AF)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Water Service Area Population		60,159	62,174	64,256	66,408	68,632
Supply	Imported Water	1,200	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Groundwater (potable)	10,411	10,411	13,155	13,155	13,155
	Groundwater (non-potable)	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695
	Total Supply	**13,306**	**14,106**	**16,850**	**16,850**	**16,850**
Demand	**Total Normal Demand**	**9,737**	**9,996**	**10,264**	**10,540**	**10,826**
	% of 2020-2025 Avg. Demand	186.1%	191.0%	196.1%	201.4%	206.9%
Supply/Demand Comparison	Supply/ Demand Difference	3,569	4,110	6,586	6,310	6,024
	Supply/Demand (%)	136.7%	141.1%	164.2%	159.9%	155.6%

Notes:

1. Total Demand based on 114.8 GPCD multiplied by population projections shown above.

2. Imported Water Supply represents supply available to RCSD from WVWD. Capability to import is planned to begin in 2030 with an initial demand of 1,200 AFY increasing to 2,000 AFY over the next 5 years. For all dry years, imported water supply is assumed to be 0 AFY to be conservative.

3. Groundwater Supplies from Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin based on RCSD pumping what is needed to meet customer needs, pursuant to the Judgment. For this reason, pumping limits are based on pump capacities (assuming 50% pump runtime).

**This Table not intended to be a projection of RCSD's actual groundwater production. RCSD may pump amounts different (above or below) from its projected amount based on production, treatment capacity of its well facilities, long-term storage activities, and other activities.*

**This Table is not intended to be a projection of RCSD's actual demand. Demand of 114.8 GPCD is based on the past 5-year average GPCD. Actual demand may be above or below 114.8 GPCD in accordance with water usage needs within RCSD's service population.*

Table 3.11: RCSD's Water Supply Availability & Demand Projections - Single Dry Year (AF)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Water Service Area Population		60,159	62,174	64,256	66,408	68,632
Supply	Imported Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Groundwater (potable)	10,411	10,411	13,155	13,155	13,155
	Groundwater (non-potable)	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695
	Total Supply	**12,106**	**12,106**	**14,850**	**14,850**	**14,850**
	Normal Year Supply	13,306	14,106	16,850	16,850	16,850
	% of Normal Year	91%	86%	88%	88%	88%
Demand	**Total Dry Demand**	**9,779**	**10,039**	**10,308**	**10,586**	**10,873**
	Normal Year Demand	9,737	9,996	10,264	10,540	10,826
	% of Normal Year	100.4%	100.4%	100.4%	100.4%	100.4%
Supply/Demand Comparison	Supply/Demand Difference	2,327	2,067	4,542	4,264	3,977
	Supply/Demand (%)	123.8%	120.6%	144.1%	140.3%	136.6%

Notes:

1. Total Demand based on 114.8 GPCD multiplied by population projections shown above and by single dry year increase of 100%.
2. All other items derived in similitude to **Table 3.10**.

See notes below **Table 3.10 for explanation of groundwater supply / overall demand.*

Table 3.12: RCSD's Water Supply Availability & Demand Projections - Multiple Dry Years (2026 - 2030) (AF)

		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Water Service Area Population		42,775	43,058	49,323	49,649	60,159
Supply	Imported Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Groundwater (potable)	7,506	7,506	7,506	10,411	10,411
	Groundwater (non-potable)	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695
	Total Supply	**9,200**	**9,200**	**9,200**	**12,106**	**12,106**
	Normal Year Supply	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200	13,306
	% of Normal Year	100%	100%	100%	132%	91%
Demand	**Total Dry Demand**	**7,198**	**7,215**	**8,639**	**9,604**	**10,933**
	Normal Year Demand	5,501	5,537	6,343	6,385	7,737
	% of Normal Year	130.9%	130.3%	136.2%	150.4%	141.3%
Supply/Demand Comparison	Supply/Demand Difference	2,002	1,986	562	2,501	1,172
	Supply/Demand (%)	127.8%	127.5%	106.5%	126.0%	110.7%

Notes:

1. Total Demand based on 114.8 GPCD multiplied by population projections shown above and by multiple dry year increases of 131%, 130%, 136%, 150%, and 141%.

2. All other items derived in similitude to **Table 3.10**.

See notes below **Table 3.10 for explanation of groundwater supply / overall demand.*

Table 3.13: RCSD's Water Supply Availability & Demand Projections - Multiple Dry Years (2031 - 2035) (AF)

		2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Water Service Area Population		60,557	60,957	61,360	61,765	62,174
Supply	Imported Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Groundwater (potable)	10,411	10,411	10,411	10,411	13,155
	Groundwater (non-potable)	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695
	Total Supply	**12,106**	**12,106**	**12,106**	**12,106**	**14,850**
	Normal Year Supply	13,466	13,626	13,786	13,946	16,850
	% of Normal Year	90%	89%	88%	87%	88%
Demand	**Total Dry Demand**	**10,190**	**10,214**	**10,747**	**11,948**	**11,300**
	Normal Year Demand	7,788	7,839	7,891	7,943	7,996
	% of Normal Year	130.9%	130.3%	136.2%	150.4%	141.3%
Supply/Demand Comparison	Supply/Demand Difference	1,916	1,892	1,359	157	3,550
	Supply/Demand (%)	118.8%	118.5%	112.6%	101.3%	131.4%

Notes:

1. Total Demand based on 114.8 GPCD multiplied by population projections shown above and by multiple dry year increases of 131%, 130%, 136%, 150%, and 141%.

2. All other items derived in similitude to **Table 3.10**.

See notes below **Table 3.10 for explanation of groundwater supply / overall demand.*

Table 3.14: RCSD's Water Supply Availability & Demand Projections - Multiple Dry Years (2036 - 2040) (AF)

		2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Water Service Area Population		62,585	62,998	63,415	63,834	64,256
Supply	Imported Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Groundwater (potable)	13,155	13,155	13,155	13,155	13,155
	Groundwater (non-potable)	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695
	Total Supply	**14,850**	**14,850**	**14,850**	**14,850**	**14,850**
	Normal Year Supply	16,850	16,850	16,850	16,850	16,850
	% of Normal Year	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
Demand	**Total Dry Demand**	**10,532**	**10,556**	**11,107**	**12,349**	**11,678**
	Normal Year Demand	8,049	8,102	8,155	8,209	8,264
	% of Normal Year	130.9%	130.3%	136.2%	150.4%	141.3%
Supply/Demand Comparison	Supply/Demand Difference	4,318	4,294	3,743	2,501	3,172
	Supply/Demand (%)	141.0%	140.7%	133.7%	120.3%	127.2%

Notes:

1. Total Demand based on 114.8 GPCD multiplied by population projections shown above and by multiple dry year increases of 131%, 130%, 136%, 150%, and 141%.

2. All other items derived in similitude to **Table 3.10**.

See notes below **Table 3.10 for explanation of groundwater supply / overall demand.*

Table 3.15: RCSD's Water Supply Availability & Demand Projections - Multiple Dry Years (2041 - 2045) (AF)

		2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
Water Service Area Population		64,681	65,108	65,539	65,972	66,408
Supply	Imported Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Groundwater (potable)	13,155	13,155	13,155	13,155	13,155
	Groundwater (non-potable)	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695
	Total Supply	**14,850**	**14,850**	**14,850**	**14,850**	**14,850**
	Normal Year Supply	16,850	16,850	16,850	16,850	16,850
	% of Normal Year	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
Demand	**Total Dry Demand**	**10,884**	**10,909**	**11,479**	**12,762**	**12,069**
	Normal Year Demand	8,318	8,373	8,428	8,484	8,540
	% of Normal Year	130.9%	130.3%	136.2%	150.4%	141.3%
Supply/Demand Comparison	Supply/Demand Difference	3,965	3,940	3,371	2,088	2,781
	Supply/Demand (%)	136.4%	136.1%	129.4%	116.4%	123.0%

Notes:

1. Total Demand based on 114.8 GPCD multiplied by population projections shown above and by multiple dry year increases of 131%, 130%, 136%, 150%, and 141%.

2. All other items derived in similitude to **Table 3.10**.

See notes below **Table 3.10 for explanation of groundwater supply / overall demand.*

Table 3.16: RCSD's Water Supply Availability & Demand Projections - Multiple Dry Years (2046 - 2050) (AF)

		2046	2047	2048	2049	2050
Water Service Area Population		66,847	67,289	67,734	68,182	68,632
Supply	Imported Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Groundwater (potable)	13,155	13,155	13,155	13,155	13,155
	Groundwater (non-potable)	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695
	Total Supply	**14,850**	**14,850**	**14,850**	**14,850**	**14,850**
	Normal Year Supply	16,850	16,850	16,850	16,850	16,850
	% of Normal Year	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
Demand	**Total Dry Demand**	**11,249**	**11,275**	**11,863**	**13,190**	**12,473**
	Normal Year Demand	8,597	8,654	8,711	8,768	8,826
	% of Normal Year	130.9%	130.3%	136.2%	150.4%	141.3%
Supply/Demand Comparison	Supply/Demand Difference	3,601	3,575	2,986	1,660	2,376
	Supply/Demand (%)	132.0%	131.7%	125.2%	112.6%	119.1%

Notes:

1. Total Demand based on 114.8 GPCD multiplied by population projections shown above and by multiple dry year increases of 131%, 130%, 136%, 150%, and 141%.

2. All other items derived in similitude to **Table 3.10**.

See notes below **Table 3.10 for explanation of groundwater supply / overall demand.*

Figure 3.9: Delta Plan Aims to Protect Bay-Delta's Fragile Ecosystem

3.8 REDUCED DELTA RELIANCE REPORTING

3.8.1 INTRODUCTION

An urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water supply benefits from a proposed project ("covered action") such as a multi-year water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Delta, must provide information in its UWMP that can then be used in the covered action process to demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (California Code Reg., Title 23, § 5003).

A "covered action" is an activity that may cause either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, directly undertaken by any public agency that will occur, in whole or in part, within the boundaries of the Delta or Suisun Marsh.

3.8.2 NON-APPLICABILITY OF DELTA PLAN POLICY WR P1 TO RCSD

The quantitative reporting and consistency requirements of Delta Plan Policy WR P1 are not applicable to RCSD. The District's water supply system is entirely self-reliant and disconnected from the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta watershed.

The District's water operations and compliance status are defined by the following regional conditions:

- *100% Local Groundwater Supplies*: RCSD fulfills all of its current and projected municipal water demands exclusively by pumping local groundwater from the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin.
- *Zero Imported Water*: RCSD does not hold any contractual rights to State Water Project (SWP) water, nor does it import water from MWD or any other regional wholesale water authority.
- *No Covered Actions*: The District does not participate in, fund, or receive water supply benefits from any active or proposed covered actions within the geographic boundaries of the Delta or Suisun Marsh.

Because RCSD does not receive, nor plan to receive, any direct or indirect water supplies from the Delta watershed, it is exempt from completing the DWR Delta reliance calculation tables. RCSD remains fully consistent with the intent of Delta Plan Policy WR P1 through its absolute reliance on localized groundwater management and regional self-sufficiency.

3.9 ENERGY INTENSITY

3.9.1 OVERVIEW

Commencing with the 2020 UWMP, it is required that every urban water supplier assess the energy required to distribute their water supply to their consumers or member agencies. The water supplier's energy intensity is required for the preparation of an UWMP, as defined in CWC Section 10631.2(a). Energy intensity varies with climate, topography, source characteristics, proximity, and other factors. Therefore, urban water suppliers face issues related to the economic costs of the energy required for their operations, as well as issues related to the sustainable supply of energy and water. Knowing how much energy is needed to deliver water to customers is important because of its significance for the State's total energy demands, and for its implications regarding greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate goals for the region and state.

This Section includes an assessment of the energy intensity of the water supply operation for RCSD. Energy is required for the pumping, conveyance, treatment and distribution of water, and for collection, treatment, and discharge of wastewater, and/or conveyance and distribution of recycled water. **Figure 3.10** illustrates a typical water use diagram.

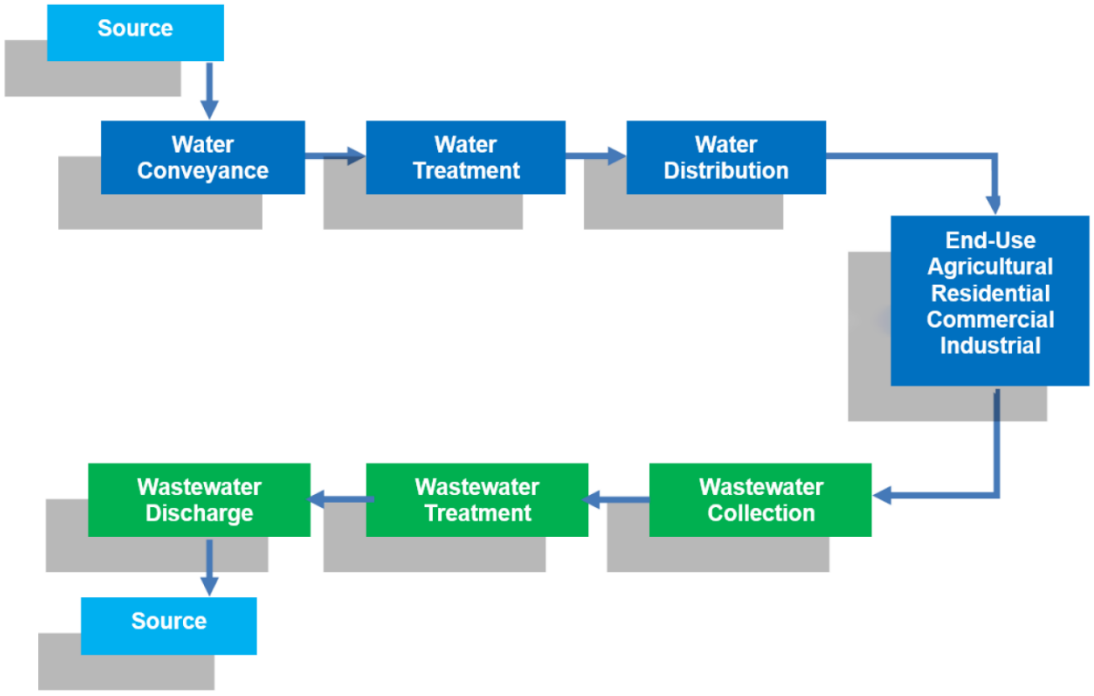


Figure 3.10: RCSD Water Use Diagram

Energy intensity in respect to water supplies is a measure of unit energy consumption an urban water supplier expends per AF to convey water from the point where the supplier acquires the water to the point of delivery. Energy for public water and wastewater services are measured in kilowatt-hours of electricity, which is then normalized by water volume to express energy intensity in kilowatt-hour per acre-feet (kWh/AF).

Some of the main differences between energy use associated with various water supply sources are the distances the water must be transported from its origins (the amount of pumping necessary to harvest and distribute the water) and the location of treatment facilities in relation to the end users, among others.

3.9.2 WATER USE AND ENERGY RELATIONSHIP

Energy production can emit a number of different types of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs). California's Air Resources Board recognizes that energy production accounts for between 30 and 40 percent of total GHG production in California and includes the following

inventory of GHGs: Carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3). These GHGs vary in magnitude in terms of their GHG strength, and therefore are converted to be equivalent to CO_2 for the purposes of measuring GHG emission across the state. CO_2 emissions (or the equivalent for other GHGs) are the common measurement for GHG emissions. Currently, statewide water uses accounts for nearly 20 percent of electricity use, and 30 percent of non-power plant related natural gas consumption. Water use and energy are linked in at least three critical ways:

- *Water pumping and purification*: The amount of energy used to pump water will depend upon the source (i.e., surface versus groundwater), the distance and height the water must be moved, and treatment requirements.
- *Wastewater treatment*: The amount of energy used in wastewater treatment plant typically ranges from 1,100 to 4,600 kWh per million gallons of wastewater treated.
- *Water heating*: As of January 1, 2025, in an average California home, 36 percent of the water is used for dishwashing, faucets, laundry, and bathing water that is often heated.

These amounts, in total, are so significant that one must also count the amount of GHGs from the fossil fuels that are burned to produce the oil, gas, coal and other combustibles which are then burned to produce the electricity. RCSD understands the water-energy nexus and aims to conserving water saves the energy that would have been used to convey, treat, and distribute the water. Reducing the energy consumption in water operations leads to the decreased production of GHGs.

3.9.3 ENERGY USAGE AND INTENSITY

In order to determine energy use related to water supply processes under RCSD's operational control, the District collected billing and energy quantity data provided by Southern California Edison (SCE) for 2025 (January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025) representing the comprehensive one-year reporting period. The billing amounts for each facility were converted to an energy use quantity measured in kilowatt hours (kWh) for electricity. **Table 3.17** summarizes the energy intensity for RCSD. As shown, over 4 million kWh of energy was used to deliver over 5,151 AF of potable and non-potable water. This equates to an energy intensity of 778.6 kWh/AF. DWR requires the reporting of energy intensity as kWh per million gallons (kWh/MG). Therefore, RCSD's energy intensity is 2,389.6 kWh/MG.

Table 3.17: RCSD Total Energy Intensity (DWR Table O1-B)

		Sum of All Water Management Processes	Non-Consequential Hydropower	
Start Date of Reporting Period	1/1/2025			
End Date of Reporting Period	12/31/2025			
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No			
Units of Measure for Water	AF	**Total Utility** See DWR NOTES	**Hydropower**	**Net Utility**
Volume of Water Entering Process		5,151	-	5,151
Energy Consumed (kWh)		4,011,004	-	4,011,004
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		2,389.6	-	2,390

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SECTION 4: CONSERVATION MEASURES

SECTION 4 CONSERVATION MEASURES

4.1 OVERVIEW

As a result of diminished existing supplies and difficulty in developing new supplies, water conservation is important to Southern California's sustainability. Agencies statewide acknowledge that efficient water use is the foundation of its current and future water planning and operations policies.

In March 2018, the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) disbanded, and members of the CUWCC worked together to form the California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP). CalWEP's mission is to maximize urban water efficiency and conservation throughout California by supporting and integrating innovative technologies and practices; encouraging effective public policies; advancing research, training, and public education; and building collaborative approaches and partnerships. The CUWCC (now CalWEP) drafted the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation (MOU) in 1991. At that time, the MOU established 14 Best Management Practices (BMPs) which define policies, programs, practices, rules, regulations, or ordinances that result in the more efficient use or conservation of water. Eventually the original 14 BMPs were diminished to 5 BMPs as shown in **Section 4.1.1**.

This section of the UWMP satisfies the requirements of § 10631 (f) & (j) of the CWC and describes how RCSD implements each applicable BMP and how RCSD evaluates the effectiveness of the BMPs. This section also provides an estimate of existing conservation savings where information is available.

4.1.1 CalWEP BMPS

The updated CalWEP BMPs from 2015 will still be in effect for the 2025 UWMP. The BMPs are:

- ***BMP 1****: Utility Operations*
- ***BMP 2****: Public Education & Outreach*
- ***BMP 3****: Residential Programs*
- ***BMP 4****: Commercial, Institutional, & Industrial Programs*
- ***BMP 5****: Landscape Program*

4.2 RCSD CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

As a CalWEP member, RCSD understands the need for strong conservation measures.

RCSD, in conjunction with WMWD and MWD, plays an active role in promoting water use efficiency in its service area. WMWD, as a wholesale water agency, assists RCSD and its other retail agencies by administering various rebate programs for its retail agencies and providing assistance to the retail agencies in other water use efficiency programs, such as education and public information programs. RCSD's conservation efforts as a member of CalWEP have led to efficient water use. To this day, the District is continuously working with WMWD and MWD towards implementing the BMPs through means of various conservation measures. **Table 4.1** provides a status overview of RCSD's Conservation Measures.

Table 4.1: Conservation Measures

BMP	Description
BMP 1: Utility Operations	*Involves water waste prohibitions, water efficiency ordinances, metering, conservation pricing, and other items related to managing water use.*
BMP 2: Public Education & Outreach	*Involves outreach efforts including emails, newsletters, advertisements, presentations, promotions, etc. related to outreach & education.*
BMP 3: Residential Programs	*Involves showerheads, faucets, toilets, turf removal, and leak detection surveys related to residential water use.*
BMP 4: Commercial, Industrial, & Institutional Programs	*Involves toilets, urinals, steamers, cooling towers, food/restaurant equipment, medical equipment, and items related to commercial, institutional, and industrial water use.*
BMP 5: Landscape Programs	*Involves establishing parameters for large landscapes, including measurements, budgets, audits, prohibitions, incentives, etc., related to large landscapes.*
Other	*Any additional BMPs supported by RCSD are listed on the following pages.*

4.2.1 BMP 1: UTILITY OPERATIONS

This BMP involves water waste prohibitions, water efficiency ordinances, metering, conservation pricing, and other items related to managing water use.

WATER WASTE PROHIBITION ORDINANCE AND AMENDMENT

RCSD's water policies began with Resolution No. 657 (May 16, 1996) regarding non-potable construction water, followed by Ordinance No. 111 (October 15, 2009), which

Figure 4.1: Water Waste is Prohibited by RCSD Ordinance

established the Landscape Water Use Efficiency Program to comply with the State Water Conservation in Landscaping Act (State Landscape Model Ordinance [AB 1881, 2006]). On June 8, 2015, the Board adopted Resolution No. 2015-820 to declare a Stage 2 drought contingency. On November 7, 2019, the Board passed Resolution No. 2019-858 (**Appendix I**), which rescinded both Resolution No. 657 and Resolution No. 2015-820 due to improved supply conditions.

The District originally adopted its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) on June 17, 2021. In April 2022, the plan was updated to modify water shortage response actions and prohibition against water waste. This update was performed in conjunction with the adoption of Ordinance No. 2022-130 (Establishing the Program for Implementing the WSCP), a copy of which is located in **Appendix H**. With the adoption of Ordinance No. 2022-130, the District rescinded Ordinance No. 111 (Landscape Water Use Efficiency Program). This action was taken to ensure consistency and remove any regulatory conflicts with the City of Jurupa Valley's Water Efficient Landscape Design Requirements.

Ordinance No. 2022-130 establishes water conservation requirements and prohibition against waste as follows: limits on watering hours, limit on watering duration, no excessive water flow or runoff, no washing down hard or paved surfaces, obligation to fix leaks, break, or malfunctions, re-circulating water required for water fountains and decorative water features, limits on washing vehicles, and drinking water served upon request only. In

addition, Ordinance No. 2022-130 details water shortage levels at six stages. These stages are discussed in detail in **Section 5**.

RCSD remains committed to the standards set by Ordinance No. 2022-130. Beyond current outreach via bill inserts and online tools, RCSD plans to establish new partnerships with WMWD and MWD. These collaborations will allow its customers to access a broader range of regional water conservation rebate programs.

METERING

RCSD ensures all current service connections are fully metered and maintains a policy that all future connections will also require metering. While the District does not currently calibrate its supply or customer meters, a comprehensive conversion to Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) technology is currently underway.

This transition involves upgrading all service connections to AMI meters equipped with embedded acoustic leak detection. This technology streamlines operations by automatically collecting consumption data and transferring it to a central database for billing, analysis, and troubleshooting. The key benefits of adopting AMI technology include:

- Operational Efficiency: Lowering the costs associated with manual meter reading and providing real-time system information.
- Billing Accuracy: Reducing human error in data collection and improving billing precision.
- System Integrity: Enabling enhanced monitoring for tampering and faster identification of leaks.
- Conservation Support: Promoting water efficiency through detailed time-of-use consumption data.

Currently, in 2025, RCSD maintains approximately 90 dedicated landscape meters within its service area. Also known as outdoor irrigation meters, these devices exclusively track water used for landscaping and irrigation, typically at sites such as parks, road medians, and playing fields. While historically limited to public spaces, it has become common practice to install separate meters within homeowner associations to monitor common-area irrigation. RCSD is actively working to increase the number of these dedicated meters to more accurately monitor and manage irrigation demand.

CONSERVATION PRICING

Conservation pricing incentivizes customers regarding their water use. For example, the rates might be tiered at progressively higher prices to encourage efficient water use. Like a water waste ordinance, a conservation pricing structure is always in place and is not dependent upon a water shortage for implementation, although a conservation rate structure could include a drought rate structure that has surcharges implemented during drought declarations.

The District currently implements a tiered rate structure for water services, which is a form of conservation pricing. Each tier is defined by a range of water usage (Tier 1: 0- 5 units, Tier 2: 6-12 units, Tier 3: 13-20 units, Tier 4: 21-29 units, and Tier 5: 30 units and greater). One unit is equal to 100 cubic feet or 748 gallons of water. RCSD does not implement a drought rate structure.

PROGRAMS TO ASSESS & MANAGE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REAL LOSS

Senate Bill 1420 signed into law in September 2014 requires urban water suppliers that submit UWMPs to calculate annual system water losses using the water audit methodology developed by AWWA. SB 1420 requires the water loss audit be submitted to DWR every five years as part of the urban water supplier's UWMP. Water auditing is the basis for effective water loss control. DWR's UWMP Guidebook include a water audit manual intended to help water utilities complete the AWWA Water Audit on an annual basis.

The average production losses from the years 2020 to 2024 are estimated at 10 percent based on the RCSD Water Loss Audits. Meter data shown in the Water Loss Audits suggest potable losses were reduced from 12 percent in CY 2022 to 10 percent in CY 2024. Most leaks occur on water service laterals (i.e., the line between the meter and the main line), which are a type of real loss and replaced completely instead of repaired. System leaks are detected visually and reported by employees and customers. The District periodically replaces water mains as part of its capital improvement program.

4.2.2 BMP 2: PUBLIC EDUCATION & OUTREACH

This BMP involves outreach efforts including emails, newsletters, advertisements, presentations, promotions, etc., related to outreach & education.

SCHOOL PROGRAMS

WMWD implements this BMP on behalf of its partner agencies. WMWD supports MWD's extensive in-class education programs for specific grade levels. RCSD created a page within their website named "Learn With Us," where the District educates students about water conservation. The page gives water-saving tips for kids from brushing their teeth to watering the garden. Along with the water conservation information, RCSD also has links to interactive activity sheets (**Figure 4.2**) and coloring books.

Figure 4.2: RCSD Summer Water Conservation Word Search

On a local level, WMWD composes and makes information available to school districts for incorporation in student curriculum. WMWD partners with its partner water agencies to implement programs for schools throughout WMWD's general service area. WMWD's School Program is designed to encourage and assist educators as they teach students about water supply, distribution, reclamation, conservation, and the future of water supplies. The material and services offered meet the requirements of the California Science Framework Addendum and are provided at no charge to participating teachers, schools, and students, public and private.

Figure 4.3: Students at a WMWD Water Education Event

WMWD conducts class presentations and teacher workshops, and offers materials including student workbooks, water cycle bracelets, earth balls, water story rocks, assembly-related material, teachers' guides, videos, speakers, and field trips. Complete class water education units are also distributed. A total of 157 public schools are eligible to participate in WMWD's education program; 143 of these schools are located within WMWD's wholesale service area (exclusive of those schools in WMWD's retail service area).

WMWD has also established free, virtual tools to support teachers and engage students. The "Lighten Your Load" program provides water education support for teachers. Teachers can sign up for a one-on-one planning session with WMWD's water education experts and will receive individualized advice and access to resources for use within a virtual classroom environment while meeting the California State and Next Generation Standards.

No method currently exists to evaluate water savings attributable to this BPM; however, WMWD continues to administer this BMP for its ability to educate and interact with customers.

WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM COORDINATION & STAFFING SUPPORT

Currently, the District does not have a water conservation coordinator, nor does it have a water conservation program in place. However, the District plans on assigning a customer service representative to manage a water conservation program once one is established by the District. The District's partnership with WMWD provides access to MWD's rebate programs and make those available to RCSD customers. Customer Service Representatives currently answer questions and direct customers to apply for available rebates online.

GENERAL PUBLIC INFORMATION (BROCHURES, MAILINGS, WEBSITE, ETC.)

In concert with WMWD, RCSD provides literature, brochures, posters, videos, etc., to the public. WMWD maintains a library of water resource education conservation videos for loan to individuals and local organizations. WMWD provides speakers to various groups upon request. In addition to the programs offered specifically to individual customers, WMWD supports several regional programs including the Master Gardeners, Green Plumbers, and Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper (QWEL) programs. Master Gardeners of Riverside County volunteers provide the gardeners of Riverside County with research-based information to promote

Figure 4.4: Master Gardeners of Riverside County Workshop Flyer

environmentally responsible and sustainable horticultural practices. The Master Gardeners hold free monthly workshops fall through spring at WMWD. Green Plumbers is an innovative, national training and accreditation program that assists plumbers in understanding their role in the environment and public health. The organization's goal is to train and deploy a green army of thousands of plumbers to promote the benefits of water conservation and the reduction of GHG emissions. QWEL trains landscapers in water-wise landscape practices. QWEL provides approximately 20 hours of education focused on water efficient principles including irrigation system and landscape design with proper plat selection for the region's climate.

In addition to participating in outreach events and distributing informational flyers to its customers, RCSD began, starting with the 2024 calendar year, incorporating practical, everyday water conservation tips for residents within its annual Consumer Confidence Report. Examples of ways to save water at home provided in this report include:

- Install water-saving showerheads and keep showers under 5 minutes.
- Turn off the tap while brushing teeth or washing dishes.
- Water lawns only when necessary — 2–3 times per week, early morning or late evening.
- Deep soak plants instead of frequent shallow watering.
- Flush less often and avoid using toilets as trash cans.
- Fix leaks immediately.
- Run full loads in washing machines and dishwashers.
- Use a broom to clean driveways and sidewalks instead of a hose.
- Monitor water meter for signs of hidden leaks.

No method currently exists to evaluate water savings attributable to this BMP; however, RCSD continues to provide public information services and materials to emphasize water use efficiency and other resource issues.

4.2.3 BMP 3: RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

This BMP involves showerheads, faucets, toilets, and leak detection surveys related to residential water use.

RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

RCSD participates in various WMWD/MWD programs, such as SoCal Water$mart

program, formerly Save Water Save a Buck Rebate program. The program is aimed at increasing water use efficiency for residential and commercial customers including rebate programs that provide financial incentives for customers. Listed below are the rebates offered through SoCal Water$mart program:

- ***Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers Program*** – This program, previously called the "Smart Timer Rebate Program," started in FY 2004-05. Under this regional program, residential and small commercial properties are eligible for a rebate when they purchase and install a weather-based irrigation controller (WBIC), which has the potential to save 13,500 gallons a year per residence. Rebates start at $80 per controller for landscapes less than 1 acre in area and $35 per station for more than 1 acre.

Figure 4.5: Weather-Based Irrigation Controller

- ***Rotating Nozzle Rebate Program*** – This rebate program started in 2007 and is offered to both residential and commercial customers. Through this program, site owners will purchase and install rotary nozzles, which can use up to 20 percent less water than conventional fan spray nozzles, in existing irrigation systems. These sprinklers reduce runoff onto sidewalks and into local storm drain system and provide uniform water distribution onto the landscape. MWD offers $2 per nozzle with a minimum of 15 nozzles.

- ***Soil Moisture Sensor System Program*** – For large residential sites, a soil moisture sensor, which measures soil moisture content in the active root zone, can be installed to receive rebates starting at $80 or $35 per irrigation controller station. The sensor must be connected to a compatible irrigation system controller.

- ***Rain Barrels & Cisterns Program*** – Residential and commercial customers can receive rebates for installing rain barrels and/or cisterns to collect rainwater for re-use for watering their landscapes. Customers may receive rebates starting at $35 per barrel or $250 - $350 per cistern (depending on gallon capacity). The barrels and cisterns must adhere to specified design guidelines.

- ***Turf Replacement Program*** - Through this program, residential and small commercial customers of participating retail water agencies are eligible to receive a minimum of $2 per square foot (up to 5,000 square feet) of turf removed for qualifying projects.

Beginning March 4, 2024, Turf Replacement Program (TRP) applicants were eligible to receive $100 per tree installed, for a maximum incentive for up to 5 trees ($500) per turf replacement application in addition to the turf replacement incentive. In addition, the installation of each new eligible tree in the turf replacement project area would count as three plants towards the total turf replacement project plant count requirement.

RESIDENTIAL PLUMBING RETROFIT

RCSD, through WMWD/MWD, offers rebates for premium high efficiency toilets (PHETs) through the SoCal Water$mart program. Initially, the rebate was offered for replacing existing toilets using 1.6 gallons per flush (gpf) or more with new toilets rating at 1.1 gpf. As of February 2026, WMWD is rebating $40 per toilet for PHETs through MWD funds. There are also rebates for the installation of flow-sensing shut-off devices and hot water recirculation system.

HIGH-EFFICIENCY WASHING MACHINE REBATES

RCSD participates in the SoCal Water$mart residential rebate program offered by WMWD/MWD. This program offers financial incentives to single-family and multi-family residential customers through the form of a rebate. Residents in the WMWD service area are eligible to receive a rebate starting at $85 when they purchase a new High Efficiency Clothes Washer (HECW).

Rebates are available on a first-come, first-served basis, while funds last. Participants must be willing to allow an inspection of the installed machine for verification of program compliance. Machines must have a water factor of 4.0 or less. Depending on use, these machines can save about 14 gallons of water a day (about 55 percent less water than standard clothes washers). Participants are encouraged to contact their local gas and/or electric utility since additional rebates may be available.

4.2.4 COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS

RCSD has only a small number of commercial accounts and industrial water use within their area. Local schools and churches would qualify as institutional accounts. WMWD through MWD also offers a Commercial-Industrial-Institutional (CII) retrofit incentive program. This conservation credits program is designed to assist local water agency commercial customers in conserving water supplies. Currently, RCSD offers financial incentives under the SoCal Water$mart, which offers rebates for various water efficient devices to CII customers.

SoCal Water$mart – MWD launched this program on July 1, 2008 and offers rebates to assist CII customers in replacing high-flow plumbing fixtures with low-flow fixtures. Rebates are available only on those devices listed in **Table 4.2** and must replace higher water use devices. Installation of devices is the responsibility of each participant. Participants may purchase and install as many of the water saving devices as are applicable to their site.

Table 4.2: Retrofit Devices and Rebate Amounts under SoCal Water$mart Program for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Programs

Retrofit Device	MWD Rebate Amount	RCSD Rebate Amount	Total Rebate
High Efficiency Clothes Washer (HECW)	$85	$265	$350
Premium High-Efficiency Toilet (PHET) 4 Liter (single-family)	$40	$210	$250
Rotating Nozzles	$2	N/A	$2
Weather Based Irrigation Controller (WBIC) – Less than one irrigated acre	$80	$220	$300
WBIC – One irrigated acre or larger	$35 per station	N/A	$35 per station
WBIC Add-Ons– One irrigated acre or larger. Eligible WBIC will only be rebated for active stations	$35 per station up to the cost of the device	N/A	$35 per station up to the cost of the device
Soil Moisture Sensor System (SMSS)	$80	N/A	$80
SMSS – One irrigated acre or larger	$35 per station	N/A	$35 per station
Hose Bib Irrigation Controller	$35 each	N/A	$35 each
Rain Barrel (max 2 per home)	$35	N/A	$35
Cistern (200-500 gallons)	$250	N/A	$250
Cistern (501-999 gallons)	$300	N/A	$300
Cistern (1000+ gallons)	$350	N/A	$350
Flow Monitor Device (on meter) (Flume)	$100	N/A	$100
Flow Monitor Device (on consumer property)	$100	N/A	$100

4.2.5 LANDSCAPE PROGRAMS

RCSD offers water audit to all customers. RCSD will continue to implement this BMP by annual review of customers' water use, and by offering on-site follow-up evaluations to customers whose total water use exceeds their total annual water budget upon request. Landscapes that are upgraded based on survey recommendations could result in a 15 percent reduction in water demand.

In addition, RCSD supports large landscape conservation through WMWD/MWD's regional programs including:

SoCal Water$mart – As a partner agency of WMWD, RCSD takes part in the SoCal Water$mart program, which offers financial incentives to both residential and commercial customers who purchase approved WBIC, rotating nozzles, and synthetic turf. The available landscape programs are previously described under **"Residential Programs"** and listed below:

- Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers Program (WBIC)
- Rotating Nozzle Rebate Program
- Rain Barrels & Cisterns Program
- Soil Moisture Sensor System Program (SMSS)
- Turf Removal Program
- Landscape Design Program

California Friendly Landscape Training – On behalf of its member agencies, WMWD supports MWD's California Friendly Landscape and Gardening Training, which provides education to residential homeowners and professional landscape contractors on a variety of landscape water use efficiency practices. These classes are hosted by MWD's member agencies to encourage participation across the county. The Professional Training Program course consists of four consecutive classes in landscape water management, each building upon principles presented in the preceding class. Each participant receives a bound handbook containing educational materials for each class. These classes are offered throughout the year and taught in both English and Spanish languages.

In addition, RCSD takes advantage of regional and local efforts which target and market to large landscape properties including bill inserts and direct marketing efforts.

4.2.6 OTHER RCSD CONSERVATION MEASURES

WHOLESALE AGENCY PROGRAMS

RCSD is a retail water agency. Therefore, the BMP does not apply. RCSD is a partner agency of WMWD. WMWD provides financial incentives or equivalent resources, as appropriate and beneficial to distributing retail agencies, to advance water conservation efforts and effectiveness.

SECTION 5: WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT | 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

SECTION 5 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

5.1 OVERVIEW

Water supplies may be interrupted or reduced significantly in a number of ways, including droughts, earthquakes, and power outages, that hinder a water agency's ability to effectively deliver water. The ability to manage water supplies in times of drought or other emergencies is an important part of water resources management for a community.

Recent water supply challenges throughout the American Southwest and the State of California have resulted in the development of a number of policy actions that water agencies would implement in the event of a water shortage. In Southern California, the development of such policies has occurred at both the wholesale and retail level. This section addresses elements related to the urban water supplier's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) describing new and existing policies that WMWD and RCSD have in place to respond to water supply shortages, including a catastrophic interruption and up to 50 percent or greater reduction in water supply.

5.2 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

5.2.1 WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT

Southern California is expected to experience an increase in regional demands in the years 2030 through 2050 as a result of population growth. Although increases in demand are expected, future demands are effectively limited due to the requirements of SBx7-7. The majority of agencies have met or were near their 2020 compliance targets in 2020 and will continue to meet, or will soon meet, their per-capita usage limit in the future.

Due to the semi-arid nature of RCSD's climate and as a result of past drought conditions, RCSD is vulnerable to water shortages due to its climatic environment and seasonally hot summer months. **Section 3** describes the water availability during single and multiple dry year scenarios. **Tables 5.1**, **5.2**, and **5.3** summarize the supply and demand comparisons during normal, single-dry year, and multiple dry year, respectively.

Table 5.1: Normal Year Supply & Demand Comparison (AF) (DWR Table 7-2 Retail)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply totals	13,306	14,106	16,850	16,850	16,850
Use totals	9,737	9,996	10,264	10,540	10,826
Surplus/(shortfall)	3,569	4,110	6,586	6,310	6,024

Table 5.2: Single Dry Year Supply & Demand Comparison (AF) (DWR Table 7-3 Retail)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Supply totals	12,106	12,106	14,850	14,850	14,850
Use totals	9,779	10,039	10,308	10,586	10,873
Surplus/(shortfall)	2,327	2,067	4,542	4,264	3,977

Table 5.3: Multiple Dry Year Supply & Demand Comparison (AF) (DWR Table 7-4 Retail)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
First year	Supply totals	9,200	12,106	14,850	14,850	14,850
	Use totals	7,198	10,190	10,532	10,884	11,249
	Surplus/(shortfall)	2,002	1,916	4,318	3,965	3,601
Second year	Supply totals	9,200	12,106	14,850	14,850	14,850
	Use totals	7,215	10,214	10,556	10,909	11,275
	Surplus/(shortfall)	1,986	1,892	4,294	3,940	3,575
Third year	Supply totals	9,200	12,106	14,850	14,850	14,850
	Use totals	8,639	10,747	11,107	11,479	11,863
	Surplus/(shortfall)	562	1,359	3,743	3,371	2,986
Fourth year	Supply totals	12,106	12,106	14,850	14,850	14,850
	Use totals	9,604	11,948	12,349	12,762	13,190
	Surplus/(shortfall)	2,501	157	2,501	2,088	1,660
Fifth year	Supply totals	12,106	14,850	14,850	14,850	14,850
	Use totals	10,933	11,300	11,678	12,069	12,473
	Surplus/(shortfall)	1,172	3,550	3,172	2,781	2,376

The District is actively pursuing an imported water supply through a future Interconnection, as described in **Section 7**, to bolster long-term resilience. To ensure a conservative planning foundation, RCSD's supply projections for single and multiple dry years assume that imported water will not be available. Despite this assumption, the District's robust local groundwater sources ensure that RCSD remains capable of providing a reliable water supply to meet all future demands based on records showing relatively stable groundwater elevations for RCSD wells over the past 25 years.

5.2.2 FIVE-YEAR DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

During a five-year drought, RCSD may import water, beginning in 2030, to meet demands in excess of its pumping capacities as necessary. Although the District is within the service area of WMWD, which is a member agency of MWD, and is adjacent to WVWD, it currently does not purchase imported water supplies from the SWP. Pending final agreements with WMWD and WVWD, the District plans to utilize a forthcoming Interconnection to WVWD's system to purchase imported potable water by 2030. Imported water supplies, as with groundwater, are subject to demand increases and reduced supplies during dry years. Based on the conditions described above, RCSD anticipates the ability to meet water demand for all climatic conditions for the near future. RCSD maintains a conservative planning approach by evaluating scenarios where imported supply availability may be constrained.

The Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) examines the reliability of RCSD's water supplies over a 5-year period. **Table 5.4** shows the results of the analysis. The analysis was done utilizing DWR's DRA Planning Tool to determine supply and demand projections, and to analyze RCSD's vulnerability to droughts. The tool also allows water purveyors to utilize potential water usage saving or supply augmentation methods to mitigate supply shortfalls. These water usages saving methods (restrictions) are further discussed in the WSCP. As shown, RCSD is capable to meet the projected demands based on the estimated water supplies during drought conditions without the need for WSCP stage implementation and supply augmentation.

Table 5.4: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment (AF) (DWR Table 7-5 Retail)

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Total Water Use	5,501	5,537	6,343	6,385	7,737
Total Supplies	9,200	9,200	9,200	12,106	12,106
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	3,699	3,663	2,857	5,721	4,369
Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)					
Supply Augmentation Benefit from WSCP Response	0	0	0	0	0
Use Reduction Savings Benefit from WSCP Response	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Surplus/Shortfall	3,699	3,663	2,857	5,721	4,369
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Response to a future drought would follow the water use efficiency mandates of RCSD's water conservation program along with implementation of the appropriate stage of regional plans.

5.3 ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

Under CWC Section 10632(a)(2), beginning by July 1, 2022, each urban water supplier is required to prepare their annual water supply and demand assessment (Annual Assessment) and submit an Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to DWR. The Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report is due by July 1 of every year, as required by CWC Section 10632.1.

This section outlines RCSD's procedures used in conducting an Annual Assessment, including the following: 1) written decision-making process for determining water supply reliability; and 2) key data inputs and assessment methodology for evaluating the water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year.

5.3.1 DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

RCSD's Annual Assessment is mostly based on daily recorded water production and supply figures, which are available to management on a daily basis and reported monthly to the Board of Directors throughout the year. Water consumption is monitored regularly through the metering of all RCSD service connections in its distribution system. To determine its water supply reliability and actual reductions in water use during declared water shortages or emergencies, the District can rely on its daily records as well as the production and sales reports including the monthly totals. These periodical analyses are used by RCSD to manage resources to meet projected demands and adjust to changing conditions (i.e., precipitation) throughout the year.

Starting in 2022, RCSD staff submits and presents a finalized Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to the Board of Directors for approval by June each year. RCSD staff also presents determination of recommended water shortage response actions deemed appropriate as a result of the Annual Assessment. Following approval, District staff submits the approved Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to DWR by July 1 of every year. The functional procedures for the decision-making process are depicted in the following timeline shown in **Figure 5.1**.

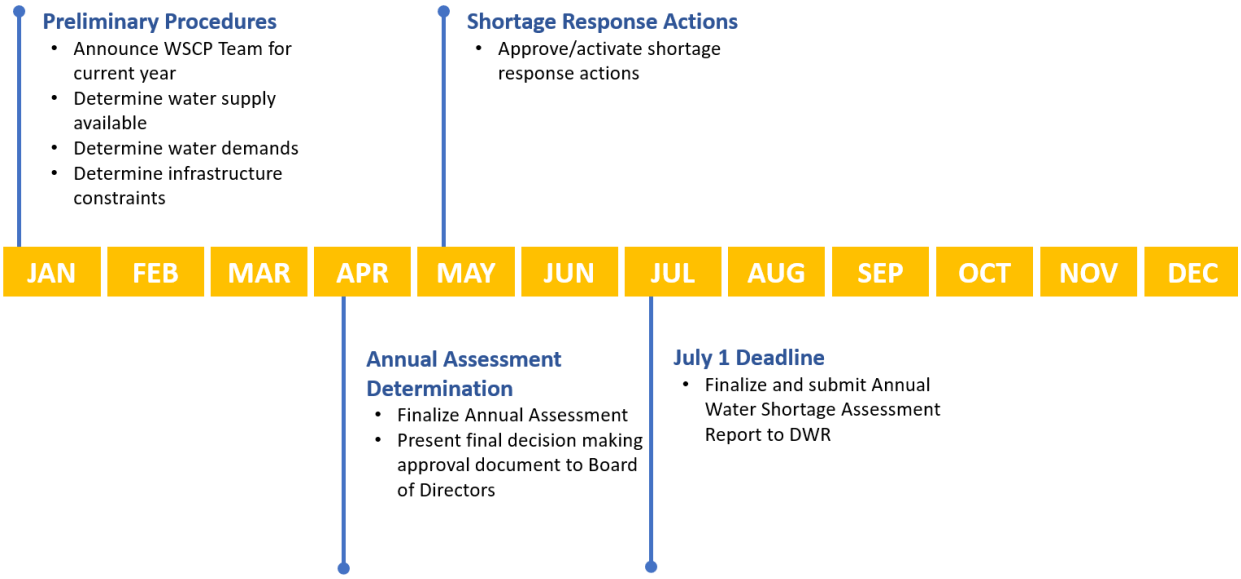

Figure 5.1: Sample Annual Assessment Decision-Making Process Timeline

5.3.2 KEY DATA INPUTS AND ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

This section defines the key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the water supply reliability for the anticipated conditions for the current year and for one dry year that follows. The Annual Assessment determination focuses on the current year unconstrained demand, infrastructure constraints, and total water supply availability. Moreover, the Annual Assessment considers the current year's weather, population growth, policies in place that will impact demands, and other influencing factors. The current year available supply in the assessment incorporates the hydrological regulatory conditions for the current year and following dry year.

LOCALLY APPLICABLE EVALUATION CRITERIA

The locally applicable evaluation criteria that is consistently relied on for each Annual Assessment include the following:

1) Assumed unconstrained demand (i.e., demand without any conservation measures) for current year and one dry year
2) Assumed total water supply availability for current year and one dry year
3) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints
   - Any known issues with the water facilities (including water quality conditions limiting local sources)

- Planned power outages for operation and maintenance
- New construction and repairs
- Environmental mitigation measures
- Other constraints that may affect near-term water supply reliability

WATER SUPPLY SOURCES DESCRIPTION AND QUANTIFICATION

As part of the Annual Assessment, the total available water supply evaluation criteria comprises of RCSD's water supply sources as shown and quantified in **Tables 5.5** and **5.6**.

Table 5.5: RCSD Water Supplies in 2025 (DWR Table 6-8 Retail)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2025	
		Potable or Non-Potable	Actual Volume (AF)
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin	Potable	4,794
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin	Non-Potable	357*
Subtotal Potable			4,794
Subtotal Non-Potable			357
Total			**5,151**

*Volume does not reflect non-potable groundwater pumped from unmetered Well 14.

Table 5.6: Projected Water Supply Availability (AF) (DWR Table 6-9 Retail)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Potable or Non-Potable	Projected Water Supplies				
			2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin	Potable	10,411	10,411	13,155	13,155	13,155
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin	Non-Potable	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695
Purchased or Imported Water	WVWD	Potable	1,200	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Subtotal Potable			11,611	12,411	15,155	15,155	15,155
Subtotal Non-Potable			1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695	1,695
Total			**13,306**	**14,106**	**16,850**	**16,850**	**16,850**

Imported Water Purchases

RCSD does not receive imported water supply from MWD or its wholesaler WMWD. However, if an emergency emerges, the District can receive emergency water supplies from JCSD through one existing intertie. Currently, RCSD's total water supply is comprised of 100 percent groundwater, but RCSD is actively working with WVWD to develop another connection by 2030 with an initial supply volume of 1,200 AFY increasing to 2,000 AFY over the next 5 years as shown in **Table 5.6**. The District currently does not purchase water from another agency.

Groundwater Supply

RCSD utilizes groundwater from the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin (Basin). The District currently owns and operates seven potable and six non-potable groundwater wells in the Basin, which operate as demand changes. RCSD draws potable groundwater from the Basin through six of its wells, which currently fulfills 100 percent of its total supply. The Riverside Basin, which is partitioned into Riverside North and Riverside South by the San Bernardino-Riverside County line, is governed by two 1969 judgments that authorize RCSD to extract sufficient groundwater for customer demand, with no established safe yield. While a base right is set at 29,633 AF based on historical production, WMWD holds a substantial credit of 544,221 AF as of 2024 to offset future replenishment obligations. Consequently, the groundwater supply is considered stable and reliable.
Groundwater supplies within the Basin have remained stable throughout the recent drought during 2020 – 2022. As a result, groundwater production within the basin will continue to remain the same into the future until otherwise mandated for reduction by the Watermaster.

5.4 SHORTAGE STAGES AND SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS

5.4.1 RCSD STAGES OF ACTION

On June 17, 2021, the RCSD Board approved and adopted the WSCP in order to conserve RCSD's water supply for the greatest public benefit, to reduce the quantity of water used by RCSD's customers, and to eliminate the wasteful use of water. The WSCP was updated April 7, 2022 to modify water shortage response actions in conjunction with the adoption of Ordinance No. 2022-130 (Establishing the Program for Implementing the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, **Appendix H**).

Figure 5.2: Severe Droughts Highlight the Importance of Conservation Ordinances (Lake Oroville in 2014)

Per CWC Section 10632(a)(3)(B), a supplier may continue using their own water shortage levels that were previously used; however, with the passing of Ordinance No. 2022-130 on April 7, 2022, RCSD modified its WSCP to conform to six standard water shortage levels as required by CWC Section 10632(a)(3)(A). **Table 5.7** documents RCSD's shortage levels and associated shortage percentages.

Table 5.7: Water Supply Shortage Stages and Conditions – Rationing Stages

RCSD Shortage Levels		
Shortage Level	**Restriction Type**	**% Shortage**
1	Voluntary	Up to 10%
2	Voluntary	Up to 20%
3	Voluntary	Up to 30%
4	Mandatory	Up to 40%
5	Mandatory	Up to 50%
6	Mandatory	Greater than 50%

5.4.2 PROHIBITIONS

There are generally two ways to respond to a water shortage—through either demand reduction actions (i.e., conservation) or supply augmentation. The District Board of Directors promotes sustained water conservation by urging customers to eliminate non-essential water waste, prioritizing use only for health, safety, and regulatory compliance.

The District's demand reduction actions for this WSCP are provided in DWR Submittal Table 8-3 (**Appendix B**), including the estimated proportion of the shortage gap that the demand reduction action is expected to meet at each level. If the demand reduction action does not meet the entire shortage gap, then the difference is made up by supply augmentation.

RCSD Ordinance No. 2022-130 states permanent water waste prohibitions and prohibitions activated by shortage level response actions. In addition, RCSD Resolution No. 2019-858 (**Appendix I**) does state a few examples of prohibitions, which can be found in **Table 5.8**.

Table 5.8: Resolution No. 2019-858 Examples of Prohibitions

Examples of Prohibitions (Resolution No. 2019-858)
1. Outdoor watering of ornamental landscapes or turf between the hours of 10:00 AM and 6:00PM.
2. Outdoor watering of ornamental landscapes or turf of more than two (2) days per week.
3. Outdoor watering of ornamental landscapes or turf of more than thirty (30) minutes per station for drip irrigation systems, and twenty (20) minutes per station for stream irrigation systems.
4. Outdoor watering of ornamental landscapes or turf during or within forty-eight (48) hours after measurable rainfall.
5. Watering of outdoor landscapes that cause runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private or public walkways, roadways, parking lots or structures.
6. Using hoses that dispense potable water, except where the hose Is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes It to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.
7. Using potable water in a fountain or decorative water feature, unless the water is recirculated.
8. Draining or refilling swimming pools (maintaining water level is acceptable) without the written approval of the District's General Manager.
9. Not covering a swimming pool when not in use
10. Swimming pool construction without the written approval of the District 's General Manager.
11. Serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drinks are served and/or purchased.
12. Washing of driveways & sidewalks.

5.4.3 CONSUMPTION REDUCTION MEHTHODS

Methods to reduce the use of potable water exist in all Water Shortage Levels are listed in **Table 5.9**.

Table 5.9: Consumption Reduction Methods

Level When Method Takes Effect	Consumption Reduction Methods	Projected Reduction (%)
1	Implement Level 1 Conservation Measures	Up to 10%
2	Implement Level 2 Conservation Measures	Up to 20%
3	Implement Level 3 Conservation Measures	Up to 30%
4	Implement Level 4 Conservation Measures	Up to 40%
5	Implement Level 5 Conservation Measures	Up to 50%
6	Implement Level 6 Conservation Measures	Greater than 50%

5.4.4 CATASTROPHIC SUPPLY INTERRUPTION

A water shortage emergency could be caused by a catastrophic event such as result of drought, failures of transmission facilities, a regional power outage, earthquake, flooding, supply contamination from chemical spills, and other adverse conditions. Given the great distances that imported supplies travel to reach the WMWD service area, the region is vulnerable to interruptions along hundreds of miles of pipelines and other facilities associated with delivering the supplies to the region. Additionally, this water is distributed to customers through an intricate network of pipes and water mains that are susceptible to damage from earthquakes and other disasters, natural or otherwise.

RCSD

RCSD updated its Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in 2021; however, the District plans to update their plan in 2026. The key elements of the ERP have been identified as the following:

- An effective emergency response communication system;
- An interagency mutual aid program;
- Sections on water supply, Emergency Operation Center (EOC), and an information resource list which includes telephone numbers and emergency supplies.

Also included in this plan is information defining the type of emergencies that set the plan into action, defining the procedures and protocols for communication, automatic notification procedures, EOC staffing, EOC supply lists, damage assessment procedures, and boil water notification procedures. RCSD's ERP categorizes incidents into three distinct tiers based on severity:

- Level 1: Minor incidents, such as localized chemical spills.
- Level 2: Significant events requiring external resources, including major line breaks necessitating rental equipment or hazardous material releases that do not pose an immediate public health threat.
- Level 3: Major disasters, such as severe earthquake damage, requiring off-site emergency services and the immediate activation of the EOC.

Beyond these classifications, the ERP provides standardized response guidelines for varied contingencies, including fire, seismic events, hazardous material releases, and aircraft or terrorism-related incidents that could interrupt delivery of water supplies.

In addition to the ERP, RCSD, through WMWD, is involved with the Metropolitan Member Agency Response System (MARS). MARS has been developed as an emergency response program for Southern California's water suppliers. The main focus thus far for MARS has been the communication system that is activated during major emergencies to facilitate the flow of information and distribution of equipment and manpower within MWD's service area.

RCSD maintains regional disaster resilience as an active member of the Emergency Response Network of the Inland Empire (ERNIE). Through this mutual aid agreement, member agencies provide personnel and equipment to support preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. ERNIE provides critical support in the form of emergency training, multi-agency communication, and documentation for disaster reimbursement, while also assisting with after-action reports and corrective action plans. While a member of ERNIE, RCSD is not currently a participant in the California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CalWARN).

Emergency Water Interconnections – RCSD maintains one water interconnections with JCSD that can be used for emergency sources of supply. Additionally, the District is in the planning stages of building an interconnection with WVWD, just north of its service area.

Preparation Actions for possible catastrophes are listed in **Table 5.10**.

Table 5.10: Preparation Actions for Catastrophe

Possible Catastrophe	Preparation Actions
Regional Power Outage	• Emergency Response Communication System • Emergency Response Plan • Mutual Aid Agreements • Emergency Operations Center • MWD Member Agency Response System (MARS) Participation • Supplemental Water Supplies • Emergency Water Interconnection(s)
Earthquake	
Flood	
Other(s)	

5.4.5 SEISMIC RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

Earthquakes can vary significantly in magnitude and the amount of damage caused. Major earthquakes can cause loss of electrical power, damage to RCSD's structures and equipment, disruption of service, and injuries to staff. This section provides a description of RCSD's procedures (i.e., response and mitigation) after an earthquake event.

As mandated in CWC Section 10632.5, beginning January 1, 2020, water suppliers are required to include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan as part of their WSCP to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of their water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities. If an urban water supplier does not have a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan, the urban water supplier may instead, per CWC Section 10632.5(c), include a local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) or a multi-hazard mitigation plan. This requirement is satisfied by the incorporation of elements and analyses from RCSD's Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA), Emergency Response Plan (ERP), and 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP, **Appendix J**). The complete RRA and ERP documents are not presented within this plan due to the highly confidential nature of the reports. Presently, RCSD is in the process of updating their RRA and ERP. Although RCSD does not currently have a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan, the District is in the process of developing its LHMP with an expected completion timeframe of July 2026. Therefore, at this time, the District refers to its 2025 HMP.

SEISMOLOGY OF WATER FACILITIES & VULNERABILITY

An earthquake is caused by the shifting of tectonic plates beneath the Earth's surface. Ground shaking from moving geologic plates collapses buildings and bridges, and sometimes triggers landslides, avalanches, flash floods, fires and tsunamis. The strong ground motion of earthquakes has the potential to cause a great deal of damage to drinking water and wastewater utilities, particularly since most utility components are constructed from inflexible materials (i.e., concrete, metal pipes). Earthquakes create many cascading and secondary impacts that may include, but are not limited to:

- Structural damage to facility infrastructure and equipment
- Water tank damage or collapse
- Water source transmission line realignment or damage
- Damage to distribution lines due to shifting ground and soil liquefaction, resulting in potential water loss, water service interruptions, low pressure, contamination and sinkholes and/or large pools of water throughout the service area
- Loss of power and communication infrastructure
- Restricted access to facilities due to debris and damage to roadways

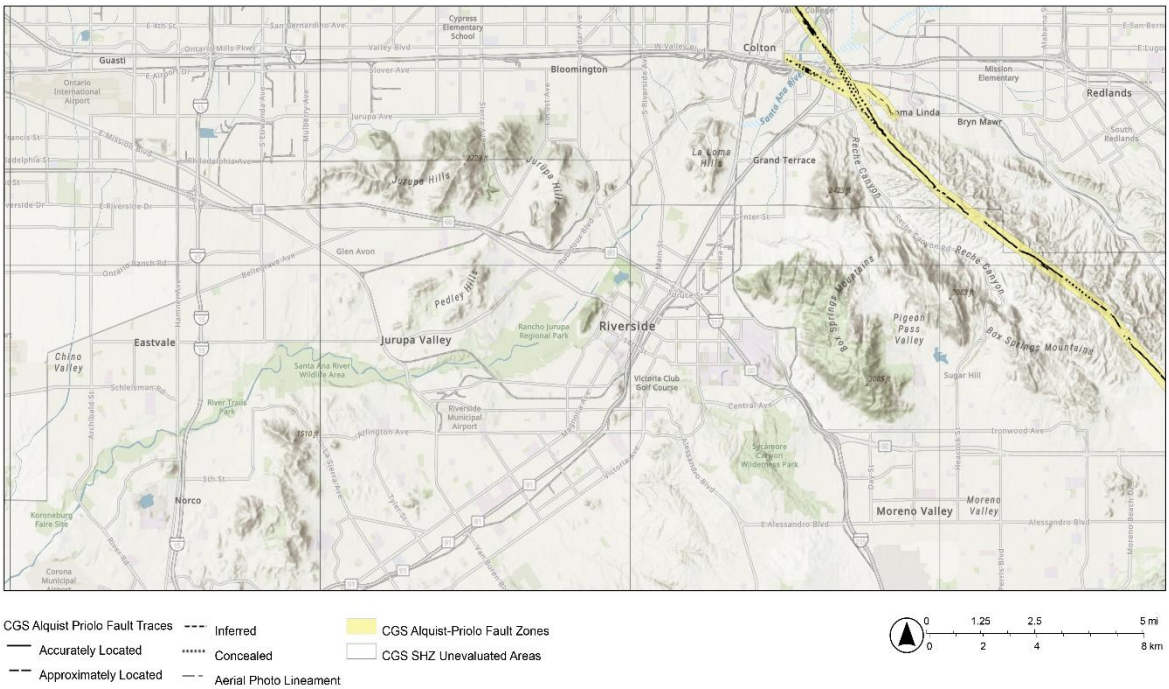

Figure 5.3: Seismic Hazards within RCSD's Service Area (California Geological Survey)

According to the maps provided on the California Office of Emergency Services' online planning tool (My Plan) and the California Geological Survey's online earthquake hazards zone application (EQ Zapp), no portion of the RCSD system is crossed by a known fault line as shown in **Figure 5.3**. Therefore, there are no RCSD potable water structures with

an extremely high risk of earthquake damage.

ERP – EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY RESPONSE

To ensure the community's safety and infrastructure resilience, RCSD completed their ERP back in 2021, maintaining full compliance with the federal standards set by America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA). The ERP provides RCSD staff with the necessary information, strategies, procedures, and mitigation actions to address earthquake emergencies. The District's ERP policies are intended to guide disaster management planners and emergency responders, and to provide a consistently high level of preparedness at all the facilities.

Per the ERP, after a major earthquake, office personnel should report to the EOC as soon as possible. The Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) will be in charge of system assessment and implementation of emergency operations. The ERC is responsible for determining, based upon preliminary assessments, whether or not the distribution system should be secured/shut down until the appropriate repairs can be made.

MITIGATION ACTIONS

Hazard mitigation may occur during any phase of a threat, emergency, or disaster. Mitigation can and may take place during the preparedness (before), response (during), and recovery (after) phases. The process of hazard mitigation involves evaluating a hazard's impact and identifying and implementing actions to minimize or eliminate the impact.

Figure 5.4: The Five Phases of Emergency Management

The specific mitigation actions and measures established by RCSD to mitigate seismic risks and vulnerabilities are described in detail within their hazard mitigation plans.

Hazard Mitigation Plan

The goals of RCSD's Hazard Mitigation Plan is based on a risk assessment, representing a long-term vision for hazard reduction or enhanced mitigation capabilities.

The five mitigation goals and descriptions are listed below:

1. ***Protect Life and Property*** – Implement activities that assist in protecting lives by making homes, businesses, infrastructure, critical facilities, and other property more resistant to losses from natural, human-caused, and technological hazards. Improve hazard assessment information to make recommendations for avoiding new development in high-hazard areas and encouraging preventive measures for existing development in areas vulnerable to natural, human-caused, and technological hazards.

2. ***Enhance Public Awareness*** – Develop and implement education and outreach programs to increase public awareness of the risks associated with natural, human-caused, and technological hazards. Provide information on tools, partnership opportunities, and funding resources to assist in implementing mitigation activities.

3. ***Preserve Natural Systems*** – Support management and land use planning practices with hazard mitigation to protect life. Preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural systems to serve hazard mitigation functions.

4. ***Encourage Partnerships and Implementation*** – Strengthen communication and coordinate participation with public agencies, citizens, nonprofit organizations, business, and industry to support implementation. Encourage leadership within the County and public organizations to prioritize and implement local and regional hazard mitigation activities.

5. ***Strengthen Emergency Services*** – Establish policy to ensure mitigation projects are considered for critical facilities, services, and infrastructure. Strengthen emergency operations by increasing collaboration and coordination among public agencies, non-profit organizations, business, and industry. Coordinate and integrate natural hazard mitigation activities, where appropriate, with emergency operations plans and procedures.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

RCSD developed the ERP to facilitate resumption of normal operation of its facilities after an emergency including catastrophic supply interruptions. As stated in the ERP, “The core business processes to keep functioning during a recovery process include: treatment processes, water production wells and water transmission pipelines, booster pump stations,

reservoirs, and sewage lift stations." The District's priorities for use of available water during a water shortage are, in order of priority, as follows: (1) fire protection, health, and welfare emergency uses; (2) indoor water for residential customers; (3) indoor water for public buildings and schools; (4) indoor water for commercial and industrial; (5) non landscaping outdoor water for commercial and industrial; (6) other uses including exterior residential use.

The ERP conducted a threat evaluation for the following natural hazards: earthquakes, floods, waterborne diseases, pandemic and drought. Human-caused threats evaluated by the ERP include: vandalism, terrorism, system neglect, cross-connections, backflow conditions, construction accidents, chemical spills, sewage spills, power outages, fires, water supply interruption, and cyberattack. The ERP determined that the disaster threat with the highest risk is an earthquake and "the most probable risks to RCSD's facilities are earthquake, fire, hazardous chemical release, vandalism, and terrorism."

5.5 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

5.5.1 INTRODUCTION

RCSD's communication protocol includes the various channels that RCSD will utilize to convey critical messages regarding water shortage allocations and voluntary and mandatory actions. The District will regularly, and not less than once per year, communicate to all customers that water waste is prohibited. Within ten (10) days following the declaration of a shortage level (or declaration of the end of a shortage level), the District will publish a copy of the resolution, or an easy-to-read summary of the resolution with a link to the complete resolution in the newspaper used for publication of official notices. In addition, the District will provide the information on the District's website, at the District office, and to each customer by mail. The notices will include details as to how much reduction in water use is requested and provide suggested means to achieve that. During a disaster when prior notice of water shortage response actions may not be possible, noticing procedures will be dictated by the District's ERP.

It is important to communicate to its customers the following when urgent conservation is needed:

- Which shortage stage is being implemented;
- What response actions are triggered to save water;

- Why water needs to be saved; and
- What actions RCSD is taking to respond to the water supply situation.

5.5.2 COORDINATION

The goal of RCSD's outreach plans during dry periods and water shortages is to maintain effective coordination with key audiences. In order to maintain reliability in this communication, RCSD will work closely with the Board of Directors. During dry periods or other times of limited supply, the frequency and extent of coordination will increase to ensure outreach tactics are consistent with the changing needs of RCSD and its customers. In addition to collaboration with its wholesaler, WMWD, the District will seek opportunities with outside organizations and agencies to complement its own outreach.

5.5.3 COMMUNICATION GOALS

Communication objectives during an existing or anticipated water shortage condition include the following:

- Motivate key audiences (i.e., customers) to increase conservation in following any voluntary or mandatory actions called for at the current stage of the WSCP.
- Raise awareness of the drought, regulations, or other conditions affecting water sources and supplies.
- Educate customers, key stakeholders, elected officials, and the general public about water supply reliability, water quality, and water delivery.
- Prepare customers for any potential escalation of the supply shortage stages.

5.5.4 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL FOR CURRENT OR PREDICTED SHORTAGE

A current or predicted shortage, as determined by RCSD's Annual Assessment, will be addressed to the public and its customers upon submittal of the Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to DWR by July 1 of every year. This notice may be conducted by RCSD's website, signage in front of the District office, and wholesale agency coordination.

5.5.5 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL FOR SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS TRIGGERED OR ANTICIPATED TO BE TRIGGERED

The District commits to informing customers at least annually that water waste is prohibited. Water shortage levels are officially declared via Board resolution during public

meetings, with all mandatory conservation measures taking effect immediately or as required by State law. Within 10 days of any shortage declaration or update, the District will publish the resolution (or a clear summary) in official newspapers, on the District website, and at the District office. Additionally, all customers will receive mailed notices detailing the required reduction targets and practical methods for achieving them.

The Board of Directors will change the level designation as appropriate; however, the Board will not impose mandatory measures without first conducting a duly-noticed public hearing pursuant to Water Code Sections 350 et seq., or 375 et seq. The appropriate level of water conservation and the shortage response action triggered by the level is then declared in a public notification posted on RCSD's website and published in a daily newspaper. Upon declaration by the Board that a water shortage emergency exists, the WSCP shall be implemented. The plan shall remain in effect until the Board declares the water shortage emergency has ended.

5.5.6 OTHER RELEVANT COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

To reduce water use consumption during any water shortage stage, RCSD will increase its public education and outreach efforts to build awareness of needed actions from the public. Moreover, the District will regularly revise its outreach campaign to reflect current supply conditions. Key communication strategies and associated water shortage level implementation are listed below:

- Promote available water assistance resources for vulnerable populations; specialized outreach for impacted industries (Levels 3 and 4).
- Keep stakeholders aware of conditions (all Levels).
- Proclaim stage change to key stakeholders and the general public (all Levels).
- Conduct meetings with elected officials and other key civic and business leaders (Level 2).
- Encourage reduced optional outdoor use through outreach (Levels 3 and 4).

RCSD may implement these communication strategies through its newsletters, website, and social media platforms to reflect supply conditions. In addition, the District may conduct news briefings or other media outlets (i.e., TV, radio, newspapers) to announce changes in supply conditions.

5.5.7 CRISIS COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL

In the event of a catastrophic supply interruption due to a natural disaster or damage to RCSD's facilities, the District will implement communication procedures in accordance with local, regional, state, and federal emergency response guidelines as outlined in its ERP. Depending upon the severity of the emergency and potential damage to RCSD's facilities, the District may determine that it is necessary to utilize the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) response and the Incident Command System (ICS). Public information and crisis communication are an integral part of the ICS structure. National Incident Management System (NIMS), SEMS, and ICS have been integrated into the ERP. It provides for a strategic response by all employees and assigns specific responsibilities in the event the plan is activated.

When an incident occurs, the ERC, General Manager, and the Field Superintendent will go to the designated EOC and begin implementation of RCSD procedures and employ appropriate strategies from the shortage levels in **Table 5.7**.

Crisis communication efforts will concentrate on providing information to the public and external audiences. Furthermore, outreach messaging will reflect emergency conditions and the need to focus on health and public safety. RCSD will keep the Board of Directors informed of incident status and coordinate with public health officials.

RCSD will maintain communication with WMWD and its customers. Situation status reporting will be conducted during each operational shift during an event. In addition, the District may also authorize release of public information to news media, as well as RCSD's official website, Instagram, and Facebook, to announce conditions and explain needed action. Finally, RCSD will ensure ongoing coordination with emergency response services with daily advisories or alerts as needed.

5.6 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

The means by which RCSD will use to safeguard compliance with and enforcement of water shortage rules include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Customer service, education, and communication programs
- Water-waste patrols
- Warning and citation protocols
- Fines

- Policies and procedures related to treatment of irrigation malfunctions

5.6.1 PENALTIES OR CHARGES

Any customer who violates provisions of the RCSD's WSCP Ordinance No. 2022-130 by either excess use of water or by specific violation of one or more of the applicable water use restrictions for a particular mandatory conservation level may be cited by the District and may be subject to written notices, surcharges, fines, flow restrictions, service disconnection, and/or service termination which are detailed in **Table 5.11**.

Table 5.11: Penalties and Charges

Penalties or Charges	Stage When Penalty Takes Effect
Written citation	First Violation
Written citation and $25 penalty	Second Violation
Written citation and $100 penalty	Third Violation
Penalty of $500 and possible service flow restriction or disconnection	Fourth and Subsequent Violations

5.6.2 EXEMPTIONS FROM COMPLIANCE

The Board of Directors may grant specific exemptions to water restrictions if a customer can prove that enforcement would cause undue hardship, threaten public health and safety (including fire protection and sanitation), or force a violation of state/federal permits. As a trade-off for the exemption, the Board may require the customer to install specific water-saving devices or follow certain conservation practices.

5.6.3 APPEAL REGARDING VIOLATIONS

All actions taken by RCSD in response to water use prohibitions can be appealed in writing to the General Manager and/or Board of Directors within 30 days upon receipt of the written citation. Appeals must include summary of violation and explanation as to why it was not addressed upon the District's request. If necessary, the request will be reviewed at the subsequent Board meeting and decision will be issued in writing.

5.7 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

Under California law, including CWC Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1, Parts 2.55 and 2.6 of Division 6, Division 13, and Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution, the RCSD Board is authorized to implement the water shortage response actions outlined in this section. In all water shortage cases, shortage response actions to be implemented will be at the discretion of the RCSD Board and will be based on an assessment of the supply shortage, customer response, and need for demand reductions.

It is noted that upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act, Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, based on drought conditions, the state will defer to implementation of locally adopted water shortage contingency plans to the extent practicable. RCSD will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code.

5.8 FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF WSCP IMPLEMENTATION

During a catastrophic interruption of water supplies, prolonged drought, or water shortage of any kind, the District will experience a reduction in revenue due to reduced water sales. Throughout this period of time, expenditures may increase or decrease with varying circumstances. Expenditures may increase in the event of significant damage to the water system, resulting in emergency repairs. Expenditures may also decrease as less water is pumped through the system, resulting in lower power costs.

RCSD receives water revenue from a service charge and a commodity charge based on consumption. The service charge recovers costs associated with providing water to the serviced property. The service charge does not vary with consumption, and the commodity charge is based on water usage. Rates have been designed to recover the full cost of water service in the charges. Therefore, the total cost of purchasing water would decrease as the usage or sale of water decreases.

There are significant fixed costs associated with maintaining a minimal level of service. The District will monitor projected revenues and expenditures should an extreme shortage and a large reduction in water sales occur for an extended period of time. To overcome these potential revenue losses and/or expenditure impacts, RCSD may use reserves. If

necessary, RCSD may reduce expenditures by:

- delaying implementation of its Capital Improvement Program and equipment purchases;
- adjust the work force;
- implement a drought surcharge; and/or
- make adjustments to its water rate structure.

5.9 MONITORING AND REPORTING

5.9.1 REDUCTION MEASURING MECHANISM

Under normal water supply conditions, potable water production figures are recorded daily. Water Production totals are available daily to management. Totals are reported monthly to the Board of Directors in the monthly production and sales records report. Data will be monitored and compared periodically and used to measure the effectiveness of any water shortage contingency level that may be implemented.

Such measures are listed in **Table 5.12**.

Table 5.12: Water Use Monitoring Mechanisms

Mechanisms for Determining Actual Reductions	Type of Data Expected
Daily Records	Potable Water Production Figures
Monthly Production and Sales Records Reports	Total Water Consumption

5.10 SPECIAL WATER FEATURE DISTINCTION

As required under CWC 10632(b), water features that are not pools or spas must be analyzed and defined separately from pools and spas in the WSCP. Non-pool or non-spa water features may use recycled water, whereas, for health and safety considerations, pools and spas must use potable water. Although RCSD does not currently use recycled water and does not have the ability to use recycled water due to a lack of infrastructure, RCSD would use non-potable water for non-pool water features if and when recycled water supply ever becomes available to RCSD. Furthermore, the WSCP requires potable water recirculation for fountains and decorative water features.

In Ordinance No. 2022-130, defines "decorative water features" as any water feature that is not intended for human recreational use.

5.11 WSCP ADOPTION AND REFINEMENT PROCEDURES

5.11.1 WSCP PUBLIC NOTICE AND ADOPTION

To encourage broad community participation in the WSCP preparation process, RCSD provided 60-day notification letters to agencies within the District's service area. Copies of the draft WSCP were made available for public review at the RCSD office prior to the public hearing. Shortly before the public hearing, a two-week and a one-week notice were published in the local press alerting the public of the public hearing. A board meeting and public hearing were conducted together where RCSD's final WSCP was approved and adopted by its Board of Directors on June 18, 2026. **Appendix E** contains the Board resolution adopting the WSCP. The final plan was submitted to DWR within 30 days of Board adoption and includes all information necessary to meet the requirements of CWC Section 10632.

By July 1, 2026, RCSD's approved WSCP was filed with DWR. By July 1, 2026, RCSD's plan was submitted to the California State Library, County of Riverside, and cities within its service area. RCSD will make the plan available for public review no later than 30 days after filing with DWR.

5.11.2 WSCP REFINEMENT PROCEDURES

This section discusses the process for reviewing and updating the WSCP to ensure it remains actively used, relevant and appropriate to the community, and consistent with applicable state and requirements. It is vital that RCSD's WSCP remain up to date so as to best ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate, appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed, proper procedures for water efficient practices are in place for the community, and better alignment with long-term water use goals.

The RCSD General Manager is responsible for maintaining this plan and updating it as needed. The General Manager is the primary RCSD staff member who will carry out this process. In addition, the General Manager, or their designee, will serve as the WSCP project manager and will coordinate maintenance of the plan, conduct the formal review process, and direct the plan updates. The project manager will assign tasks, which may include collecting data, developing new or updated water shortage mitigation measures, updating sections of the plan, and presenting the plan to others.

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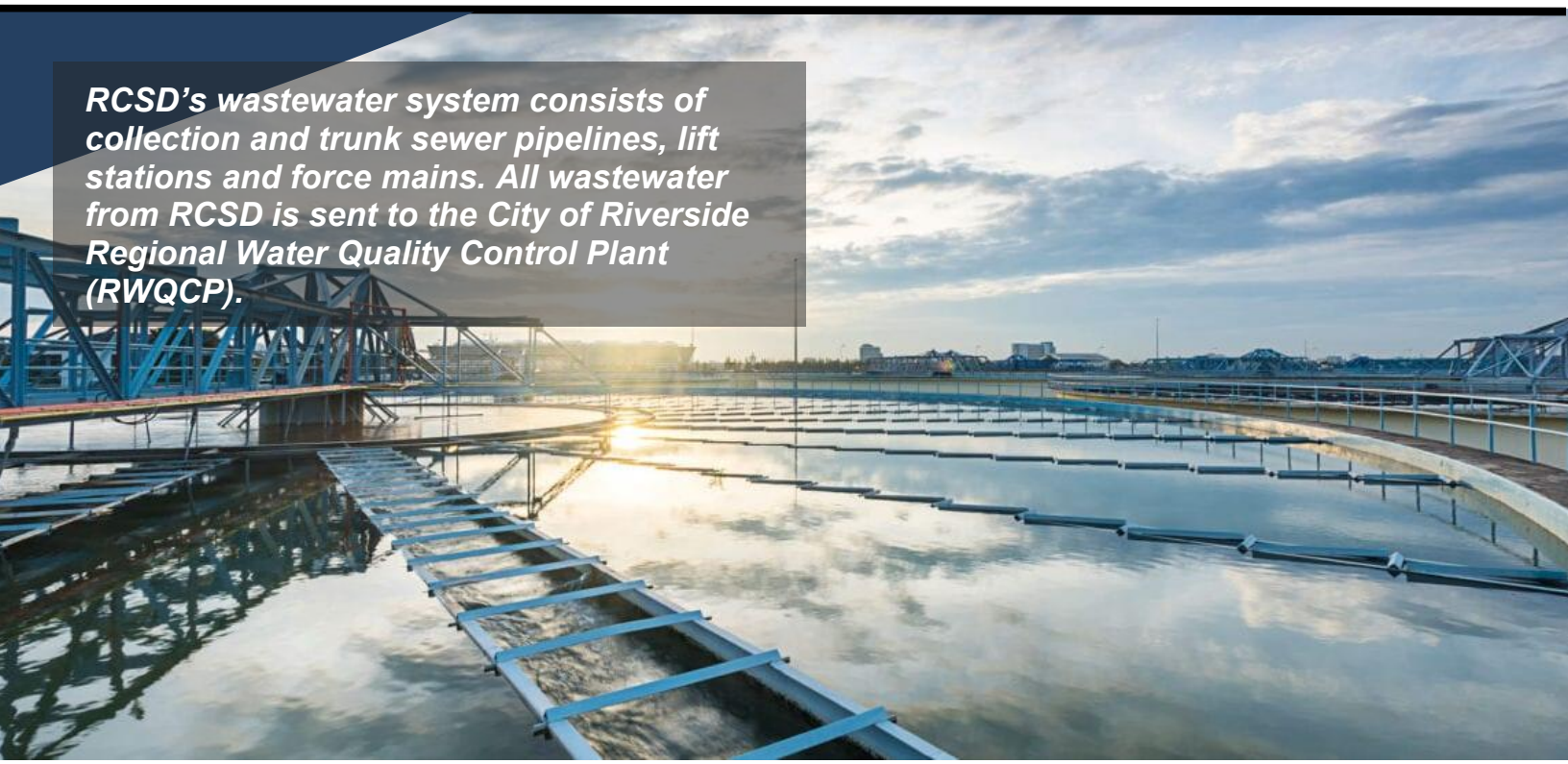

RCSD's wastewater system consists of collection and trunk sewer pipelines, lift stations and force mains. All wastewater from RCSD is sent to the City of Riverside Regional Water Quality Control Plant (RWQCP).

SECTION 6: RECYCLED WATER

SECTION 6 RECYCLED WATER

6.1 OVERVIEW

Recycled water is defined as domestic wastewater purified through primary, secondary and tertiary treatment. The Southern California region, from Ventura to San Diego, discharges over 1 billion gallons of treated wastewater to the ocean each day. Since recycled water is acceptable for a variety of non-potable water purposes such as irrigation, groundwater recharge, and commercial/industrial processes, it is considered a reliable and drought-proof water source and could greatly reduce the region's reliance on imported water. As technological improvements continue to reduce treatment costs, and as public perception and acceptance continue to improve, more reuse opportunities should develop, which will increase demands for recycled water. Recycled water is a critical part of the California water picture because of the area's high likelihood of drought. As part of its overall water resources planning, RCSD continues to investigate the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of using recycled water.

Cost-effective opportunities for using recycled water are limited due to the lack of available infrastructure. At this time, RCSD does not plan on using recycled water.

6.2 WASTEWATER DESCRIPTION AND DISPOSAL

6.2.1 WASTEWATER COLLECTION

RCSD is the responsible agency for collecting and conveying the municipal wastewater generated within its service area. RCSD does not use recycled water nor has plans to do so in the future. All wastewater in the District is sent to the following wastewater treatment plant: City of Riverside Regional Water Quality Control Plant (RWQCP) located at 5950 Acorn Street, Riverside, CA 92504.

The RWQCP's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit limits the concentration of Total Dissolved Solid (TDS) in treated effluent that is discharged to the Santa Ana River to be at or less than 650 mg/L (milligrams per liter). Currently, the District's TDS exceeds this limit and is delivering wastewater to the City of Riverside with

a TDS concentration averaging 720 mg/L. The City of Riverside has taken certain actions to require RCSD to reduce the level of TDS in the wastewater sent to RWQCP.

Table 6.1 shows the estimated wastewater collected within RCSD's service area. Through contracts dating back to 1978, the District has acquired 3.055 MGD of treatment and disposal rights in the RWQCP. Current sewage flow from the District to the RWQCP average approximately 1.7 MGD, or 1,904 AFY. This average is used to estimate the wastewater volumes generated within RCSD's service area.

Table 6.1: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area (DWR Table 6-2 Retail)

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated?	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (AF)	Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?
City of Riverside	Estimated	1,904	City of Riverside Water Quality Control Plant	No
Total Wastewater Collected from Service Area in 2025:		**1,904**		

6.2.2 WASTEWATER TREATMENT

RCSD's wastewater system consists of collection and trunk sewer pipelines, lift stations and force mains. All wastewater from the District is sent to the RWQCP, which is operated by the City of Riverside Public Works Department and located outside of the District boundary. The District through a series of agreements with the City of Riverside, has 3.055 MGD of capacity rights in the treatment facilities. The District is responsible for approximately 68 miles of gravity sewer pipelines and six wastewater lift stations each with associated force mains. The District updated its Wastewater Facilities Master Plan in May 2022.

The RWQCP provides preliminary, primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment and meets all Title 22 requirements for recycled water. It has a rated capacity of 52 MGD. Treated effluent from RWQCP is discharged to the Santa Ana River or distributed for indirect potable reuse (irrigation) within the City of Riverside by City of Riverside Public Utilities. In CY 2025, the District sent approximately 1,904 AF (1.7 MGD) to the RWQCP as shown in **Table 6.1**.

CITY OF RIVERSIDE REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLANT (RWQCP)

The RWQCP, nestled in the heart of Riverside, California, serves a critical function in maintaining the region's environmental health and sustainability. This facility, often overshadowed by more public-facing municipal services, operates as a backbone of local infrastructure, ensuring both the ecological integrity of the Santa Ana River and the wellbeing of Riverside's residents.

Figure 6.1: City of Riverside Regional Water Quality Control Plant

Recycled water is made available near RCSD's service area by the Riverside Regional Water Quality Control Plant.

The RWQCP serves an estimated regional population of over 325,000 residents, encompassing not only the bustling cityscape of Riverside but also numerous surrounding communities. The RWQCP handles a remarkable volume of wastewater, processing an average of 40 million gallons per day (MGD). This amount can surge dramatically during periods of heavy rainfall or in the event of emergency discharges, underscoring the importance of a robust and efficient treatment system.

Designed with a treatment capacity of up to 52 MGD, the RWQCP stands prepared for future population growth and urban development. Its state-of-the-art facilities incorporate

a range of technologically advanced processes, including primary and secondary treatment stages, advanced nutrient removal, and tertiary treatment for water reclamation. These processes collectively work to remove contaminants, organic materials, and nutrients from the wastewater, ultimately producing effluent that meets stringent quality standards for discharge into the environment or reuse.

6.3 CURRENT RECYCLED WATER USES

There are currently no recycled water uses within RCSD's service area.

6.4 POTENTIAL RECYCLED WATER USES

As described previously, the potential for recycled water being distributed by RCSD without substantial outside funding and logistical support is very low and not anticipated to occur over the 20-year planning horizon. Recycled water was not used in 2020 nor projected for use in 2025.

Recycled water could offset potable water currently being used for irrigation, or potable water supplies planned for irrigation, thus freeing up potable supplies for the District. RCSD is entitled to its share of flows to the RWQCP, less any plant losses and the District's proportionate share of any discharge obligation to the Santa Ana River. However, RCSD has investigated the feasibility of providing recycled water to its customers and determined that implementation of such actions, at this time, is cost-prohibitive, given the high estimated project costs and high unit cost of recycled water when compared to the District's current unit cost of potable and non-potable groundwater. Federal, state, and local funding, if available, could offset the cost incurred during project construction which typically makes the project cost-prohibitive. Obtaining funding can also help build community support for a project because it results in reduced taxpayer contribution.

Although RCSD does not use recycled water, the District supports WMWD's recycled water program. WMWD adopted its "Western Strategic Plan" in 2012 to respond to ongoing water resource issues in Southern California. Of the five goals developed in the plan, the first, Source Water Reliability, is to develop a water supply reliability portfolio while determining the financial feasibility of projects. In December 2009, WMWD prepared a Recycled Water Master Plan which was updated in June 2014. WMWD coordinated with multiple agencies to provide input during development of the original, including Riverside Public Utilities, Gage Canal Company, and Riverside Unified School District to determine potential recycled water demands. WMWD utilizes recycled water in

the Riverside Service Area only. The recycled water system consists of nearly 56 miles of pipeline ranging from 4 to 42 inches in diameter; eight pump stations with 25 pumps and a combined rating of 5,175 horsepower; and a storage capacity of 1.3 MG in five tanks and one open reservoir. WMWD has an additional two open reservoirs, but they are not currently used in normal operation.

6.4.1 DIRECT NON-POTABLE REUSE

RCSD does not have the potential for direct non-potable reuse within its service area due to no existing recycled water system.

6.4.2 INDIRECT POTABLE REUSE

RCSD does not have the potential for indirect potable reuse within its service area.

6.5 OPTIMIZATION PLAN

Because RCSD is not using recycled water at this time, it is not practicable to provide a recycled water optimization plan. RCSD has positioned itself to receive recycled water if it becomes available to serve some of the large development areas.

To determine if a recycled water project is cost-effective, cost/benefit analyses must be conducted for each potential project. This raises the issue of technical and economic feasibility of a recycled water project requiring a relative comparison to alternative water supply options. Analyses indicate that capital costs of water recycling in RCSD exceed the cost of purchasing imported water from WMWD via MWD.

RCSD will continue to conduct cost/benefit analyses for various recycled water projects and seek creative solutions in coordination with MWD and other cooperative agencies. These include solutions for funding, regulatory requirements, institutional arrangements and public acceptance.

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SECTION 7: FUTURE SUPPLY PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

SECTION 7 FUTURE WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

7.1 OVERVIEW

In general, RCSD continually reviews practices that will provide its customers with adequate and reliable supplies. As discussed in previous sections, RCSD is dedicated to maximizing its supply sources while reducing its dependency on imported supplies. The District considers, at least on some level, plans for alternate sources such as recycled, greywater, and rainwater harvesting. This section discusses planned and potential future water supply projects and programs, while updating existing plans from 2020 as well as presenting new plans.

7.2 MWD REGIONAL SUPPLY PROJECTS & PROGRAMS

MWD is implementing water supply alternative strategies for the region and on behalf of member agencies to ensure available water in the future, including:

- Conservation
- Water recycling & groundwater recovery
- Storage and groundwater management programs within the region
- Other water supply management programs outside of the region

MWD has made investments in conservation and supply augmentation as part of its long-term water management strategy. MWD's approach to a long-term water management strategy was to develop an Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) to include many supply sources.

MWD updated its IRP in 2020 and is currently updating it once again. The IRP projects demands and identifies a mix of supplies to meet those demands. These supplies include desalination, recycling, conservation, brackish groundwater recovery and conjunctive use. MWD has financial incentive programs in place for local agencies to develop these supplies. WMWD, as a member agency of MWD, supports these incentive programs and contributes to these financial incentives through its payments for water from MWD.

7.3 WATER MANAGEMENT TOOLS

Resource optimization, such as recycled feasibility studies to minimize the needs for imported water, is led by the regional agencies in collaboration with local agencies. With the eventual replacement of older wells with new more efficient wells and the continued efforts in reducing water waste, RCSD can meet projected demands with existing facilities and distribution system.

7.4 TRANSFER OR EXCHANGE OPPORTUNITIES

RCSD has an agreement to transfer water to Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) and, in turn, purchase water from JCSD if needed. The District has no other exchange or transfer programs. The District does plan to purchase imported water supplies in the future, but this is not considered an exchange or transfer. The District does maintain one emergency intertie with JCSD.

7.5 PLANNED WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

RCSD has several planned projects to improve its water system from 2026 to 2030, which are summarized below in **Table 7.1**.

Table 7.1: RCSD's Proposed Capital Improvement Projects (2026-2030)

Description	Estimated Cost	Proposed Schedule
Rehabilitation of Well 8A	$187,000	Ongoing
Plan and Construct Wells No. 21 and No. 22	$11,300,000	2030
Plan and Construct Wells No. 23, No. 24, and No. 27	$17,000,000	2035
Plan and Construct Wells No. 25	$5,700,000	Ongoing
Four (4) Reservoirs Replacement Project	$24,800,000	Ongoing
Plan and Construct New 5 MG Reservoir	$10,300,000	Ongoing
Interconnection with WVWD	$1,300,000	2030
Booster Station Replacement Project	$2,500,000	Ongoing
AMI Water Meter Project	$3,000,000	Ongoing

7.5.1 WELL, BOOSTER PUMP, AMI, AND RESERVOIR PROJECTS

The District plans to rehabilitate Well No. 8A, which is experiencing reduced capacity and efficiency due to mineral scale and equipment degradation. To restore performance, RCSD recommends a $187,000 project that includes chemical cleaning, mechanical treatment, and a full pump assembly replacement. Since 2020, RCSD has decommissioned and abandoned Well No. 17 due to persistent water quality issues. Future Well Nos. 21 and 22 are anticipated for completion by 2030, and groundwater from these wells will be treated at the District's La Verne J. Mahnke Manganese Treatment Facility and Leland J. Thompson Water Treatment Plant, respectively, prior to distribution to its customers. The District also plans to construct new Well Nos. 23 and 24; both are expected to be operational by 2035 and will route water to the Leland J. Thompson Water Treatment Plant before reaching customers. In addition, planning has begun for the construction of new Well Nos. 25 and 27 to replace Well Nos. 2 and 4, respectively. Well No. 25 is expected to come online by 2030, while the completion of Well No. 27 is anticipated by 2035.

The District also has future plans for replacing their four reservoirs: Hunter 1 (0.40 MG), Atkinson (2.0 MG), Tom Watson (3.0 MG), and Tony Perrone (1.0 MG). The replacement reservoirs will not increase storage capacity and will remain within the existing footprint of the current reservoirs. Along with replacing their four reservoirs, RCSD also intends to build a new 5 MG reservoir.

The District also wants to replace its booster station as part of its future water supply projects.

Lastly, RCSD is in the planning phase of implementing AMI water meters with acoustic leak detection in its system.

7.5.2 INTERCONNECTION

A new interconnection is in the planning stages between RCSD and West Valley Water District (WVWD). The capability to purchase import water through this interconnection is anticipated to begin in 2030. WVWD's system will be linked through a new interconnect located at the shared boundary between the two districts. RCSD expects imported water demand to start at approximately 1,200 AFY in 2030, scaling up to 2,000 AFY over the next 5 years. The District will use imported water to blend its high TDS levels with lower concentrations. This would ensure that wastewater sent to

the RWQCP stays below the required 650 mg/L TDS threshold as new development is constructed.

7.6 DESALINATION OPPORTUNITIES

There are technologies in place to remove the salts in both brackish groundwater and ocean water for potable use. RCSD does not have any projects to remove salts from local supplies to replace imported water; however, it supports these projects through MWD's programs where MWD provides incentives to other agencies for treatment.

7.6.1 DESALINATION OF GROUNDWATER

There are currently no brackish groundwater opportunities within RCSD's service area.

7.6.2 DESALINATION OF OCEAN WATER

RCSD does not have the opportunity to directly develop desalinated supplies. It does not border the ocean and cannot participate directly in ocean desalination; however, RCSD supports MWD's Local Resource Program (LRP), which provides incentives to MWD's member agencies from $340 per AF to $415 per AF for the production of desalinated ocean water. Although RCSD is not able to directly participate in seawater desalination, it participates indirectly by supporting MWD's program.

RCSD recognizes that the success of its operations comes from the participation of other agencies and the general public. For this 2025 UWMP, RCSD encouraged broad participation prior to the public hearing and Board Adoption.

SECTION 8: PLAN ADOPTION PROCESS

RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT | 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

SECTION 8 PLAN ADOPTION PROCESS

8.1 OVERVIEW

Recognizing that close coordination among other relevant public agencies is the key to the success of its 2025 UWMP, RCSD worked closely with other entities to develop and update this planning document. RCSD provided 60-day notification letters to encourage agencies to participate in the UWMP preparation process (**Appendix C**). Copies of the draft UWMP and draft WSCP were made available for public review at the District office prior to the public hearing. Shortly before the public hearing, a two-week and a one-week notice was published in the local press alerting the public of the public hearing (**Appendix D**). A board meeting and public hearing were conducted together, where RCSD approved and adopted the 2025 UWMP and WSCP on June 18, 2026. Finally, as required by the UWMP Act, this 2025 UWMP and the WSCP are being provided by RCSD to DWR, the California State Library, and the public within 30 days of Board adoption. Details of coordination efforts are provided in **Sections 8.1.1** and **8.2**.

RCSD's 2025 UWMP is a collaborative effort involving its own staff, outside agencies, and the general public.

8.1.1 WATER CODE REQUIREMENTS

Article 3 of the CWC requires that RCSD provide a minimum level of agency and public participation during the UWMP preparation process, as well as the adoption and implementation process of the UWMP. **Table 8.1** summarizes external coordination and outreach activities carried out by the District during the preparation of its 2025 UWMP, along with corresponding dates.

Also, in accordance with Article 3 of the CWC, RCSD is required to distribute its official (adopted) UWMP and WSCP and make it publicly available. After the adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP by Board Resolution (**Appendix E**) on June 18, 2026, RCSD provided copies of its adopted UWMP in accordance with **Table 8.2**.

Table 8.1: Coordination & Outreach during UWMP & WSCP Preparation

Effort	Description	Date
"60-Day Notification"	Letters sent to Cities, County, and other Agencies	April 09, 2026
Public Hearing	Public Hearing Held at RCSD Headquarters (two-week and one-week notices published)	June 18, 2026
Board Adoption	Board Adoption of UWMP and WSCP by Resolutions	June 18, 2026

Table 8.2: UWMP & WSCP Distribution Following Adoption of Plans

Effort	Description	Date
DWR Submittal	Submitted UWMP and WSCP to DWR (within 30 days of adoption)	June XX, 2026
Agency Submittal	Submitted UWMP and WSCP to the California State Library and County of Riverside (within 30 days of adoption)	July XX, 2026
Public Access	Made UWMP and WSCP available to public (within 30 days of submittal to DWR)	July XX, 2026

8.2 DETAILS OF COORDINATION EFFORTS

8.2.1 GENERAL PUBLIC COORDINATION

To meet CWC and to provide for its own benefit, RCSD has actively solicited community participation during the UWMP preparation and adoption process by encouraging the following:

- Encouraging attendance and participation in Board Meetings prior to the actual UWMP Public Hearing as part of RCSD's ongoing community outreach efforts
- Soliciting comments on the UWMP while providing copies of its Draft 2025 UWMP at the District office
- Holding a public hearing for the express purpose of inviting UWMP comments and opening the floor for public comments to be received

On June 18, 2026, RCSD held a Public Hearing to receive comments on the 2025 UWMP, including the WSCP as part of the UWMP. Notification of the public meeting for consideration of adoption of RCSD's draft UWMP was printed in a local newspaper, a

copy of which is provided in **Appendix D**. All comments received prior to and during the Public Hearing were taken into consideration in the preparation of the final report. No comments were received during the public hearing.

8.2.2 OUTSIDE AGENCY COORDINATION

RCSD coordinated the development of this UWMP with several outside agencies and the cities that reside in RCSD's service area.

All of RCSD's water supply planning relates to the policies, rules, and regulations of its regional and local providers. RCSD is dependent on local groundwater from the Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin. RCSD serves water to a portion of the City of Jurupa Valley. As such, RCSD involved these entities in the development of its 2025 UWMP at various levels of contribution as summarized in **Table 8.3**.

Table 8.3: UWMP Coordination Effort

Agency	Helped Plan Prep.	Contacted for Assistance	Comments on Draft	Notified of Public Hearing	Attended Public Hearing
WMWD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Jurupa Valley		✓		✓	
City of Riverside		✓		✓	
County of Riverside		✓		✓	
County of San Bernardino		✓		✓	

8.3 UWMP SUBMITTAL

RCSD's final 2025 UWMP and WSCP were approved by its Board of Directors on June 18, 2026. This final plan was submitted to DWR within 30 days of Board approval and includes all information necessary to meet the requirements of CWC Division 6, Part 2.6 (Urban Water Management Planning).

By June XX, 2026, RCSD's approved 2025 UWMP and WSCP were filed with DWR. By July 1, 2026, RCSD's plans were submitted to the California State Library, County of Riverside, and cities within its service area. RCSD will make both plans available during normal business hours for public review no later than 30 days after filing with DWR.

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APPENDICES A - J

RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT | 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Appendix A: UWMP Checklist

Rubidoux Community Services District | 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	1	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and overview	n/a	Section 1.4
x	x	1	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the Supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a Supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 1.4
x	x	2.1	Section 2.1	10620(b)	Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier.	Plan preparation	n/a	N/A
x	n/a	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP.	Plan preparation	2-1	Appendix B
x	x	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance.	Plan preparation	2-2	Appendix B
x	x	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes.	Plan preparation	2-3	Appendix B
x	x	2.4	Section 2.4	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 8.2 Appendix C Appendix D
x	x	2.4	Section 2.4.2	10620(d)(3)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other Suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 8.1 Section 8.2 Appendix C Appendix D
x	n/a	2.4	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source.	Plan preparation	2-4 R	N/A
n/a	x	2.4	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Wholesale Suppliers will provide their Suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the Wholesale Supplier to the Supplier during various water year types.	Plan preparation	2-4 W	N/A
x	x	3	Chapter 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System description	n/a	Section 1.6
x	x	3.3	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	n/a	Section 2.2
x	x	3.4	Section 3.4.1	10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System description	3-1	Section 2.2
x	x	3.4	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	System description	n/a	Section 2.2
x	x	3.5	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area... include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the Supplier's water management planning. Describe the land uses within the service area.	System description and baselines	n/a	Section 2.2
x	Optional	4.2	Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System water use	4-1 and 4-2	Section 2.3 Section 2.6
x	Optional	4.3	Section 4.3.1	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update.	System water use	4-5	Section 2.3
x	n/a	4.3	Section 4.3.2	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System water use	4-6	Section 2.3
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier.	System water use	4-3	Section 2.6
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System water use	4-3	Section 2.6
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System water use	4-3	Section 2.6
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)(ii)	To the extent that a Supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water Supplier shall... Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.	System water use	4-3	Appendix B
x	x	4.2	Section 4.2.5.6	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System water use	n/a	Section 3.5 Section 5.2
n/a	x	5.1	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale Suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their Retail Suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and targets	n/a	N/A
x	n/a	5.2	Section 5.2	10608.4	Retail Suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. Reporting requirements will vary depending on whether the Supplier: - Was considered an urban retail water supplier in 2020, - Met its 2020 target in 2020, or - Was part of a merger or consolidation since 2020. Chapter 5 Subsections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 address each of these situations.	Baselines and targets	5-1	Section 2.4 Appendix B
x	x	6.1	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System supplies	n/a	Section 3.2
x	x	6.1	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System supplies	n/a	Section 3.6 Section 3.7
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(C)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the Supplier. If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water... (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	Water supplies and recycled water	6-1	Section 3.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the Supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System supplies	n/a	Section 3.2 Appendix G
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	n/a	Section 3.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the Supplier has the legal right to pump.	System supplies	n/a	Section 3.2 Appendix G
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins... (include) information as to whether DWR has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin...	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	N/A
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins... describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	N/A
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2.	10631(b)(4)(C)	If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water... (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	System supplies	n/a	Section 3.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System supplies	6-9	Section 3.6
x	x	6.1	Section 6.1	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System supplies	6-8 and 6-9	Section 3.6 Section 3.7
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System supplies	n/a	Section 7.4
x	n/a	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-2	Section 6.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-3	Section 6.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Section 6.3
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Section 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the Supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and describe the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4 and 6-5	Section 6.4

x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions that may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-6	Section 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	n/a	Section 6.5
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	6-7	Section 7.6
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.10	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water Supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years.	System supplies	6-7	Section 7
x	x	6.3	Section 6.3 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain.	System suppliers, energy intensity	O-1A, O-1B, O-1C, and O-2	Section 3.9
x		7.1	Section 7.1	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the Supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 3.3
x	x	7.2	Section 7.2	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-2, 7-3, and 7-4	Section 3.6 Section 3.7 Section 5.2
x	x	7.2	Section 7.2.3	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 5.4 Section 7.2
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 5.2
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive years.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 5.2
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 5.2
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-5	Section 3.6 Section 3.7 Section 5.2
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 3.6 Section 3.7 Section 5.2
x	x	8	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 5
x	x	8	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 5.2
x	x	8.2	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the Supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 5.3
x	x	8.2	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the Supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 5.3
x	x	8.3	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% shortage, and greater than 50% shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 5.4
x	x	8.3	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing WSCP that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-1	Section 5.4
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Section 5.4
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-3	Section 5.4
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Section 5.4
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to State-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Table 8-3	Section 5.4 Appendix H Appendix I
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2 and 8-3	Section 5.4
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water shortage contingency plan	n/a	Section 5.4
x	x	8.5	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 5.5
x	x	8.5	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(B), 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 5.5
x	n/a	8.6	Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 5.6
x	x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 5.7
x	x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3, *Water Shortage Emergencies*.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 5.7
x	x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 5.7
x	x	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 5.8
x	x	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 5.8
x	n/a	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, *Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought*.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 5.8
x	n/a	8.9	Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail Suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data are collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 5.9
x	x	8.10	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the WSCP to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 5.3
x	n/a	8.11	Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 5.10
x	x	8.12	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the WSCP to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 days after adoption of the plan.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 5.11
x	n/a	9.1	Sections 9.1	10631(e)(1)	Retail Suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand management measures	n/a	Section 4
n/a	x	9.2	Sections 9.2	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale Suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and Supplier assistance program.	Demand management measures	n/a	N/A
x	n/a	10	Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail Suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 8.1
x	x	10.2	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the Supplier provides water that the Supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Appendix C
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 202 6.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 8.1
x	x	10.2	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier made the UWMP and WSCP available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the UWMP and WSCP.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Appendix C Appendix D

x	x	10.2	Section 10.2.2	10642	The Supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 8.1 Appendix C Appendix D
x	x	10.3	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Appendix E
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Appendix E
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 8.3
x	x	10.4	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 8.3
x	x	10.7	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 8.3
x	x	10.5	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its UWMP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 8.1 Section 8.3
x	x	10.5	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its WSCP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 8.1 Section 8.3
x	x	10.6	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If Supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	N/A

Appendix B: DWR Submittal Tables

Rubidoux Community Services District | 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

DWR Submittal Tables – 2025 UWMP

Submittal Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
CA3310044	Rubidoux Community Service District	6,827	
	Total	6,827	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification		
Select One	**Type of Plan**	**Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP** (Drop Down List)
☑	**Individual UWMP**	
	If Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance, select name from the drop-down.	
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)**	
	If Supplier selected RUWMP, select name from the drop-down.	

Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
☐	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
☑	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☑	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☐	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
Units of measure used in UWMP (Select from the drop down list).	
Unit	AF
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	

Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange Water Code Section 10631(h)
The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use.
Wholesale Water Supplier Name
Add additional rows as needed
Western Municipal Water District
NOTES:

Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected
Water Code Section 10631(a)

Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	39,776	60,159	62,174	64,256	66,408	68,632

NOTES: Average annual growth rate of 0.66% (from U.S. Census Bureau for the City of Jurupa Valley from 2011 to 2025) with addition of 2,736 persons in 2026 from completion of the Emerald Ridge North, Emerald Ridge South, Las Palmas, Seasons at Sagebrush, Countryside Estates, and 3480 Crestmore Road projects, 5,980 persons in 2028 from completion of The District at Jurupa Valley Specific Plan, and 10,182 persons in 2030 from completion of the Rio Vista Specific Plan. The population increases from the Countryside Estates and Rio Vista Specific Plan includes 20% increase in people/unit to account for potential future ADUs for certain land uses.

Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water — Actual
Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual Water Use	
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Volume (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
Single Family	Includes multi-family residential	Potable	3,045
Commercial	Includes industrial, institutional, & dedicated irrigation meters	Potable	1,213
Other (optional)	Hydrant meters	Potable	43
Other (optional)	District facilities	Potable	7
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other	Sales to JCSD	Potable	0
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	487
Landscape		Non-Potable	390
Distribution System Water Loss		Non-Potable	-33
		Subtotal Potable	4794
		Subtotal Non-Potable	357
		Total	5,151

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES: Theoretical gains (negative volume) in the non-potable Distribution System Water Loss is due to Well 14 not having a meter.

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses for Potable, and Non-Potable Water — Projected
Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Projected Water Use (Report To the Extent that Records are Available)					
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	**2030 (AF)**	**2035 (AF)**	**2040 (AF)**	**2045 (AF)**	**2050 opt (AF)**
Add additional rows as needed.							
Single Family	Includes multi-family residential	Potable	4,836	4,998	5,166	5,339	5,517
Commercial	Includes industrial, institutional, & dedicated irrigation meters	Potable	1,355	1,401	1,448	1,496	1,546
Other (optional)	Hydrant meters	Potable	47	49	50	52	54
Other (optional)	District facilities	Potable	7	7	7	8	8
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	Sales to JCSD	Potable	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	870	899	929	960	992
Landscape		Non-Potable	576	595	615	635	657
Distribution System Water Loss		Non-Potable	46	47	49	51	52
		Subtotal Potable	9,115	9,354	9,600	9,854	10,117
		Subtotal Non-Potable	621	642	664	686	709
		Total	9,737	9,996	10,264	10,540	10,826

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections **Water Code Section 10631 (a), 10631 (d)(4)(A), and 10631 (d)(4)(B)**	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? **Drop down list (y/n)**	No
If "Yes" to above, **state the section or page number**, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found. ***Optional*** Suppliers may complete Optional Submittal Table 4-4 R to quantify the expected savings.	
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
Optional If the method for accounting Lower Income Residential Demands has been included, provide page number where this accounting can be found.	Section 2.6.2
DWR NOTES: Additional guidance is provided in Appendix K.	

Submittal Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A)		
Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1 R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
Report submittal status for all five years for each Public Water System as available. Add rows as needed		
CA3310044	**2020**	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
DWR NOTES: Suppliers will provide a link to the WUEdata submittals of their Water Loss Audit Reports.		
NOTES: The WUEdata submittals for RCSD's Water Loss Audit reports are available to view at the following link: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/awwa_plans		

Submittal Table 4-6 Retail: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard
Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C)

Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System? (y/n) If no, Supplier will not complete this row.	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit			State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss Drop down list	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected)	Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)	Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)	Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
Add additional rows as needed.											
CA3310044	Yes	56.5	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	6960	283.2	36.3	12.5	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	6960	61.0	7.8
								Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)			
								Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)			

Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) for Water Loss **MUST** remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. The units reported in Submittal Table 2-3 are used in this table's calculations.

NOTES: RCSD's most recent Water Loss Audit report is for CY2024.

Submittal Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress Water Code Section 10608.40						
☐	Check the box if the Supplier was not an Urban Water Supplier during or before the 2020 UWMP reporting cycle. Proceed to the next table.					
Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target? Drop down list	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020 See DWR NOTES below.	
					Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form)	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
Yes	Individual Target	166	126	Yes		NA

DWR NOTES:
Suppliers calculating a 2025 GPCD will need to complete and submit SB X 7-7 Compliance Tables to verify the use of SB X7-7 Methodologies.
Suppliers that were part of a merger or consolidation since 2020 see Chapter 5 and Appendix P for guidance.

Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped Water Code Section 10631(4) and 10631(4)(c)							
☐	Check the box if the Supplier does not pump groundwater. Proceed to the next table.						
☐	Check the box if all or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)						
Groundwater Type **Drop Down List** May use each category multiple times	Potable or Non-Potable (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	Location or Basin Name	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
Add additional rows as needed							
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin (No. 8-002.03)	4,733	6,369	4,369	4,420	4,794
Alluvial Basin	Non-Potable	Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin (No. 8-002.03)	431	414	195	131	357
		Total	5,164	6,783	4,564	4,551	5,151

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area
Water Code Section 10633(a)

☐	Check the box if there is no wastewater collection system. Proceed to the next table.
	Percentage of 2025 service area served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)
	Percentage of 2025 service area population served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? OPTIONAL **Drop Down List**	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (AF)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? **Drop Down List**
Add additional rows as needed				
City of Riverside	Estimated	1,904	Riverside City WWRF, Place ID 259150	No
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		1,904		

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES: Through contracts dating back to 1978, the District has acquired 3.055 MGD of treatment and disposal rights in the Riverside WWTP. Current sewage flow from the District to the Riverside WWTP average approximately 1.7 MGD. This average is used to estimate the wastewater volumes generated within RCSD's service area. The Riverside WWTP that treats RCSD's wastewater also goes by the name Riverside Regional Water Quality Control Plant (RWQCP).

Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area
Water Code Section 10633(b)

☑ **Check the box if no wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area.**
Proceed to the next table.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area? (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (As Reported in Submittal Table 6-2 R) (AF)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated (AF)	2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater										
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area (enter data as applicable)		**Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area** (enter data as applicable)		**Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use** (enter data as applicable)		**Required Discharge for Instream Flow** (enter data as applicable)		**Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment** (enter data as applicable)		
				Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Name of other entity
Add additional rows as needed														
Total		0	-		0		0		0		0		0	

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
IPR: Indirect Potable Reuse would have the treatment level of its end use requirement in the Level of Treatment drop-down.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area
Water Code Section 10633 (c),(d),(e)

☑ Check box if recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will only complete the column on "Potential Recycled Water Use" and submit an accompanying narrative on the feasibility of that potential recycled water use.

Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water (OPTIONAL) :	
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL) :	
Volume of Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (OPTIONAL) :	
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :	

Use Type **Drop down list**	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Additional Information (as needed)	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)	**Potential Recycled Water Use**	
									Volume	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
Add additional rows as needed										
Subtotal Potable			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal Non-Potable			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.
Potential recycled water use: a description of the feasibility of these uses must be included in the narrative.
Multiple Producers: If you have multiple recycled water producers, submit a separate table for each.

Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual
Water Code Section 10633(e)

☑	Check the box if recycled water was not used in 2025 nor previously projected for use in 2020. Proceed to the next table.

Use Type Drop Down list	2020 Projection for 2025 (AF)	2025 Actual Use (AF)
Add additional rows as needed		
Total	0	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use
Water Code Section 10633(f)

☑	Check the box if the Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.
Section 6	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP

Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
		Total (AF)	0
		Unit Conversion to AF	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
The unit conversion to Acre Feet addresses the Water Code's requirement that this value be provided in acre-feet.

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs
Water Code Section 10631(f)

☐	Check the box if there are no expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Proceed to the next table.
☐	Check the box if some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.
Section 7.5	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP

Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type **Drop Down List**	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (This may be a range) (AF)
	Drop Down List (yes/no)	If Yes, Supplier Name					
Add additional rows as needed							
New Well 21	No			Potable	2030	All Year Types	1,211
New Well 22	No			Potable	2030	All Year Types	1,211
New Well 23	No			Potable	2035	All Year Types	1,211
New Well 24	No			Potable	2035	All Year Types	1,211
New Well 25	No		Replace Well 2	Potable	2030	All Year Types	484
New Well 27	No		Replace Well 4	Potable	2035	All Year Types	323
Agency Connection	Yes	West Valley Water District (WVWD)		Potable	2030	All Year Types	1,200 - 2,000

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES: Groundwater supply volume assumes pump run time of 50%.

Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual
Water Code Section 10631(b)

Water Supply		2025		
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Actual Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)
Add additional rows as needed				
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin (No. 8-002.03)	Potable	4,794	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin (No. 8-002.03)	Non-Potable	357	
		Subtotal Potable	4,794	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	357	0
		Total	5,151	0

DWR NOTES:

Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.

Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected
Water Code Section 10631 (b)

Water Supply			Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)									
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Detail on Water Supply	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	**2030**		**2035**		**2040**		**2045**		**2050 (opt)**	
			Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)
Add additional rows as needed												
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin (No. 8-002.03)	Potable	10,411		10,411		13,155		13,155		13,155	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Riverside-Arlington South Subbasin (No. 8-002.03)	Non-Potable	1,695		1,695		1,695		1,695		1,695	
Purchased or Imported Water	WVWD	Potable	1,200		2,000		2,000		2,000		2,000	
		Subtotal Potable	11,611	0	12,411	0	15,155	0	15,155	0	15,155	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	1,695	0	1,695	0	1,695	0	1,695	0	1,695	0
		Total	13,306	0	14,106	0	16,850	0	16,850	0	16,850	0

DWR NOTES:

Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.

NOTES: Groundwater supply volume assumes pump run time of 50%.

Optional Submittal Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - SINGLE DELIVERY PRODUCT - TOTAL UTILITY APPROACH

Water Delivery Product drop down list (If delivering more than one type of product recommend using Table O-1C)	Other	**Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control**		
Start Date of Reporting Period	1/1/2025	**Sum of All Water Management Processes**	**Non-Consequential Hydropower**	
End Date of Reporting Period	12/31/2025			
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No			
Units of Measure for Water	AF	**Total Utility** See DWR NOTES	**Hydropower**	**Net Utility**
Volume of Water Entering Process		5,151		5,151
Energy Consumed (kWh)		4,011,004		4,011,004
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		2,389.6	-	2,390

DWR NOTES:

Total Utility: The volume of water entered in the "Total Utility" column should equal the volume of water entering the distribution system (excluding recycled water); in most cases, this is the total volume calculated in UWMP Table 4-1: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water. Note if recycled water is included in your Submittal Table 4-1, you must exclude it from your volume in this table.

Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy

0 kWh

Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)

Metered Data

Data Quality Narrative:

Volume shown is based on total water volume delivered. All water volumes are metered. Total Water in process is 5,151 AF. Energy consumption is based on wall water related facilities within RCSD's system. Energy data is metered and obtained from SCE. Total energy usage is 4,011,004 kWh.

Narrative:

Energy Intensity is based on the total energy consumption and total water volume. Per Energy Use Excel, Energy Intensity is converted to units of kWh/MG. RCSD's energy intensity is 2,389.6 kWh/MG.

NOTES: Water Delivery Product includes both retail potable deliveries and retail non-potable deliveries.

Optional Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)

Year Type	Base Year If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		☐ Check the box if quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. **Location:** [insert location from UWMP]	
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available (AF)	**% of Average Supply**
Average Year	2020		100%
Single-Dry Year	2018		100%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012		100%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013		100%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014		100%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015		100%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016		100%

DWR NOTES: Supplier may use multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R, in the "Note" section of each submittal table, state that multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each submittal table.
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports the units of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635 (a)					
	2030 (AF)	**2035 (AF)**	**2040 (AF)**	**2045 (AF)**	**2050 (AF)**
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	13,306	14,106	16,850	16,850	16,850
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	9,737	9,996	10,264	10,540	10,826
Surplus/(shortfall)	3,569	4,110	6,586	6,310	6,024
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					

Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)					
	2030 (AF)	**2035 (AF)**	**2040 (AF)**	**2045 (AF)**	**2050 (AF)**
Supply totals	12,106	12,106	14,850	14,850	14,850
Use totals	9,779	10,039	10,308	10,586	10,873
Surplus/(shortfall)	2,327	2,067	4,542	4,264	3,977
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES: To be conservative, supply projections for dry years assume imported water will not be available.					

Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison
Water Code Section 10635(a)

		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
First year	Supply totals	9,200	12,106	14,850	14,850	14,850
	Use totals	7,198	10,190	10,532	10,884	11,249
	Surplus/(shortfall)	2,002	1,916	4,318	3,965	3,601
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Second year	Supply totals	9,200	12,106	14,850	14,850	14,850
	Use totals	7,215	10,214	10,556	10,909	11,275
	Surplus/(shortfall)	1,986	1,892	4,294	3,940	3,575
	OPTIONAL WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Third year	Supply totals	9,200	12,106	14,850	14,850	14,850
	Use totals	8,639	10,747	11,107	11,479	11,863
	Surplus/(shortfall)	562	1,359	3,743	3,371	2,986
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fourth year	Supply totals	12,106	12,106	14,850	14,850	14,850
	Use totals	9,604	11,948	12,349	12,762	13,190
	Surplus/(shortfall)	2,501	157	2,501	2,088	1,660
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fifth year	Supply totals	12,106	14,850	14,850	14,850	14,850
	Use totals	10,933	11,300	11,678	12,069	12,473
	Surplus/(shortfall)	1,172	3,550	3,172	2,781	2,376
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES: To be conservative, supply projections for dry years assume imported water will not be available.

Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)	
2026	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	5,501
Total Supplies (AF)	9,200
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	3,699
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	5,537
Total Supplies (AF)	9,200
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	3,663
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	6,343
Total Supplies (AF)	9,200
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	2,857
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	6,385
Total Supplies (AF)	12,106
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	5,721
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	7,737
Total Supplies (AF)	12,106
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	4,369
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES: To be conservative, supply projections for dry years assume imported water will not be available.	

Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B)			
☑	Check the box if the Supplier uses the Standard six levels of water shortage. Proceed to the next table.		
Standard Shortage Levels	**Percent Shortage Range**	**Suppliers Shortage Levels**	**Percent Shortage Range**
1	Up to 10%		
2	Up to 20%		
3	Up to 30%		
4	Up to 40%		
5	Up to 50%		
6	>50%		

Submittal Table 8-2 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C) and (E)				
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)	
Add additional rows as needed				
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	up to 5%	
1	Transfers	Percentage	up to 10%	Intertie with JCSD or emergency intertie with WVWD
1	Other Purchases	Percentage	up to 10%	Purchase additional imported water from WVWD when connection is completed (earliest availability in 2030)
1	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	up to 5%	Increase run time of well pumps
2	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	up to 5%	
2	Transfers	Percentage	10% to 20%	Intertie with JCSD or emergency intertie with WVWD
2	Other Purchases	Percentage	10% to 20%	Purchase additional imported water from WVWD when connection is completed (earliest availability in 2030)
2	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	5% to 10%	Increase run time of well pumps
3	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	up to 5%	
3	Transfers	Percentage	20% to 30%	Intertie with JCSD or emergency intertie with WVWD
3	Other Purchases	Percentage	20% to 30%	Purchase additional imported water from WVWD when connection is completed (earliest availability in 2030)
3	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	10% to 20%	Increase run time of well pumps
4	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	up to 5%	
4	Transfers	Percentage	30% to 40%	Intertie with JCSD or emergency intertie with WVWD
4	Other Purchases	Percentage	30% to 40%	Purchase additional imported water from WVWD when connection is completed (earliest availability in 2030)
4	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	10% to 20%	Increase run time of well pumps
5	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	up to 5%	
5	Transfers	Percentage	40% to 50%	Intertie with JCSD or emergency intertie with WVWD
5	Other Purchases	Percentage	40% to 50%	Purchase additional imported water from WVWD when connection is completed (earliest availability in 2030)
5	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	10% to 20%	Increase run time of well pumps
6	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	up to 5%	
6	Transfers	Percentage	Over 50%	Intertie with JCSD or emergency intertie with WVWD
6	Other Purchases	Percentage	Over 50%	Purchase additional imported water from WVWD when connection is completed (earliest availability in 2030)
6	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	10% to 20%	Increase run time of well pumps
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.				
NOTES: The percentage reduction in the shortage gap from transfers and purchases during all shortage levels will vary depending on need and availability.				

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions
Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B),(D), and (E)

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? **For Retail Suppliers Only** Drop Down List
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)		
Add additional rows as needed					
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	up to 3%	District has adequate groundwater supplies to cover shortage. Effort at this stage is to encourage voluntary conservation.	No
2	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	up to 3%	District has adequate groundwater supplies to cover shortage. Effort at this stage is to encourage voluntary conservation.	No
3	Offer Water Use Surveys	Percentage	4% to 7%	District has adequate groundwater supplies to cover shortage. Effort at this stage is to encourage voluntary conservation through onsite surveys of the highest water users to reduce obvious water waste. District will follow up with phone calls at least once-per-month if the level of use does not decline in subsequent months.	No
4	Provide Rebates on Plumbing Fixtures and Devices	Percentage	10%	In addition to actions taken in Shortage Levels 1-3, the District may augment rebate amount to entice greater utilization. Rebates include smart irrigation controllers, premium high-efficiency toilets, turf replacement, rain barrels, high efficiency clothes washers, etc.	No
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	20%	Outdoor irrigation is limited to two days per week between the hours of 8:00 PM and 8:00 AM, and all public water uses that are not required for health and safety are prohibited.	Yes
5	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	Percentage	40%	In addition to actions taken in Shortage Levels 1-4, the District may engage conservation drought fees according to the current approved rate structure.	Yes
6	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	Percentage	50%	In addition to actions taken in Shortage Levels 1-5, the District may engage conservation drought fees according to the current approved rate structure.	Yes

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES: Demand reduction actions for Shortage Levels 1 and 2 are applicable to all stages unless a more restrictive mandate is in place. Water waste prohibitions are in effect at all times as stated in the District's ordinance for implementing the WSCP.

Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642		
City Name	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
Add additional rows as needed		
City of Jurupa Valley	Yes	Yes
County Name **Drop Down List**	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
Add additional rows as needed		
Riverside County	Yes	Yes
San Bernardino County	Yes	Yes

Appendix C: 60-Day Notification of Public Hearing

Rubidoux Community Services District | 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

Rubidoux Community Services District

Board of Directors
Diana Leja, President
Leslie Altamirano, Vice-President
Bernard Murphy
John Skerbelis
Hank Trueba Jr.

General Manager
Brian R. Laddusaw

Water Resource Management | Refuse Collection | Street Lights | Fire / Emergency Services | Weed Abatement

April 9, 2026

Sent via E-Mail

Subject: NOTICE OF PREPARATION – Rubidoux Community Services District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Rubidoux Community Services District (RCSD) is currently preparing its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Short Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code Section 10610 et seq.). The UWMP is updated every five (5) years to support long-term water supply planning and resource management.

California Water Code Section 10621(b) requires urban water suppliers updating their UWMP and WSCP to notify cities and counties within their service areas at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing on the plan updates. This letter serves as formal notice that RCSD is preparing its 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

A draft of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be available in Spring 2026 for public review and comment prior to the public hearing and adoption meeting at the RCSD Main Office located at 3590 Rubidoux Blvd, Jurupa Valley, CA 92509. Updates on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be made available online at www.RCSD.org. RCSD will subsequently hold a public hearing on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP anticipated to occur as follows:

Date: June 18, 2026
Time: 4:00 pm
Place: RCSD Main Office

RCSD welcomes you and your input on its UWMP and WSCP. If you have any questions or would like to provide comments on these documents, please contact Jaclyn Makarzec via email at jmakarzec@rcsd.org or by phone at (951) 684-7580.

Sincerely,

Jaclyn Makarzec
Director of Engineering

Appendix D: Two-Week & One-Week Notification of Public Hearing

Rubidoux Community Services District | 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

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3512 14 Street
Riverside, California 92501
(951) 368-9229
cgonzales@scng.com

Martha Perez
3590 Rubidoux Blvd
Jurupa Valley, CA 92509

Account Number:	5272431
Ad Order Number:	0011797033
Customer's Reference/PO Number:	
Publication:	The Press-Enterprise
Publication Dates:	06/04/2026
Total Amount:	$328.04
Payment Amount:	$0.00
Amount Due:	$328.04
Notice ID:	WqMqeCHvf6kx59i4iW1j
Invoice Text:	NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING OF THE RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Rubidoux Community Services District (District) will conduct a Public Hearing on Thursday, June 18, 2026, at 4:00 PM, during the regular meeting of the Board of Directors. Subject Public Hearing shall be conducted at 3590 Rubidoux Blvd., Jurupa Valley, CA 92509, at the above time and date. The purpose of the Public Hearing is for receiving comments (oral and written), as they pertain to 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in accordance with Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. A draft copy of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan is available for download at the District's website www.rcsd.org. The draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan may also be viewed at the District office lobby . You may also request a copy by calling the District office during normal business hours, M-F, from 8am to 5pm at 951-684-7580, and one will be mailed at no charge. If you have any questions, please contact the Director of Engineering, Jaclyn Makarzec, at (951) 684-7580 or jmakarzec@rcsd.org. BRIAN R. LADDUSAW General Manager June 2, 2026

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3512 14 Street
Riverside, California 92501
(951) 368-9229

Martha Perez
3590 Rubidoux Blvd
Jurupa Valley, CA 92509

Publication: The Press-Enterprise

PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF

Ad Desc: 0011797033

FILE NO. 0011797033

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

I am a citizen of the United States. I am over the age of eighteen years and not party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am an authorized representative of THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published daily in the County of Riverside, and which newspaper has been adjudicated a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Riverside, State of California, under date of April 25, 1952, Case Number 54446, under date of March 29, 1957, Case Number 65673, under date of August 25, 1995, Case Number 267864, and under date of September 16, 2013, Case Number RIC 1309013; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy, has been published in said newspaper in accordance with the instructions of the person(s) requesting publication, and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

06/04/2026

I certify (or declare) under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: June 4, 2026.
At: Riverside, California

Signature

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
OF THE RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER
SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Rubidoux Community Services District (District) will conduct a Public Hearing on Thursday, June 18, 2026, at 4:00 PM, during the regular meeting of the Board of Directors. Subject Public Hearing shall be conducted at 3590 Rubidoux Blvd., Jurupa Valley, CA 92509, at the above time and date.

The purpose of the Public Hearing is for receiving comments (oral and written), as they pertain to 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in accordance with Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 of the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

A draft copy of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan is available for download at the District's website www.rcsd.org. The draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan may also be viewed at the District office lobby .

You may also request a copy by calling the District office during normal business hours, M-F, from 8am to 5pm at 951-684-7580, and one will be mailed at no charge.

If you have any questions, please contact the Director of Engineering, Jaclyn Makarzec, at (951) 684-7580 or jmakarzec@rcsd.org.

BRIAN R. LADDUSAW
General Manager
June 2, 2026
The Press-Enterprise
Published: 6/4/26

Appendix E: RCSD Board Resolutions Adopting 2025 UWMP & WSCP

Rubidoux Community Services District | 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

Appendix F: Orange County Judgment

Rubidoux Community Services District | 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

JUDGMENT

FILED

APR 17 1969

W. E. ST JOHN, County Clerk

By [illegible] Deputy

ENTERED IN

JUDGMENT BOOK

No. 362 Page 303

Date APR 17 1969

SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF ORANGE

ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT,

Plaintiff,

v.

CITY OF CHINO, et al.,

Defendants.

CITY OF CHINO, et al.,

Cross-Complainants,

v.

CITY OF ANAHEIM, et al.,

Cross-Defendants.

No. 117628

JUDGMENT

CORONA FOOTHILL LEMON COMPANY, et al.,

Cross-Complainants,

v.

CITY OF ANAHEIM, et al.,

Cross-Defendants.

CITY OF POMONA, a municipal corporation,

Cross-Complainant,

v.

CITY OF ANAHEIM, et al.,

Cross-Defendants.

CITY OF RIVERSIDE, et al.,

Cross-Complainants,

v.

CITY OF ANAHEIM, et al.,

Cross-Defendants.

BEAR VALLEY MUTUAL WATER COMPANY, et al.,

Cross-Complainants,

v.

CITY OF ANAHEIM, et al.,

Cross-Defendants.

SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, a municipal water district,

Cross-Complainant,

v.

CITY OF ANAHEIM, et al.,

Cross-Defendants.

EAST SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, a county water district,

Cross-Complainant,

v.

CITY OF ANAHEIM, et al.,

Cross-Defendants.

CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO, a municipal corporation,

Cross-Complainant,

v.

CITY OF ANAHEIM, et al.,

Cross-Defendants.

CITY OF REDLANDS, a municipal corporation,

Cross-Complainant,

v.

CITY OF ANAHEIM, et al.,

Cross-Defendants.

CITY OF COLTON, a municipal corporation,

Cross-Complainant,

v.

CITY OF ANAHEIM, et al.,

Cross-Defendants.

SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, a water conservation district,

Cross-Complainant,

v.

CITY OF ANAHEIM, et al.,

Cross-Defendants.

CITY OF RIALTO, a municipal corporation,

Cross-Complainant,

v.

CITY OF ANAHEIM, et al.,

Cross-Defendants.

BIG BEAR MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, a municipal water district,

Cross-Complainant,

v.

CITY OF ANAHEIM, et al.,

Cross-Defendants.

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RECITALS

a. Complaint. The complaint herein was filed on October 18, 1963, seeking an adjudication of water rights against substantially all water users in the area tributary to Prado Dam in the Santa Ana River Watershed.

b. Cross-Complaints. Thirteen cross-complaints were subsequently filed in the period of February 22 to March 22, 1968, by which said adjudication of rights was extended to substantially all water users within the Santa Ana River Watershed downstream from Prado Dam.

c. Physical and Legal Complexities. The physical and legal complexities of the case as framed by the complaint and cross-complaints are unprecedented. In excess of 4,000 individual parties have been served and the water supply and water rights of an entire stream system extending over 2,000 square miles and into four counties have been brought into issue. Every type and nature of water rights known to California law, excepting only Pueblo rights, is in issue in the case. Engineering studies by the parties jointly and severally leading toward adjudication of these rights or, in the alternative, to a physical solution, have required the expenditure of over four years' time and many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

d. Need for Physical Solution. It is apparent to the parties and to the Court that development of a physical solution based upon a formula for inter-basin allocation of obligations and rights is in the best interests of all the parties and is in furtherance of the water policy of the State. For purposes of such a physical solution, it is neither necessary nor helpful to define individual rights of all claimants within the watershed. Nontributary supplemental sources of water are or will be available to the parties in quantities sufficient to assure implementation of a solution involving inter-basin allocation of the natural water

supply of the Santa Ana River system. Sufficient information and data of a general nature are known to formulate a reasonable and just allocation as between the major hydrologic sub-areas within the watershed, and such a physical solution will allow the public agencies and water users within each such major hydrologic sub-area to proceed with orderly water resource planning and development.

e. Parties. Orange County Water District, Chino Basin Municipal Water District, Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County and San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District are public districts overlying, in the aggregate, substantially all of the major areas of water use within the watershed. Said districts have the statutory power and financial resources to implement a physical solution. Accordingly, dismissals have been entered as to all defendants and cross-defendants other than said four public districts.

f. Cooperation by Dismissed Parties. As a condition of dismissal of said defendants and cross-defendants, certain of said parties have stipulated to cooperate and support the inter-basin water quality and water management objectives of the physical solution and this Judgment.

DECREE

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

1. Jurisdiction. The Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter of this action and of the parties herein.

2. Exhibits. The following exhibits are attached to this Judgment and made a part hereof.

(a) Exhibit A -- map entitled "Santa Ana River Watershed", showing boundaries and other relevant features of the area subject to this Judgment.

(b) Exhibit B -- Engineering Appendix.

3. Definitions. As used in this Judgment, the following

terms shall have the meanings herein set forth:

(a) OCWD -- Orange County Water District, appearing and acting individually and in a representative capacity for and on behalf of all riparian, overlying and other landowners, water users and inhabitants within said District pursuant to Subdivision 7 of Section 2 of the Orange County Water District Act, as amended.

(b) CBMWD -- Chino Basin Municipal Water District, appearing and acting pursuant to Section 71751 of the California Water Code.

(c) WMWD -- Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County, appearing and acting pursuant to said Section 71751.

(d) SBVMWD -- San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, appearing and acting pursuant to said Section 71751.

(e) Upper Districts -- CBMWD, WMWD and SBVMWD.

(f) Upper Area -- The area on Exhibit A which lies upstream from Prado.

(g) Lower Area -- The area on Exhibit A which lies downstream from Prado.

(h) Prado -- Said term shall be synonomous with Prado Dam, a facility constructed and maintained by the United States Corps of Engineers, as shown on Exhibit A.

(i) Riverside Narrows -- That bedrock narrows in the Santa Ana River indicated as such on Exhibit A.

(j) Storm Flow -- That portion of the total surface flow passing a point of measurement, which originates from precipitation and runoff without having first percolated to ground water storage in the zone of saturation, calculated in accordance with procedures

referred to in Exhibit B.

(k) Base Flow -- That portion of the total surface flow passing a point of measurement, which remains after deduction of Storm Flow, and modified as follows:

(1) At Prado. Base Flow shall:

(i) include any water caused to be delivered by CBMWD or WMWD directly to OCWD, pursuant to its direction and control and not measured at the gages at Prado;

(ii) exclude any nontributary water or reclaimed sewage water purchased by OCWD and delivered into the river upstream and which subsequently passes Prado, and

(iii) exclude water salvaged from evapo-transpiration losses by OCWD on lands presently owned by it above Prado.

(2) At Riverside Narrows. Base Flow shall:

(i) include any water caused to be delivered by SBVMWD directly to CBMWD or WMWD pursuant to their direction and control, or directly to OCWD with the consent of CBMWD and WMWD and pursuant to the direction and control of OCWD, and not measured at the gage at Riverside Narrows;

(ii) exclude any nontributary water purchased by CBMWD, WMWD or OCWD and delivered into the river upstream and which subsequently passes Riverside Narrows; and

(iii) exclude any effluent discharged from the City of Riverside sewage treatment plant.

(l) TDS -- Total dissolved solids determined as set forth in Exhibit B.

(m) Water Year -- The period from October 1 to the following September 30. Where reference is made herein to "year" or "annual", such terms shall be construed as referring to Water Year, unless the context indicates otherwise.

(n) Adjusted Base Flow -- Actual Base Flow in each year adjusted for quality as provided hereinbelow. Compliance with the respective obligations under Paragraph 5 shall be measured by the Adjusted Base Flow.

4. Declaration of Rights. Substantially all of the parties to this action, whether situate in Upper Area or Lower Area have or claim rights to the use of a portion of the water supply of the Santa Ana River system. In the aggregate, water users and other entities in Lower Area have rights, as against all Upper Area claimants, to receive an average annual supply of 42,000 acre feet of Base Flow at Prado, together with the right to all Storm Flow reaching Prado Reservoir. Water users and other entities in Upper Area have rights in the aggregate, as against all Lower Area claimants, to divert, pump, extract, conserve, store and use all surface and ground water supplies originating within Upper Area without interference or restraint by Lower Area claimants, so long as Lower Area receives the water to which it is entitled under this Judgment and there is compliance with all of its provisions.

5. Physical Solution. The Court hereby declares the following physical solution to be a fair and equitable basis for satisfaction of all said rights in the aggregate between Lower Area and Upper Area. The parties are hereby ordered and directed to comply with this Physical Solution and such compliance shall constitute full and complete satisfaction of the rights declared in

Paragraph 4 hereof.

(a) General Format. In general outline, SBVMWD shall be responsible for the delivery of an average annual amount of Base Flow at Riverside Narrows. CBMWD and WMWD shall jointly be responsible for an average annual amount of Base Flow at Prado. Insofar as Lower Area claimants are concerned, Upper Area water users and other entities may engage in unlimited water conservation activities, including spreading, impounding and other methods, in the area above Prado Reservoir, so long as Lower Area receives the water to which it is entitled under the Judgment and there is compliance with all of its provisions. Lower Area water users and other entities may make full conservation use of Prado Dam and reservoir, subject only to flood control use.

(b) Obligation of SBVMWD. SBVMWD shall be responsible for an average annual Adjusted Base Flow of 15,250 acre feet at Riverside Narrows. A continuing account, as described in Exhibit B, shall be maintained of actual Base Flow at Riverside Narrows, with all adjustments thereof and any cumulative debit or credit. Each year the obligation to provide Base Flow shall be subject to the following:

(1) Minimum Annual Quantities. Without regard to any cumulative credits, or any adjustment for quality for the current Water Year under subparagraph (2) hereof, SBVMWD each year shall be responsible at Riverside Narrows for not less than 13,420 acre feet of Base Flow plus one-third of any cumulative debit; provided, however, that for any year

commencing on or after October 1, 1986, when there is no cumulative debit, or for any year prior to 1986 whenever the cumulative credit exceeds 10,000 acre feet, said minimum shall be 12,420 acre feet.

(2) Adjustment for Quality. The amount of Base Flow at Riverside Narrows received during any year shall be subject to adjustment based upon the weighted average annual TDS in such Base Flow, as follows:

If the Weighted Average TDS in Base Flow at Riverside Narrows is:	Then the Adjusted Base Flow shall be determined by the formula:
Greater than 700 ppm	$Q - \frac{11}{15,250} Q (TDS-700)$
600 ppm - 700 ppm	Q
Less than 600 ppm	$Q + \frac{11}{15,250} Q (600-TDS)$

Where: Q = Base Flow actually received.

(3) Periodic Reduction of Cumulative Debit. At least once in any ten (10) consecutive years subsequent to October 1, 1976, SBVMWD shall provide sufficient quantities of Base Flow at Riverside Narrows to discharge completely any cumulative debits. Any cumulative credits shall remain on the books of account until used to offset any subsequent debits, or until otherwise disposed of by SBVMWD.

(c) Obligation of CBMWD and WMWD. CBMWD and WMWD shall be responsible for an average annual Adjusted Base Flow of 42,000 acre feet at Prado. A continuing account, as described in Exhibit B, shall

be maintained of actual Base Flow at Prado, with all adjustments thereof and any cumulative debit or credit. Each year the obligation to provide Base Flow shall be subject to the following:

(1) Minimum Annual Quantities. Without regard to any cumulative credits, or any adjustments for quality for the current Water Year under subparagraph (2) hereof, CBMWD and WMWD each year shall be responsible for not less than 37,000 acre feet of Base Flow at Prado, plus one-third of any cumulative debit; provided, however, that for any year commencing on or after October 1, 1986, when there is no cumulative debit, or for any year prior to 1986 whenever the cumulative credit exceeds 30,000 acre feet, said minimum shall be 34,000 acre feet.

(2) Adjustment for Quality. The amount of Base Flow at Prado received during any year shall be subject to adjustment based upon the weighted average annual TDS in Base Flow and Storm Flow at Prado as follows:

If the Weighted Average TDS in Base Flow and Storm Flow at Prado is:	Then the Adjusted Base Flow shall be determined by the formula:
Greater than 800 ppm	$Q - \frac{35}{42,000} Q\ (TDS-800)$
700 ppm - 800 ppm	Q
Less than 700 ppm	$Q + \frac{35}{42,000} Q\ (700-TDS)$

Where: Q = Base Flow actually received.

(3) Periodic Reduction of Cumulative Debit. At least once in ten (10) consecutive years subsequent to October 1, 1976, CBMWD and WMWD shall

provide sufficient quantities of Base Flow at Prado to discharge completely any cumulative debits. Any cumulative credits shall remain on the books of account until used to offset any subsequent debits, or until otherwise disposed of by CBMWD and WMWD.

(d) Inter-basin Export. Upper Districts are hereby restrained and enjoined from exporting water from Lower Area to Upper Area, directly or indirectly. OCWD is enjoined and restrained from pumping, producing and exporting or directly or indirectly causing water to flow from Upper to Lower Area, except as to salvage of evapo-transpiration losses, as follows: OCWD owns certain lands within and above Prado Reservoir on which it has or claims certain rights to salvage evapo-transpiration losses by pumping or otherwise. Pumping for said salvage purposes shall not exceed 5,000 acre feet of ground water in any water year. Only the actual net salvage, as determined by the Watermaster, shall be excluded from Base Flow.

(e) Inter-basin Acquisition of Rights. The acquisition by Upper Districts or other Upper Area entities of Lower Area water rights shall in no way affect or reduce Lower Area's entitlement; and the acquisition of Upper Area water rights by OCWD or other Lower Area entities shall be deemed to be included within the aggregate entitlement of Lower Area and shall not increase said entitlement.

(f) Effective Date. Obligations under this physical solution shall accrue from and after October 1, 1970.

6. Prior Adjudications. So long as SBVMWD is in

compliance with the terms of the physical solution herein, OCWD is enjoined and restrained from enforcing the judgments listed below against SBVMWD or any entities within or partially within SBVMWD which have stipulated to accept and adopt such physical solution. So long as WMWD and CBMWD are in compliance with the terms of the physical solution, OCWD is enjoined and restrained from enforcing the judgments listed below against WMWD and CBMWD or any entities within or partially within WMWD or CBMWD which have stipulated to accept and adopt such physical solution.

(a) The Irvine Company, plaintiff, Orange County Water District, intervenor, vs. San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District, et al., defendants, U. S. Dist. Ct., S.D. Cal. Civ. No. Y-36-M, judgments entered September 11, 1942 (Judgment Book 11 page 134), and recorded Book 1540 page 251 and Book 1541 page 85, Official Records of San Bernardino County.

(b) Orange County Water District vs. City of Riverside, et al., San Bernardino Superior Court No. 84671.

7. Watermaster. The Watermaster, when appointed by the Court, shall administer and enforce the provisions of this Judgment and the instructions and subsequent orders of this Court.

(a) Composition, Nomination and Appointment. The Watermaster shall consist of a committee composed of five (5) persons. CBMWD, WMWD and SBVMWD shall each have the right to nominate one representative and OCWD shall have the right to nominate two (2) representatives to the Watermaster committee. Each such nomination shall be made in writing, served upon the other parties to the Stipulation for this Judgment and filed with the Court. Said Watermaster representatives shall be appointed by and serve at

the pleasure of and until further order of this Court.

(b) Watermaster Determinations. Each and every finding and determination of the Watermaster shall be made in writing certified to be by unanimous action of all members of the Watermaster Committee. In the event of failure or inability of said Watermaster Committee to reach unanimous agreement, the fact, issue, or determination in question shall forthwith be certified to this Court by the Watermaster, and after due notice to the parties and opportunity for hearing, said matter shall be determined by order of this Court.

(c) Annual Report. The Watermaster shall report to the Court and to each party in writing not more than five (5) months after the end of each Water Year, each of the items required by Paragraph 4 of the Engineering Appendix, Exhibit B hereto, and such other items as the parties may mutually request or the Watermaster may deem to be appropriate. All of the books and records of the Watermaster which are used in the preparation of, or are relevant to, such reported data, determinations and reports shall be open to inspection by the parties to the Stipulation for Judgment herein.

(d) Watermaster Service Expenses. The fees, compensation and expenses of each representative on the Watermaster shall be borne by the district which nominated such person. All other Watermaster service costs and expenses shall be borne by the parties in the following proportions:

OCWD - 40%

CBMWD - 20%

SBVMWD - 20%

WMWD - 20%

The Watermaster may from time to time in its discretion require advances of operating capital from the parties in said proportions.

8. Continuing Jurisdiction of the Court. Full jurisdiction, power and authority are retained and reserved by the Court for the purpose of enabling the Court, upon application of any party or of the Watermaster by motion and upon at least 30 days' notice thereof, and after hearing thereon:

(a) To make such further or supplemental orders or directions as may be necessary or appropriate for the construction, enforcement or carrying out of this Judgment, and

(b) To modify, amend or amplify any of the provisions of this Judgment whenever substantial changes or developments affecting the physical, hydrological or other conditions dealt with herein may, in the Court's opinion, justify or require such modification, amendment or amplification; provided, however, that no such modification, amendment or amplification shall change or alter (1) the average annual obligation of CBMWD and WMWD for delivery of 42,000 acre feet of Base Flow per year at Prado, (2) the average annual obligation of SBVMWD for delivery of 15,250 acre feet of Base Flow per year at Riverside Narrows, (3) the respective minimum Base Flows at Riverside Narrows and Prado, nor (4) the right of the parties to this Judgment or of those who stipulate to accept and adopt the physical solution herein to conserve or store flows.

9. Notices. All notices, requests, objections, reports and other papers permitted or required by the terms of this

Judgment shall be given or made by written document and shall be served by mail on each party and its attorney entitled to notice and where required or appropriate, on the Watermaster. For all purposes of this paragraph, the mailing address of each party and attorney entitled to notice shall be that set forth below its signature in the Stipulation for Judgment, until changed as provided below. If any party or attorney for a party desires to change its designation of mailing address, it shall file a written notice of such change with the Clerk of this Court and shall serve a copy thereof by mail on the Watermaster. Upon receipt of any such notice, the Watermaster shall promptly give written notice thereof. Watermaster addresses for notice purposes shall be as specified in the orders appointing each representative on the Watermaster.

10. Successors. No party shall dissolve, nor shall it abandon or transfer all or substantially all of its powers or property, without first providing for its obligations under this Judgment to be assumed by a successor public agency, with the powers and resources to perform hereunder. Any such successor shall be approved by the Court after notice to all parties and an opportunity for hearing.

11. Future Actions. In the event that any Lower Area claimant shall in the future obtain from any court of competent jurisdiction a decree awarding to such claimant a right to receive a stated amount of water from the Upper Area for use in the Lower Area, any water delivered pursuant to such decree shall be considered as part of Base Flow. In the event that the relief obtained by any such claimant is in the form of a restriction imposed upon production and the use of water in Upper Area, rather than a right to receive a stated amount of water, then notwithstanding the proviso in Paragraph 8, any Upper District may apply to the Court to modify the physical solution herein.

12. Costs. None of the parties shall recover any costs from any other party.

Dated: April 17, 1969

John P. McMurray
Judge

Appendix G: Western-San Bernardino Judgment

Rubidoux Community Services District | 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

JUDGMENT

FILED
RIVERSIDE COUNTY
APR 17 1969
DONALD D. SULLIVAN, Clerk
By _____ Deputy

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, a municipal water district; CITY OF RIVERSIDE, a municipal corporation; THE GAGE CANAL COMPANY, a corporation; AGUA MANSA WATER COMPANY, a corporation, MEEKS & DALEY WATER COMPANY, a corporation; RIVERSIDE HIGHLAND WATER COMPANY, a corporation, and THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,

Plaintiffs,

-vs-

(A) EAST SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, et al.,

Defendants

No. 78426 (78426) 4/17/69

JUDGMENT

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APPENDIX A -- Map showing San Bernardino Basin Area, Colton Basin Area, and Riverside Basin Area situated within San Bernardino County; Riverside Basin Area within Riverside County; Bunker Hill Dike; Riverside Narrows; and

Boundaries of San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District & Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County

APPENDIX B -- Extractions by Plaintiffs from San Bernardino Basin Area.

APPENDIX C -- Exports for Use on Lands not Tributary to Riverside Narrows

APPENDIX D -- Miscellaneous Data

RECITALS

(a) Complaint. The complaint in this action was filed by certain parties exporting water from the area defined herein as the San Bernardino Basin Area for use within Western, and sought a general adjudication of water rights.

(b) Orange County Water District Action. Subsequently the Orange County Water District filed an action for the adjudication of the water rights of substantially all water users in the area tributary to Prado Dam in the Santa Ana River Watershed. A decree of physical solution has been entered in such action whereby individual water users were dismissed, and San Bernardino Valley and Western assumed responsibility for the deliveries of certain flows at Riverside Narrows and Prado respectively.

(c) Physical Solution. The Judgment herein will further implement the physical solution in the Orange County Water District action, as well as determine the rights of the hereinafter named Plaintiffs to extract water from the San Bernardino Basin Area, and provide for replenishment of the area above Riverside Narrows. Such Judgment is fair and equitable, in the best interests of the parties, and in furtherance of the water policy of the State. San Bernardino Valley has the statutory power and resources to effectuate this Judgment and accordingly the other defendants may be dismissed.

(d) Stipulation. The parties named herein through their respective counsel have proposed and filed a written stipulation agreeing to the making and entry of this Judgment. By reason of such stipulation, and good cause appearing

therefor,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED as follows:

I

ACTIVE PARTIES

(a) The parties to this Judgment are as follows:

(1) Plaintiff Western Municipal Water District of Riverside County, a California municipal water district, herein often called "Western", appearing and acting pursuant to Section 71751 of the Water Code;

(2) Plaintiff City of Riverside, a municipal corporation;

(3) Plaintiffs Riverside Highland Water Company, Agua Mansa Water Company and Meeks & Daley Water Company, each of which is a mutual water company and a California corporation;

(4) Plaintiff The Regents of the University of California, a California public corporation;

(5) Defendant San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, a California municipal water district, herein often called "San Bernardino Valley", appearing and acting pursuant to Section 71751 of the Water Code;

(b) This Judgment shall inure to the benefit of, and be binding upon, the successors and assigns of the parties.

II

DISMISSED PARTIES

All parties other than those named in the preceding Paragraph I are dismissed without prejudice.

III

PRIOR JUDGMENTS

(a) The Judgment dated and entered on May 13, 1959, in that certain action filed in the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of San Bernardino, entitled and numbered "San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District, a State Agency, Plaintiff v. Riverside Water Company, a corporation, et al., Defendants", No. 97031, is superseded effective January 1, 1971, and for so long as this Judgment remains in effect as to any party hereto that was a party to that action, and as to any party hereto that is a successor in interest to the rights determined in that action.

(b) The Judgment dated June 23, 1965, and entered on April 21, 1966, in that certain action filed in the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of San Bernardino entitled and numbered "San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District, a State Agency, Plaintiff, v. Riverside Water Company, a corporation, et al., Defendants," No. 111614, is superseded effective January 1, 1971, and for so long as this Judgment remains in effect as to any party hereto that was a party to that action, and as to any party hereto that is a successor in interest to any rights determined in that action.

(c) As used in this Paragraph III only, "party" includes any person or entity which stipulates with the parties hereto to accept this Judgment.

IV

DEFINITIONS

The following ground water basins and tributary areas are situated within the Santa Ana River watershed upstream from Riverside Narrows and are tributary thereto, and their approximate locations and boundaries for purposes of this Judgment are shown upon the map attached hereto as Appendix "A"; San Bernardino Basin Area (the area above Bunker Hill Dike, but excluding certain mountainous regions and the Yucaipa, San Timoteo, Oak Glen and Beaumont Basins); Colton Basin Area, Riverside Basin Area within San Bernardino County, and Riverside Basin Area within Riverside County.

As used herein the following terms shall have the meanings herein set forth:

(a) Bunker Hill Dike - The San Jacinto Fault, located approximately as shown on Appendix "A", and forming the principal downstream boundary of the San Bernardino Basin Area.

(b) Riverside Narrows - That bedrock narrows in the Santa Ana River indicated on Appendix "A".

(c) Extractions - Any form of the verb or noun shall include pumping, diverting, taking or withdrawing water, either surface or subsurface, by any means whatsoever, except extractions for hydroelectric generation to the extent that such flows are returned to the stream, and except for diversions for replenishment.

(d) Natural Precipitation - Precipitation which falls naturally in the Santa Ana River watershed.

(e) Imported Water - Water brought into the Santa Ana River watershed from sources of origin outside such watershed.

(f) Replenishment - Artificial recharge of the ground water body achieved through the spreading or retention of water for the purpose of causing it to percolate and join the underlying ground water body, or injection of water into the ground water resources by means of wells; provided that as used with reference to any obligation of Western to replenish the Riverside Basin Area in Riverside County, the term replenishment shall include any water caused to be delivered by Western for which credit is received by San Bernardino Valley against its obligation under the Orange County Judgment to provide base flow at Riverside Narrows.

(g) Safe Yield - Safe yield is that maximum average annual amount of water that could be extracted from the surface and subsurface water resources of an area over a period of time sufficiently long to represent or approximate long-time mean climatological conditions, with a given areal pattern of extractions, under a particular set of physical conditions or structures as such affect the net recharge to the ground water body, and with a given amount of usable underground storage capacity, without resulting in long-term, progressive lowering of ground water levels or other undesirable result. In determining the operational criteria to avoid such adverse results, consideration shall be given to maintenance of adequate ground water quality, subsurface outflow, costs of pumping, and other relevant factors.

The amount of safe yield is dependent in part upon the amount of water which can be stored in and used from the ground water reservoir over a period of normal water supply under a given set of conditions. Safe yield is thus related to factors which influence or control ground water recharge, and

to the amount of storage space available to carry over recharge occurring in years of above average supply to years of deficient supply. Recharge, in turn, depends on the available surface water supply and the factors influencing the percolation of that supply to the water table.

Safe yield shall be determined in part through the evaluation of the average net groundwater recharge which would occur if the culture of the safe yield year had existed over a period of normal native supply.

(h) Natural Safe Yield - That portion of the safe yield of the San Bernardino Basin Area which could be derived solely from natural precipitation in the absence of imported water and the return flows therefrom, and without contributions from new conservation. If in the future any natural runoff tributary to the San Bernardino Basin Area is diverted away from that Basin Area so that it is not included in the calculation of natural safe yield, any replacement made thereof by San Bernardino Valley or entities within it from imported water shall be included in such calculation.

(i) New Conservation - Any increase in replenishment from natural precipitation which results from operation of works and facilities not now in existence, other than those works installed and operations which may be initiated to offset losses caused by increased flood control channelization.

(j) Year - A calendar year from January 1 through December 31. The term "annual" shall refer to the same period of time.

(k) Orange County Judgment - The final judgment in Orange County Water District v. City of Chino, et al., Orange County Superior Court No. 117628, as it may from time to

time be modified.

(l) Return Flow - That portion of the water applied for use in any particular ground water basin which subsequently reaches the ground water body in that basin.

(m) Five Year Period - a period of five consecutive years.

V

EXTRACTIONS FROM THE SAN BERNARDINO BASIN AREA

(a) For Use by Plaintiffs. The average annual extractions from the San Bernardino Basin Area delivered for use in each service area by each Plaintiff for the five year period ending with 1963 are hereby determined to be as set forth in Table B-1 of Appendix "B". The amount for each such Plaintiff delivered for use in each service area as set forth in Table B-1 shall be designated, for purposes of this Judgment, as its "base right" for such service area.

(b) For Use by Others. The total actual average annual extractions from the San Bernardino Basin Area by entities other than Plaintiffs for use within San Bernardino County for the five year period ending with 1963 are assumed to be 165,407 acre feet; the correct figure shall be determined by the Watermaster as herein provided.

VI

SAN BERNARDINO BASIN AREA RIGHTS AND REPLENISHMENT

(a) Determination of Natural Safe Yield. The natural safe yield of the San Bernardino Basin Area shall be computed by the Watermaster, reported to and determined initially by supplemental order of this Court, and thereafter

shall be subject to the continuing jurisdiction thereof.

(b) Annual Adjusted Rights of Plaintiffs.

1. The annual "adjusted right" of each Plaintiff to extract water from the San Bernardino Basin Area for use in each service area designated in Table B-1 shall be equal to the sum of the following:

(a) its base right for such service area, until the natural safe yield of the San Bernardino Basin Area is determined, and thereafter its percentage of such natural safe yield determined by the methods used in Table B-2; and (b) an equal percentage for each service area of any new conservation, provided the conditions of the subparagraph 2 below have been met.

2. In order that the annual adjusted right of each such Plaintiff shall include its same respective percentage of any new conservation, such Plaintiff shall pay its proportionate share of the costs thereof. Each Plaintiff shall have the right to participate in new conservation projects, under procedures to be determined by the Watermaster for notice to Plaintiffs of the planned construction of such projects. With respect to any new conservation brought about by Federal installations, the term "costs" as used herein shall refer to any local share required to be paid in connection with such project. Each Plaintiff shall make its payment at times satisfactory to the constructing agency, and new conservation shall be credited to any participating Plaintiff as such conservation is effected.

3. In any five year period, each Plaintiff shall have the right to extract from the San Bernardino Basin Area for use in each service area designated in Table B-1 an amount of water equal to five times its adjusted right for such service area; provided, however, that extractions by each Plaintiff in any year in any service area shall not exceed such Plaintiff's adjusted right for that service area by more than 30 percent.

4. If the natural safe yield of the San Bernardino Basin Area has not been determined by January 1, 1972, the initial determination thereof shall be retroactive to that date and the rights of the Plaintiffs, and the replenishment obligation of San Bernardino Valley as hereinafter set forth, shall be adjusted as of such date. Any excess extractions by Plaintiffs shall be charged against their respective adjusted rights over the next five year period, or in the alternative, Plaintiffs may pay to San Bernardino Valley the full cost of any replenishment which it has provided as replenishment for such excess extractions. Any obligation upon San Bernardino Valley to provide additional replenishment, by virtue of such retroactive determination of natural safe yield, may also be discharged over such next five year period.

5. Plaintiffs and each of them and their agents and assigns are enjoined from extracting any more water from the San Bernardino Basin Area than is permitted under this Judgment. Changes in place

of use of any such water from one service area to another shall not be made without the prior approval of Court upon a finding of compliance with Paragraph XV(b) of this Judgment. So long as San Bernardino Valley is in compliance with all its obligations hereunder, and Plaintiffs are allowed to extract the water provided for in this Judgment, Plaintiffs are further enjoined from bringing any action to limit the water extracted from the San Bernardino Basin Area for use within San Bernardino Valley.

6. Nothing in this Judgment shall prevent future agreements between San Bernardino Valley and Western under which additional extractions may be made from the San Bernardino Basin Area, subject to the availability of imported water not required by San Bernardino Valley, and subject to payment satisfactory to San Bernardino Valley for replenishment required to compensate for such additional extractions.

(c) San Bernardino Valley Replenishment. San Bernardino Valley shall provide imported water for replenishment of the San Bernardino Basin Area at least equal to the amount by which extractions therefrom for use within San Bernardino County exceed during any five year period the sum of: (a) five times the total average annual extractions determined under Paragraph V(b) hereof, adjusted as may be required by the natural safe yield of the San Bernardino Basin Area; and (b) any new conservation to which users within San Bernardino Valley are entitled. Such replenishment shall be

supplied in the year following any five year period; provided that during the first five year period, San Bernardino Valley shall supply annual amounts on account of its obligations hereunder, and such amounts shall be not less than fifty percent of the gross amount of excess extractions in the previous year.

1. Against its replenishment obligation over any five year period San Bernardino Valley shall receive credit for that portion of such excess extractions that returns to the ground water of the San Bernardino Basin Area.

2. San Bernardino Valley shall also receive credit against any future replenishment obligations for all replenishment which it provides in excess of that required herein, and for any amounts which may be extracted without replenishment obligation, which in fact are not extracted.

(d) In this subparagraph (d), "person" and "entity" mean only those persons and entities, and their successors in interest, which have stipulated with the parties to this Judgment within six months after its entry to accept this Judgment.

San Bernardino Valley agrees that the base rights of persons or entities other than Plaintiffs to extract water from the San Bernardino Basin Area for use within San Bernardino Valley will be determined by the average annual quantity extracted by such person or entity during the five year period ending with 1963. After the natural safe yield of the San Bernardino Basin Area is determined hereunder, such

base rights will be adjusted to such natural safe yield; the adjusted right of each such person or entity shall be that percentage of natural safe yield as determined hereunder from time to time which the unadjusted right of such person or entity is of the amount determined under Paragraph V(b).

San Bernardino Valley further agrees that in the event the right to extract water of any of such persons or entities in the San Bernardino Basin Area is adjudicated and legal restrictions placed on such extractions which prevent extracting of water by said persons or entities in an amount equal to their base rights, or after natural safe yield is determined, their adjusted rights, San Bernardino Valley will furnish to such persons or entities or recharge the ground water resources in the area of extraction for their benefit with imported water, without direct charge to such persons or entities therefor, so that the base rights, or adjusted rights, as the case may be, may be taken by the person or entity.

Under the provisions hereof relating to furnishing of such water by San Bernardino Valley, such persons or entities shall be entitled to extract in addition to their base rights or adjusted rights any quantities of water spread for repumping in their area of extractions, which has been delivered to them by a mutual water company under base rights or adjusted base rights included by the Watermaster under the provisions of Paragraph V (b) hereof. Extractions must be made within three years of spreading to so qualify.

VII

WATER DISCHARGED ACROSS THE BUNKER HILL DIKE

San Bernardino Valley shall keep in force an agreement with the City of San Bernardino that the present annual quantity of municipal sewage effluent discharged across Bunker Hill Dike, assumed for all purposes herein to be 16,000 acre feet annually, shall be committed to the discharge of the downstream obligations imposed on San Bernardino Valley under this Judgment or under the Orange County Judgment, and that such effluent shall comply with the requirements of the Santa Ana River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board in effect December 31, 1968.

VIII

EXTRACTIONS FROM COLTON BASIN AREA AND RIVERSIDE BASIN AREA IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

(a) The average annual extractions from the Colton Basin Area and that portion of the Riverside Basin Area within San Bernardino County, for use outside San Bernardino Valley, for the five year period ending with 1963 are assumed to be 3,349 acre feet and 20,191 acre feet, respectively; the correct figures shall be determined by the Watermaster as herein provided.

(b) Over any five year period, there may be extracted from each such Basin Area for use outside San Bernardino Valley, without replenishment obligation, an amount equal to five times such annual average for the Basin Area; provided, however, that if extractions in any year exceed such average by more than 20 percent, Western shall provide replenishment in the following year equal to the excess

extractions over such 20 percent peaking allowance.

(c) To the extent that extractions from each such Basin Area for use outside San Bernardino Valley exceed the amounts specified in the next preceding Paragraph (b), Western shall provide replenishment. Except for any extractions in excess of the 20 percent peaking allowance, such replenishment shall be supplied in the year following any five year period, and shall not be from reclaimed water produced within San Bernardino Valley. Such replenishment shall also be of a quality at least equal to the water extracted from the Basin Area being recharged; provided, that water from the State Water Project shall be deemed to be of acceptable quality. Replenishment shall be supplied to the Basin Area from which any excess extractions have occurred and in the vicinity of the place of the excess extractions to the extent required to preclude influence on the water level in the three wells below designated; provided that discharge of imported water into the Santa Ana River or Warm Creek from a connection on the State Aqueduct near the confluence thereof, if released in accordance with a schedule approved by the Watermaster to achieve compliance with the objectives of this Judgment, shall satisfy any obligation of Western to provide replenishment in the Colton Basin Area, or that portion of the Riverside Basin Area in San Bernardino County, or the Riverside Basin Area in Riverside County.

(d) Extractions from the Colton Basin Area and that portion of the Riverside Basin Area within San Bernardino County, for use within San Bernardino Valley, shall not be limited. However, except for any required replenishment by Western, San Bernardino Valley shall provide the water to maintain the static water levels in the area, as determined by wells numbered

1S 4W 21 Q3, 1S 4W 29 H1, and 1S 4W 29 Q1 at an average level no lower than that which existed in the Fall season of 1963. Such 1963 average water level is hereby determined to be 822.04 feet above sea level. In future years, the level shall be computed by averaging the lowest static water levels in each of the three wells occurring at or about the same time of the year, provided that no measurements will be used which reflect the undue influence of pumping in nearby wells, or in the three wells, or pumping from the Riverside Basin in Riverside County in excess of that determined pursuant to Paragraph IX(a) hereof.

(e) Extractions by Plaintiffs from the Colton Basin Area and the portion of the Riverside Basin Area in San Bernardino County may be transferred to the San Bernardino Basin Area if the level specified in Paragraph (d) above is not maintained, but only to the extent necessary to restore such 1963 average water level, provided that Western is not in default in any of its replenishment obligations. San Bernardino Valley shall be required to replenish the San Bernardino Basin Area in an amount equal to any extractions so transferred. San Bernardino Valley shall be relieved of responsibility toward the maintenance of such 1963 average water level to the extent that Plaintiffs have physical facilities available to accommodate such transfers of extractions, and insofar as such transfers can be legally accomplished.

(f) The Colton Basin Area and the portion of the Riverside Basin Area in San Bernardino County constitute a major source of water supply for lands and inhabitants in both San Bernardino Valley and Western, and the parties hereto have a mutual interest in the maintenance of water quality in these Basin Areas and in the preservation of such supply. If

the water quality in such Areas, as monitored by the City of Riverside wells along the river, falls below the Objectives set therefor by the Santa Ana River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Court shall have jurisdiction to modify the obligations of San Bernardino Valley to include, in addition to its obligation to maintain the average 1963 water level, reasonable provisions for the maintenance of such water quality.

(g) The primary objectives of Paragraph VIII and related provisions are to allow maximum flexibility to San Bernardino Valley in the operation of a coordinated replenishment and management program, both above and below Bunker Hill Dike; to protect San Bernardino Valley against increased extractions in the area between Bunker Hill Dike and Riverside Narrows, which without adequate provision for replenishment might adversely affect base flow at Riverside Narrows, for which it is responsible under the Orange County Judgment; and to protect the area as a major source of ground water supply available to satisfy the historic extractions therefrom for use within Western, without regard to the method of operation which may be adopted by San Bernardino Valley for the San Bernardino Basin Area, and without regard to the effect of such operation upon the historic supply to the area below Bunker Hill Dike.

If these provisions should prove either inequitable or unworkable, the Court upon the application of any party hereto shall retain jurisdiction to modify this Judgment so as to regulate the area between Bunker Hill Dike and Riverside Narrows on a safe yield basis; provided that under such method of operation, (1) base rights shall be determined on the basis of total average annual extractions for use within San Bernardino Valley and Western, respectively, for the five year period ending

with 1963; (2) such base rights for use in both Districts shall be subject to whatever adjustment may be required by the safe yield of the area, and in the aggregate shall not be exceeded unless replenishment therefor is provided; (3) in calculating safe yield, the outflow from the area at Riverside Narrows shall be determined insofar as practical by the base flow obligations imposed on San Bernardino Valley under the Orange County Judgment; and (4) San Bernardino Valley shall be required to provide replenishment for any deficiency between the actual outflow and the outflow obligation across Bunker Hill Dike as established by safe yield analysis using the base period of 1934 through 1960.

IX

EXTRACTIONS FROM THE PORTION OF RIVERSIDE BASIN AREA IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY WHICH IS TRIBUTARY TO RIVERSIDE NARROWS.

(a) The average annual extractions from the portion of the Riverside Basin Area in Riverside County which is tributary to Riverside Narrows, for use in Riverside County, for the five year period ending with 1963 are assumed to be 30,044 acre feet; the correct figures shall be determined by the Watermaster as herein provided.

(b) Over any five year period, there may be extracted from such Basin Area, without replenishment obligation, an amount equal to five times such annual average for the Basin Area; provided, however, that if extractions in any year exceed such average by more than 20 percent, Western shall provide replenishment in the following year equal to the excess extractions over such 20 percent peaking allowance.

(c) To the extent that extractions from such Basin Area exceed the amounts specified in the next preceding

Paragraph (b), Western shall provide replenishment. Except for any extractions in excess of the 20 percent peaking allowance, such replenishment shall be supplied in the year following any five year period, and shall be provided at or above Riverside Narrows.

(d) Western shall also provide such replenishment to offset any reduction in return flow now contributing to the base flow at Riverside Narrows, which reduction in return flow results from the conversion of agricultural uses of water within Western to domestic or other uses connected to sewage or waste disposal systems, the effluent from which is not tributary to the rising water at Riverside Narrows.

X

REPLENISHMENT TO OFFSET NEW EXPORTS OF WATER TO AREAS NOT TRIBUTARY TO RIVERSIDE NARROWS.

Certain average annual amounts of water extracted from the San Bernardino Basin Area and the area downstream therefrom to Riverside Narrows during the five year period ending in 1963 have been exported for use outside of the area tributary to Riverside Narrows and are assumed to be 50,667 acre feet annually as set forth in Table C-1 of Appendix "C"; the correct amount shall be determined by the Watermaster as herein provided. Western shall be obligated to provide replenishment at or above Riverside Narrows for any increase over such exports by Western or entities within it from such areas for use within areas not tributary to Riverside Narrows. San Bernardino Valley shall be obligated to provide replenishment for any increase over the exports from San Bernardino Valley for use in any area not within Western nor tributary to Riverside Narrows as set forth in Table C-2 of

Appendix "C", such amounts being subject to correction by the Watermaster, or for any exports from the San Bernardino Basin Area for use in the Yucaipa, San Timoteo, Oak Glen and Beaumont Basins.

XI

REPLENISHMENT CREDITS AND ADJUSTMENT FOR QUALITY

(a) All replenishment provided by Western under Paragraph IX and all credits received against such replenishment obligation shall be subject to the same adjustments for water quality applicable to base flow at Riverside Narrows, as set forth in the Orange County Judgment.

(b) Western shall receive credit against its replenishment obligations incurred under this Judgment for the following:

1. As against its replenishment obligation under Paragraph VIII, any return flow to the Colton Basin Area or the portion of the Riverside Basin Area within San Bernardino County, respectively, resulting from any excess extractions therefrom; and as against its replenishment obligation under Paragraph IX, any return flow to the portion of the Riverside Basin Area in Riverside County, which contributes to the base flow at Riverside Narrows, resulting from any excess extractions therefrom, or from the Riverside Basin Area in San Bernardino County, or from the Colton Basin Area.

2. Subject to adjustment under Paragraph (a) hereof, any increase over the present amounts of sewage effluent discharged from

treatment plants within Riverside County which are tributary to Riverside Narrows, and which results from the use of imported water.

3. Any replenishment which may be provided in excess of that required; any amounts which hereunder are allowed to be extracted from the Colton and Riverside Basin Areas without replenishment obligation by Western, and which in fact are not extracted; any storm flows conserved between Bunker Hill Dike and Riverside Narrows by works financed solely by Western, or entities within it, which would not otherwise contribute to base flow at Riverside Narrows; and any return flow from imported water used in Riverside County which contributes to base flow at Riverside Narrows; provided, however, that such use of the underground storage capacity in each of the above situations does not adversely affect San Bernardino Valley in the discharge of its obligations at Riverside Narrows under the Orange County Judgment, nor interfere with the accomplishment by San Bernardino Valley of the primary objectives of Paragraph VIII, as stated in Subdivision (g).

(c) The replenishment obligations of Western under this Judgment shall not apply during such times as amounts of base flow at Riverside Narrows and the amounts of water stored in the ground water resources below Bunker Hill Dike and tributary to the maintenance of such flow are found by Order of the Court to be sufficient to satisfy any obligation which San Bernardino Valley may have under this Judgment, or under the

Orange County Judgment, and if the Court further finds by Order that during such times any such increase in pumping, changes in use or exports would not adversely affect San Bernardino Valley in the future.

(d) The replenishment obligations of San Bernardino Valley under Paragraph X of this Judgment for increase in exports from the Colton and Riverside Basin Areas within San Bernardino Valley below the Bunker Hill Dike shall not apply during such times as the amounts of water in the ground water resources of such area are found by Order of the Court to be sufficient to satisfy the obligations which San Bernardino Valley may have to Plaintiffs under this Judgment, and if the Court further finds by Order that during such times any such increases in exports would not adversely affect Plaintiffs in the future.

XII

CONVEYANCE OF WATER BY SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY TO RIVERSIDE NARROWS.

If San Bernardino Valley determines that it will convey reclaimed sewage effluent, or other water, to or near Riverside Narrows, to meet its obligations under this or the Orange County Judgment, the City of Riverside shall make available to San Bernardino Valley for that purpose any unused capacity in the former Riverside Water Company canal, and the Washington and Monroe Street storm drains, without cost except for any alterations or capital improvements which may be required, or any additional maintenance and operation costs which may result. The use of those facilities shall be subject to the requirements of the Santa Ana River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board and of the State Health Department, and compliance

therewith shall be San Bernardino Valley's responsibility.

XIII

WATERMASTER

(a) This Judgment and the instructions and subsequent orders of this Court shall be administered and enforced by a Watermaster. The parties hereto shall make such measurements and furnish such information as the Watermaster may reasonably require, and the Watermaster may verify such measurements and information and obtain additional measurements and information as the Watermaster may deem appropriate.

(b) The Watermaster shall consist of a committee of two persons. San Bernardino Valley and Western shall each have the right to nominate one of such persons. Each such nomination shall be made in writing, served upon the other parties to this Judgment, and filed in Court. Such person shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of and until further order of this Court. If either Western or San Bernardino Valley shall at any time nominate a substitute appointee in place of the last appointee to represent it, such appointee shall be appointed by the Court in place of such last appointee.

(c) Appendix "D" to this Judgment contains some of the data which have been used in preparation of this Judgment, and shall be utilized by the Watermaster in connection with any questions of interpretation.

(d) Each and every finding and determination of the Watermaster shall be made in writing certified to be by unanimous action of both members of the Watermaster committee. In the event of failure or inability of such Watermaster Committee to reach agreement, the Watermaster committee may determine to submit the dispute to a third person to be selected

by them, or if they are unable to agree on a selection, to be selected by the Court, in which case the decision of the third person shall be binding on the parties; otherwise the fact, issue, or determination in question shall forthwith be certified to this Court by the Watermaster, and after due notice to the parties and opportunity for hearing, said matter shall be determined by order of this Court, which may refer the matter for prior recommendation to the State Water Resources Control Board. Such order of the Court shall be a determination by the Watermaster within the meaning of this Judgment.

(e) The Watermaster shall report to the Court and to each party hereto in writing not more than seven (7) months after the end of each year, or within such other time as the Court may fix, on each determination made by it pursuant to this Judgment, and such other items as the parties may mutually request or the Watermaster may deem to be appropriate. All of the books and records of the Watermaster which are used in the preparation of, or are relevant to, such reported data, determinations and reports shall be open to inspection by the parties hereto. At the request of any party this Court will establish a procedure for the filing and hearing of objections to the Watermaster's report.

(f) The fees, compensation and expenses of each person on the Watermaster shall be borne by the District which nominated such person. All other Watermaster service costs and expenses shall be borne by San Bernardino Valley and Western equally.

(g) The Watermaster shall initially compute and report to the Court the natural safe yield of the San Bernardino Basin Area, said computation to be based upon the cultural

conditions equivalent to those existing during the five calendar year period ending with 1963.

(h) The Watermaster shall as soon as practical determine the correct figures for Paragraphs V(b), VI(b)1, VIII(a), IX(a) and X, as the basis for an appropriate supplemental order of this Court.

XIV

CONTINUING JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

(a) The Court hereby reserves continuing jurisdiction of the subject matter and parties to this Judgment, and upon application of any party, or upon its own motion, may review and redetermine, among other things, the following matters and any matters incident thereto:

1. The hydrologic condition of any one or all of the separate basins described in this Judgment in order to determine from time to time the safe yield of the San Bernardino Basin Area.

2. The desirability of appointing a different Watermaster or a permanent neutral member of the Watermaster, or of changing or more clearly defining the duties of the Watermaster.

3. The desirability of providing for increases or decreases in the extraction of any particular party because of emergency requirements or in order that such party may secure its proportionate share of its rights as determined herein.

4. The adjusted rights of the Plaintiffs as required to comply with the provisions hereof with respect to changes in the natural safe yield of the San Bernardino Basin

Area. If such changes occur, the Court shall adjudge that the adjusted rights and replenishment obligations of each party shall be changed proportionately to the respective base rights.

5. Conforming the obligations of San Bernardino Valley under this Judgment to the terms of any new judgment hereafter entered adjudicating the water rights within San Bernardino Valley, if inconsistencies of the two judgments impose hardship on San Bernardino Valley.

6. Adjusting the figures in Paragraphs V(b), VI(b) 1, VIII(a) IX(a), and X, to conform to determination by the Watermaster.

7. Credit allowed for return flow in the San Bernardino Basin Area if water levels therein drop to the point of causing undue hardship upon any party.

8. Other matters not herein specifically set forth which might occur in the future and which would be of benefit to the parties in the utilization of the surface and ground water supply described in this Judgment, and not inconsistent with the respective rights of the parties as herein established and determined.

(b) Any party may apply to the Court under its continuing jurisdiction for any appropriate modification of this Judgment if its presently available sources of imported water are exhausted and it is unable to obtain additional supplies of imported water at a reasonable cost, or if there is any substantial delay in the delivery of imported water through the State Water Project.

XV

SAVING CLAUSES

(a) Nothing in this Judgment precludes San Bernardino Valley, Western, or any other party from exercising such rights as it may have or obtain under law to spread, store underground and recapture imported water, provided that any such use of the underground storage capacity of the San Bernardino Basin Area by Western or any entity within it shall not interfere with any replenishment program of the Basin Area.

(b) Changes in the place and kind of water use, and in the transfer of rights to the use of water, may be made in the absence of injury to others or prejudice to the obligations of either San Bernardino Valley or Western under Judgment or the Orange County Judgment.

(c) If any Plaintiff shall desire to transfer all or any of its water rights to extract water within San Bernardino Valley to a person, firm, or corporation, public or private, who or which is not then bound by this Judgment, such Plaintiff shall as a condition to being discharged as hereinafter provided cause such transferee to appear in this action and file a valid and effective express assumption of the obligations imposed upon such Plaintiff under this Judgment as to such transferred water rights. Such appearance and assumption of obligation shall include the filing of a designation of the address to which shall be mailed all notices, requests, objections, reports and other papers permitted or required by the terms of this Judgment.

If any Plaintiff shall have transferred all of its said water rights and each transferee not theretofore bound by this Judgment as a Plaintiff shall have appeared in this action

and filed a valid and effective express assumption of the obligations imposed upon such Plaintiff under this Judgment as to such transferred water rights, such transferring Plaintiff shall thereupon be discharged from all obligations hereunder. If any Plaintiff shall cease to own any rights in and to the water supply declared herein and shall have caused the appearance and assumption provided for in the third preceding sentence with respect to each voluntary transfer, then upon application to this Court and after notice and hearing such Plaintiff shall thereupon be relieved and discharged from all further obligations hereunder. Any such discharge of any Plaintiff hereunder shall not impair the aggregate rights of defendant San Bernardino Valley or the responsibility hereunder of the remaining Plaintiffs or any of the successors.

(d) Non-use of any right to take water as provided herein shall not result in any loss of the right. San Bernardino Valley does not guarantee any of the rights set out herein for Western and the other Plaintiffs as against the claims of third parties not bound hereby. If Western or the other Plaintiffs herein should be prevented by acts of third parties within San Bernardino County from extracting the amounts of water allowed them by this Judgment, they shall have the right to apply to this Court for any appropriate relief, including vacation of this Judgment, in which latter case all parties shall be restored to their status prior to this Judgment insofar as possible.

(e) Any replenishment obligation imposed hereunder on San Bernardino Valley may be deferred until imported water first is available to San Bernardino Valley under its contract with the California Department of Water Resources and the

obligation so accumulated may be discharged in five approximately equal annual installments thereafter.

(f) No agreement has been reached concerning the method by which the cost of providing replenishment will be financed, and no provision of this Judgment, nor its failure to contain any provision, shall be construed to reflect any agreement relating to the taxation or assessment of extractions.

XVI

EFFECTIVE DATE

The provisions of Paragraphs III and V to XII of this Judgment shall be in effect from and after January 1, 1971; the remaining provisions are in effect immediately.

XVII

COSTS

No party shall recover its costs herein as against any other party.

THE CLERK WILL ENTER THIS JUDGMENT FORTHWITH.

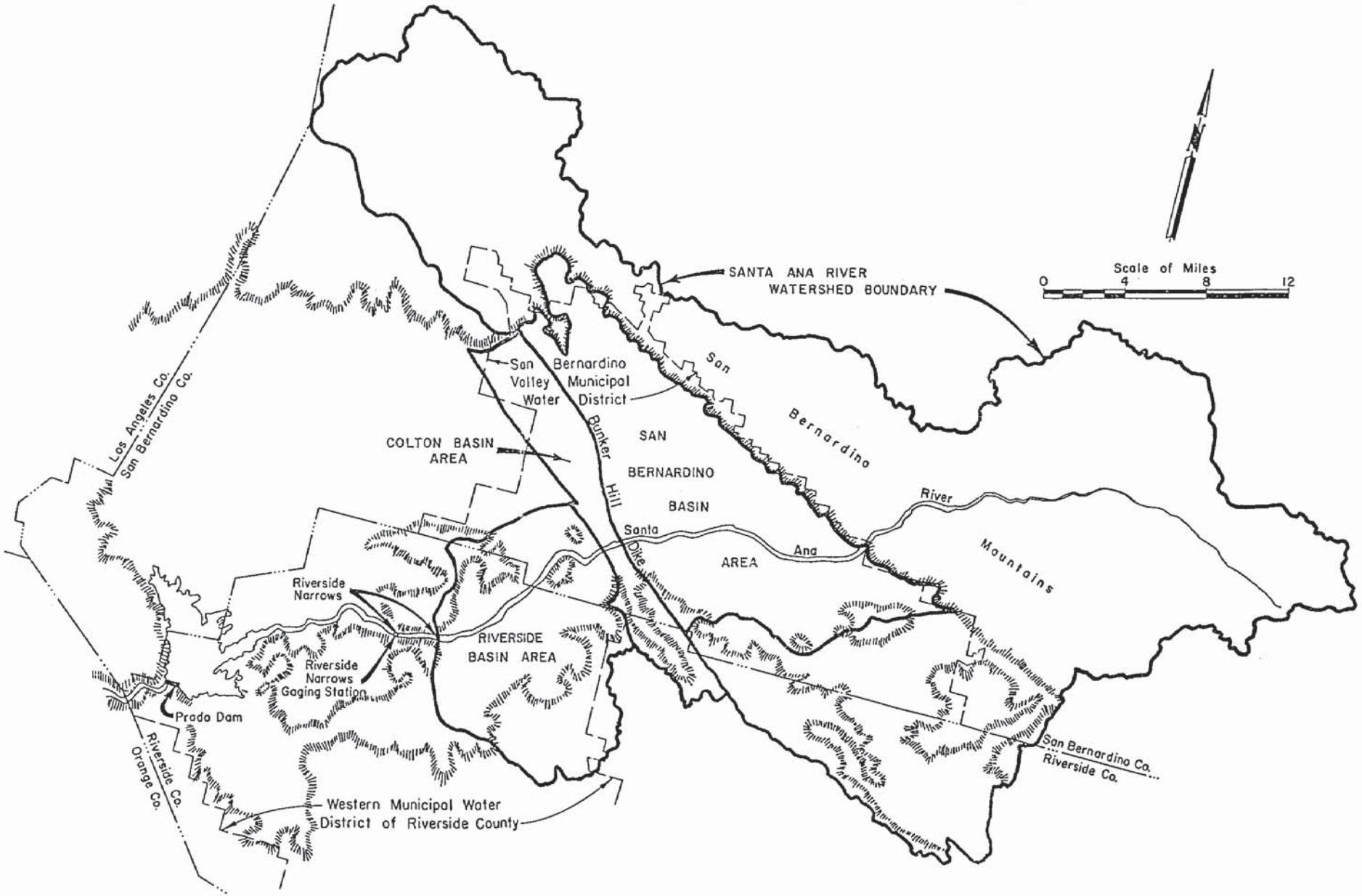
DATED: April 17, 1969

ENTERED

APR 17 1969

JUDGMENT BOOK 124 PG 42

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT



MAP SHOWING

SAN BERNARDINO BASIN AREA, COLTON BASIN AREA, AND RIVERSIDE BASIN AREA SITUATED WITHIN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY; RIVERSIDE BASIN AREA WITHIN RIVERSIDE COUNTY; BUNKER HILL DIKE; RIVERSIDE NARROWS; AND BOUNDARIES OF SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT & WESTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

APPENDIX B
TABLE B-1

EXTRACTIONS BY PLAINTIFFS FROM THE SAN BERNARDINO BASIN AREA FOR AVERAGE OF 5-YEAR PERIOD ENDING WITH 1963

(All Values in Acre Feet)
Classified According to Service Area

Plaintiff	Total Extractions in San Bernardino Basin Area	Delivery to San Bernardino Basin Area	Delivery to Colton Basin Area & Riverside Basin Area in San Bernardino County	Delivery to Areas Outside San Bernardino Valley
City of Riverside (including those rights acquired as successor to the Riverside Water Company and The Gage Canal Company)	53,448	1462	1260	50,726
Riverside High-Land Water Company	4,399	0	2509	1,890
Agua Mansa Water Company, and Meeks & Daley Water Company	8,026	0	326	7,700
The Regents of the University of California	581	0	0	581
Total	66,454	1,462	4,095	60,897

APPENDIX B
TABLE B-2

PLAINTIFFS' PERCENTAGES OF BASE RIGHT TO TOTAL PRODUCTION FROM SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY BASIN AREA,
231,861 Acre Feet Annually,
For 5-Year Average Ending With 1963
Classified According to Service Area

Plaintiff	Delivery to San Bernardino Basin Area	Delivery to Colton Basin Area & Riverside Basin Area in San Bernardino County	Delivery to Areas Outside San Bernardino Valley
City of Riverside (including those rights acquired as successor to the Riverside Water Company and The Gage Canal Company)	.630	.543	21,878
Riverside Highland Water Company		1.082	0.815
Aqua Mansa Water Company, and Meeks & Daley Water Company		.141	3.321
The Regents of the University of California			0.250
Total	.630	1.766	26.264

APPENDIX C
TABLE C-1

EXTRACTIONS FOR USE WITHIN WESTERN
FROM
THE SAN BERNARDINO BASIN AREA, COLTON BASIN AREA,
AND THE RIVERSIDE BASIN AREA
FOR USE ON LANDS THAT ARE NOT TRIBUTARY
TO THE RIVERSIDE NARROWS FOR
AVERAGE OF FIVE-YEAR PERIOD ENDING IN 1963

Extractor	Five-Year Average Ac. Ft.
City of Riverside, including Irrigation Division water extracted by Gage Canal Co. and former Riverside Water Co.	30,657
Meeks & Daley Water Co., Agua Mansa Water Co., and Temescal Water Co., including water received from City of Riverside	13,731
Extractions delivered by West Riverside Canal received from Twin Buttes Water Co., La Sierra Water Co., Agua Mansa Water Co., Salazar Water Co., West Riverside 350" Water Co., and Jurupa Water Co.	5,712
Rubidoux Community Services District	531
Jurupa Hills Water Co.	36
TOTAL	50,667

APPENDIX C
TABLE C-2

EXTRACTIONS FOR USE WITHIN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY FROM SAN BERNARDINO BASIN AREA AND COLTON BASIN AREA FOR USE ON LANDS NOT TRIBUTARY TO RIVERSIDE NARROWS FOR AVERAGE OF FIVE-YEAR PERIOD ENDING WITH 1953

(ALL VALUES IN ACRE FEET)

Entity	San Bernardino Basin Area	Colton Basin Area	Total
Fontana Union Water Co.	14,272	365	14,637
West San Bernardino County Water District	2,961	947	3,908
City of Rialto			700
TOTAL			19,245

APPENDIX D
TABLE D-1

EXTRACTIONS FROM SAN BERNARDINO BASIN AREA
FOR THE AVERAGE OF FIVE-YEAR PERIOD ENDING WITH 1963
FOR USE WITHIN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

(ALL VALUES IN ACRE FEET)

Basin	Five Year Avg. 1959-63
Beaumont	10,064
Big Bear	1,171
Borea Canyon	91
Bunker Hill	181,600
City Creek	337
Cook Canyon	197
Devil Canyon	3,326
Devil Creek	42
Lower Cajon	2,090
Little San Creek	15
Lytle	29,364
Mill Creek	11,084
Oak Glen	935
Plunge Creek	1,265
Santa Ana	1,790
Strawberry Creek	291
San Timoteo	2,272
Waterman Canyon	367
Yucaipa	13,837
Upper Basin Total	260,139
Less: Beaumont	
Oak Glen	
San Timoteo	27,107
Yucaipa	
Subtotal	233,032
Less Big Bear	1,171
Subtotal	231,861
Less extractions for use outside San Bernardino County	60,897
Extractions from San Bernardino for use in San Bernardino County	170,964

APPENDIX D
TABLE D-2

EXTRACTIONS FROM
COLTON BASIN AREA FOR AVERAGE OF
FIVE-YEAR PERIOD ENDING WITH 1963
BY SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY ENTITIES
FOR USE WITHIN EACH COUNTY

(VALUES IN ACRE FEET)

Extractor	Place of Use		Total
	San Bernardino Co.	Riverside Co.	
San Bernardino County Entities	8,480	0	8,480
Riverside County Entities	147	3,349	3,496
TOTAL EXTRACTIONS	8,627	3,349	11,976

APPENDIX D
TABLE D-3

EXTRACTIONS FROM
RIVERSIDE BASIN AREA IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
FOR AVERAGE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD ENDING WITH 1963
BY SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTY ENTITIES
FOR USE WITHIN EACH COUNTY

(VALUES IN ACRE FEET)

Extractor	Place of Use		Total
	San Bernardino Co.	Riverside Co.	
San Bernardino County Entities	9,582	0	9,582
Riverside County Entities	3,929	20,191	24,120
TOTAL EXTRACTIONS	13,511	20,191	33,702

APPENDIX D
TABLE D-4

EXTRACTIONS FROM
SAN BERNARDINO BASIN AREA, COLTON BASIN AREA
AND RIVERSIDE BASIN AREA USED WITHIN
RIVERSIDE COUNTY FOR THE AVERAGE
FIVE-YEAR PERIOD ENDING WITH 1963

(ALL VALUES IN ACRE FEET)

Basin	Five-Year Average
San Bernardino Basin Area	60,897
Colton Basin Area	3,349
Riverside Basin Area in San Bernardino County	20,191
Riverside Basin Area in Riverside County	30,044
TOTAL	114,481

APPENDIX D
TABLE D-5

IRRIGATED ACREAGE IN RIVERSIDE BASIN AREA IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY PRESENTLY TRIBUTARY TO RIVERSIDE NARROWS WHICH UPON CONVERSION TO URBAN USES REQUIRING SEWAGE DISPOSAL THROUGH THE RIVERSIDE TREATMENT PLANT WILL BE DISCHARGED TO THE RIVER BELOW RIVERSIDE NARROWS

Entity Serving Acreage	Acres
Gage Canal	1,752
Alta Mesa Water Co.	65
East Riverside Water Co.	926
Riverside Highland Water Company	1,173
TOTAL	3,916

Appendix H: Ordinance No. 2022-130

Rubidoux Community Services District | 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-130

ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, ESTABLISHING THE PROGRAM FOR IMPLEMENTING THE WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, Rubidoux Community Services District ("RCSD" or "District") is a California community services district organized pursuant to the State of California Community Services District Law pursuant to Government Code Section 61000 et seq., for the purpose of providing certain public services, including, but not limited to, the purveying of water supplies to customers within its service area; and

WHEREAS, periodic droughts are a historic fact in the State of California; and

WHEREAS, the District's source of water supply is groundwater from the Riverside South Basin which has been and continues to be a reliable source of supply for the water demands of customers within the District; and

WHEREAS, Section 10610 et seq. of the California Water Code requires the District to prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), as part of its Urban Water Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, the RCSD Board of Directors (the "Board"), after a notified public hearing, adopted Resolution No. 2021-878 on June 17, 2021, approving a Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, California Constitution Article X, Section 2 and California Water Code section 100 provide that water resources of the state shall be put to beneficial use to the fullest

extent of which they are capable, and that waste and unreasonable use or method of use be prevented and water be conserved; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Water Code Section 106, the declared policy of the State is that the use of water for domestic use is the highest use of water and that the next highest use is for irrigation; and

WHEREAS, Section 350-359 and 31026-31029 of the California Water Code provide legal authority for the District to declare a water shortage emergency when the District determines there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection, and then implement regulations to manage the water shortage emergency; and

WHEREAS, California Water Code Chapter 3.3 - Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought [365-367] prohibits excess water use in single-family and metered multi-family units during certain drought or water shortage conditions thus requiring the urban retail water supplier to establish a method to identify and discourage excessive water through rate structures, including tiered, water budgets or surcharge, and/or establishing or amending an excessive water use ordinance, rule, or tariff; and

WHEREAS, California Water Code Chapter 3.5 - Water Conservation Programs [375-378] allows any public water supplier to adopt by ordinance or resolution water conservation programs, such as water use restrictions, rate structures, water-saving devices, and public education. Violations of a requirement of a water conservation program adopted pursuant to Section 376 are misdemeanors, which can result in jail of up to 30 days or a

fine not to exceed $1,000 or both, and a court or public entity may hold a person civilly liable in an amount not to exceed $10,000 plus $500 for each additional day on which the violation occurs; and

WHEREAS, the State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB") has been directed by Assembly Bill 1668 and Senate Bill 606 to adopt long-term standards for the efficient use of water by June 30, 2022. The SWRCB's proposed text of regulation as of February 20, 2018 would make permanent with some minor modifications and clarifications, the prohibitions that expired in Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 864 in 2017; and

WHEREAS, the District adopted Ordinance No. 111 (October 15, 2009) to establish a landscape water use efficiency program providing compliance measures in support of State landscape model ordinance requirements. The District adopted Resolution Nos. 2015-817 (January 15, 2015) and 2015-820 (June 18, 2015) to declare a modified Stage 2 of the water shortage contingency plan with a list of water use prohibitions consistent with the SWRCB's 2015 emergency regulations. The District adopted Resolution No. 2019-858 (November 7, 2019) to rescind Resolution No. 2015-820 and continue to encourage customers to conserve water, consistent with the SWRCB's repeal of portions of California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Sections 864.5, 865, and 866 as of April 4, 2017; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558), the District shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.

NOW THEREFORE, this Ordinance contains provisions for implementing the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan and rescinds District Ordinance No. 111 approved October 15, 2009.

SECTION 1. DECLARATION OF PURPOSE AND INTENT

1. This Ordinance provides additional detail on the enforcement, exemptions, and appeals procedures, and overall legal authority to implement the WSCP that will assure reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevent waste of water, and maximize the efficient use of water within the District to avoid and minimize the effect and hardship of water shortage to the greatest extent possible.
2. This Ordinance establishes permanent water use prohibitions to induce the efficient use of water regardless of water supply conditions and establishes six levels of water supply shortage response actions to be implemented during times of declared water shortage or declared water shortage emergency, designed to achieve progressively greater levels of conservation based on the conditions of the declared water shortage or emergency.
3. This Ordinance supports the District's WSCP, which is required by Water Code Section 10632. The WSCP, as amended from time to time, describes the demand management measures and water shortage actions that can be implemented by the Board in declaring a water shortage level and provides policy considerations, criteria and other guidance for the selection and implementation of such measures.

4. This Ordinance is intended to complement and be used in conjunction with the tiered pricing structure adopted by the District. The tiered pricing structure encourages use within a water budget through a tiered commodity pricing system and discourages wasteful use. Any modifications to the pricing structure must be consistent with the provisions of Proposition 218.

SECTION 2. APPLICATION

The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to all persons, entities, customers, and properties served by the District (hereinafter collectively referred to as "customers"). The provisions of this Ordinance do not apply to uses of water necessary to protect public health and safety or for essential government services, such as police, fire and other similar emergency services. The provisions of this Ordinance do not apply to use of water from private wells. This Ordinance is intended solely to further the conservation of water. It is not intended to implement any provision of federal, State, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations relating to protection of water quality or control of drainage; refer to the local jurisdiction or Regional Water Quality Control Board for information on any stormwater ordinances and stormwater management plans. Provisions of this Ordinance may be used in conjunction with local jurisdictions to meet regional water quality and conservation requirements.

The WSCP details RCSD's actions in the event of an actual water shortage scenario. A water shortage means that the available water supply is insufficient to meet the normally expected

customer water use at a given point in time. The District may modify the WSCP at any time independent of updates to the UWMP; however, the same steps to notify and hold a public hearing are required with each modification as described in the UWMP.

SECTION 3. PERMANENT WATER WASTE PROHIBITIONS

Consistent with state law, water waste in the District service area is prohibited at all times. To prevent the waste and unreasonable use of water and to promote water conservation, the District prohibits the following actions, which are incorporated from the SWRCB's "Proposed Text of Regulation" (Water Code Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 3.5, Article 2, Section 963). At such time the SWRCB formally adopts use prohibitions, which is expected to occur by June 30, 2022, then this ordinance will incorporate-by-reference the adopted language. The following uses of water are prohibited as identified in this subdivision at all times, unless otherwise noted:

A The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes more than incidental runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures;

B The use of a hose that dispenses water to wash a motor vehicle, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use;

C The application of potable water directly to driveways and sidewalks;

D The use of potable water in an ornamental fountain or other decorative water feature, except where: (i) the water is part of a recirculating system; or (ii) the fountain is registered on the National Register of Historic Places;

E The application of water to irrigate turf and ornamental landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall of at least one-~~tenth~~ fourth of one inch of rain. In determining whether measurable rainfall of at least ~~tenth~~ one-fourth of one inch of rain occurred in a given area, enforcement may be based on records of the National Weather Service, the closest CIMIS station to the parcel, or any other reliable source of rainfall data available to the District;

F The serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served ~~and/~~or purchased, during a period for which the Governor has issued a proclamation of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code) based on drought conditions; and

G During a state declaration of drought conditions and as mandated by the state, the use of potable water for irrigation of turf on public street medians or publicly owned or maintained landscaped areas between the street and sidewalk.

H To promote water conservation, operators of hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not

to have towels and linens laundered daily. The hotel or motel shall prominently display notice of this option in each guestroom using clear and easily understood language.

To prevent the waste and unreasonable use of water and to promote water conservation, any homeowners' association or community service organization or similar entity is prohibited from the following:

A Taking or threatening to take any action to enforce any provision of the governing documents or architectural or landscaping guidelines or policies of a common interest development where that provision is void or unenforceable under section 4735, subdivisions (a) and (b) of the Civil Code;

B Imposing or threatening to impose a fine, assessment, or other monetary penalty against any owner of a separate interest for reducing or eliminating the watering of vegetation or lawns during a declared drought emergency, as described in section 4735, subdivision (c) of the Civil Code; or

C Requiring an owner of a separate interest upon which water-efficient landscaping measures have been installed in response to a declared drought emergency, as described in section 4735, subdivisions (c) and (d) of the Civil Code, to reverse or remove the water-efficient landscaping measures upon the conclusion of the state of emergency. If a disciplinary proceeding or other proceeding to enforce a rule in violation any homeowners' association or community service organization or similar entity is initiated, each

day the proceeding remains pending shall constitute a separate violation of the SWRCB's regulation.

The use of water is not prohibited under the following circumstances:

A To the extent necessary to address health and safety needs. This may include, but is not limited to, street sweeping and pressure washing of public sidewalks and the use of potable water in a fountain or water feature when required by law to be potable.

B To the extent necessary to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency.

C When the water is used exclusively for commercial agricultural use meeting the definition of Government Code section 51201, subdivision (b).

SECTION 4. WATER SHORTAGE LEVELS

California Water Code Section 10632(a)(3) requires suppliers to define six standard water shortage stages that correspond to progressive ranges of shortages from less than 10% to greater than 50%. A shortage is determined by the District. Shortage percentages will be calculated as percent shortfall of supplies against demands for anticipated current year conditions and assumed dry-year conditions. Shortage levels also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including but not limited to a regional power outage or earthquake. The District's shortage response actions for each shortage level are described below; however, the District retains the right to enact additional actions as needed for the type of shortage at-hand.

Applicable to all levels:

The aforementioned water waste prohibitions and associated penalties will remain in-effect regardless of a water shortage declaration. The General Manager, or his or her designee, shall monitor the projected supply and demand for water by its customers on a daily basis during periods of a water shortage or drought and shall recommend to the Board of Directors the extent of the conservation required through the implementation and/or termination of particular water conservation stages to plan and supply water to its customers. Thereafter, the Board of Directors may order the implementation or termination of the appropriate water conservation stage.

Upon the declaration of a water shortage level, the actions described below in each water shortage level will be in addition to water waste prohibitions and shall remain in-effect until the Board of Directors declares otherwise. The level of effort by the District in communicating to customers will increase with each increase in shortage level. Depending on the nature of the shortage, the District may augment water supply in lieu of, or complimentary to, demand reduction actions. The Board of Directors maintains the authority to issue mandatory water use restrictions including actions not listed herein on an as-needed basis to meet a water conservation target that is either mandated by the State or necessary to address a supply shortage in the District.

Immediate Emergency: If an Immediate Emergency occurs and the Board of Directors cannot meet in time to act to protect the public interest, the General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to implement any necessary rules and regulations upon

his or her written determination that RCSD cannot adequately supply water to meet the ordinary demands of water consumers, and that such implementation is necessary to protect the public health and safety.

(1) The General Manager's written determination of an Immediate Emergency shall be: (a) filed with RCSD Board of Director's Secretary; (b) posted on RCSD's website; (c) delivered to the Board of Directors; and (d) subsequently considered by the Board of Directors at a general or special meeting for review, revocation, or ratification.

(2) The implementation of any rules and regulations during an Immediate Emergency shall take effect immediately upon making a posting of the determination of the Immediate Emergency on RCSD's website.

(3) The Board of Directors' meeting shall be held on the earliest date that a quorum of the Board of Directors is available. At the Board of Directors meeting, the General Manager shall update the Board of Directors on the severity and length of the Immediate Emergency.

Water Shortage Level 1 (Up to 10% Water Shortage):

At such time the Board of Directors declares a water shortage of up to 10%, the District will encourage all customers to voluntarily conserve water. The District will make every reasonable effort to clearly communicate to all customers that water conservation of up to 10% is requested and will offer suggestions on how to conserve water.

Water Shortage Level 2 (Up to 20% Water Shortage):

At such time the Board of Directors declares a water shortage of more than 10% and less than or equal to 20%, the District will encourage all customers to voluntarily conserve water. The District will make every reasonable effort to clearly communicate to all customers that water conservation of up to 20% is requested and will offer suggestions on how to conserve water.

Water Shortage Level 3 (Up to 30% Water Shortage):

At such time the Board of Directors declares a water shortage of more than 20% and less than or equal to 30%, the District will encourage all customers to voluntarily conserve water. The District will make every reasonable effort to clearly communicate to all customers that water conservation of up to 30% is requested and will offer suggestions on how to conserve water. In addition, the District may ~~will~~ contact the highest water users and offer voluntary water waste surveys to reduce water use. Contact will consist of the following steps: (1) District will send one letter notifying the customer of their use, urging them to conserve, and request to meet onsite and perform a survey to reduce obvious water use; and (2) regardless of whether a survey is performed, District will follow up with phone calls at least once-per-month if the level of use does not decline in subsequent months.

Water Shortage Level 4 (Up to 40% Water Shortage):

At such time the Board of Directors declares a water shortage of more than 30% and less than or equal to 40%, the District will make the following restrictions mandatory: (1) outdoor irrigation is limited to two days per week between the hours of

8:00 PM and 8:00 AM; and (2) all public water uses that are not required for health and safety are prohibited. The mandatory prohibitions will be enforced with patrols and responding to reports from customers. The District will make every reasonable effort to communicate to all customers of the need for water conservation of up to 40% and will outline the mandated prohibitions as well as additional tips and suggestions on how to conserve water. The District will continue targeting high water users to reduce obvious water waste. Customers are encouraged to utilize available rebates for water-conservation purchases (e.g., smart irrigation controllers). The District will consider augmenting rebate amounts to entice greater customer participation.

Water Shortage Level 5 (Up to 50% Water Shortage):

At such time the Board of Directors declares a water shortage of more than 40% and less than or equal to 50%, in addition to the actions in Levels 1-4, the declaration may engage conservation drought fees according to the current approved rate structure. If the Board implements drought fees, then the District would use then current enforcement, penalty, exemption, and appeals procedures within the District's policies for non-payment of service. The District will make every reasonable effort to notify customers of the Board's decision in advance of the change taking effect.

Water Shortage Level 6 (Greater than 50% Water Shortage):

At such time the Board of Directors declares a water shortage of more than 50%, the declaration may engage conservation drought fees according to the current approved rate structure. If the Board implements drought fees, then the District would use then

current enforcement, penalty, exemption, and appeals procedures within the District's policies for non-payment of service would apply. The District will make every reasonable effort to notify customers of the Board's decision in advance of the change taking effect.

SECTION 5. COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL

The District will regularly, and not less than once per year, communicate to all customers that water waste is prohibited.

The existence of water shortage levels may be declared by resolution of the Board of Directors adopted at a regular or special public meeting held in accordance with State law. All mandatory conservation measures described in the shortage levels shall take effect immediately or as otherwise provided by State law.

Within ten (10) days following the declaration of a shortage level (or declaration of the end of a shortage level), the District will publish a copy of the resolution, or an easy-to-read summary of the resolution with a link to the complete resolution in the newspaper used for publication of official notices. In addition, the District will provide the information on the District's website, at the District office, and to each customer by mail. The notices will include details as to how much reduction in water use is requested and provide suggested means to achieve that.

In a disaster when prior notice of water shortage response actions may not be possible, noticing procedures will be dictated by the District's Emergency Response Plan.

SECTION 6. ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

During Water Shortage Levels 1, 2, and 3, customers who do not voluntarily reduce water use will not be penalized unless there is a violation of a water waste prohibition. For violations of a water waste prohibition or mandatory water use restrictions outlined in each Water Shortage Level or as declared by the Board of Directors, penalties are described below for each violation.

A The District will make a reasonable effort to notify and assist customers with compliance. Reasonable efforts to notify customers of any violation include, but are not limited to, personal contact, door hangar, letter, registered U.S. mail, email, or telephone.

B Each day that a violation of this ordinance occurs is a separate offense. All remedies provided herein shall be cumulative and not exclusive.

C Civil penalties may be levied for each violation of prohibitions specifically cited in this ordinance, as follows:

a. First Violation: Written citation.

b. Second Violation: Written citation and $25 dollars ($25.00) added to the next water bill.

c. Third Violation: Written citation and $100 dollars ($100.00) added to the next water bill.

d. Fourth Violation: Penalty of $500 placed on the water bill, and after a 15-day written notification, the

customer may also be subject to a flow restricting device. A person or entity that violates this Ordinance is responsible for payment of the District's charges for installing and/or removing any flow restricting device and for disconnecting and/or reconnecting service per the District's schedule of charges then in effect. The charge for installing and/or removing any flow restricting device must be paid to the District before the device is removed. Nonpayment will be subject to the same remedies as nonpayment of basic water rates.

e. It is the discretion of the District to waive citations on a case-by-case basis when violations of this ordinance are addressed by the customer in a timely manner to the satisfaction of the District.

D Misdemeanor. In addition to, or as an alternative to the enforcement measures provided herein, or any other applicable civil or criminal remedies, violations of this Ordinance may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor, unless made an infraction by the prosecutor, and punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by both as provided in California Water Code section 377.

E Discontinuing Service. In addition to any fines, and other remedies, the District, after a fifteen (15) day written notification, may disconnect a customer's water service for willful violations of this Ordinance, subject to the appeals process described herein.

F Leak Shut Off for Dedicated Irrigation Meter. In instances where a leak is observed on the customer's side of a dedicated irrigation service or irrigation system, the District may immediately shut off such system and/or meter and may issue a notice of violation as provided for in this Ordinance. Water service may not be reinstated until such leak is repaired.

G All fines collected by the District pursuant to this Ordinance shall be used by the District to further water conservation efforts in the District.

SECTION 7. EXEMPTIONS

Customers may be exempted from application of this Ordinance for a certain type of use if the Board of Directors issues a permit allowing such use and if such permit issuance is based on a finding that enforcement of the applicable restriction would (1) cause an unnecessary and undue hardship to the customer applying for such permit or the public, or (2) cause or threaten an immediate emergency condition affecting the health, sanitation, fire protection, or safety of the customer or the public; or (3) cause the customer to violate a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal water agency. The Board of Directors may require the installation and use of such water conservation devices or practices as they deem appropriate as a condition of the exemption permit.

SECTION 8. APPEALS

Upon receipt of the written citation or other decision from the District, the customer shall have thirty (30) calendar days to appeal the decision to the General Manager. The General Manager shall then schedule a review for consideration of the matter. The General Manager will then notify the customer of his/her appeal decision. If the customer is not satisfied with the appeal decision rendered by the General Manager, the customer shall have ten (10) calendar days to appeal the decision to the Board of Directors. The Board shall then schedule the matter for consideration at a regular or special meeting of the Board and render its decision, which shall be a final decision. If the customer fails to appeal during either the thirty (30) calendar days in the District's notice to the customer or the ten (10) calendar days period specified in the District's notice to the customer regarding the General Manager appeal, the customer shall lose its right to appeal the fine.

SECTION 9. CEQA EXEMPTION

The Board of Directors hereby finds that this Ordinance is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 2100 et seq.) ("CEQA") pursuant to Section 15307 and Section 15378(b)(2) of the State CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, since it makes and implements policies and procedures for ensuring that water resources are conserved by reducing water demands.

SECTION 10. CONFLICTING PROVISIONS

If provisions of this Ordinance are in conflict with other rules and regulations of the RCSD, and other resolution or ordinance of the RCSD, or any State law or regulation, the more restrictive provisions shall apply.

SECTION 11. SEVERABILITY

If any provision, section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase or sections of this Ordinance, or the application of same to any person or set of circumstances, is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, void or invalid, the invalidity of the remaining portions of sections of this Ordinance shall not be affected, it being the intent of the Board in adopting this Ordinance that no portions, provisions, or regulations contained herein shall become inoperative, or fail by reason of the unconstitutionality of any other provision hereof, and all provisions of this Ordinance are declared to be severable for that purpose.

SECTION 12. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Ordinance shall be effective upon adoption. Within ten (10) days after its adoption, the Secretary shall cause this Ordinance to be published once pursuant to California Government Code Section 6061 in full in a newspaper of general circulation which is printed, published, and circulated within the RCSD. If there is no such newspaper, the ordinance shall be posted within

10 days after its adoption in three public places within the public entity. The Ordinance shall also be posted on the District website and District office.

SECTION 13. DEFINITIONS

A. "Agricultural use" means use of land, including but not limited to greenhouses, for the purpose of producing an agricultural commodity for commercial or community purposes.

B. "Architectural or landscaping guidelines or policies" includes any formal or informal rules other than the governing documents of a common interest development.

C. "Board of Directors" means the Board of Directors of Rubidoux Community Services District.

D. "Commercial agricultural use meeting the definition of Gov. Code section 51201, subdivision (b)" includes irrigation, frost protection and heat control, but does not include cleaning, processing or other similar post-harvest activities.

E. "Common interest development" has the same meaning as in section 4100 of the Civil Code.

F. "Community service organization or similar entity" has the same meaning as in section 4110 of the Civil Code.

G. "Decorative water feature" means a water feature that exists for decorative or aesthetic purposes and non-potable water can be used because it is not intended for recreational uses.

H. "District" means the Rubidoux Community Services District.

I. "General Manager" means the General Manager of Rubidoux Community Services District or his or her authorized designee.

J. "Governing documents" has the same meaning as in section 4150 of the Civil Code.

K. "Homeowners' association" means an "association" as defined in section 4080 of the Civil Code.

L. "Immediate Emergency" means a disaster or other disruption of the District's water supply, which requires a response by the General Manager before the Board of Directors can meet.

M. "Incidental runoff" means unintended amounts (volume) of runoff, such as unintended, minimal overspray or leakage from sprinklers that escapes the area of intended uses. Water leaving an intended use area is not considered incidental if it is part of the facility or system design, if it is due to excessive applications, if it is due to intentional overflow or application, or if it is due to negligence.

N. "Landscape irrigation system" means an irrigation system with pipes, hoses, spray heads, or sprinkling devices that are operated by hand or through an automated system.

O. "Potable water" means water which is suitable for drinking.

P. "Non-potable water" means water that is not suitable for drinking.

Q. "Recreational water feature" means a water feature intended for potable water recreation, such as a swimming pool or spa.

R. "Separate interest" has the same meaning as in section 4185 of the Civil Code.

S. "Turf" means a ground cover surface of mowed grass.

SECTION 14. RECITAL INCORPORATION

All of the foregoing Recitals are true and correct and the Board so finds and determines. The Recitals set forth above are incorporated herein and made an operative part of this Resolution.

SECTION 15. RESCESSION OF ORDINANCE NO. 111

With approval of Ordinance No. 2022-130 the Board so hereby rescinds District Ordinance No. 111 dated October 15, 2009.

ADOPTED, this 7th day of April, 2022.

HANK TRUEBA, JR.
President

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Ordinance 2022-130 adopted by the Board of Directors of Rubidoux Community Services District at its regular meeting held April 7, 2022.

JEFFREY D. SIMS
Secretary-Manager

April 7, 2022

Appendix I: Resolution No. 2019-858

Rubidoux Community Services District | 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

RESOLUTION NO. 2019 – 858

A RESOLUTION OF THE RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT ESTABLISHING A POLICY REGARDING CONSTRUCTION WATER

WHEREAS, the Rubidoux Community Services District ("District") was organized on November 24, 1952 in accordance with the State of California Community Services District Law pursuant to Government Code Section 60,000 et seq., for the purpose of providing certain public services, including, but not limited to, the purveying of water supplies to customers within its service area; and

WHEREAS, the District's source of water supply is groundwater from the Riverside South Basin which has been and continues to be a reliable source of supply for water demands of customers within the District; and

WHEREAS, through cooperative effort with Jurupa Community Services District the District has built an interagency connection that allows potable water to flow to either agency for emergency situations, and when mutually agreed upon, to sell available surplus potable water; and

WHEREAS, on May 16, 1996 the District Board of Directors adopted Resolution No. 657 establishing a policy for the utilization of District wells producing non-potable water for construction water purposes; and

WHEREAS, on June 18, 2015 the District adopted Resolution No. 2015-820 declaring a modified stage 2 drought contingency pursuant to the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan for compliance with State Water Resource Control Board requirements. The various water conservation measures outlined are predicated on an acknowledgement within Resolution No. 2015-820 that the District is not directly vulnerable to imported and surface water shortages due to an adequate and stable supply of groundwater. This resolution also re-emphasizes use of non-potable water for construction water purposes as stated in Resolution No. 657; and

WHEREAS, strict application of Resolution No. 657 necessitates Customers requiring construction water to truck haul water from non-potable wells the District has dedicated for construction water purposes; and

WHEREAS, some development projects are not near District owned non-potable wells and to use non-potable water for construction water the water has to be truck hauled. Truck hauling of construction water is not practicable for some projects due to the number of trucks trips necessary to move the quantity of water required. The truck traffic creates negative impacts on area traffic, adds diesel emissions, and may in some cases stop development of a project due to the added cost of truck hauling water; and

WHEREAS, the District since adoption of Resolution No. 657 has made significant improvements to the potable water system including the addition of the ability to obtain water supply from Jurupa Community Services District;

WHEREAS, on April 4, 2017 the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Resolution No. 2017-0024 repealing portions of the California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Sections 864.5, 865, and 866 that established various emergency regulations and requirements of Water Suppliers during drought conditions. This resolution further encourages Water Suppliers to promote water conservation by their Customers regardless of supply conditions; and

WHEREAS, based on improvements to the District's water supplies and repeal by the State Water Resources Control Board of various water conservation regulations and requirements that were put into effect due to statewide drought conditions, the District has determined two options construction water can now be offered to Customers. The options include – 1) use of potable water through hydrant meters at costs reflective of a temporary use of the District's potable water system, or 2) use of non-potable water from District non-potable wells at lower rates reflective of no treatment or distribution expense; and

WHEREAS, the District Board of Directors desire to establish terms and conditions for each option for construction water to be used by Customers within the District's service area.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT that, Resolution No. 657 is rescinded in its entirety; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED AND ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT that, Resolution No. 2015-820 is rescinded in its entirety; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Rubidoux Community Services District Board of Directors does hereby create the following options for Customers within the District service area to obtain construction water under certain terms and conditions as follows:

A. <u>Recitals</u>

The foregoing Recitals are true and correct.

B. <u>Non-potable Water Option</u>

1. Customer shall fill out a construction water application for review and approval by District staff.

2. Any and all non-potable construction water shall be metered through a District issued Temporary Construction Meter.

3. Customer shall provide District a deposit 150% of the cost of replacing a Temporary Construction Meter (currently $2,825). District will refund the deposit within six (6) weeks of return of the undamaged Temporary Hydrant Meter.

4. Non-potable construction water shall be obtained through a Temporary Construction Meter attached to a District owned non-potable well as shown on Exhibit A with prior coordination with District staff.

5. Customer is responsible to bring the Temporary Construction Meter to the District Office for recording and billing purposes by the 25th of each month. The District may waive this requirement and elect to send District staff to the approved location of the Temporary Hydrant Meter to record usage.

6. Billing rate:

    a. Fixed Monthly: $ 30.00 / month, or partial month the hydrant meter is in possession of the Customer
    b. Variable Commodity Rate: $0.75 / HCF
    c. Both fixed and variable rates are to be reviewed periodically and subject to change based on approval by District Board of Directors.

7. Any late payment of billings by Customer shall be paid in accordance with District policies.

C. <u>Potable Water Option</u>

1. Customer shall fill out a construction water application for review and approval by District staff.

2. Any and all potable construction water shall be metered through a District issued Temporary Construction Meter.

3. Customer shall provide District a deposit 150% of the cost of replacing a Temporary Construction Meter (currently $2,825). District will refund the deposit within six (6) weeks of return of the undamaged Temporary Hydrant Meter.

4. Potable construction water shall be obtained from District through a Temporary Construction Meter attached to a District owned fire hydrant(s) as approved by the District. District reserves the right, in its sole discretion, on approval of fire hydrant(s) to be utilized. Customer is to meet with District staff prior to attaching the Temporary Hydrant Meter to a District owned fire hydrant for proper operation of fire hydrant valves.

8. Customer is responsible to bring the Temporary Construction Meter to the District Office for recording and billing purposes by the 25th of each month. The District may waive this requirement and elect to send District staff to the approved location of the Temporary Hydrant Meter to record usage.

5. Billing rate:

    a. Fixed Monthly: $ 238.00 / month, or partial month the Temporary Hydrant Meter is in possession of the Customer
    b. Variable Commodity Rate: $3.60 / HCF
    c. Both fixed and variable rates are to be reviewed periodically and subject to change based on approval by District Board of Directors.

6. Any late payment of billings by Customer shall be paid in accordance with District policies.

D. <u>District Authority</u>

The District retains the right, in its sole judgment, to reduce or stop use of construction water by Customers in the event operational issues on its water supply problems to meet District water demand of its potable water customers. Further, the District can suspend, stop, and / or reduce the supply of construction water, in its sole judgment, to comply with any local, state or federal rules or regulations that limit the use of water supply for construction related purposes.

E. <u>Default</u>

In the event of:

a. <u>Monetary default by Customer</u> – District shall provide written notice of any monetary default by Customer, such as lack of bill payment. The Customer shall cure the default or make arrangement satisfactory to the District, on or before thirty (30) days of written notice default. If not cured within the prescribed time, Customer acknowledges District can use any deposit held by the District to cure

the monetary default, and the District will take possession of the Temporary Hydrant Meter and discontinue construction water service to the Customer.

b. Operational default by Customer - An operational default could include use of unmetered water or use of a Temporary Hydrant Meter in a location not designated in the application. Any operational default will result in the District's termination of the Developers use of potable water for construction water.

F. District Water Conservation Measures

To promote ongoing water conservation practices by District Customers the District Board of Directors encourages Customers avoid use of water supply in the following manner except where necessary to address an immediate health and safety need or comply with a term or condition of a permit issued by state or federal agency:

1. Outdoor watering of ornamental landscapes or turf between the hours of 10:00 AM and 6:00PM
2. Outdoor watering of ornamental landscapes or turf of more than two (2) days per week
3. Outdoor watering of ornamental landscapes or turf of more than thirty (30) minutes per station for drip irrigation systems, and twenty (20) minutes per station for stream irrigation systems
4. Outdoor watering of ornamental landscapes or turf during or within forty-eight (48) hours after measurable rainfall
5. Watering of outdoor landscapes that cause runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private or public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures
6. Using hoses that dispense potable water, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use
7. Using potable water in a fountain or decorative water feature, unless the water is recirculated
8. Draining or refilling swimming pools (maintaining water level is acceptable) without the written approval of the District's General Manager
9. Not covering a swimming pool when not in use
10. Swimming pool construction without the written approval of the District's General Manager
11. Serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drinks are served and/or purchased

12. Washing of driveways & sidewalks.

BE IF FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Resolution shall be effective immediately.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Rubidoux Community Services District Board of Directors at a regular meeting held this 7th day of November, 2019, by the following vote:

AYES: Hank Trueba, Armando Muniz, Bernard Murphy, F. Forest Trobridge
NOES John Skerbelis

ABSENT: None

ABSENTATIONS: None

ATTEST:

Hank Trueba, Jr., President
Rubidoux Community Services District

Steven W. Appel, General Manager
And Secretary to the Board

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTENT

John R. Harper, General Counsel

Appendix J: 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan

Rubidoux Community Services District | 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

October 23, 2025 | Hazard Mitigation Plan

RUBIDOUX DISTRICT
CALIFORNIA'S FIRST COMMUNITY SERVICES 1952

Credits

Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Name	*Department*	*Position*
Rubidoux Community Services District		
Brandon Thomas, Chair	Office of the General Manager	Assistant General Manager
Brian Laddusaw	Office of the General Manager	General Manager
Ted Beckwith	Engineering	Director (Former)
Kirk Hamblin	Finance and Administration	Director
Miguel Valdez	Operations	Director
Jaclyn Makarzec	Engineering	Director
Melissa Trujillo	Finance and Administration	HR Generalist / Safety & Facilities Coordinator
Yvonne Reyes	Engineering	Engineering Assistant (Former)
Martha Navarro Perez	Finance and Administration	Customer Service/Accounts Payable Manager
Anthony Strey	(Contractor – Acorn Technologies)	Engineering Tech / IT / Business Systems GIS Analyst
Emergency Planning Consultants		
Carolyn J. Harshman	Emergency Planning Consultants	Planning Director
Jill Caputi	Independent Contractor	Planning Associate and Mapping Analyst

Point of Contact

To request information or provide comments regarding this mitigation plan, please contact:

Name and Position Title	Brandon Thomas, Assistant General Manager
Email	bthomas@rcsd.org
Mailing Address	3590 Rubidoux Boulevard, Jurupa Valley, CA 92509
Telephone Number	(951) 684-7580

Consulting Services

Emergency Planning Consultants

- ✓ Planning Director: Carolyn J. Harshman, MPA, CEM
- ✓ Planning Associate and Mapping Analyst: Jill Caputi, MS, CEM

3665 Ethan Allen Avenue
San Diego, California 92117
epc@pacbell.net
www.carolynharshman.com

Acknowledgements

Board of Directors

- ✓ Hank Trueba Jr., Board President
- ✓ Diana Leja, Board Vice-President
- ✓ John Skerbelis, Director
- ✓ Bernard Murphy, Director
- ✓ Leslie Altamirano, Director

Mapping

The maps in this plan were provided by the Rubidoux Community Services District, County of Riverside, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), or were acquired from other public sources. Care was taken in the creation of the maps contained in this plan, however they are provided "as is". The district cannot accept any responsibility for any errors, omissions or positional accuracy, and therefore, there are no warranties that accompany these products (the maps). Although information from land surveys may have been used in the creation of these products, in no way does this product represent or constitute a land survey. Users are cautioned to field-verify information on this product before making any decisions.

Mandated Content

In an effort to assist the readers and reviewers of this document, the jurisdiction has inserted "markers" emphasizing mandated content as identified in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law – 390). The following is a sample marker:

EXAMPLE

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-a.
Q Does the plan document how the plan was prepared, including the schedule or time frame and activities that made up the plan's development, as well as who was involved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1)) **A:**

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Element F: Plan Adoption	Page 123
Attachments	Page 124

Executive Summary

The Rubidoux Community Services District's Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) is a strategic framework designed to reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. The primary goal of the HMP is to identify potential hazards, assess their risks, and implement long-term strategies to mitigate their effects on a planning area. This comprehensive plan involves a systematic process of identifying hazards, evaluating vulnerabilities, and developing actions to minimize the damage and disruption caused by natural hazard events.

Before we go into the details of the planning process, it's important to define hazard mitigation as actions taken to minimize or eliminate threats associated with hazards.

In 2019, the National Institute of Building Sciences issued an update to its landmark report "Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves". The study analyzed the benefit cost ratio of a range of mitigation activities including mitigation planning and building retrofits. The findings revealed a dramatic return on investment. For mitigation activities, every dollar spent yielded a six-dollar return on avoided losses in the future. For building retrofits, every dollar spent yielded a four-dollar return on avoided losses in the future.

FEMA's mitigation website recommends 4 steps in the overall planning process: Step #1 is to organize the planning process and resources. Step #2 is to assess risks and capabilities. Step #3 is to develop a Mitigation Strategy. Step #4 is to Adopt and Implement the Plan.

FEMA's April 11, 2025, Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide divides requirements into seven elements: A - Planning Process, B - Risk Assessment, C - Mitigation Strategy, D - Plan Maintenance, E - Plan Update, F - Plan Adoption, G - High Hazard Potential Dams.

Element A: Planning Process lays out how the plan was developed, who was involved and what data and information were used to build the plan. Much of the content focuses on the robust community outreach process. In developing the HMP, a Planning Team was formed to undertake a detailed analysis of the district's unique risks and challenges. The Team included department representatives from the General Manager's Office, Operations, Engineering, and Finance. The Team met four times with the consultant, contributing to the Initial Draft Plan. In addition to the planning document itself, the Team developed and was actively involved in a community outreach strategy.

The planning process involved collaboration among adjoining local governments and special districts, businesses organization, residents, and other stakeholders to gather data, assess

vulnerabilities, and prioritize mitigation actions. The process ensured that the District is better prepared to respond to and recover from disasters, while enhancing overall resilience.

Throughout the entire planning process, the Planning Team kept the customers and stakeholders informed of the Team's progress and opportunities to provide input. These outreach activities began with a project briefing to the Board of Directors in October 2023, followed by press releases, social media postings, solicitations to participate in a mitigation survey, and to provide input to the First Draft Plan.

Once customer and stakeholder input are incorporated, the Second Draft Plan will be submitted for a formal review by Cal OES and FEMA. That process will result in FEMA's issuance of Approvable Pending Adoption. Next, the plan will need to be adopted by the Board of Directors. Following submission of the resolution to adopt the plan, FEMA will issue a Letter of Approval which will grant eligibility for mitigation-related grants for a period of five years. The Planning Team will immediately begin the process of plan implementation which will continue with the tradition of sharing and incorporating input from customers and stakeholders.

The ability to communicate with others during a disaster is imperative for residents to be able to take the necessary precautions related to the disaster. When individuals do not speak the language in which emergency information is presented, it can negatively influence the individual's ability to comprehend the situation and take appropriate action

Element B: Risk Assessment is divided into three sub-sections: District Profile, Hazard Assessment, Vulnerability and Impacts. The District Profile describes the features of the planning area as a public retail urban water supplier. According to the 2022 Master Water Plan, RCSD's service area consists mainly of single-family residential customers, but also includes some commercial, industrial, institutional, and landscape connections. The district's water service area is entirely within the City of Jurupa Valley. A small area of unincorporated San Bernardino County is technically within the district boundary, but water service is not provided there.

The Hazard Analysis sub-section includes a comprehensive evaluation of the hazard events that could result in significant losses. In the case of RCSD, the profiled hazards include drought, earthquake, flood, wind, power outages, and wildfire. The sub-section on Vulnerability and Impacts focuses on the district's assets including people, structures, economy, natural, historic, and cultural resources, and activities that bring value to the community.

Element C: Mitigation Strategy includes a discussion on the plan's goals as well as the jurisdiction's existing capabilities to conduct mitigation activities. Also, the Mitigation Actions Matrix identifies more than 50 projects and policies that will create a more resilient community.

Element D: Plan Maintenance describes a planning process for the Planning Team to use once the plan is adopted and approved. Implementation of the mitigation action items, gathering updates on hazards, and keeping the public and stakeholders involved are the priorities for the 5-year life of the plan.

Element E: Plan Update content is applicable only to plans that are being updated from a previous FEMA-approved version. Required information would include significant changes in the district's built environment as well as changes in the jurisdiction's priorities since the last version of the plan. *Since this HMP is not an update, Element E is not applicable*.

Element F: Plan Adoption identifies the process and documentation involved in the plan's adoption by the Board of Directors.

Element G: High Hazard Potential Dams is an optional section of the plan for those jurisdictions with critical infrastructure like dams and levees. This Element is required if a jurisdiction seeks funding from the High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD) Grant Program. *Since the District is not planning to seek monies through HHPD, Element G is not included.*

Element A: Planning Process

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-a.
Q: Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1)) **A:** See **Graphic A.1, Credits, Tables A.1-4, Plan Writing** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-b.
Q: Does the plan list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that seek approval, and describe how they participated in the planning process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1)) **A:** See **Planning Process** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A2-a.
Q: Does the plan identify all stakeholders involved or given an opportunity to be involved in the planning process, and how each stakeholder was presented with this opportunity? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(2)) **A:** See **Table A.1, Stakeholder Outreach, Stakeholder Opportunities for Input by Category, Table A.3, Tables A.4-6** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A3-a.
Q: Does the plan document how the public was given the opportunity to be involved in the planning process and how their feedback was included in the plan? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(1)) **A:** See **Customer Outreach, Table A.5, Table A.6** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A4-a.
Q: Does the plan document what existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information were reviewed for the development of the plan, as well as how they were 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(3)) incorporated into the document? (Requirement **A:** See **Use of Existing Data** below.

Introduction

This Hazard Mitigation (HMP) is the first for the Rubidoux Community Services District and prepared in response to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). DMA 2000 (also known as Public Law 106-390) since 2005 has required state and local governments (including special districts and joint powers authorities) to prepare mitigation plans to document their mitigation planning process, and identify hazards, potential losses, mitigation needs, goals, and strategies. This type of planning supplements the district's facility planning and emergency management programs. Once adopted by the Board of Directors and approved by FEMA, the HMP will ensure eligibility for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and other funding requiring hazard mitigation plans.

Planning Area

The boundary of the district constitutes the planning area and is what FEMA refers to as the "planning participant." This is a single-jurisdiction plan.

Regulations and Guidance

DMA 2000 was designed to establish a national program for pre-disaster mitigation, streamline disaster relief at the federal and state levels, and control federal disaster assistance costs. Congress believed these requirements would produce the following benefits:

- ✓ Reduce loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster costs.
- ✓ Prioritize hazard mitigation at the local level with increased emphasis on planning and public involvement, assessing risks, implementing loss reduction measures, and ensuring critical facilities/services survive a disaster.
- ✓ Promote education and economic incentives to form community-based partnerships and leverage non-federal resources to commit to and implement long-term hazard mitigation activities.

Planning Approach

The four-step planning approach outlined below is from FEMA. It is the approach used by the Planning Team throughout the planning process.

Graphic A.1: Planning Approach
Source: FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Planning Website

Step 1: Organize the Planning Process and Resources
At the start, a state, local (including special districts), tribal nation, or territorial government should focus on assembling the resources needed for a successful mitigation planning process. This includes securing technical expertise, defining the planning area, and identifying key individuals, agencies, neighboring jurisdictions, businesses, and/or other stakeholders to participate in the process. The planning process for local governments and tribal nations must include opportunities for the public to comment on the plan.

Step 2: Assess Risks and Capabilities
Next, the state, local, tribal nation, or territorial government needs to identify the characteristics and potential consequences of hazards. It is important to understand what geographic areas the hazards might impact and how people, property, or other assets might be vulnerable. The four basic components of a risk assessment are:

- Hazard identification
- Profiling of hazard events
- Inventory of assets
- Estimation of potential human and economic losses based on the exposure and vulnerability of people, buildings, and infrastructure

Step 3: Develop a Mitigation Strategy
The state, local, tribal nation, or territorial government then sets priorities and develops long-term strategies for avoiding or minimizing the undesired effects of disasters. The strategy is based on an assessment of the unique set of regulatory, administrative, and financial capabilities to undertake mitigation. The mitigation strategy also includes a description of how the mitigation actions will be implemented and administered.

Step 4: Adopt and Implement the Plan
Once FEMA has received proof of adoption from the governing body, the plan will be approved by FEMA. Next, the state, local, tribal nation, or territorial government can bring the mitigation plan to life in a variety of ways, ranging from implementing specific mitigation actions to changing aspects of day-to-day organizational operations. To ensure success, the plan must remain a relevant, living document through routine maintenance. The state, local, tribal nation, or territorial government needs to conduct periodic evaluations to assess changing risks and priorities and make revisions as needed.

Planning Process

Planning Team

Throughout the entire planning process, the departments represented on the Planning Team served as stakeholders while also making a concerted effort to gather input and ideas from other stakeholders and the public.

The District's Hazard Mitigation Planning Team was the core group of people responsible for:

- Developing and reviewing drafts of the plan
- Informing the risk assessment
- Developing the mitigation goals and strategy
- Submitting the plan for local adoption
- Promoting the project through various community outreach venues

RCSD chose to build a Planning Team from internal departments with expertise about the service area's assets as defined by FEMA to include people, structures (including community lifelines), economy, and other assets. Other assets include natural, historic, and cultural resources as well as activities bringing value to a community. Represented departments included General Manager's Office, Engineering, Administration, and Operations.

The Planning Team worked with Emergency Planning Consultants to create the plan. Planning Team members were invited via email announcing the purpose of the Team and overall schedule and expectations of the Planning Team. The department representatives on the Planning Team served as active stakeholders and contributors to the plan's update. Throughout the plan development process, the Team confirmed the planning approach, drafted and reviewed content, made revisions, and engaged members of the public. As indicated below, the meetings were designed to maximize contributions from the Team. Insights, opinions, and facts were gathered ranging from hazard history and rankings, capabilities, ongoing and future mitigation activities, and opportunities to engage the customers and stakeholders through existing venues and meetings. See **Attachments** for Planning Team Meeting Minutes.

Table A.1: Planning Team Level of Participation

	RCSD	Brandon Thomas, Chair	Ted Beckwith	Jaclyn Makarzec	Martha Navarro Perez	Melissa Trujillo	Yvonne Reyes	Anthony Strey	Miguel Valdez	Brian Laddusaw	Kirk Hamblin	**EPC**	Carolyn Harshman	Jill Caputi
Outreach – Announce Planning Process at Board of Directors			X							X				
Research and Writing of Plan			X				X		X	X			X	X
Planning Team Meeting #1			X				X	X	X				X	
Planning Team Meeting #2			X				X		X		X		X	
Planning Team Meeting #3			X						X	X			X	
Outreach – Inform Customers and Stakeholders of Planning Process and Encourage Participation in Mitigation Survey		X			X	X								
Planning Team Meeting #4		X		X	X	X			X	X	X		X	
Incorporate Planning Team Input into First Draft Plan													X	
Outreach – Inform Customers and Stakeholders of Opportunity to Provide Input to the First Draft Plan														
Incorporate Input from Customers and Stakeholders into Second Draft Plan for Submission to Cal OES and FEMA														
FEMA Issues Approvable Pending Adoption														
Outreach – Invite Customers and Stakeholders to Adoption Meeting.														
Post Final Draft Plan for Board of Directors meeting														
Submit Resolution to FEMA														
FEMA Issues Letter of Approval														
Incorporate Letter of Approval into Final Plan														

Table A.2: Project Timeline

Tasks	October 2023	November-December	January 2024	February	March-December	January 2025	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
Outreach – Announce Planning Process at Board of Directors	X															
Research and Writing of Plan		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Planning Team Meeting #1 (1/30/2024)			X													
Planning Team Meeting #2 (2/8/2024				X												
Planning Team Meeting #3 (2/29/2024)				X												
Outreach – Inform Customers and Stakeholders of Planning Process and Encourage Participation in Mitigation Survey									X	X						
Planning Team Meeting #4 (6/24/2025)											X					
Incorporate Planning Team Input to Initial Draft Plan											X	X	X	X		
Outreach – Inform Customers and Stakeholders of Opportunity to Provide Input to First Draft Plan															X	
Incorporate Input from Customers and Stakeholders into Second Draft Plan for Submission to Cal OES and FEMA																
FEMA Issues Approvable Pending Adoption																
Outreach – Invite Customers and Stakeholders to Adoption Meeting																
Post Final Draft Plan for Board of Directors Meeting																
Submit Resolution to FEMA																
FEMA Issues Letter of Approval																
Incorporate Resolution and Letter of Approval into Final Plan																

Plan Writing

The first community outreach activity took place in September 2023 during the announcement of the beginning of the planning process to the Board of Directors. Next, the Planning Team was identified and invited to the first of the Planning Team meetings scheduled and held on January 30, 2024.

A total of four Planning Team Meetings gathered vital information and insights. During the first meeting, an initial Hazard Analysis was reviewed and a Community Outreach Strategy developed. The rest of the meetings focused on finalizing the profiled hazards, developing a capability assessment, mitigation actions matrix, list of critical facilities, and results of the mitigation survey.

In April 2025, the second community outreach event announced the availability of the Mitigation Survey. Flyers, email, social media, and bill inserts were used to update the customers and stakeholders on the planning process and to ask for participation in the Survey. The Survey was designed to provide guidance and insights to the Planning Team on the hazards as well as possible mitigation activities. A dedicated website was created for the Hazard Mitigation Plan and used to post the survey, video, press release, and First Draft Plan. Planning Team Meeting #4 was dedicated to reviewing the input gathered from the Survey (see **Attachments**) as well as contributing to the Initial Draft Plan.

The third outreach event took place in July 2025 focusing on the availability of the First Draft Plan and the Team's desire for input. The Planning Team wanted to ensure gathering as many perspectives as possible. Also, sharing and gathering input served as an excellent means to enlist local champions interested in mitigation opportunities regarding their own homes and businesses.

After documenting the input gathered on the First Draft Plan, the Second Draft Plan was ready for submission to Cal OES and FEMA along with a request for a formal review and a determination of "approvable pending adoption". Throughout the formal review process, the Planning Team and consultant completed amendments to the Plan as mandated by Cal OES and FEMA.

Upon receipt of FEMA's Approvable Pending Adoption notice, the Final Draft Plan will be posted in advance of RCSD Board of Directors public meeting. The fourth community outreach event will be to inform and encourage attendance by the customers and stakeholders of the Board meeting. The purpose of the meeting will be to provide a public forum where additional comments can be gathered from the Board and attendees. The public meeting will include a presentation of a staff report and PowerPoint outlining the planning process and benefits of hazard mitigation. Staff will request the plan be adopted by the Board and will follow up with forwarding a signed resolution to FEMA. Upon receipt of the proof of adoption, FEMA will issue a Letter of Approval.

Community Outreach Strategy

The planning process was powered by District staff, customers, and stakeholders from across the private, public and non-governmental sectors. All of these resources were needed to assist with technical expertise, historical knowledge, and insights into hazards and mitigation strategies.

Stakeholder Outreach

The FEMA Handbook defines the need to identify specific stakeholders with a vested interest in the jurisdiction's mitigation planning. **Table A.3** defines each of the stakeholder categories as

defined in the Handbook. Outreach to stakeholders was accomplished through direct emails and mail.

Table A.3: Stakeholder Categories Defined

Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities. Examples include public works, emergency management, local floodplain administration and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) departments.
Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development. Examples include zoning, planning, community and economic development departments, building officials, planning commission, and other elected officials.
Neighboring Communities. Examples include adjacent local governments, including special districts, such as those that are affected by similar hazard events or may share a mitigation action or project that crosses jurisdictional boundaries. Neighboring communities may be partners in hazard mitigation and response activities, or maybe where critical assets, such as dams, are located.
Business Organizations, Academia and other Private Organizations. Examples include a chamber of commerce, institutions of learning, private utilities or major employers that sustain community lifelines (providers of vital services in a community that when stabilized enable all other aspects of society to function).
Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations. These organizations work directly with and/or provide support to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations, among others. It is key to bringing partners to the table who can speak to the unique needs of these groups. Examples include housing, healthcare and social services agencies.

Table A.4 is the Stakeholder List by Category prepared by the Planning Team.

Table A.4: Stakeholder List by Category

Agency Name, Name of Individual, Individual's Job Title	Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Organizations	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations	Other
Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities						
Rubidoux Community Services District Planning Team						
Brandon Thomas, Chair Assistant General Manager	X					
Kirk Hamblin, Director of Finance and Administration	X					
Brian Laddusaw, General Manager	X					
Jaclyn Makarzec, Director of Engineering	X					
Martha Navarro Perez, Customer Service / Accounts Payable Manager	X					
Anthony Strey (Contractor – Acorn Technologies) Managed Service Provider/IT Business Systems	X					
Melissa Trujillo, Human Resources Generalist / Safety & Facilities Coordinator	X					
Miguel Valdez, Director of Operations	X					
California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) - Constantin Raether, Mitigation Planning Division Chief	X					

Agency Name, Name of Individual, Individual's Job Title	Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Organizations	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations	Other
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region IX - Kathryn Lipiecki, Region IX Mitigation Officer	X					
Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development						
RCSD Board of Directors						
John Skerbelis, Board Member		X				
Hank Trueba, Board Member		X				
Diana Leja, Board Member		X				
Bernard Murphy, Board Member		X				
Leslie Altamirano, Board Member		X				
California Department of Public Health (CDPH) - Hoa Tan, Emergency Preparedness Program Manager		X				
Southern California Edison (SCE) - David Ford, Emergency Management Coordinator		X				
Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) - David Barrett, Emergency Management Coordinator and Brennen Thornton, Watch Desk Specialist		X				
Western Municipal Water District (WMWD) - Craig Miller, General Manager		X				
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) - Andy Hui, Manager, Regional Supply Unit		X				
Neighboring Communities						
Riverside County Emergency Management Department - Brice Bartlette, Emergency Services Coordinator	X					
Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District - Brian Teig, Senior Safety Coordinator Flood	X					
City of Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) - David A. Garcia, General Manager and Gilbert Hernandez, Public Works Director		X				
Riverside County Sheriff's Department - Chad Bianco, Sheriff			X			
Riverside County Department of Waste Resources -			X			
City of Jurupa Valley - Victoria Wasko, City Clerk, Rod Butler, City Manager, and Paul Toor, Public Works Director			X			
Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) - Maria Ayala, Executive Services Manager and Mathew Abel, Director of Operations			X			
Jurupa Unified School District - Dr. Trenton Hansen, Superintendent			X			

Agency Name, Name of Individual, Individual's Job Title	Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation	Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development	Neighboring Communities	Business Organizations, Academia, and other Private Organizations	Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations	Other
Jurupa Area Recreation & Park District - Colby Diuguid, General Manager			X			
Business Organizations, Academia, and Private Organizations						
Jurupa Chamber of Commerce - April Jordan, Director of Operations				X		
Major Rate Payer (Water) – Multi-Residential						
Jurupa Hills Cascade – Scott Vlahos, Property Manager				X		
Old Plantation Crestmore – Jovita Esquivel, Property Manager				X		
Garden Estates – Kimberly Miller, Property Manager				X		
Major Rate Payer (Water) – Commercial						
Alpha Materials – Kelley, Administrative Analyst				X		
Sierra Aluminum – Samuel Sons, Manager				X		
Lineage Logistics – Gena Sari, Foreman				X		
Nonprofit Organizations						
Sacred Heart Church – Name not available					X	
Rubidoux Missionary Baptist Church – Name not available						
St. John the Evangelist - Name not available						
Community-Based Organizations						
Jurupa District Lions Club - Brenda Grunder President					X	
Chriss Jones - Director, Club Services					X	
Veterans of Foreign Wars - David Barns President						
Other Organizations						
California State Senate – Senator Roth						
Alejandro Martinez, Primary Contact						X

Customer Outreach

Equally important are the customers who reside, work, study, and play in the service area. Outreach to the customer was accomplished through social media, flyers, public forums, newsletters, a dedicated website, bill inserts, and public postings.

Outreach Methods and Activities

The outreach methods identified in **Table A.5** include an extensive list of activities utilized throughout the planning process.

Table A.5: Outreach Methods and Activities for Public and Stakeholders

Outreach Methods and Activities (See **Attachments** for samples)	**Stakeholder Categories**					**Customers**
	Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities	**Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development**	**Neighboring Communities (including adjacent local governments and special districts)**	**Businesses, Academia, and other Private Interests**	**Nonprofit Organizations, Community-Based Organizations**	
Email or Mail to Stakeholders – direct communication for each of the community outreach events.	X	X	X	X	X	
Public Forums – Board of Directors (Quarterly briefings)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Survey Flyer – shared electronically via email, website and social media while hard copies were shared at RCSD office, Veterans Memorial Park, Louis Robidoux Library, and City Hall (Jurupa Valley)	X	X	X	X	X	X
District's Website – Posted plan- related documents and community outreach materials. Website had a total of 36 views.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Social Media – Facebook, X, and Instagram	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bill Inserts – sent to all customers						X

Customer and Stakeholder Input

Table A.6 will provide details on input gathered on the Mitigation Survey as well as comments received via the website and the First Draft Plan. Input gathered from customers and stakeholders will be listed in the right column. In addition to the input gathered, the table also documents how the gathered information was utilized in the plan.

Table A.6: Customer and Stakeholder Input

Date(s) of Invite	**Agency, Recipient's Name, Position Title**	**Information Received and Incorporated into Plan**
CUSTOMERS		
		Information Received: **Response to Information**:
STAKEHOLDERS		
Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities		

Date(s) of Invite	Agency, Recipient's Name, Position Title	Information Received and Incorporated into Plan
Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development		
Neighboring Communities		
Business Organizations, Academia, and Private Organizations (including Community Lifelines)		
Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations		

Use of Existing Data

The Planning Team gathered and reviewed existing data and plans during plan writing and specifically noted as "sources". Numerous documents were used to support the planning process:

Rubidoux Community Services District Website
https://www.rcsd.org/hazard-mititgation-plan
Applicable Incorporation: Department Information used in Element B: Risk Assessment - Capability Assessment, Element B: Risk Assessment - Community Profile

RCSD Urban Water Management Plan 2020
Applicable Incorporation: Information about hazards contributed to Element B: Risk Assessment - Community Profile, and Element B: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles.

City of Jurupa Valley General Plan – Community Safety, Services, and Facilities Element 2014, Housing Element 2017
Applicable Incorporation: Information about hazards contributed to Element B: Risk Assessment - Community Profile, and Element B: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles.

County of Riverside Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023)
https://rivcoready.org/about-emd/plans/local-hazard-mitigation-plan
Applicable Incorporation: Information about the planning area and geography used in Element B: Risk Assessment - Community Profile, and Element B: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles.

State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan
https://www.caloes.ca.gov/office-of-the-director/operations/recovery-directorate/hazard-mitigation/state-mitigation-planning/
Applicable Incorporation: Hazard identification information used in Element B: Risk Assessment – Identify Hazards.

HAZUS Maps and Reports

Created by Emergency Planning Consultants

Applicable Incorporation: Numerous HAZUS maps and reports have been included in Element B: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles - Earthquake.

National Flood Insurance Program

www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program

Applicable Incorporation: Element C: Mitigation Strategy – Capabilities.

California Department of Conservation

www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs

Applicable Incorporation: Element B: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles - Earthquake.

U.S. Geological Survey

www.usgs.gov

Applicable Incorporation: Element B: Risk Assessment – Hazard Profiles - Earthquake.

California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment: Los Angeles Region Report (2019)

https://www.ioes.ucla.edu/project/los-angeles-regional-climate-assessment/

Applicable Incorporation: Element B: Risk Assessment – Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment.

Weather Spark

https://weatherspark.com/

Applicable Incorporation: Element B: Risk Assessment - Community Profile.

Element B: Risk Assessment

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.
Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)) **A:** See **Identify Hazards, Table B.1, Table B.2, Hazard Profiles,** and **Table B.5** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-b.
Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)) **A:** See **Drought, Earthquakes, Flood, Power Outages, Wildfire, and Wind Local Conditions** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-c.
Q: Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii)) **A:** See **Table B.8, Maps B.2, B.3, B.4, B.7, B.8** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.
Q: Does the plan include the history of **previous** hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)) **A:** See **Previous Drought, Earthquakes, Flood, Power Outages, Wildfire, and Wind Impacting RCSD, Previous Earthquakes Impacting Riverside County** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-e.
Q: Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard? Does the plan describe the effects of future conditions, including climate change (e.g., long-term weather patterns, average temperature and sea levels), on the type, location and range of anticipated intensities of identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i)) **A:** See **Probability of Future Drought, Earthquakes, Flood, Power Outage, Wildfire, and Wind**
Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.
Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii)) **A:** See **Vulnerability of People, Vulnerability of Structures, Vulnerability of Economy, Vulnerability of Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources, Vulnerability of Activities Bringing Value to the Community, Table B.5** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.
Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)) **A:** See **Impact Profile of People, Impact Profile of Structures, Impact Profile of Economy, Impact Profile of Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources, Impact Profile of Activities Bringing Value to the Community,** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-c.
Q: Does the Plan address NFIP-insured structures within each jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii)) **A:** See **Repetitive Loss Properties/Severe Repetitive Loss Properties,** below.

FEMA requires this part of the plan to include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. In addition, the plan includes information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events. Also, the plan is required to include a summary of the jurisdiction's vulnerability and the impacts on the

community from the identified hazards. This includes the National Flood Insurance Program - insured structures that have been repetitively damaged by floods.

Element B: Risk Assessment is divided into three sections: 1) District Profile which provides a brief look at the history and facts about the community, 2) Hazard Assessment which focuses on ranking and describing the hazards, and 3) Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment which links the profiled hazards with the district's assets.

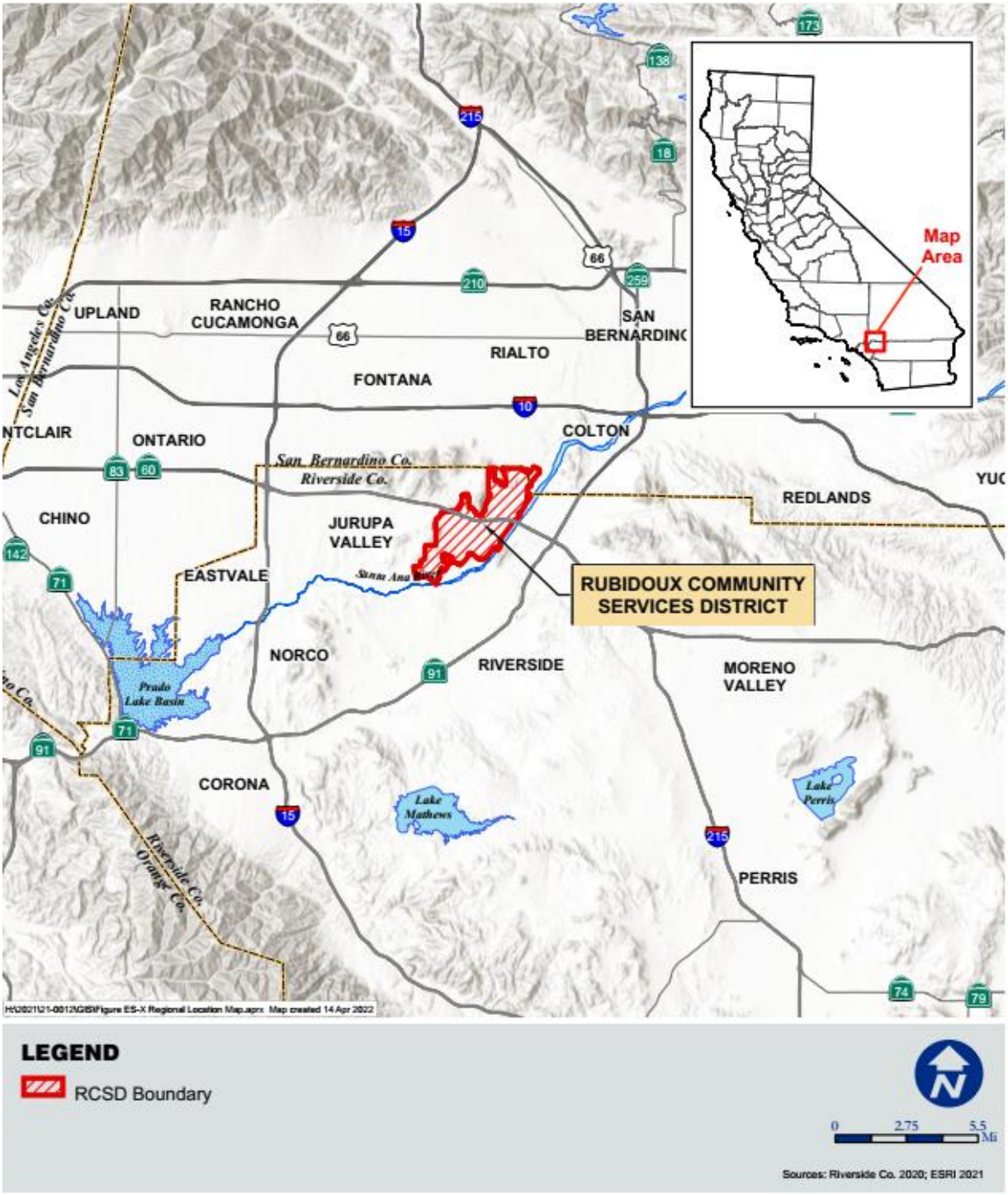
Before delving into the hazards and vulnerability, the jurisdiction believes it is important to share history and background information in the form of a District Profile. Additional information on the assets (People, Structures, Economy, Natural/Historic/Cultural Resources, and Activities Bringing Value to the Community) can be found later in Element B: Risk Assessment – Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment.

District Profile

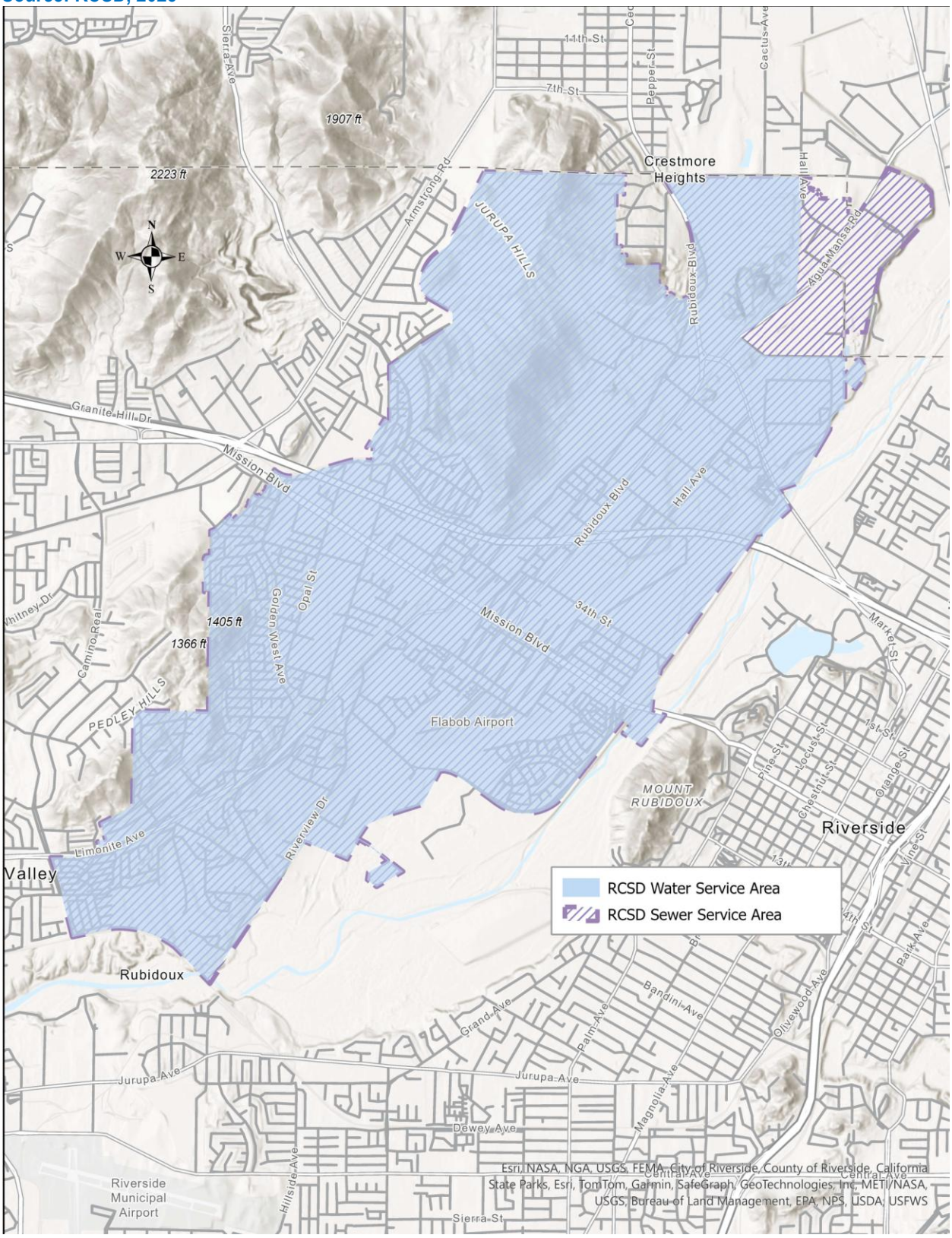
The Rubidoux Community Services District provides water, wastewater, trash, weed abatement, street lighting, and fire protection services to a community that has grown from 4,000 to over 35,000 over the past 50 plus years. The service area is located in the eastern region of the City of Jurupa Valley. According to Jurupa Valley's General Plan, the City of Jurupa Valley is located in Riverside County and neighbors the cities of Riverside and Corona to the south, San Bernardino and Fontana to the north, Pomona and Ontario to the northwest, and Orange County to the west. Jurupa Valley is located in the northwestern portion of Riverside County, and it stretches east beyond the curve of the Santa Ana River, just touching the corner of San Bernardino County's City of Colton.

The distinctiveness of the Jurupa Valley area can be found in its unique communities and wonderful natural setting. From the lush riparian corridor of the Santa Ana River, to the slightly undulating flatlands of Mira Loma, to the dramatic rolling terrain of the Pedley Hills, to the stark, rugged outcroppings of the Jurupa Mountains, Jurupa Valley provides diverse habitat for wildlife and an outstanding location for a semi-rural city that values preservation of its equestrian heritage in balance with new, high-quality economic and residential growth. The western portion of Jurupa Valley is primarily flat, with gentle rolling foothills scattered throughout the Glen Avon and Mira Loma areas. North of SR 60 lies the dramatic sloping terrain of the Jurupa Mountains, which provide a natural backdrop for the communities of Sunnyslope and Belltown. The Pedley Hills provide a picturesque setting for the community of Pedley as well as a pleasing backdrop for communities adjacent to the hills. The Santa Ana River, with its lush riparian habitat, provides a natural contrast along the southern boundary of Jurupa Valley. Though not located within the Jurupa Valley's boundaries, Mount Rubidoux serves as a prominent visual landmark for residents in Jurupa Valley's eastern communities.

Map B.1: RCSD Regional Location
Source: RCSD Water Master Plan, 2022



Map B.2: RCSD Service Area
Source: RCSD, 2025



Also see Element B: Risk Assessment – Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment for more information about the district's people, economy, structures, and other assets.

National Flood Insurance Program

Established in 1968, the NFIP provides federally backed flood insurance to homeowners, renters, and businesses in communities that adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage. Although the District is not required to participate in NFIP, the majority of its service area is located within the boundaries of the City of Jurupa Valley. The City adopted a floodplain management ordinance (Municipal Code Chapter 8.15 - FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT) in 2013 and has Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) that show floodways, 100-year flood zones, and 500-year flood zones.

NFIP Participation

The District is not required to participate in NFIP.

Repetitive Loss Properties and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive Loss Properties (RLPs) and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (SRLPs) are most susceptible to flood damage; therefore, they have been the focus of flood hazard mitigation programs. Unlike a countywide program, the Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) for repetitive loss properties involves highly diversified property profiles, drainage issues, and property owner's interest. It also requires public involvement processes unique to each RLP area. The objective of an FMP is to provide specific potential mitigation measures and activities to best address the problems and needs of communities with repetitive loss properties. According to FEMA resources, none of the properties within RCSD are designated as Repetitive Loss Property (RLPs) or Severe Loss Property (SLPs).

Risk Assessment

Conducting a risk assessment can provide information regarding: the types of hazards a jurisdiction is exposed to; the location where the hazard might occur; the history of the hazard in the RCSD and surrounding area; and the future risk they pose. Specifically, the five levels of risk assessment are as follows:

1. *Identify Hazards*
2. *Hazard Profiles*
3. *Identify Community Assets*
4. *Analyze Impacts*
5. *Summarize Vulnerability*

Hazard Assessment

Identify Hazards

This section is the description of the geographic extent, potential intensity, and the probability of occurrence of a given hazard. Maps are used in this plan to display hazard identification data. To determine the hazard with significant potential to impact the Planning Team examined three

resources: California's 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2023 County of Riverside Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, and the City of Jurupa Valley's 2017 General Plan - Safety, Services, and Facilities Element. The Planning Team reviewed existing documents to determine which of the hazards posed the most significant threat to the planning area and its ability to deliver services. In other words, which hazard would likely result in a local declaration of emergency. The Planning Team also reviewed Federal Disaster Declarations for Riverside County which experienced 14 federal disaster declarations from 2018 – 2024.

Table B.1: Federal Disaster Declarations 2020-2024 Riverside County
Source: FEMA website State and County Disaster Declarations, 2024

Year	Declaration Number	Declaration Title
2024	DR-4750-CA	Tropical Storm Hilary
2023	EM-3591-CA	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, And Mudslides
2022	FM-5451-CA	Fairview Fire
2021	FM-5381-CA	Blue Ridge Fire
2020	FM-5325-CA	Apple Fire
2020	FM-5300-CA	46 Fire
2020	FM-5299-CA	Hill Fire
2020	EM-3428-CA	Covid-19
2020	DR-4482-CA	Covid-19 Pandemic

The Team utilized FEMA's Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) ranking technique to quantify the probability, magnitude/severity, warning time and duration for each of the hazards. The hazard ranking system is described below in **Table B.2**.

Table B.2: Calculated Priority Risk Index
Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

CPRI Category	Degree of Risk			Assigned Weighting Factor
	Level ID	Description	Index Value	
Probability	Unlikely	Extremely rare with no documented history of occurrences or events. Annual probability of less than 1 in 1,000 years.	1	45%
	Possibly	Rare occurrences. Annual probability of between 1 in 100 years and 1 in 1,000 years.	2	
	Likely	Occasional occurrences with at least 2 or more documented historic events. Annual probability of between 1 in 10 years and 1 in 100 years.	3	
	Highly Likely	Frequent events with a well-documented history of occurrence. Annual probability of greater than 1 every year.	4	
Magnitude and Severity	Negligible	Negligible property damage (less than 5% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure. Injuries or illnesses are treatable with first aid and there are no deaths. Negligible loss of quality of life. Shut down critical public facilities for less than 24 hours.	1	30%

	Limited	Slight property damage (greater than 5% and less than 25% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries or illnesses do not result in permanent disability, and there are no deaths. Moderate loss of quality of life. Shut down critical public facilities for more than 1 day and less than 1 week.	2	
	Critical	Moderate property damage (greater than 25% and less than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries or illnesses result in permanent disability and at least 1 death. Shut down critical public facilities for more than 1 week and less than 1 month.	3	
	Catastrophic	Severe property damage (greater than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries and illnesses result in permanent disability and multiple deaths. Shut down critical public facilities for more than 1 month.	4	
Warning Time	> 24 hours	Population will receive greater than 24 hours of warning.	1	15%
	12–24 hours	Population will receive between 12-24 hours of warning.	2	
	6-12 hours	Population will receive between 6-12 hours of warning.	3	
	< 6 hours	Population will receive less than 6 hours of warning.	4	
Duration	< 6 hours	Disaster event will last less than 6 hours.	1	10%
	< 24 hours	Disaster event will last less than 6-24 hours.	2	
	< 1 week	Disaster event will last between 24 hours and 1 week.	3	
	> 1 week	Disaster event will last more than 1 week.	4	

Table B.3: Calculated Priority Risk Index Ranking for RCSD
Source: RCSD Planning Team

Hazard	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total	Hazard Priority Ranking * (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low)
Drought	3	1.35	4	1.20	1	.15	1	.10	2.35	**H**
Earthquake	3	1.35	4	1.20	4	.45	1	.10	3.25	**H**
Flood	3	1.35	3	.90	1	.15	1	.10	2.50	**H**
Power Outage	4	1.80	2	.60	1	.15	1	.10	2.65	**H**
Wildfire	3	1.35	2	.60	1	.15	4	.40	2.50	**M**
Wind	4	1.80	2	.60	1	.15	1	.10	2.65	**H**

***Hazard Priority Ranking**
High=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher
Medium=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5
Low=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4
N/A=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2

Table B.4: Hazard Source Review and Inclusion/Omission by Planning Team
Source: Planning Team (PT); California State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP); Riverside County (MJHMP); Jurupa Valley General Plan (GP), National Risk Index (NRI)
Note: The Planning Team chose to profile only those hazards with a "Medium" or "High" Hazard Priority Ranking

Hazard	Source	Profiled in HMP	Reason for Inclusion	Reason for Omission
Avalanche	NRI, SHMP	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Climate Change	MJHMP, GP, PT	N		The Planning Team chose to integrate climate change information into each of the profiled hazards.
Coastal Flooding	NRI	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Cold Wave	NRI, SHMP	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Dam Inundation	SHMP, MJHMP, GP	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Drought	NRI, SHMP, MJHMP	Y	The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of "High".	
Earthquake	NRI, SHMP, MJHMP, GP	Y	The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of "High".	
Hail	NRI	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Heat Wave	NRI, MJHMP	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Hurricane	NRI	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Ice Storm	NRI	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Landslide	NRI, SHMP, MJHMP	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Levee Failure	SHMP	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.

Hazard	Source	Profiled in HMP	Reason for Inclusion	Reason for Omission
Lighting	NRI	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Power Outage	PT	Y	The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of "High".	
Riverine Flooding	NRI, SHMP, MJHMP, GP	Y	The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of "High".	
Strong Wind	NRI, SHMP	Y	The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of "High".	
Subsidence	SHMP	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Tornado	NRI	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Tsunami	NRI, SHMP	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Volcanic Activity	NRI, SHMP	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.
Wildfire	NRI, SHMP, MJHMP	Y	The Planning Team assigned hazard priority ranking of "Medium".	
Winter Weather	NRI	N		Does not pose a significant threat to the community.

Hazard Profiles

Table B.2 (Calculated Priority Risk Index) included all of the natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. **Table B.3** (CPRI Ranking) emphasizes the importance of considering the "scope and scale" of a possible event. In other words, the Planning Team members were reminded to envision an event of such significance that a local declaration of emergency would likely be issued. The planning team chose to profile only those hazards with a medium or high hazard priority ranking (probability + magnitude/severity) which included drought, earthquake, flood, power outage, wildfire, and wind. **Table B.4** provided a justification for why or why not a hazard was profiled in the plan. Next, **Table B.5** provides a summary of the profiled hazards indicating a generalized perspective of the community's vulnerability according to extent, location, and probability, and previous significant event.

Table B.5: Hazard Profile of Location, Extent, Probability, Previous Significant Event
Source: Planning Team

Hazard	Location (Where)	Extent (How Big an Event)	Probability * (How Often)	Previous Significant Event
Drought	District Wide	Droughts in urban areas vary considerably in scope and intensity. Likely emergency water shortage regulations would restrict such activities as watering of landscape, washing of cars, and other non-safety related activities	Likely	No Significant Event on Record
Earthquake	District Wide	Powerful and widespread rupture or shaking ground can cause buildings to move off their foundations or collapse; damage buildings and other structures, roads, and other public infrastructure; damage utility lines and set off fires; and threaten the lives of people and animals	Likely	M6.6 Earthquake in 1918 caused minor damage in Jurupa Valley
Flood	Central and southern regions of the District	100-year floodplain with parts protected by a levee	Likely	2010 Damage to District-owned wastewater infrastructure
Power Outage	District Wide	All electrical power vulnerable to Public Safety Power Shutoff directives ranging from hours to days	Likely	January 2025 Los Angeles Wildfires
Wildfire	District Wide	Wildland-Urban Interface	Likely	No Significant Event on Record
Wind	District Wide	Sustained winds of 50 mph or greater	Highly Likely	No recent events
* Probability is defined as: Unlikely = 1:1,000 years, Possibly = 1:100-1:1,000 years, Likely = 1:10-1:100 years, Highly Likely = 1:1 year				
[1] Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast				

Drought

Description

Drought is defined as a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more. This deficiency results in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector. Drought should be considered relative to some long-term average condition of balance between precipitation and evapotranspiration (i.e., evaporation + transpiration) in a particular area, a condition often perceived as "normal". It is also related to the

timing (e.g., principal season of occurrence, delays in the start of the rainy season, occurrence of rains in relation to principal crop growth stages) and the effectiveness of the rains (e.g., rainfall intensity, number of rainfall events).

Other climatic factors such as high temperature, high wind, and low relative humidity are often associated with it in many regions of the world and can significantly aggravate its severity. Drought should not be viewed as merely a physical phenomenon or natural event. Its impacts on society result from the interplay between a natural event (less precipitation than expected resulting from natural climatic variability) and the demand people place on water supply. Human beings often exacerbate the impact of drought. Recent droughts in both developing and developed countries and the resulting economic and environmental impacts and personal hardships have underscored the vulnerability of all societies to this natural hazard.

One dry year does not normally constitute a drought in California but serves as a reminder of the need to plan for droughts. California's extensive system of water supply infrastructure — its reservoirs, groundwater basins, and inter-regional conveyance facilities — mitigates the effect of short-term dry periods for most water users. Defining when a drought begins is a function of drought impacts to water users. Hydrologic conditions constituting a drought for water users in one location may not constitute a drought for water users elsewhere, or for water users having a different water supply. Individual water suppliers may use criteria such as rainfall/runoff, amount of water in storage, or expected supply from a water wholesaler to define their water supply conditions.

Drought is a gradual phenomenon. Although droughts are sometimes characterized as emergencies, they differ from typical emergency events. Most natural disasters, such as floods or forest fires, occur relatively rapidly and afford little time for preparing for disaster response. Droughts occur slowly, over a multiyear period. There is no universal definition of when a drought begins or ends. Impacts of drought are typically felt first by those most reliant on annual rainfall -- ranchers engaged in dry land grazing, rural residents relying on wells in low-yield rock formations, or small water systems lacking a reliable source. Criteria used to identify statewide drought conditions do not address these localized impacts. Drought impacts increase with the length of a drought, as carry-over supplies in reservoirs are depleted and water levels in groundwater basins decline.

There are four different ways that drought can be defined:

- **Meteorological** - a measure of departure of precipitation from normal. Due to climatic differences, what is considered a drought in one location may not be a drought in another location.
- **Agricultural** - refers to a situation when the amount of moisture in the soil no longer meets the needs of a particular crop.
- **Hydrological** - occurs when surface and subsurface water supplies are below normal.
- **Socioeconomic** - refers to the situation that occurs when physical water shortage begins to affect people.

U.S. Drought Monitor

The U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM) is a map that is updated weekly to show the location and intensity of drought across the country. The USDM uses a five-category system (USDM, 2021):

• D0—Abnormally Dry
  - Short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops

- Some lingering water deficits
- Pastures or crops not fully recovered

• D1—Moderate Drought
- Some damage to crops, pastures
- Some water shortages developing
- Voluntary water-use restrictions requested

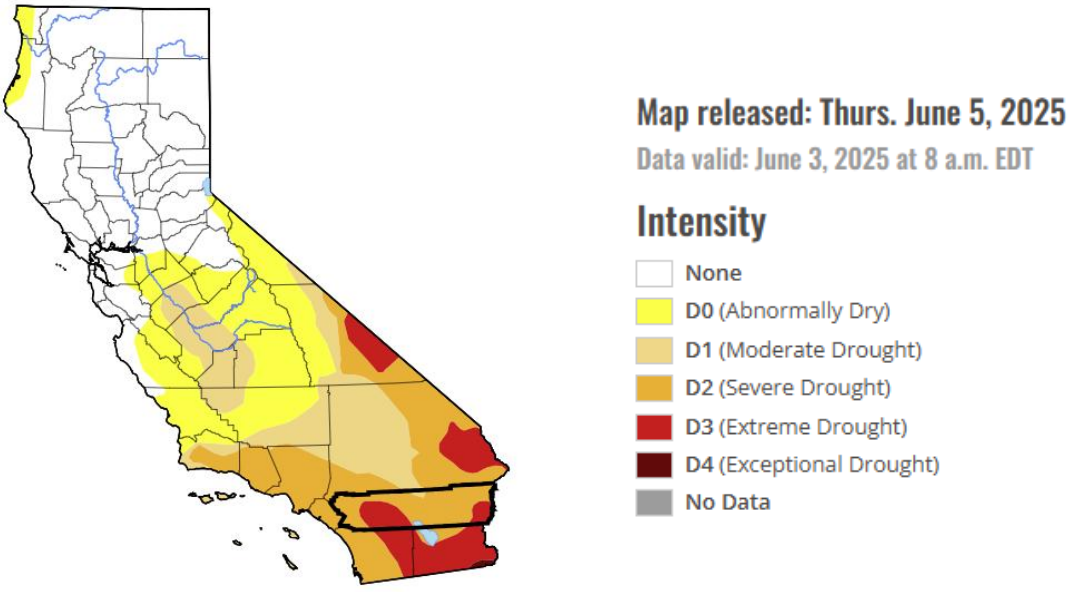
• D2—Severe Drought
- Crop or pasture loss likely
- Water shortages common
- Water restrictions imposed

• D3—Extreme Drought
- Major crop/pasture losses
- Widespread water shortages or restrictions

• D4—Exceptional Drought
- Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses
- Shortages of water creating water emergencies

The USDM categories show experts' assessments of conditions related to drought. These experts check variables including temperature, soil moisture, stream flow, water levels in reservoirs and lakes, snow cover, and meltwater runoff. They also check whether areas are showing drought impacts such as water shortages and business interruptions. Associated statistics show what proportion of various geographic areas are in each category of dryness or drought, and how many people are affected. U.S. Drought Monitor data go back to 2000.

Infographic B.1: U.S. Drought Monitor – Riverside County, California
Source: Website – U.S. Drought Monitor 6.5.2025



Week	Date	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4	DSCI
Current	2025-06-03	0.00	100.00	100.00	98.01	25.47	0.00	323
Last Week to Current	2025-05-27	0.00	100.00	100.00	98.01	25.46	0.00	324
3 Months Ago to Current	2025-03-04	0.00	100.00	100.00	98.02	76.06	4.31	378
Start of Calendar Year to Current	2024-12-31	0.00	100.00	100.00	28.93	5.32	0.00	234
Start of Water Year to Current	2024-10-01	23.15	76.85	41.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	118
One Year Ago to Current	2024-06-04	92.38	7.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8

Local Conditions

According to the 2022 Water Master Plan, the District adopted Ordinance No. 111 on October 15, 2009 to establish a landscape water use efficiency program providing compliance measures in support of State landscape model ordinance requirements. This ordinance remains in-effect and works in conjunction with the City of Jurupa Valley's landscape requirements.

California endured significant drought conditions from 2012 until at least 2017. During this drought, statewide emergency conservation regulations were mandated statewide by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to reduce water demand and conserve supplies. The District adopted Resolution No. 2015-817 (January 15, 2015) and subsequently Resolution No. 2015-820 (June 18, 2015) to declare a modified Stage 2 of the water shortage contingency plan with a revised list of water use prohibitions consistent with the SWRCB's emergency regulations dated March 17, 2015, and May 5, 2015. The SWRCB then rescinded most of the emergency conservation regulations in 2017 and likewise the district adopted Resolution No. 2019-858 (November 7, 2019) to rescind Resolution No. 2015-820; however, Resolution No. 2019-858 encourages customers to continue to conserve water, albeit voluntarily in addition to a standing prohibition against any form of water waste, consistent with State law.

The district adopted a revised Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) on June 17, 2021, as part of the adoption of its 2020 UWMP (WEBB(a)). The WSCP outlines the actions that can be taken with each level of a declared water shortage, with each level ranging from a shortage of less than 10% to more than 50%. The shortage could be the result of drought or catastrophic supply interruptions. The district is currently preparing a new ordinance to codify the enforceable elements of the WSCP, including proposed statewide regulations on water waste.

Previous Drought Impacting RCSD

Fortunately, there is no history of severe drought within the district's service area. Even so, California as a whole has experienced drought conditions most recently since 2021.

Previous Droughts Impacting Riverside County

According to Riverside County 2023 MJHMP, the County chronically experiences drought cycles. Drought causes stress on the County's ability to provide water to the community. In addition, drought conditions can cause extensive weakening of trees in forested areas causing them to become highly vulnerable to disease and insect infestation. Many trees have weakened and died, creating a severe fire hazard. Furthermore, wildland brush areas were dry, presenting wildfire risk. See additional historical details above in "Local Conditions".

Probability of Future Droughts

Droughts occur every day throughout California. When conducting the risk assessment, the planning team determined that the probability of a serious drought affecting the district is likely with an annual probability between 1 in 10 years and 1 in 100 years.

Climate Change Considerations

According to the Fifth National Climate Assessment, drought is such a complex phenomenon that it is a challenge to even define what it is: more than 150 different definitions have appeared in scientific literature. Broadly, drought results when there is a mismatch between moisture supply and demand. Meteorological drought happens when there is a severe or ongoing lack of precipitation. Hydrological drought results from deficits in surface runoff and subsurface moisture supply. Drying soil moisture affects crop yields and can lead to agricultural droughts. The timing of droughts is also complex. Droughts can last for weeks or decades. They may develop slowly over months or come on rapidly. A drought may be immediately apparent or detectable only in retrospect.

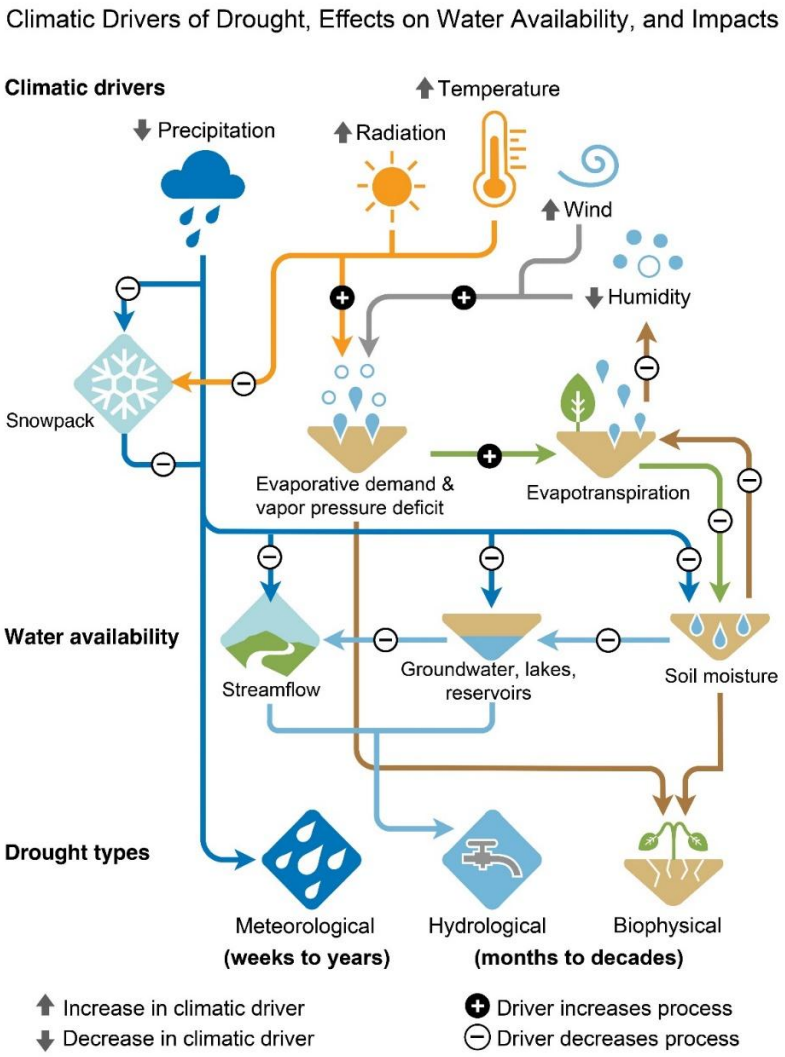
Despite this complexity, some robust regional trends are emerging. Colorado River streamflow over the period 2000–2014 was 19% lower than the 20th-century average, largely due to a reduction in snowfall, less reflected sunlight, and increased evaporation. The period 2000–2021 in the Southwest had the driest soil moisture of any period of the same length in at least the past 1,200 years. While this drought is partially linked to natural climate variability, there is evidence that climate change exacerbated it, because warmer temperatures increase atmospheric “thirst” and dry the soil. Droughts in the region are lasting longer and reflect not a temporary extreme event but a long-term aridification trend—a drier “new normal” occasionally punctuated by periods of extreme wetness consistent with expected increases in precipitation volatility in a warming world.

The Southwest is the only region in which the total area of unusually dry soil moisture is increasing. In the eastern regions of the country, hydrological droughts have become less frequent since the late 19th century due to increases in precipitation that compensate for warming-driven increases in evaporation. However, there is evidence that the likelihood of drought in the Northeast did not decrease as much as would be expected given these wetter conditions and that higher increases in evapotranspiration make the Southeast more drought-prone than the Northeast. Additionally, much of the US is vulnerable to rapid-onset flash droughts that can materialize in a matter of days, driven by extreme high temperatures or wind speeds and a lack of rainfall. These events are difficult to predict and prepare for and can have outsized impacts. There is evidence that these events are drying out soil more quickly as the world warms.

Climate change alters the hydrologic cycle and is expected to increase drought in some regions through various process pathways. The figure below shows how climate change alters the hydrologic cycle. According to the Fifth National Climate Assessment (2023), changes in climatic drivers (e.g., precipitation, temperature, wind, etc.) affect different aspects of the hydrologic cycle (e.g., evapotranspiration, snowpack, streamflow, soil moisture). In turn, these hydrologic shifts translate into changes in the severity, frequency, and risk of different drought types. Plus, and minus signs denote the direction of change in the driver that would cause increases in drought. For example, where precipitation declines (down arrow), all drought types will increase because this reduces snowpack, streamflow, groundwater and reservoir storage, and soil moisture. Similarly, increasing temperatures (up arrow) are also expected to increase hydrological and

biophysical drought by reducing snowpack and increasing evaporative losses from streams, surface reservoirs, and soils.

Figure B.1: Climate Drivers of Drought, Effects on Water Availability, and Impacts
Source: Fifth National Climate Assessment, 2023



Earthquake

Description

An earthquake is a sudden motion or trembling that is caused by a release of strain accumulated within or along the edge of the Earth's tectonic plates. The effects of an earthquake can be felt far beyond the site of its occurrence. They usually occur without warning and, after just a few seconds, can cause massive damage and extensive casualties. Common effects of earthquakes are ground motion and shaking, surface fault ruptures, and ground failure.

Ground Shaking

Ground shaking is the motion felt on the earth's surface caused by seismic waves generated by the earthquake. It is the primary cause of earthquake damage. The strength of ground shaking

depends on the magnitude of the earthquake, the type of fault, and distance from the epicenter (where the earthquake originates). Buildings on poorly consolidated and thick soil will typically see more damage than buildings on consolidated soil and bedrock.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of soil is reduced by earthquake shaking or other events. Liquefaction occurs in saturated soils, which are soils in which the space between individual soil particles is completely filled with water. This water exerts pressure on the soil particles that influences how tightly the particles themselves are pressed together. Prior to an earthquake, the water pressure is relatively low. However, earthquake shaking can cause water pressure to increase to the point where the soil particles can readily move with respect to each other. Because liquefaction only occurs in saturated soil, its effects are most commonly observed in low lying areas. Typically, liquefaction is associated with shallow groundwater, which is less than 50 feet beneath the earth's surface. See Liquefaction Areas discussion below for more information.

Modified Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration Comparison

One tool used to describe earthquake intensity is the Magnitude Scale. The Magnitude Scale is sometimes referred to as the Richter Scale. The two are similar but not exactly the same. The Magnitude Scale was devised as a means of rating earthquake strength and is an indirect measure of seismic energy released. The Scale is logarithmic with each one-point increase corresponding to a 10-fold increase in the amplitude of the seismic shock waves generated by the earthquake. In terms of actual energy released, however, each one-point increase on the Richter scale corresponds to about a 32-fold increase in energy released. Therefore, a Magnitude 7 (M7) earthquake is 100 times (10 X 10) more powerful than a M5 earthquake and releases 1,024 times (32 X 32) the energy. **Table B.6** compares the Modified Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration.

Table B.6: Modified Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration Comparison
Source: USGS

Modified Mercalli Scale	Perceived Shaking	Potential Structure Damage		Estimated PGAa (%g)
		Resistant Buildings	Vulnerable Buildings	
I	Not Felt	None	None	<0.17%
II-III	Weak	None	None	0.17% - 1.4%
IV	Light	None	None	1.4% - 3.9%
V	Moderate	Very Light	Light	3.9% - 9.2%
VI	Strong	Light	Moderate	9.2% - 18%
VII	Very Strong	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	18%-34%
VIII	Severe	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	34%-65%
IX	Violent	Heavy	Very Heavy	65% - 124%
X-XIII	Extreme	Very Heavy	Very Heavy	>124%

a. PGA = peak ground acceleration. Measured in percent of g, where g is the acceleration of gravity

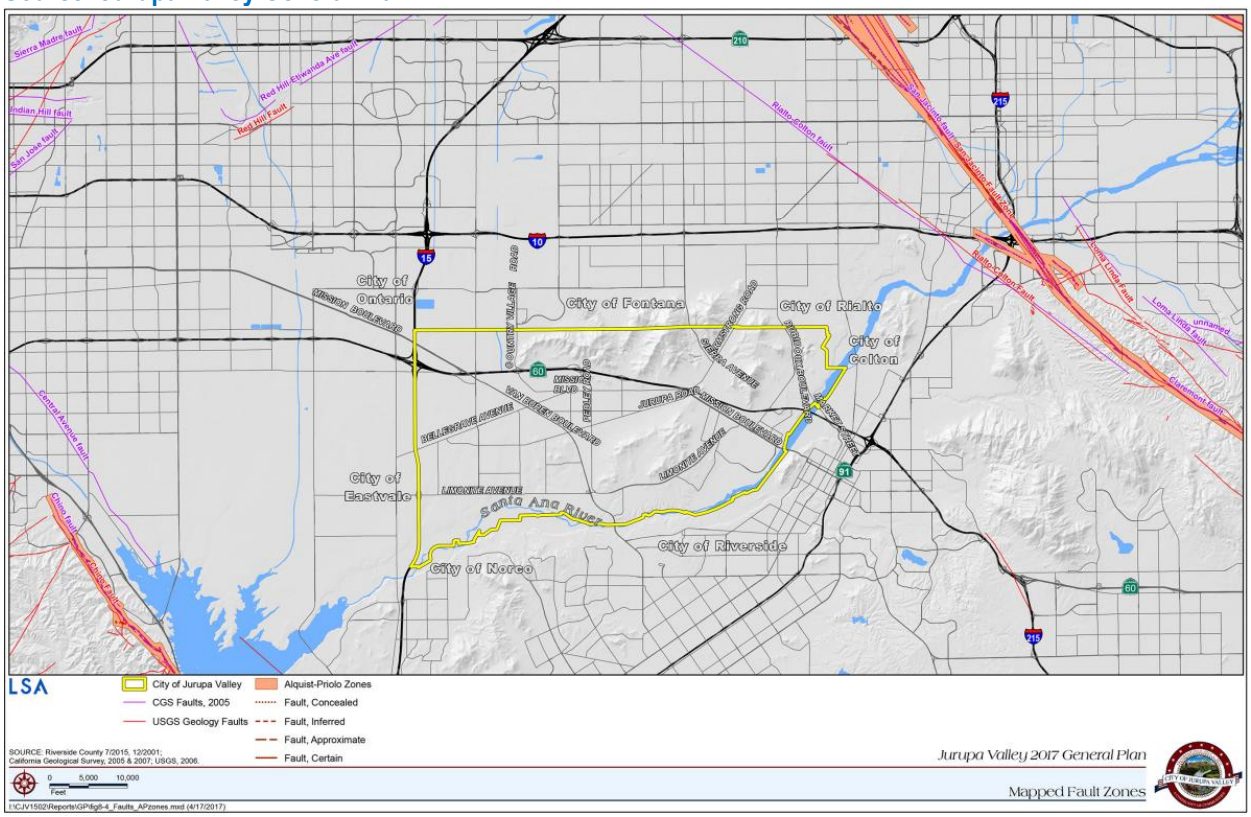
Sources: USGS, 2008; USGS, 2010

Local Conditions

According to the General Plan – Community Safety, Services and Facilities Element, seismic hazards are related to earthquakes and earth movement, such as fault rupture, liquefaction, landslides, and rock falls. The Alquist Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act of 1972 requires the

mapping of known surface faults to minimize the direct impact surface fault rupture would have on structures designed for human habitation. Although Riverside County as a whole is considered seismically active, no known seismic faults exist within Jurupa Valley, nor is Jurupa Valley located within a mapped Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. While the potential earthquake risk is considered low, regional faults such as the Rialto-Colton, San Jacinto, and Chino faults pose earthquake risks to the West Riverside County area, including Jurupa Valley. New faults and fault traces may be identified in the future; consequently, new structures designed for human occupancy should be required to be set back from newly identified and potential seismic hazards. **Map B.3** shows the mapped fault zones in and around Jurupa Valley.

Map B.3: Earthquake Faults near RCSD
Source: Jurupa Valley General Plan



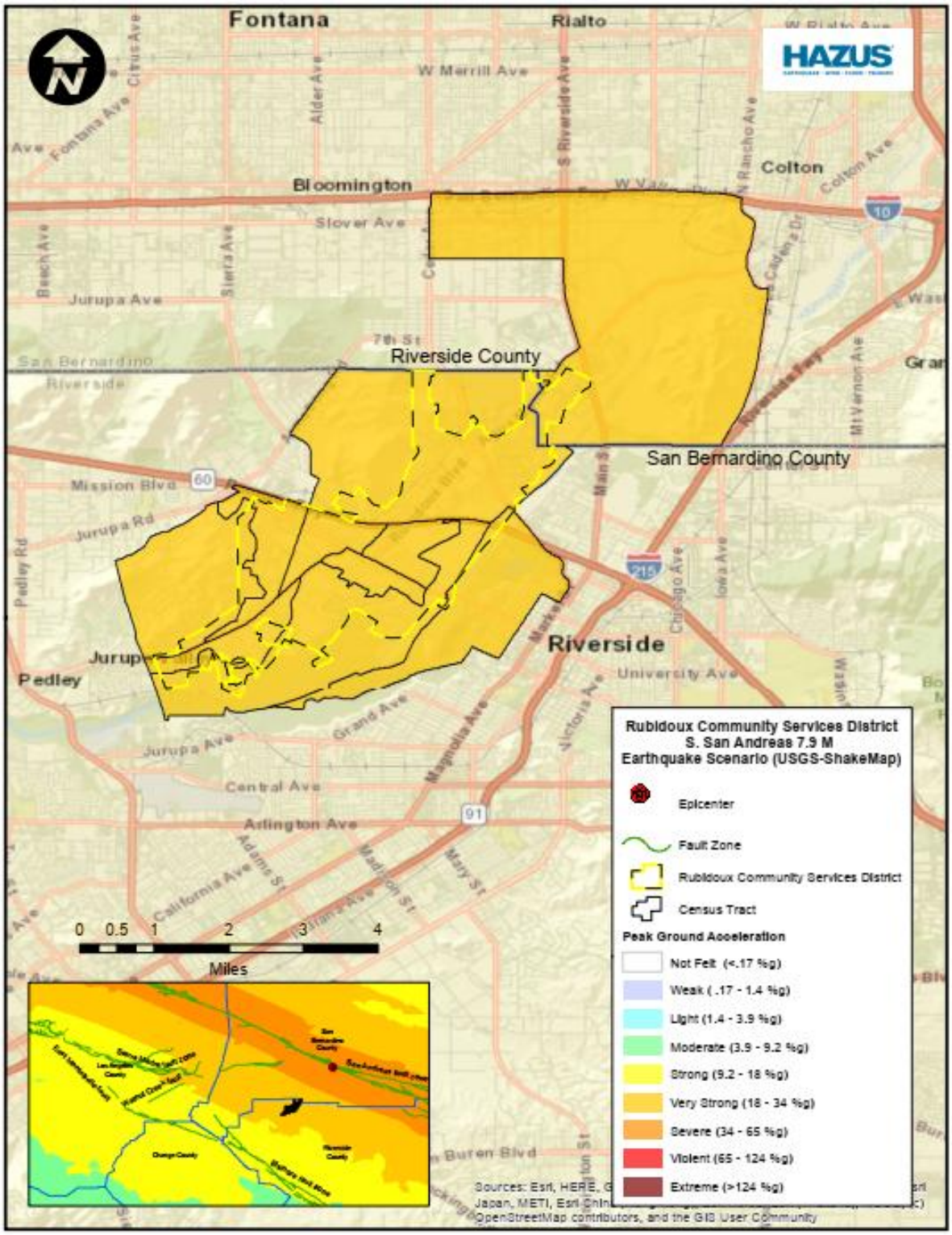
Estimation of Potential Human and Economic Losses Based on the Exposure and Vulnerability of People, Buildings, and Infrastructure

A vulnerability assessment in its simplest form is a simultaneous look at the geographical location of hazards and an inventory of the underlying land uses (populations, structures, etc.). Facilities that provide critical and essential services following a major emergency are of particular concern because these locations house staff and equipment necessary to provide important public safety, emergency response, and/or disaster recovery functions.

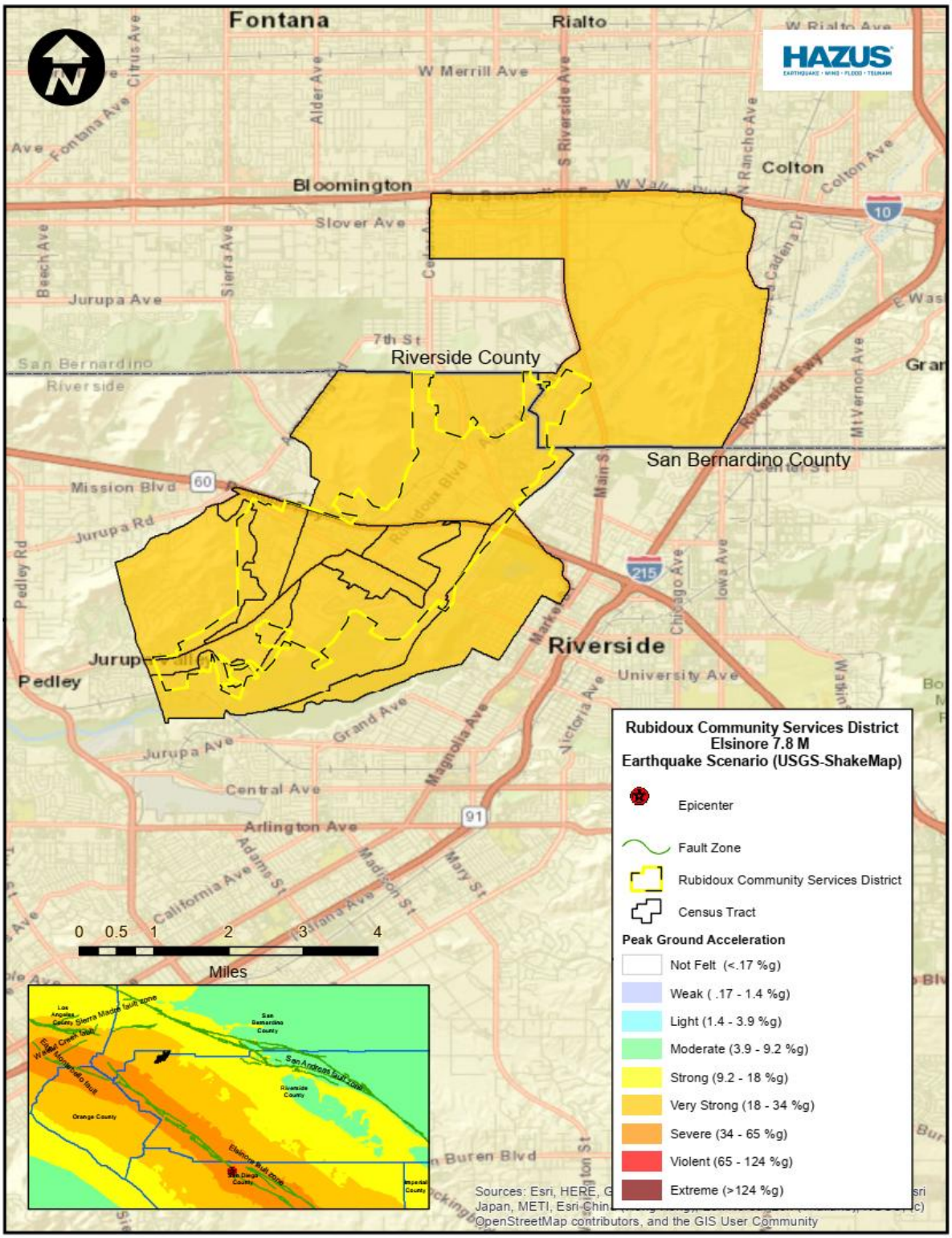
HAZUS

The hazard maps in the mitigation plan were generated by Emergency Planning Consultants using FEMA's Hazards United States – Multi Hazard (HAZUS-MH) software program. Below are the maps generated by HAZUS. The associated reports are available separately. Once the location and size of a hypothetical earthquake are identified, HAZUS-MH estimates the intensity of the ground shaking, the number of buildings damaged, the number of casualties, the amount of damage to transportation systems and utilities, the number of people displaced from their homes, and the estimated cost of repair and clean up. It's important to note that the "project area" is based on Census tracts not jurisdictional boundaries.

Map B.4: HAZUS – South San Andreas, M 7.9
Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2024



Map B.5: HAZUS – Elsinore, M 7.8
Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2024



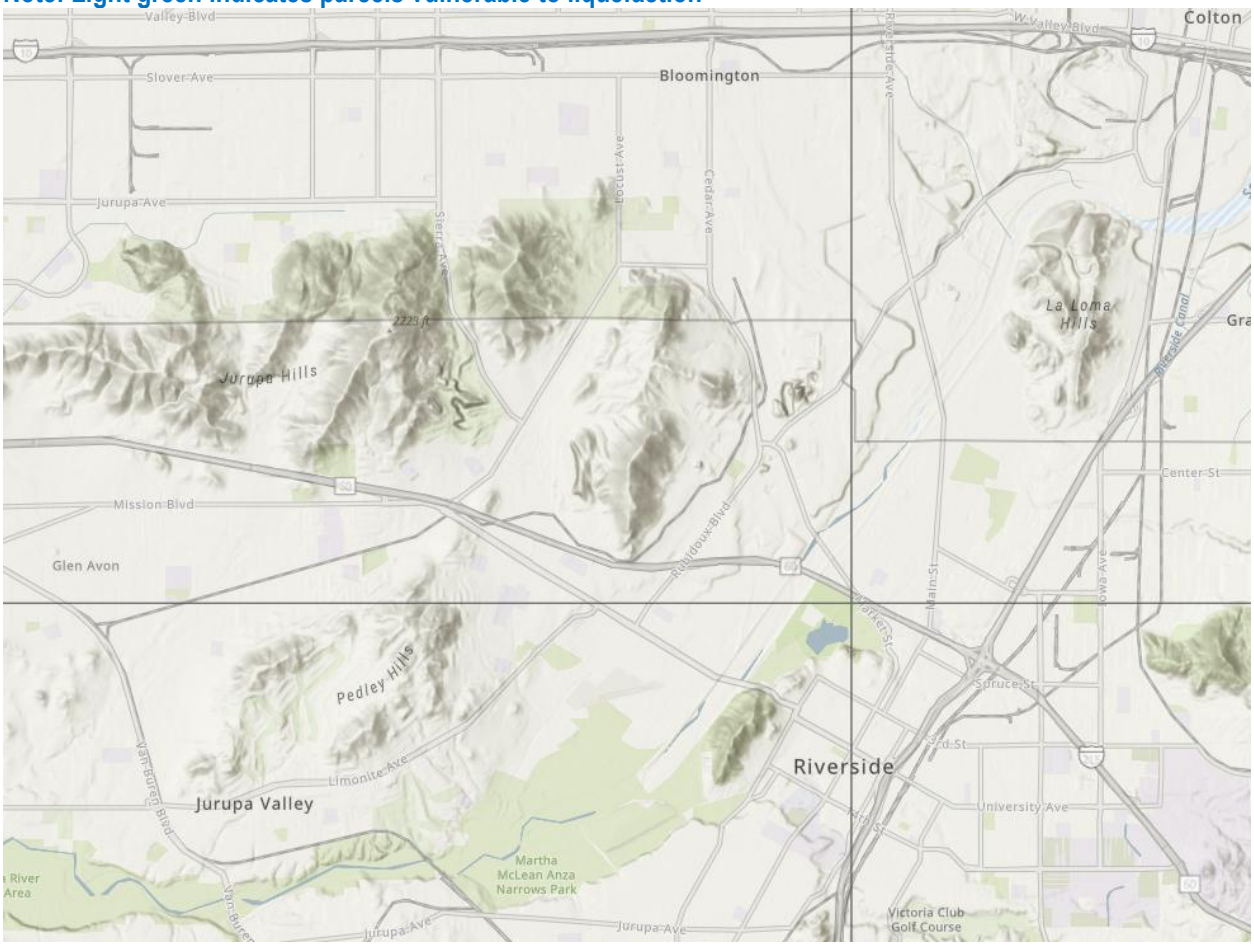
Liquefaction Area

Liquefaction presents the most prominent secondary earthquake ground failure issue in the region. Liquefaction-related lateral spreads can occur adjacent to stream channels and deep washes that provide a free face toward which the liquefied mass of soil fails. Lateral spreads can cause extensive damage to pipelines, utilities, bridges, roads and other structures.

According to the General Plan – Community Safety, Services and Facilities Element, liquefaction presents the most prominent secondary earthquake ground failure issue in the City of Jurupa Valley. Liquefaction-related lateral spreads can occur adjacent to stream channels and deep washes that provide a free face toward which the liquefied mass of soil fails. Lateral spreads can cause extensive damage to pipelines, utilities, bridges, roads and other structures.

Map B.6 depicts the liquefaction areas in the district. Liquefaction hazards are moderate and focused along the north shore of the Santa Ana River.

Map B.6: Liquefaction Areas
Source: California Department of Conservation – California Geological Survey, 2025
Note: Light green indicates parcels vulnerable to liquefaction



Previous Earthquakes Impacting RCSD

According to the City of Jurupa Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (2017), the City of Jurupa Valley is located in a Seismic Hazard Zone. The nearest active earthquake fault is the San Andreas Fault located on the northern part of the city. In the past, Jurupa Valley experienced damaging earthquakes in December 1899 and in April 1918. The earthquakes each had magnitudes of approximately 6.6 on the Richter Scale and caused substantial damage to existing buildings, including several deaths related to the events. There have been several noticeable ground movements in recent years, most notably the Landers and Big Bear earthquakes in 1992, and the 1994 Northridge Earthquake, but no local damage was sustained during these more recent events.

Previous Earthquakes Impacting Riverside County

According to the County of Riverside Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazards Mitigation Plan (2023), significant earthquakes in the county over the past 50 years included the following:

Table B.7: Previous Hazard Events of Earthquakes in Riverside County
Source: County of Riverside MJLHMP

Date	Richter Scale Magnitude	Location
2022	6.4	Ferndale/ Humboldt County
2021	6.0	Antelope Valley/ Los Angeles County
2020	5.8	Lone Pine/ Inyo County
2020	5.5	Searles Valley/ San Bernardino County
2019	7.1	Ridgecrest/ Kern County
2019	6.4	Ridgecrest/ Kern County
2016	5.2	Borrego Springs/ San Diego County
2014	5.1	La Habra/ Orange County

Probability of Future Earthquakes

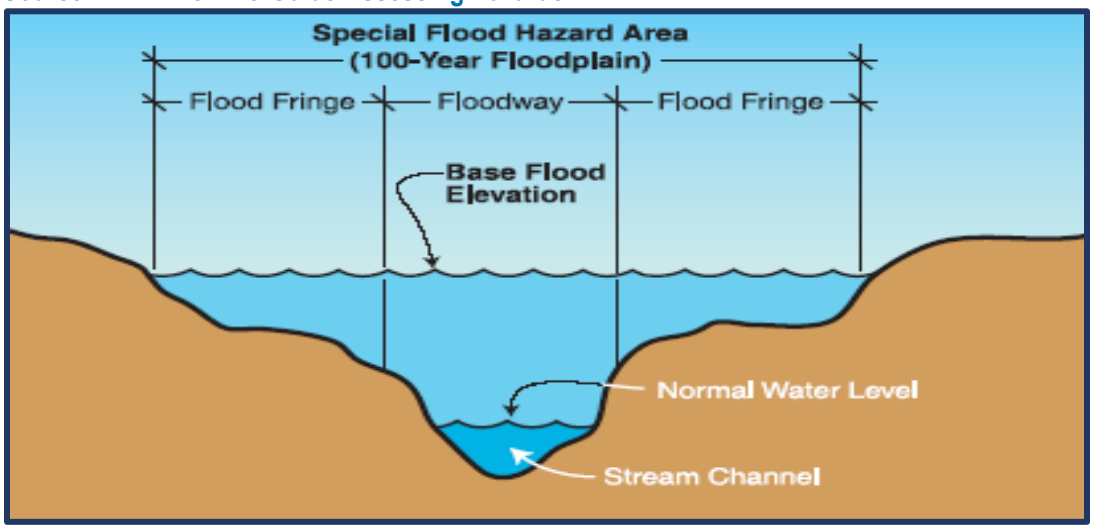
Earthquakes occur every day throughout California. However, earthquakes that cause widespread catastrophic damage do not happen often. When conducting the risk assessment, the planning team determined that the probability of a catastrophic earthquake affecting the district is likely with an annual probability of occurrence being between 1 in 10 and 1 in 100 years.

Flooding

Description

A floodplain is a land area adjacent to a river, stream, lake, estuary, or other water body that is subject to flooding. This area, if left undisturbed, acts to store excess flood water. The floodplain is made up of two sections: the floodway and the flood fringe. The 100-year flooding event is the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in magnitude in any given year. Contrary to popular belief, it is not a flood occurring once every 100 years. The 100-year floodplain is the area adjoining a river, stream, or watercourse covered by water in the event of a 100-year flood. **Figure B.2**: Floodplain and Floodway shows the relationship between the floodplain and the floodway.

Figure B.2: Floodplain and Floodway
Source: FEMA How-To-Guide Assessing Hazards



Types of Flooding

Two types of flooding primarily affect the region: slow-rise or flash flooding. Slow-rise floods may be preceded by a warning period of hours or days. Evacuation and sandbagging for slow-rise floods have often effectively lessened flood related damage. Conversely, flash floods are most difficult to prepare for, due to extremely limited, if any, advance warning and preparation time.

The floodplains impacting RCSD are controlled by infrastructure while localized or urban flooding continues to pose a problem from time to time.

Atmospheric Rivers

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), atmospheric rivers are relatively long, narrow regions in the atmosphere – like rivers in the sky – that transport most of the water vapor outside of the tropics. These columns of vapor move with the weather, carrying an amount of water vapor roughly equivalent to the average flow of water at the mouth of the Mississippi River. When the atmospheric rivers make landfall, they often release this water vapor in the form of rain or snow.

Definitions of FEMA Flood Zone Designations

Flood zones are geographic areas that the FEMA has defined according to varying levels of flood risk. These zones are depicted on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or Flood Hazard Boundary Map. Each zone reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

Table B.8: FEMA Flood Zones
Source: FEMA

Moderate to Low-Risk Areas

In communities that participate in the NFIP, flood insurance is available to all property owners and renters in these zones:

ZONE	DESCRIPTION
B and X (shaded)	Area of moderate flood hazard, usually the area between the limits of the 100-year and 500-year floods. B Zones are also used to designate base floodplains of lesser hazards, such as areas protected by levees from 100-year flood, or shallow flooding areas with average depths of less than one foot or drainage areas less than 1 square mile.
C and X (unshaded)	Area of minimal flood hazard usually depicted on FIRMs as above the 500-year flood level. Zone C may have ponding and local drainage problems that do not warrant a detailed study or designation as base floodplain. Zone X is the area determined to be outside the 500-year flood and protected by levee from 100-year flood.

High-Risk Areas

In communities that participate in the NFIP, mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply to all of these zones:

ZONE	DESCRIPTION
A	Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding and a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Because detailed analyses are not performed for such areas; no depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones.
AE	The base floodplain where base flood elevations are provided. AE Zones are now used on new format FIRMs instead of A1-A30 Zones.
A1-30	These are known as numbered A Zones (e.g., A7 or A14). This is the base floodplain where the FIRM shows a BFE (old format).
AH	Areas with a 1% annual chance of shallow flooding, usually in the form of a pond, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones.
AO	River or stream flood hazard areas, and areas with a 1% or greater chance of shallow flooding each year, usually in the form of sheet flow, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Average flood depths derived from detailed analyses are shown within these zones.
AR	Areas with a temporarily increased flood risk due to the building or restoration of a flood control system (such as a levee or a dam). Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements will apply,

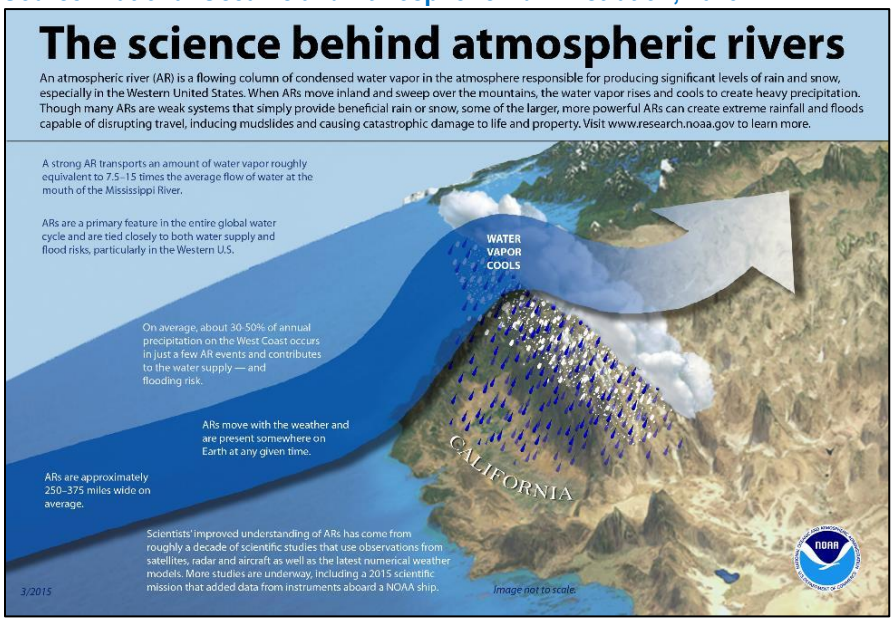
ZONE	DESCRIPTION
	but rates will not exceed the rates for unnumbered A zones if the structure is built or restored in compliance with Zone AR floodplain management regulations.
A99	Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding will be protected by a Federal flood control system where construction has reached specified legal requirements. No depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones.

Undetermined Risk Areas

ZONE	DESCRIPTION
D	Areas with possible but undetermined flood hazards. No flood hazard analysis has been conducted. Flood insurance rates are commensurate with the uncertainty of the flood risk.

Although atmospheric rivers come in many shapes and sizes, those that contain the largest amounts of water vapor and the strongest winds can create extreme rainfall and floods, often by stalling over watersheds vulnerable to flooding. These events can disrupt travel, induce mudslides, and cause catastrophic damage to life and property. A well-known example is the "Pineapple Express," a strong atmospheric river that can bring moisture from the tropics near Hawaii over to the US West Coast.

Figure B.3: Atmospheric Rivers
Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2023



While atmospheric rivers are responsible for great quantities of rain that can produce flooding, they also contribute to beneficial increases in snowpack. A series of atmospheric rivers fueled the strong winter storms that battered the U.S. West Coast from western Washington to southern California from December 10–22, 2010, producing 11 to 25 inches of rain in certain areas. These

rivers also contributed to the snowpack in the Sierras, which received 75 percent of its annual snow by December 22, the first full day of winter.

NOAA research (e.g., NOAA Hydrometeorological Testbed and Cal Water) uses satellite, radar, aircraft and other observations, as well as major numerical weather model improvements, to better understand atmospheric rivers and their importance to both weather and climate

Local Conditions

According to the General Plan – Community Safety, Services, and Facilities Element, the Santa Ana River is tremendous asset to the service area, providing open space, environmental, recreational, and visual amenities. It also presents the potential for flood hazards and inundation. Throughout the years, flooding events on the Santa Ana River have resulted in the loss of livestock, infrastructure, property, and even lives. To manage and minimize the risk of flooding, the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District was formed in 1945 to reduce the risks and damage due to flooding in western Riverside County.

The district's responsibilities include the maintenance and construction of flood control structures and facilities, as well as regulating development in and near floodplains. Despite major improvements in flood management methods and planning, portions of Jurupa Valley are still at risk of flooding during major events.

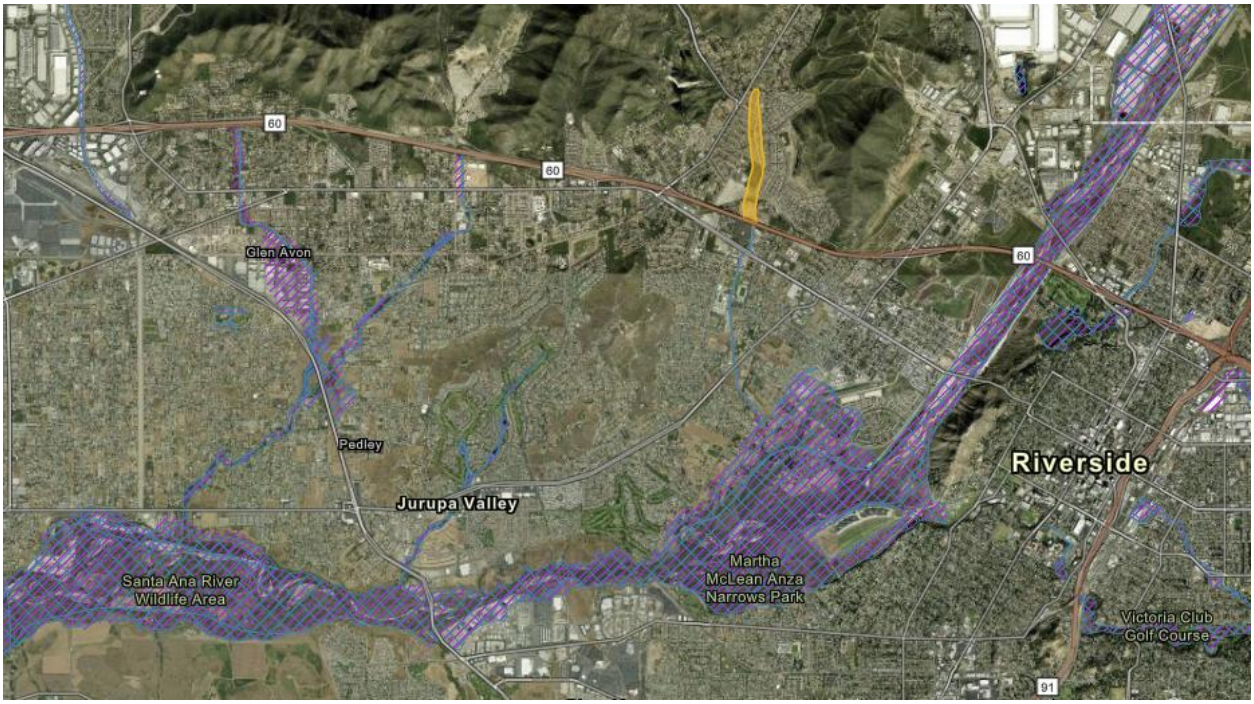
The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) prepares Flood Insurance Rate Maps, or FIRM maps, to graphically show areas prone to flooding during 100-year and 500-year frequency floods. **Map B.7** identifies the flood prone areas of Jurupa Valley.

In addition to the Santa Ana River, the Riverside Basin (northeast of the Interstate 15/SR 60 interchange), and those areas bordering the Etiwanda Flood Control Channel, Pyrite Channel, and the Riverside Canal, are part of the 100-year floodplain. Most of these areas are also where a substantial amount of development exists or is intended to occur. Many techniques may be used to address the danger of flooding, such as preventing or limiting development in floodplains, reducing urban runoff, maintaining floodways, using special building techniques, elevating foundations and structures, and enforcing building setbacks.

One effective technique for maintaining floodways and reducing flood hazards is controlling the spread of Arundo donax (giant cane) and other non-native plant species. Giant cane is a highly invasive, non-native aquatic plan that grows in the Santa Ana River and other local drainage courses. The plant is hazardous from a flooding perspective because it grows quickly, clogs channels, and increases flood risks. Left unchecked, the plant can easily take over riparian areas, excluding native plants and damaging natural habitat. However, the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA), the County of Riverside, and other agencies have been working to eliminate giant cane from the Santa Ana River Watershed and restore natural habitat.

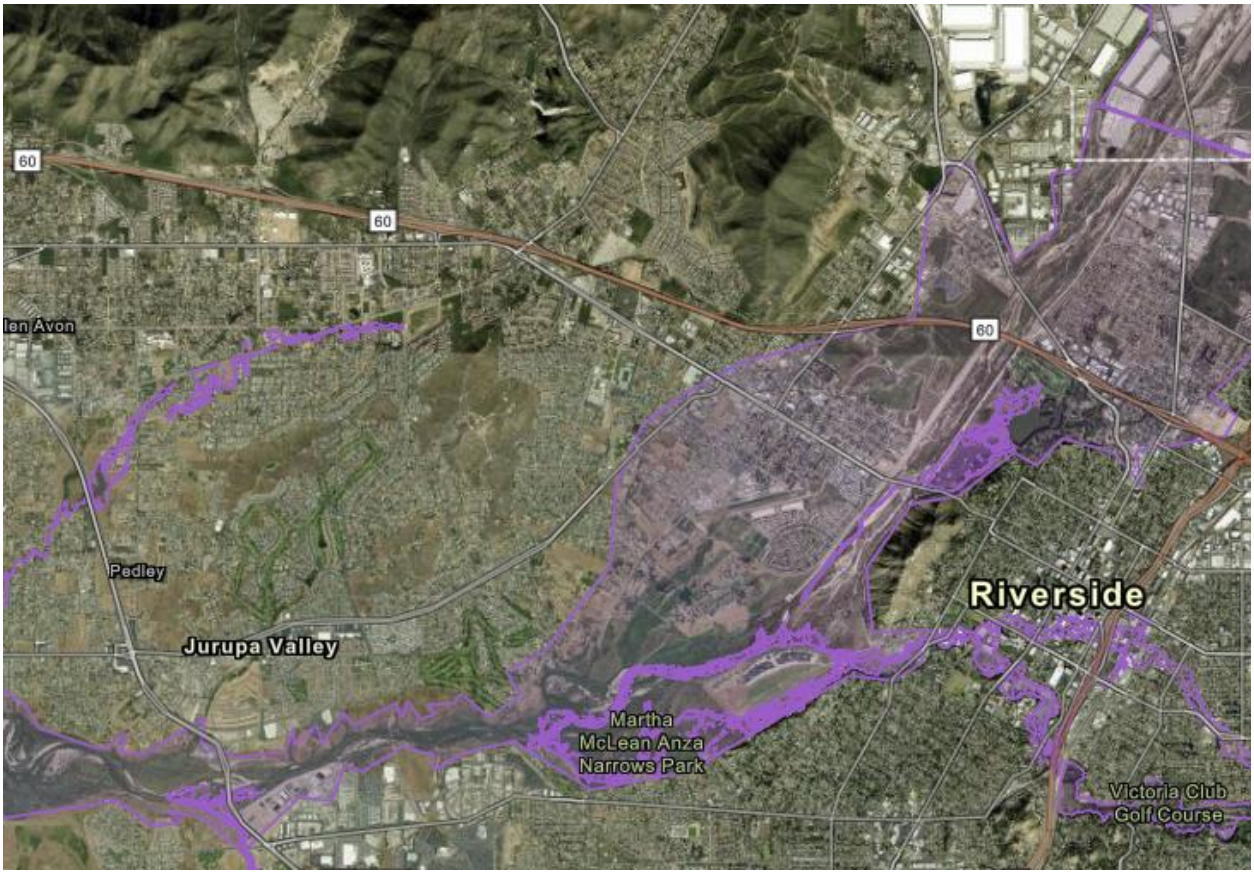
Map B.7 identifies the flood prone areas of Jurupa Valley.

Map B.7: MyPlan 2.0 Jurupa Valley Floodplains
Source: MyPlan 2.0 Cal OES, 2025



Below, **Map B.8** depicts the dam inundation area for the Garvey Reservoir and Laguna Basin.

Map B.8: MyPlan 2.0 Jurupa Valley Dam Failure Inundation Area
Source: MyPlan 2.0 Cal OES, 2025



Previous Flooding Impacting RCSD

Flooding has been a serious hazard to Jurupa Valley, and the risk of serious flooding in the RCSD service area is considered elevated. Parts of the area are located within a 100- or 500- year floodplain, as delineated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

On January 10, 2005, the inflow to Prado Dam was 26,150cfs or 16.9 billion gallons. The increase caused considerable damage to RCSD wastewater infrastructure in the impacted area.

Figure B.4: Prado Dam Inflow on January 10, 2005
Source: RCSD

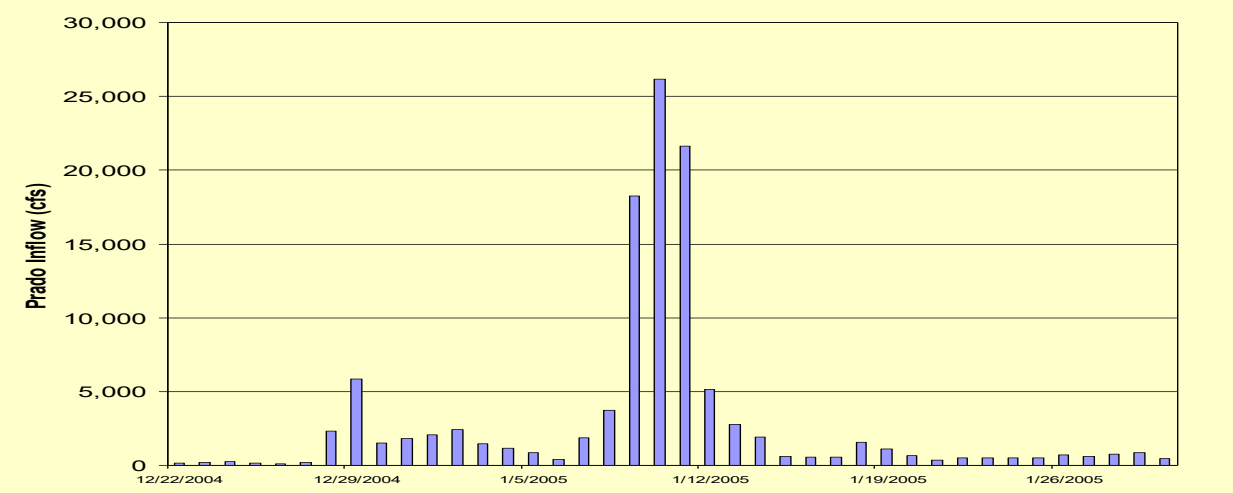


Photo B.1: Damage to RCSD Wastewater on January 11, 2005
Source: RCSD

Photo B.2: Aerial Photo of Damage - January 14, 2005
Source: RCSD

Previous Flooding Impacting Riverside County

According to the County of Riverside MJLHMP, Riverside County has experienced various weather patterns are associated with flood events such as El Niño conditions, La Niña conditions, Summer Monsoons, and "Pineapple Express". Floods that affect Riverside County can be attributed to three different types of storm events:

1. A general winter storm that combines high-intensity rainfall and a rapid melting of the mountain snowpack.
2. A tropical storm out of the southern Pacific Ocean.
3. A summer thunderstorm, particularly in the desert areas.

There are three principal types of flood hazards:
1. Stream flooding (including bridge scour and stream erosion)
2. Flash flooding (including debris and mud flows)
3. Sheet flow flooding (including alluvial fan flooding)

The major rivers in the South Coast hydrologic region of Riverside County are dry most of the year and pose flood threats to developments within the floodplain during general storms of long duration. When a major storm moves into the area, the excess precipitation becomes surface runoff. Resultant flood flows have predominantly short durations and sharp peaks. Increased

urbanization increases flood potential by increasing the percentage of impervious surfaces. In the Desert hydrologic region, high-intensity rainfall from the period of July to August can produce severe flash flooding. Winter rains are generally more widespread in the desert and flash flood potential is less due to the lower intensity of rainfall. Winter rains are nonetheless capable of producing flooding but are somewhat more predictable. There is a severe danger to motorists who may attempt to drive through flooded washes which are typically dry.

Storms with high volumes of precipitation in a short period of time have occurred in the County causing flash floods, contaminated drinking water, disrupted electrical service, and damaged homes and contents. In addition, land that has been denuded of foliage and trees due to fire or human activity has experienced serious erosion from the rainfall.

Excessive precipitation can inundate soil in slopes causing mudslides and landslides. These events can destroy homes, block highways, and destroy power lines. The County is vulnerable to this type of flood damage. Heavy storms also can strand individuals playing near or crossing streams, rivers, flood control channels and intersections.

Riverside County has several major river systems and reservoirs. Excessive rainfall can stress these systems causing serious damage to property and potential loss of life. Rivers can overflow their banks, destroying bridges and washing out roads and highways during major flood events.

Table B.9 lists the declared flood disasters in Riverside County.

Table B.9: Previous Hazard Events of Flooding in Riverside County (Source: FEMA Disaster Declaration, 2024)

Declaration	Date	Incident	Declaration Title
EM-3591-CA	2023-01-09	Flood	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides
DR-4305-CA	2017-03-16	Flood	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides
DR-1952-CA	2011-01-26	Flood	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Debris, Mud Flows
DR-979-CA	1993-02-03	Flood	Severe Winter Storm, Mud Landslides, Flooding
DR-690-CA	1983-09-22	Flood	Flash Flooding
DR-687-CA	1983-07-01	Flood	Flooding
DR-615-CA	1980-02-21	Flood	Severe Storms, Mudslides, Flooding
DR-594-CA	1979-07-27	Flood	Heavy Rains, Flash Floods, Mud Flows
DR-547-CA	1978-02-15	Flood	Coastal Storms, Mudslides, Flooding
DR-521-CA	1976-09-21	Flood	Flooding, Tropical Storm Kathleen
DR-253-CA	1969-01-26	Flood	Severe Storms, Flooding
DR-223-CA	1967-01-02	Flood	Severe Storms, Flooding
DR-211-CA	1965-12-07	Flood	Heavy Rains, Flooding

Probability of Future Flooding Events

When conducting the Risk Assessment, the Planning Team determined that the probability of a serious flood event affecting the RCSD service area is likely with an annual probability of occurrence being between 1 in 10 and 1 in 100 years.

Power Outage

Description

Utility providers provide communities with vital services. Because of training and rigorous safety programs, delivery of services is typically very reliable and without incident. However, in certain hazardous circumstances, like an earthquake, power outage, or high wind, utility providers are impacted just like their customers. In an effort to minimize this vulnerability, power utility providers have developed protocols like Public Safety Power Shutoff.

Over the last decade, California has experienced increased, intense, and record-breaking wildfires in California. These wildfires have resulted in a devastating loss of life and billions of dollars in property and infrastructure damage. Historically, electric utility infrastructure has been responsible for less than 10% of reported wildfires. However, wildfires attributed to electrical infrastructure consist of roughly half of the most destructive wildfires in California history. With the continuing threat of wildfire, the electric investor-owned utilities (IOUs) may proactively cut power to electrical lines as a measure of last resort if the utility reasonably believes that there is an imminent and significant risk that strong winds may topple power lines or cause major vegetation-related issues leading to increased risk of wildfires. This effort is called a Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS). While PSPS events may reduce the risk of utility-associated wildfires, PSPS events can leave communities and essential facilities without power, which brings its own risks and hardships, especially for vulnerable communities and individuals.

Local Conditions

Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electricity to the RCSD service area. There have been brief power failures and deliberate outages (Public Safety Power Shutoff). According to the 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan, California's 33 reported PSPS events between 2013 and 2019 represent an average of almost five events per year. The State is expected to continue to experience multiple PSPS events each year. Specific PSPS events impacting Riverside County was not available, however, it is reasonable to assume that if severe weather threatens a portion of electrical grids, it may be necessary for SCE to turn off electricity in the interest of public safety.

Power failure is defined as any interruption or loss of electrical service caused by disruption of power transmission caused by accident, sabotage, natural hazards, or equipment failure (also referred to as a loss of power or power outage). A significant power failure is defined as any incident of a long duration, which would require the involvement of the local and/or State emergency management organizations to coordinate provision of food, water, heating, cooling, and shelter. Power failures in the planning area are usually localized and are usually the result of a natural hazard event involving high winds or storms.

The massive 2011 Southern California electricity outage brought to light many critical issues surrounding the state's power generation and distribution system, including its dependency on out-of-state resources. Although California has implemented effective energy conservation programs, the state continues to experience both population growth and weather cycles that contribute to a heavy demand for power.

Hydro-generation provides approximately 25% of California's electric power, with the balance coming from fossil fuels, nuclear, and green sources. As experienced in 2000 and 2001, blackouts can occur due to losses in transmission or generation and/or extremely severe temperatures that lead to heavy electric power consumption.

The effects of an energy shortage would affect all occupants of the project area. Perhaps most at risk would be medically challenged individuals with health care equipment reliant on electricity (e.g., oxygen), businesses, emergency service locations, and vulnerable population centers (e.g., schools).

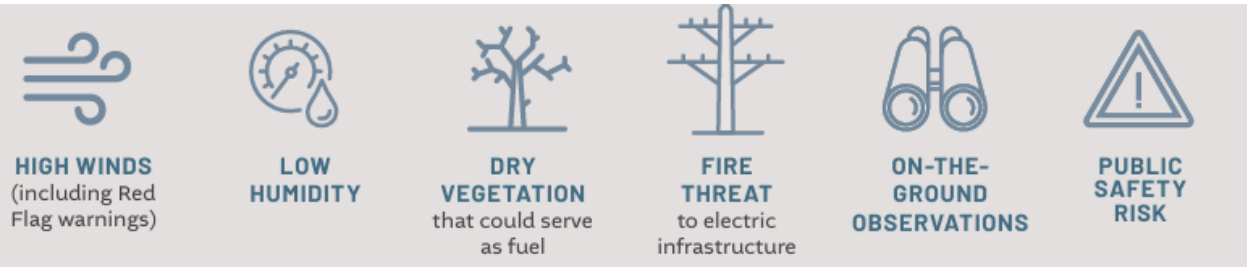
In 2018, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) directed California's three largest energy companies to coordinate to prepare all Californians for the threat of wildfires and power outages during times of extreme weather. To help protect customers and communities during extreme weather events, electric power may now be shut off for reasons of public safety. This new protocol is referred to as Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS).

Types of Outages
The unexpected outages are the ones posing the greatest threat to RCSD. They include rotating outages during times of extreme demand and Public Safety Power Shutoff which is a preventative strategy during times of high wind and wildfire conditions.

Rotating Outage
A rotating outage is a brief, controlled power outage mandated by the California Independent System Operator (CAISO). It is enacted by California's publicly owned utilities, including SCE, to protect the integrity of our statewide electric system by easing demand on the overall electric supply during times of critically high usage, preventing wider, longer power outages. Such an outage is named for the way it alternates evenly throughout our service territory to ensure that no neighborhood is impacted more than any other. It remains rare and lasts only about one hour.

Public Safety Power Shutoff
As a safety precaution, San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E), Southern California Edison (SCE) and Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) monitor local fire danger and extreme weather conditions across California and evaluate whether to turn off electric power. The decision and action to turn off power is made by each individual energy company and is based on a combination of the following factors.

Infographic B.2
Source: Power of Being Prepared Website, 2025



Previous Power Outages in RCSD

The most recent PSPS event impacting RCSD was in January 2025 during the Los Angeles Wildfires.

Previous Power Outages in Riverside County

The most recent PSPS event impacting Riverside County was in January 2025 during the Los Angeles Wildfires.

Probability of Future Power Outages

Any widespread power outage can have a serious impact on RCSD. When conducting the Risk Assessment, the Planning Team determined that the probability of a long-term power outage affecting RCSD is highly likely with an annual probability of greater than 1 every year.

Wildfire

Description

Wildfire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels and exposing or possibly consuming structures. They often begin unnoticed and spread quickly. Naturally occurring and non-native species of grass, brush, and trees fuel wildfires. A wildland fire is a wildfire in an area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, power lines and similar facilities. A wildland/urban interface fire is a wildfire in a geographical area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels.

Wildfire Characteristics

There are three categories of wildland/urban interface fire. The classic wildland/urban interface exists where well-defined urban and suburban development presses up against open expanses of wildland areas; the mixed wildland/urban interface is characterized by isolated homes, subdivisions, and small communities situated predominantly in wildland settings.

The occluded wildland/urban interface exists where islands of wildland vegetation occur inside a largely urbanized area. Certain conditions must be present for significant interface fires to occur. The most common conditions include hot, dry and windy weather; the inability of fire protection forces to contain or suppress the fire; the occurrence of multiple fires that overwhelm committed resources; and a large fuel load (dense vegetation). Once a fire has started, several conditions influence its behavior, including fuel, topography, and weather.

Local Conditions

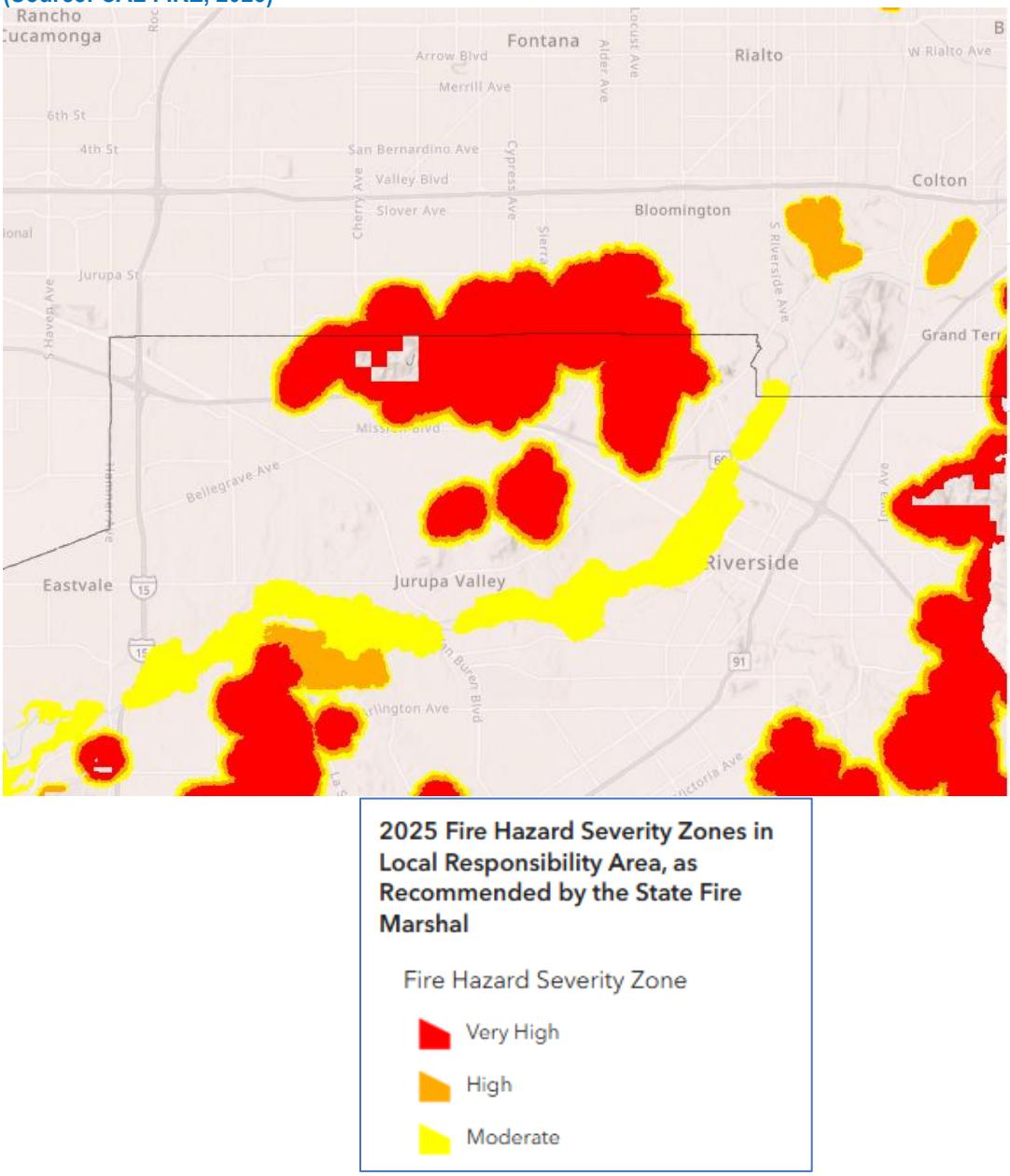
According to the Jurupa Valley General Plan, due to the rural and somewhat mountainous nature of the City of Jurupa Valley, and some of the flora, such as oak woodlands and chaparral habitat, the foothill areas and mountainsides are subject to a risk of fire hazards. The lush riparian vegetation of the Santa Ana River also poses conditions conducive to wildfires, and giant cane, where present in the watershed, is even more combustible than native species. The highest danger of wildfire can be found in the most rugged terrain where, fortunately, development intensity is relatively low. Methods to address this hazard include such techniques as not building in high-risk areas, creating setbacks that buffer development from hazard areas, maintaining brush clearance to reduce potential fuel, establishing low fuel landscaping, and applying special building techniques. In still other cases, safety-oriented organizations, such as the California Fire Safe Council, can provide assistance in educating the public and promoting practices that contribute to improved public safety.

As stated in the State of California's General Plan Guidelines, "California's increasing population and expansion of development into previously undeveloped areas is creating more 'wildland-

urban interface' issues with a corresponding increased risk of loss to human life, natural resources, and economic assets associated with wildland fires." To address this issue, the state passed Senate Bill 1241 to require that General Plan Safety Elements address the fire severity risks in State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) and Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs).

As shown in **Map B.9**, RCSD contains several areas within Very High and High fire severity zones that are located in an SRA. SRAs are those areas of the state in which the responsibility of preventing and suppressing fires is primarily that of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, also known as CAL FIRE.

Map B.9: Fire Hazard Severity Zones - RCSD
(Source: CAL FIRE, 2025)



Previous Wildfires Impacting RCSD

Although the possibility is very real, there is no history of recent wildfires impacting RCSD.

Previous Wildfires Impacting Riverside County

The most recent significant wildfire event to impact Riverside County was the Fairview Fire which was a deadly and destructive wildfire that burned during the 2022 wildfire season southwest of Valle Vista and east of Hemet in Riverside County. The fire ignited on September 5, 2022, during a severe heatwave that had plagued much of the southwest throughout early September and, due to the extreme weather conditions, grew to a deadly and destructive conflagration in the chaparral-filled foothills within just several hours of igniting.

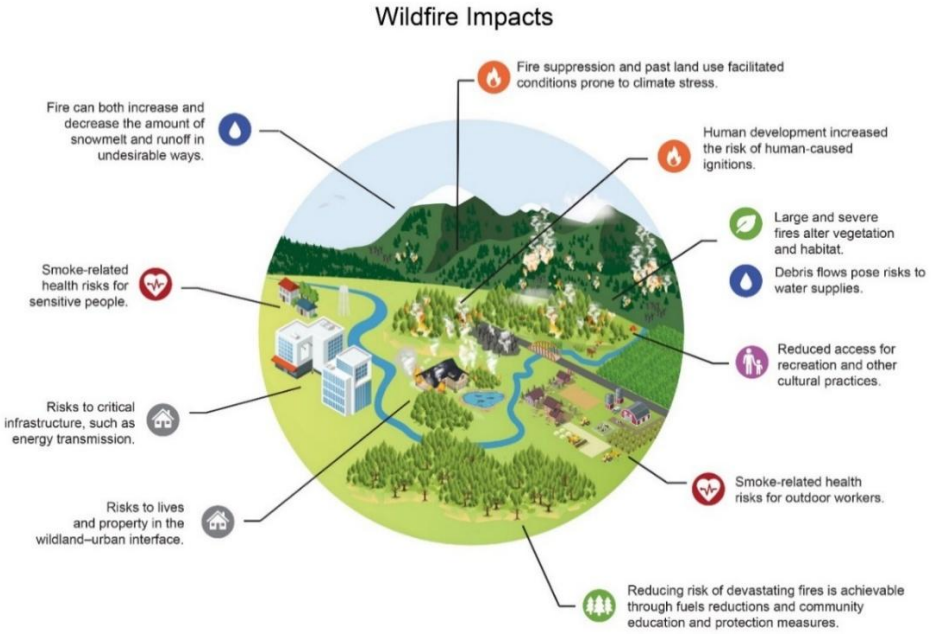
Table B.10: Wildfires Impacting Riverside County 2019-2022
(Source: NOAA Storm Events Database)

Year	Declaration Number	Declaration Title
2022	FM-5451-CA	Fairview Fire
2021	FM-5381-CA	Blue Ridge Fire
2020	FM-5325-CA	Apple Fire
2020	FM-5300-CA	46 Fire
2020	FM-5299-CA	Hill Fire

Probability of Future Events

When conducting the risk assessment, the Planning Team determined that the probability of a catastrophic wildfire affecting the district is "likely" with an annual probability of occurrence being between 1 in 10 and 1 in 100 years.

Figure B.5: Wildfire Impacts
Source: Fifth National Climate Assessment (2023)



Wind

Description

High wind conditions have caused injury, property damage, and fanned wildfires. The most common wind condition is Santa Ana winds. Regionally, wind velocities of up to 111 mph have been generated from these winds, resulting in the loss of life due to flying debris.

Local Conditions

According to the City of Jurupa Valley General Plan – Community Safety, Services, and Facilities Element, Jurupa Valley is susceptible to wind erosion. Wind erosion generates soil movement as blowing air exerts force against the surface of the ground, releasing soil particles, or dust. Atmospheric dust causes respiratory discomfort, may carry pathogens that cause eye infections and skin disorders, and reduce highway and air traffic visibility. Buildings, fences, roads, crops, trees, and shrubs can also be damaged by abrasive blowing soil.

Historically, high wind conditions have caused injury, property damage, and fanned wildfires. The most common wind condition is the Santa Ana Wind. Regionally, this condition has generated winds that have exceeded 100 mph. Wind velocities of up to 111 mph have been generated from the same Santa Ana wind, resulting in the loss of life due to flying debris.

Santa Ana Winds

Based on local history, most incidents of high wind in the City of Jurupa Valley are the result of the Santa Ana wind conditions. While high impact wind incidents are not frequent in the area, significant Santa Ana wind events and sporadic microburst activity have been known to negatively impact the local community. When conditions are right, the winds come down through the mountain passes and can reach hurricane force and be sustained for days at a time.

Santa Ana winds are generally defined as warm, dry winds that blow from the east or northeast (offshore). These winds occur below the passes and canyons of the coastal ranges of Southern California and in the Los Angeles basin. Santa Ana winds often blow with exceptional speed in the Santa Ana Canyon. Forecasters at the National Weather Service offices in Oxnard and San Diego usually place speed minimums on these winds and reserve the use of “Santa Ana” for winds greater than 25 knots. These winds accelerate to speeds of 35 knots as they move through canyons and mountain passes with gusts to 50 or even 60 knots.

The complex topography of Southern California combined with various atmospheric conditions creates numerous scenarios that may cause widespread or isolated Santa Ana events.

Commonly, Santa Ana winds develop when a region of high pressure builds over the Great Basin (the high plateau east of the Sierra Mountains and west of the Rocky Mountains including most of Nevada and Utah). Clockwise circulation around the center of this high-pressure area forces air down slope from the high plateau. The air warms as it descends toward the California coast at the rate of 5 °F per 1,000 feet due to compressional heating. Thus, compressional heating provides the primary source of warming. During Santa Ana conditions, the air is dry since it originates in the desert and dries out even more as it is heated.

These regional winds typically occur from October to March, but with climate change those months can vary each year. According to most accounts, the winds are named either for the Santa Ana River Valley where they originate or for the Santa Ana Canyon, southeast of Los Angeles, where they pick up speed.

Microbursts

Microbursts are strong, damaging winds which strike the ground and often give the impression a tornado has struck. They frequently occur during intense thunderstorms. The origin of a microburst is downward moving air from a thunderstorm's core. But unlike tornadoes, they affect only a rather small area. Macrobursts are downbursts with winds up to 117 mph which spread across a path greater than 2.5 miles wide at the surface and which last from 5 to 30 minutes. The microburst on the other hand is confined to an even smaller area, less the 2.5 miles in diameter from the initial point of downdraft impact. An intense microburst can result in damaging winds near 270 km/hr (170 mph) and often last for less than five minutes.

Downbursts of all sizes descend from the upper regions of severe thunderstorms when the air accelerates downward through either exceptionally strong evaporative cooling or by very heavy rain which drags dry air down with it. When the rapidly descending air strikes the ground, it spreads outward in all directions, like a fast-running faucet stream hitting the sink bottom.

When the microburst wind hits an object on the ground such as a house, garage or tree, it can flatten the buildings and strip limbs and branches from the tree. After striking the ground the powerful outward running gust can wreak further havoc along its path. Damage associated with a microburst is often mistaken for the work of a tornado, particularly directly under the microburst. However, damage patterns away from the impact area characteristic of straight-line winds rather than a twisted pattern of tornado damage.

Graphic B.1: Santa Ana Winds
Source: AccuWeather

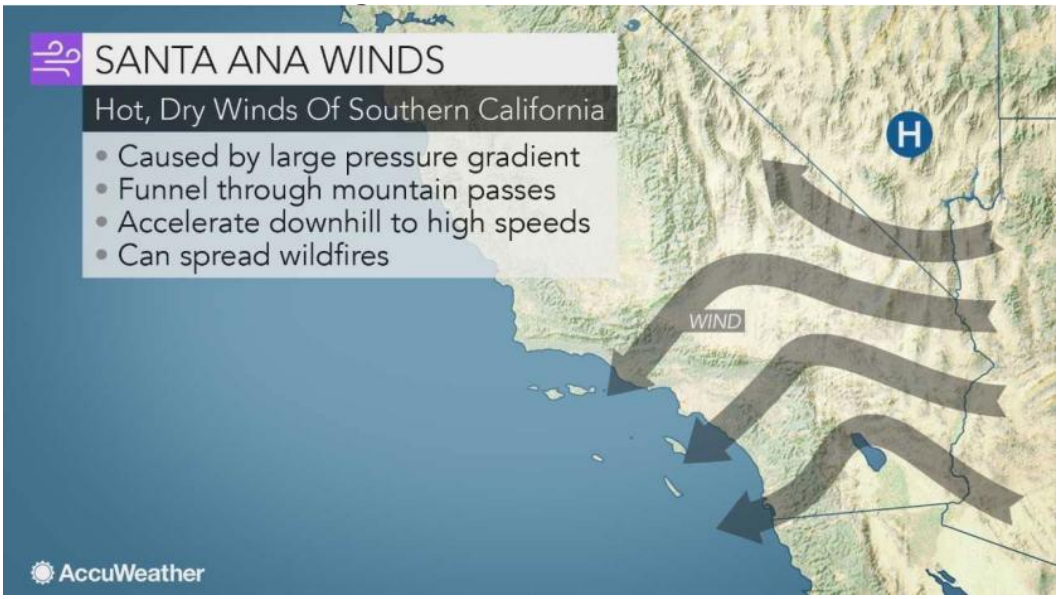


Table B.10: Beaufort Scale
Source: National Weather Service

Force	Speed (MPH)	Descriptions
0	0 to 1	Calm: Smoke rises vertically
1	1 to 3	Light air: The direction of the wind is shown by smoke drift, but not wind vanes
2	4 to 7	Light breeze: Wind is felt on the face, leaves rustle, and wind vanes are moved
3	8 to 12	Gentle breeze: Leaves and small twigs are in motion, light flags are extended.
4	13 to 18	Moderate breeze: Dust and loose paper become airborne, and small branches are moved
5	19 to 24	Fresh breeze: Small trees begin to sway
6	25 to 31	Strong breeze: Lage branches are in motion, and using an umbrella becomes difficult
7	32 to 38	High wind: Whole trees are in motion and walking against the wind can be hard
8	39 to 46	Strong wind: Walking is difficult, and twigs break off trees
9	47 to 54	Severe wind: Slight structural damage
10	55 to 63	Storm: Trees are uprooted and there is considerable damage to structures.
11	63 to 72	Violent storm: Widespread damage
12	73 and above	Hurricane: Devastating damage

Climate Change Considerations

Climate change is causing storms to become more frequent and more severe. With the increase in frequency and severity for storms, the risk of high damaging winds increases. According to California's Forth Climate Change Assessment, there is uncertainty in future changes to Santa Ana events. One study that examined two global climate models found an increase in future Santa Ana events, though others have found that the number of Santa Ana events may decrease around 20% in the future, as relatively greater warming over the interior land masses may weaken the ocean-to-desert temperature gradient that partly drives Santa Ana winds.

Previous Hazard Events of Windstorms in RCSD

Severe windstorms pose a significant risk to life and property in RCSD by creating conditions that disrupt essential systems such as public utilities, telecommunications, and transportation routes. High winds can and do occasionally cause tornado-like damage to local homes and businesses in and near the community. High winds can have destructive impacts, especially on trees, power lines, and utility services.

There have been no federal disaster declarations relating to windstorms within the RCSD in the past 5 years.

Previous Hazard Events of Windstorms in Riverside County

Based on local history, most incidents of high wind in Riverside County are the result of the Santa Ana and El Niño–related wind conditions. While high-impact wind incidents are not frequent in the area, significant wind events and sporadic tornado activity have been known to negatively affect the county. Between 2018-2023, Riverside County experienced 55 wind related events in excess of 60 kts. **Table B.12** below is a history of wind related events in Riverside County within the last five years:

Table B.12: High Winds Impacting Riverside County, 2018-2023
Source: NOAA, Storm Events Database, Above 60kts, 2024

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	1.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	01/21/2019	06:00	PST-8	High Wind	64 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	10/10/2019	12:00	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	10/25/2019	08:00	PST-8	High Wind	67 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	10/30/2019	08:00	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	10/30/2019	09:00	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	12/17/2019	03:00	PST-8	High Wind	76 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	12/17/2019	07:00	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	12/17/2019	07:00	PST-8	High Wind	61 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	02/02/2020	22:00	PST-8	High Wind	62 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	02/03/2020	05:00	PST-8	High Wind	64 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	02/04/2020	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	60 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	02/04/2020	10:00	PST-8	High Wind	68 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	02/10/2020	06:00	PST-8	High Wind	61 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	02/26/2020	07:00	PST-8	High Wind	61 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	06/28/2020	14:50	PST-8	High Wind	61 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	10/26/2020	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	61 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	10/26/2020	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	73 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	11/26/2020	16:00	PST-8	High Wind	69 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	12/02/2020	17:00	PST-8	High Wind	66 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	12/02/2020	19:00	PST-8	High Wind	70 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	12/02/2020	19:00	PST-8	High Wind	69 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	12/07/2020	16:00	PST-8	High Wind	60 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	01/14/2021	17:00	PST-8	High Wind	76 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	01/19/2021	12:00	PST-8	High Wind	70 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	01/19/2021	12:00	PST-8	High Wind	64 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	02/03/2021	18:00	PST-8	High Wind	60 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	02/12/2021	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	71 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	02/24/2021	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	70 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	02/24/2021	18:00	PST-8	High Wind	85 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	05/15/2021	09:00	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	10/25/2021	12:00	PST-8	High Wind	75 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	11/25/2021	02:51	PST-8	High Wind	64 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.50K

SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	11/25/2021	03:40	PST-8	High Wind	65 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.50K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	11/25/2021	08:50	PST-8	High Wind	66 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	12/14/2021	07:00	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	12/31/2021	20:33	PST-8	High Wind	65 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	01/21/2022	17:00	PST-8	High Wind	72 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	01/21/2022	20:00	PST-8	High Wind	66 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	01/21/2022	21:50	PST-8	High Wind	64 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	01/21/2022	22:00	PST-8	High Wind	61 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	01/21/2022	22:00	PST-8	High Wind	77 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	01/22/2022	02:00	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	02/09/2022	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	67 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	02/09/2022	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	60 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	02/15/2022	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	02/15/2022	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	64 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	02/22/2022	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	62 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	02/26/2022	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	03/10/2022	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	60 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	03/22/2022	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	04/10/2022	21:00	PST-8	High Wind	62 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	04/16/2022	09:00	PST-8	High Wind	61 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	04/16/2022	09:00	PST-8	High Wind	62 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	04/19/2022	02:00	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	04/21/2022	17:00	PST-8	High Wind	64 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	05/07/2022	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	73 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	05/19/2022	21:00	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	05/28/2022	05:00	PST-8	High Wind	67 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	11/15/2022	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	74 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	11/15/2022	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	65 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	11/24/2022	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	12/27/2022	12:00	PST-8	High Wind	67 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	RIVERSIDE COUNTY MOUNTAI...	CA	12/31/2022	12:00	PST-8	High Wind	69 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	01/01/2023	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	62 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	01/10/2023	12:00	PST-8	High Wind	61 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	01/22/2023	22:51	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	01/23/2023	04:10	PST-8	High Wind	60 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	01/23/2023	06:29	PST-8	High Wind	62 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	01/23/2023	10:00	PST-8	High Wind	62 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	01/26/2023	06:00	PST-8	High Wind	62 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	01/26/2023	07:10	PST-8	High Wind	80 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	01/26/2023	09:00	PST-8	High Wind	70 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	02/14/2023	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	67 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	02/21/2023	18:00	PST-8	High Wind	69 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	04/03/2023	00:00	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	10/10/2023	19:00	PST-8	High Wind	70 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	SAN GORGONIO PASS NEAR B...	CA	10/28/2023	04:00	PST-8	High Wind	63 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS AND ...	CA	10/29/2023	07:00	PST-8	High Wind	65 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVER...	CA	10/29/2023	07:00	PST-8	High Wind	66 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	1.00K

Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment

The Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment process analyzes the potential harm of the prioritized hazard events discussed in Element B: Risk Assessment – Hazard Assessment.

Vulnerability and Impact Assessment Process

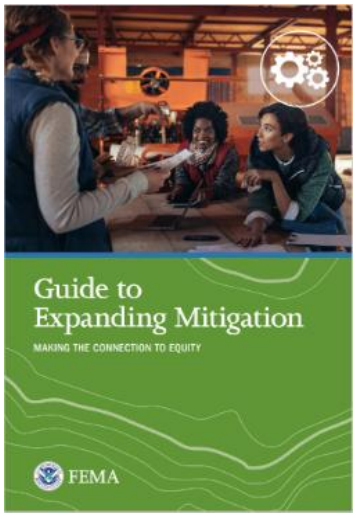
The assessment examines the potential harm that may result from a hazard event, without factoring in its likelihood. This means that equal attention is given to hazards regardless of their probability. The assessment evaluates three key aspects of each hazard on assets: the physical threat posed to facilities, the social threat to vulnerable populations, and the potential impact on other assets. The FEMA Handbook categorizes assets as follows:

People
Structures
Economy
Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources
Activities Bringing Value to the Community

People

People are the community's most important asset. In the context of this discussion, people are defined as individuals who live and/or work in the RCSD service area.

Vulnerability of People



Disasters affect all populations; however, some populations are more adversely affected because of a higher level of social vulnerability. According to **The Guide to Expanding Mitigation – Making the Connection to Equity**, social vulnerability is defined in terms of the characteristics of a person or group that affect "their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from the impact" of a discrete and identifiable disaster in nature or society.

Using **FEMA's Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool** (RAPT), census tract data was used to understand what census tracts might be more vulnerable. Many of the maps in the People section were created using data provided by RAPT. RAPT is a free, publicly available geographic information systems (GIS) tool to help emergency managers and community partners of all GIS skill levels to visualize and assess potential challenges to community resilience. RAPT includes over 100 pre-loaded data layers and the tool's functionality allows users to visualize combinations of these data layers for a specific location. One of the layers includes community demographics for counties, census tracts, and tribes drawn primarily from the U.S. Census Bureau. RAPT includes 27 demographic layers, including 22 community resilience challenges indicators identified from peer-reviewed research, and **FEMA's Community Resilience Challenges Index** (CRCI) for counties and census tracts, a composite value of all 22

community resilience challenges indicators. The graphics below outline the community resilience indicators.

Graphic B.2: People & Community Indicators
Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT)

People & Community Indicators

County and Census Tract Community Resilience Challenges Index (CRCI) combining 22 indicators.

Population Characteristics	Household Characteristics	Housing
• Population without a High School Education • Population 65 and Older • Population with a Disability • Population by Race and Hispanic Origin	• Households without a Vehicle • Households with Limited English • Single-Parent Households • Households without a Smartphone • Households without Broadband Subscription	Mobile Homes as Percentage of Housing Owner-Occupied Housing Rental Housing Costs Residential Structures in SHFA with Flood Insurance

Healthcare	Economic	Connection to Community
• Number of Hospitals • Medical Professional Capacity • Population without Health Insurance • Medicare Recipients with Power-Dependent Devices	• Population Below Poverty Level • Median Household Income • Unemployed Labor Force • Unemployed Women Labor Force • Income Inequality • Workforce in Predominant Sector	• Presence of Civic and Social Organizations • Population without Religious Affiliation • Percentage of Inactive Voters • Population Change

Graphic B.3: Infrastructure Indicators
Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool

Infrastructure Indicators

Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (Open)

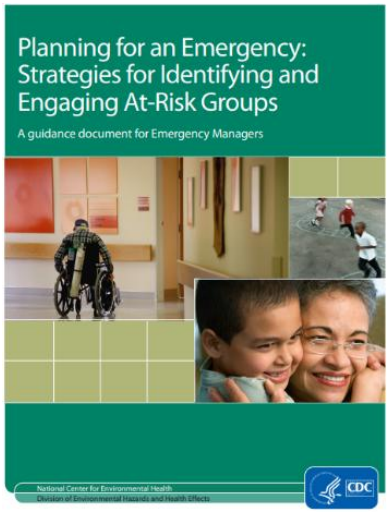
- Hospitals
- Nursing Homes
- Pharmacies
- Urgent Care Facilities
- Dialysis Centers
- Mobile Home Parks
- Fire Stations
- Local Law Enforcement Locations
- Public Health Departments
- 911 Service Area Boundaries
- SNAP Authorized Retailers
- Places of Worship
- Colleges and Universities
- Private Schools
- Public Schools
- Prison Boundaries
- Power Plants
- Wastewater Treatment Plants
- Solid Waste Landfills
- High-Hazard Dams
- Electric Power Transmission Lines

Graphic B.4: Hazard and Risk Indicators
Source: FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool

Hazard & Risk Indicators

National Weather Service Live Data Feeds

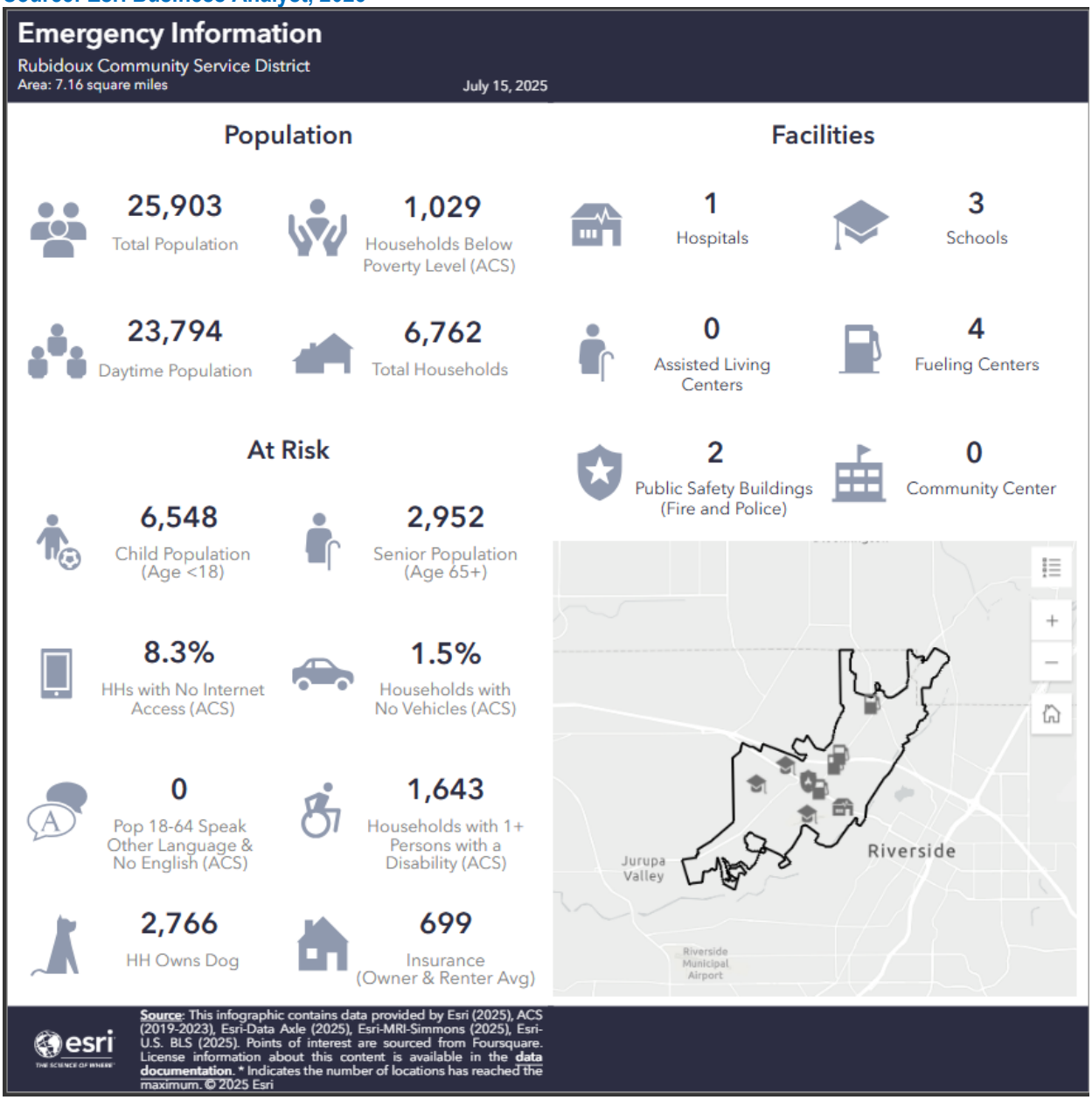
- Live Stream Gauges
- Flood Hazard
- Hurricane Tracks (1990+)
- Historical Tornado Tracks
- Wildfires – Current Incidents (Points)
- Wildfires – Current incidents (Perimeters)
- Seismic Hazard
- National Risk Index Census Tracts
- NOAA Sea Level Rise (4-6 ft.)
- NWS Severe Weather Watches and Warnings
- NWS Severe Weather Outlook
- NWS Atlantic/Caribbean Tropical Cyclones
- NWS Eastern Pacific Tropical Cyclones
- NWS Excessive Rainfall Outlook
- NEXRAD Real-Time Weather Radar



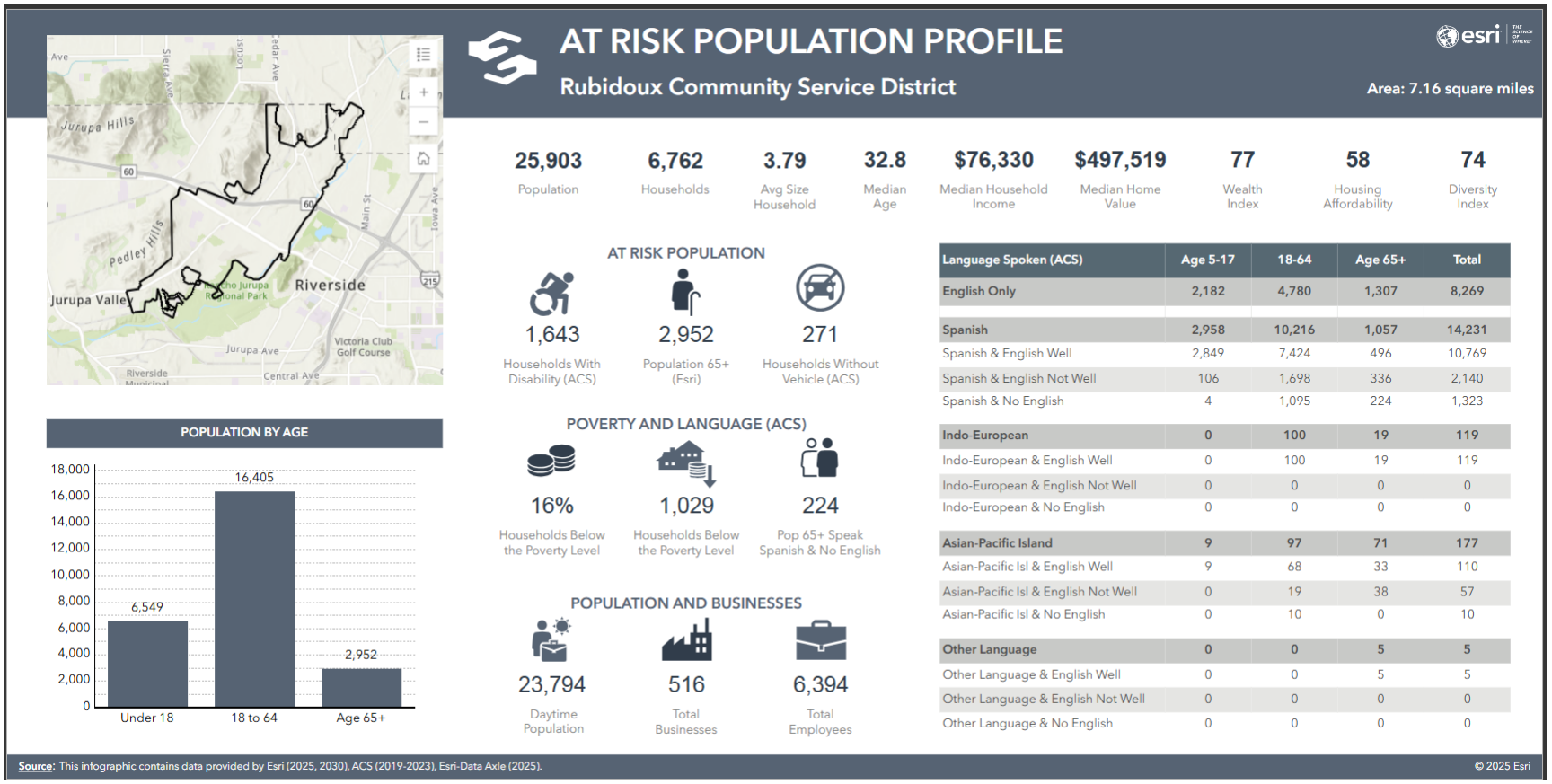
A person's vulnerability to disaster is influenced by many factors. According to **CDC's Planning for an Emergency: Strategies for Identifying and Engaging At-Risk Group**, the following six categories are among the most commonly accepted factors: socioeconomic status, age, gender, race and ethnicity, English language proficiency, and medical issues and disability. These categories were used to analyze the vulnerability of people in the RCSD service area. The compounding effects of these factors will further impact an individual's ability to withstand the effects of disasters and other hazards.

Below is an overview of the district's population served. Due to a limitation on data, it is not known exactly where in the service area those who are more vulnerable may reside or work.

Graphic B.5: At Risk Population – RCSD
Source: Esri Business Analyst, 2025



Graphic B.6: Emergency Information – RCSD
Source: Esri Business Analyst, 2025



Language Spoken (ACS)	Age 5-17	18-64	Age 65+	Total
English Only	2,182	4,780	1,307	8,269
Spanish	2,958	10,216	1,057	14,231
Spanish & English Well	2,849	7,424	496	10,769
Spanish & English Not Well	106	1,698	336	2,140
Spanish & No English	4	1,095	224	1,323
Indo-European	0	100	19	119
Indo-European & English Well	0	100	19	119
Indo-European & English Not Well	0	0	0	0
Indo-European & No English	0	0	0	0
Asian-Pacific Island	9	97	71	177
Asian-Pacific Isl & English Well	9	68	33	110
Asian-Pacific Isl & English Not Well	0	19	38	57
Asian-Pacific Isl & No English	0	10	0	10
Other Language	0	0	5	5
Other Language & English Well	0	0	5	5
Other Language & English Not Well	0	0	0	0
Other Language & No English	0	0	0	0

Map B.10: Census Tracts – RCSD
Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2025

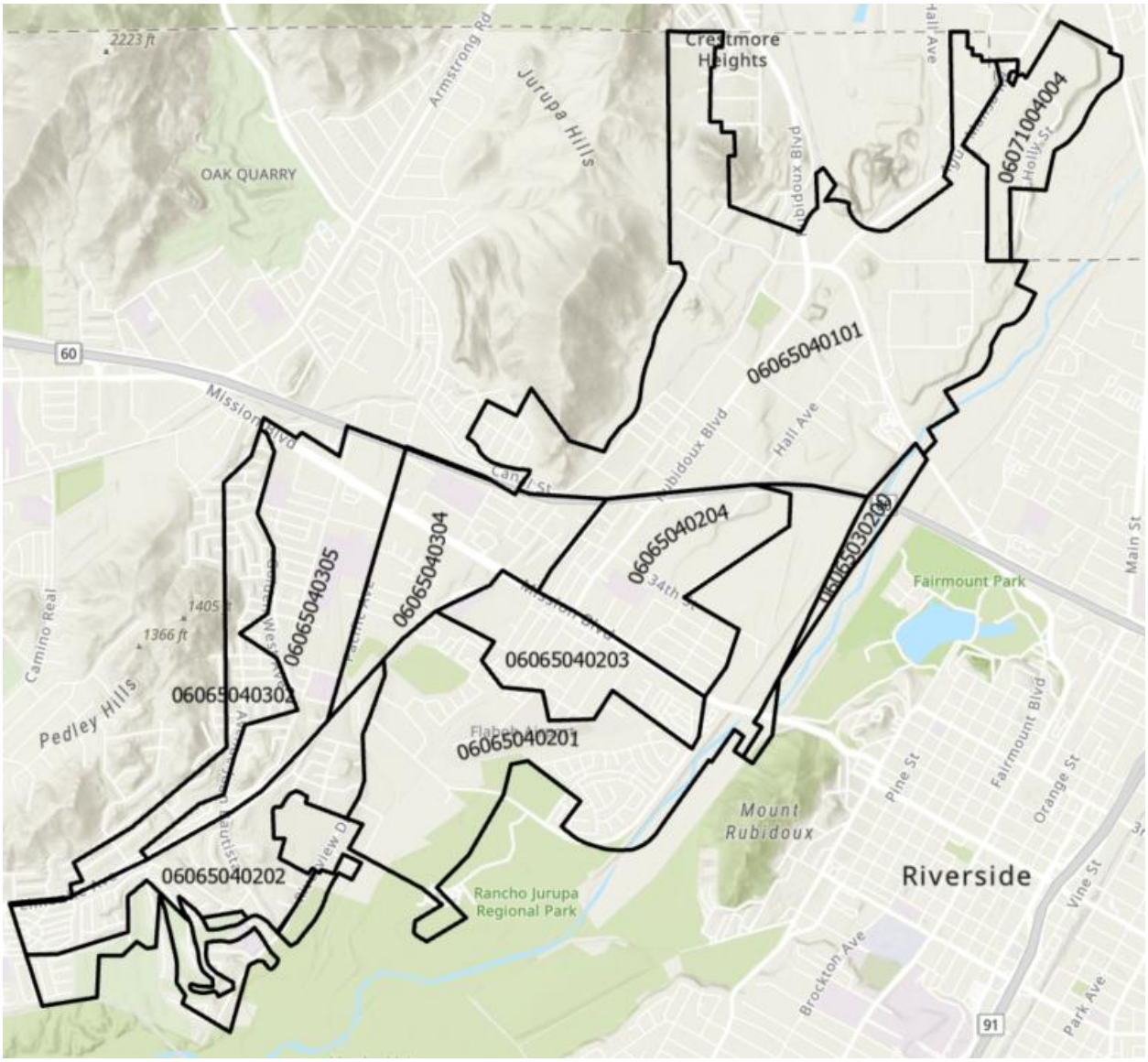


Table B.13: Hazard Vulnerability to People
Source: Emergency Planning Consultants

Census Tracts in RCSD	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Power Outage	Wildfire	Wind
06065030200	X	X	X	X		X
06065040101	X	X	X	X	X	X
06065040201	X	X	X	X		X
06065040202	X	X		X		X
06065040203	X	X		X		X
06065040204	X	X		X		X
06065040302	X	X		X	X	X
06065040304	X	X		X		X
06065040305	X	X		X		X
06071004004	X	X		X		X

Impact Profile of People

Drought

Drought conditions in the Rubidoux Community Services District (RCSD), which serves parts of Jurupa Valley in Riverside County, have significant impacts on residents. As local water supplies—primarily drawn from groundwater basins and imported sources—become strained during prolonged dry periods, RCSD implements various conservation measures. These may include voluntary or mandatory water usage restrictions, particularly targeting outdoor irrigation. Residents may experience limits on lawn watering, car washing, and other non-essential uses to help preserve dwindling supplies.

Beyond water supply issues, drought also contributes to broader environmental and health challenges in the Rubidoux area. The community faces increased risk of extreme heat and wildfires, which are worsened by dry vegetation and prolonged high temperatures. These conditions can endanger public health, especially for vulnerable populations such as the elderly or those with existing medical conditions. As a result, RCSD and regional partners continue to promote public education, conservation programs, and fire preparedness to help residents adapt to an increasingly dry climate.

Earthquake

The district's service area includes a diverse population with several vulnerable population groups, such as elderly residents, low-income families, non-English speakers, and disabled individuals. The elderly population in RCSD, some of whom may live alone or in care facilities, can be particularly vulnerable during emergencies due to mobility issues and potential isolation. Low-income families in the service area may lack the resources to adequately prepare for or recover from a disaster, such as securing emergency supplies or making necessary housing repairs. Non-English speakers face language barriers that can impede their access to crucial information and services during an emergency. Additionally, individuals with physical, sensory, or cognitive disabilities face added challenges in evacuating and accessing emergency services.

In the event of an earthquake, these vulnerable populations could face significant risks and challenges. Elderly residents may have difficulty evacuating quickly and could be living in older, less earthquake-resistant buildings. The disruption of healthcare services could critically impact those with medical needs. Low-income families might struggle with the financial burden of property damage and loss of income if their workplaces are affected, with limited access to insurance and emergency funds exacerbating their vulnerability. Non-English speakers could be hindered by communication barriers that prevent them from receiving timely warnings and instructions, and they may also face difficulties in navigating relief services and understanding available resources. Disabled individuals may face increased risks due to mobility issues and the potential inaccessibility of emergency shelters and services.

Flood

Flooding in RCSD can severely impact water service and public health. When heavy rainfall or storm events overwhelm local drainage systems or nearby rivers like the Santa Ana River, water infrastructure including pipelines, pumping stations, and treatment facilities can be damaged or rendered inoperable. This may lead to low water pressure, service outages, and disruptions in the delivery of clean drinking water.

Floodwaters also pose serious water quality concerns. If contaminated runoff enters the water system or affects treatment operations, RCSD may issue boil-water advisories or emergency restrictions to safeguard customer health. Contaminants such as bacteria, chemicals, and sediment can degrade water safety, requiring testing and system flushing before normal service can resume.

Beyond the water system, flooding can damage customer property, affect sewer lines, and limit access to homes and businesses. Flood-prone streets in the district may experience repeated issues, placing additional strain on residents and emergency services. While RCSD partners with the City of Jurupa Valley and Riverside County agencies to implement flood control measures, intense storm events can still overwhelm infrastructure. As a result, customers are encouraged to stay informed, prepare emergency water supplies, and take steps to protect their homes against flood risks.

Power Outage

Power outages in RCSD can significantly disrupt water service for customers, as the district relies on electric-powered pumps and treatment systems to maintain water supply and quality. When electricity is lost, these systems may shut down, leading to low or no water pressure in homes and businesses. Extended outages can compromise the district's ability to treat water properly, which could result in boil water advisories or temporary service interruptions.

Customers may also face health and safety challenges during a major power outage, especially if they rely on clean water for medical needs or cooling systems during extreme heat. In addition, outages can affect other essential utilities, such as refrigeration and communication, compounding the impact on daily life. Vulnerable populations, including the elderly, those with disabilities, and individuals with chronic health conditions, may be disproportionately affected by service disruptions.

Wildfire

A wildfire in the RCSD service area would pose serious threats to community health, safety, infrastructure, and continuity of services. Wildfires generate hazardous air quality, which can be especially dangerous for sensitive groups such as children, seniors, and individuals with respiratory or mobility challenges. Evacuation may be difficult for residents with limited transportation options or disabilities, increasing their exposure to harm.

Critical infrastructure such as water systems, power lines, and emergency facilities are at risk of damage or disruption. Water pressure and availability may be compromised if firefighting demands strain the system or if power outages affect pumping stations. Emergency services could be overwhelmed, and damaged roads or limited access to fueling centers may hinder response and recovery efforts.

Additionally, communication during a wildfire can be a challenge, especially for residents with limited English proficiency. Timely evacuation notices and safety information may not reach everyone effectively. Businesses may face temporary closures or long-term impacts if infrastructure is damaged or employees are displaced.

Wind

Windstorms can significantly impact the community served by RCSD by disrupting essential services, endangering public safety, and increasing vulnerability for certain populations. Strong winds can damage homes, power lines, trees, and public infrastructure, potentially leading to widespread power outages. These outages can disrupt water and wastewater services, impair communication systems, and limit access to heating or cooling during extreme weather conditions.

For residents with mobility challenges, limited transportation, or disabilities, fallen debris and blocked roads can restrict access to emergency services or evacuation routes. Children and older adults are particularly at risk from falling objects and unstable structures during high-wind events. Damage to schools, medical facilities, and public safety buildings may further strain the community's response capabilities.

Structures

Vulnerability of Structures

Structures include critical facilities, properties and structures that serve vital functions in government operations and the services offered to the community. These may include local government offices and yards, community centers, public safety buildings such as police and fire stations, schools, and other properties deemed essential for district operations. Additionally, some critical facilities may serve dual roles if designated as public assembly points during emergencies. While many critical facilities are owned by the district, others such as utilities and telecommunication infrastructure, may be privately owned and operated.

FEMA separates critical buildings and facilities into the five categories shown below based on their loss potential. All of the following elements are considered critical facilities:

Essential Facilities are essential to the health and welfare of the whole population and are especially important following hazard events. Essential facilities include hospitals and other medical facilities, police and fire stations, emergency operations centers and evacuation shelters, and schools.

Transportation Systems include airways – airports, heliports; highways – bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, overpasses, transfer centers; railways – trackage, tunnels, bridges, rail yards, depots; and waterways – canals, locks, seaports, ferries, harbors, drydocks, piers.

Lifeline Utility Systems such as potable water, wastewater, oil, natural gas, electric power and communication systems.

High Potential Loss Facilities are facilities that would have a high loss associated with them, such as nuclear power plants, dams, and military installations.

Hazardous Materials Facilities include facilities housing industrial/hazardous materials, such as corrosives, explosives, flammable materials, radioactive materials, and toxins.

Table B.14 below illustrates the hazards with potential to impact critical facilities owned by or providing critical services to RCSD.

Table B.14: Hazard Vulnerability to RCSD Structures
Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants
Note: "X" indicates affirmative

RCSD-owned Critical and Essential Buildings and Facilities	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Power Outage	Wildfire	Wind
Leland Thompson Treatment Plant Address: 5245 34th Street	X	X		X		X
Main Office Address: 3590 Rubidoux Boulevard	X	X		X		X
Field Office Building Address: 6131 Limonite Avenue	X	X		X		X
Vacant Lot Address: South Sedona Drive	X	X		X		X
Vacant Lot Address: Mission Avenue	X	X		X		X
Vacant Lot Address: Golden West Avenue	X	X		X		X
Nitrate Wellhead Treatment Facility Address: 2100 Fleetwood Drive	X	X		X		X
Manganese Treatment Facility Address: 5245 34th Street	X	X		X		X

RCSD-owned Critical and Essential Buildings and Facilities	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Power Outage	Wildfire	Wind
Well Site #18 Address: 5245 34th Street	X	X		X		X
Fort Fremont Parcel	X	X		X		X
Land Adjacent to District Office	X	X		X		X
Goldenwest Reservoir Site	X	X		X		X
Fire Station 38 Address: 5721 Mission Avenue	X	X		X		X
Office Building Address: 5473 Mission Boulevard	X	X		X		X
9 Water Well Sites	X	X		X		X
4 Reservoir Tanks	X	X		X		X

Impact Profile of Structures

Drought

The most immediate impact of a drought is on the water supply. RCSD relies on both surface and groundwater sources, which can become depleted during prolonged droughts. This could lead to water rationing, affecting residential, institutional, commercial, and industrial users. Reduced water availability could strain the district's ability to provide adequate water for drinking, sanitation, and fire suppression, compromising public health and safety. All properties in RCSD could be directly impacted or affected by drought. Most of the impact will be from the related hazards such as competition for water supply and disruption of public infrastructure. Reduced water supply could leave property vulnerable to fires. Dried vegetation around properties could also increase the vulnerability to fires.

Prolonged drought conditions could weaken soil stability, leading to ground subsidence. This can cause damage to roads, bridges, and pipelines, increasing maintenance costs and potentially leading to hazardous conditions. Water mains and sewage systems could be impacted by a loss of water or pressure. Also, those systems could be affected by soil movement, leading to leaks and breaks that further strain the district's water resources. Public parks and recreational areas may face restrictions on water use for irrigation, leading to degraded landscapes and reduced green spaces.

Earthquake

Structures include physical buildings, lifelines, and critical infrastructure in a community. All properties and occupants in the RCSD service area can be either directly impacted or affected by earthquakes. It is estimated more than a third of the planning area's building stock was built prior to 1975, when seismic provisions became uniformly applied through building code applications. These buildings are at a higher risk of damage from earthquakes. Due to limitations in current modeling abilities, the risk to critical facilities in the planning area from the earthquake hazard is likely understated. A more thorough review of the age of critical facilities, codes they were built to, and location on liquefiable soils should be conducted. Damage to transportation systems in

the planning area after an earthquake has the potential to significantly disrupt response and recovery efforts and lead to isolation of populations. Additionally, seismic events can damage communication systems, complicating efforts to coordinate response to the event. Many structures may need seismic retrofits in order to withstand a moderate earthquake. Residential retrofit programs, such as Earthquake Brace+Bolt, may be able to assist in the costs of these efforts.

Flood

All properties and occupants in RCSD can be directly impacted or affected by flooding. Structures in the planning area built before any regulations existed on floodplain development may be particularly vulnerable to some level of flood hazard. The risk associated with the flood hazard overlaps the risk associated with other hazards such as earthquake, landslide, and severe weather. Although none of the RCSD-owned facilities are vulnerable to riverine flooding, infrastructure has been impacted in the past. Urban flooding is another potential hazard that could impede responses as well as impacting facilities and infrastructure.

Existing infrastructure protects RCSD from floodplains, however excessive rain and blocked or insufficient storm drains can result in increasing the extent of urban flooding while resulting in damage to buildings and infrastructure and can exceed 100-year floodplains. Structures can also be damaged from trees falling as a result of water-saturated soil. In the event of electrical power outages, related interruptions can cause major problems throughout the community. Also, loss of power is a common precursor to closure of schools. The District may be impacted by City-activated crews rerouting traffic or closing access to impacted properties.

Power Outage

Power outages can have significant impacts on a water district, affecting both its operations and the communities it serves. If the water supply or treatment facilities are disrupted, residents and businesses may face immediate shortages of clean water, compromising public health and sanitation. Loss of electricity can halt water pumping, treatment processes, and distribution systems, leading to service outages. Infrastructure damage, such as broken pipes or compromised water reservoirs, could further exacerbate water shortages or contamination risks. In addition, there may be challenges in restoring service due to transportation disruptions, difficulties accessing repair sites, or a lack of necessary resources or personnel. The economic and social consequences could be severe, especially if the district struggles to maintain operations or provide clean water for an extended period.

Wildfire

Wildfire in the RCSD could severely impact district-owned structures and infrastructure, particularly facilities related to water supply, irrigation, and drainage systems. Given the area's terrain and dry vegetation, wildfire damage could compromise pumping stations, pipelines, and water storage facilities, potentially leading to service disruptions for residents who rely on district-managed water resources. Burned vegetation could also increase soil erosion, leading to sediment buildup in reservoirs and drainage channels, which may require extensive post-fire cleanup and maintenance.

If power lines supplying electricity to pumping stations and water treatment facilities are damaged, it could halt water distribution and reduce firefighting capabilities, making it more difficult to contain

future fires. The destruction of above-ground infrastructure, such as pipes, meters, and irrigation equipment, could result in significant repair costs and delays in restoring service.

Economy

Vulnerability to Economy

RCSD has several assets that have an important impact on the economy of the service area. Several of these economic assets overlap with the assets outlined earlier in this Element under "Structures" as they are community lifelines. These assets include major employers and top rate payers impacted by hazards given the potential of causing debilitating consequences to the local economy.

Table B.15: Hazard Vulnerability to Economic Assets
Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants
Note: "X" indicates affirmative, asterisk indicates asset is included as a Structure as well

Economic Assets – Top Rate Payers	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Power Outage	Wildfire	Wind
Residential						
Jurupa Hills Cascade, 6130 Camino Real	X	X		X		X
Old Plantation Crestmore, 3825 Crestmore	X	X		X		X
Garden Estates, 5596 42nd Street	X	X		X		X
Commercial						
Alpha Materials, 6170 20th Street	X	X		X	X	X
Sierra Aluminum, 2345 Fleetwood Drive	X	X		X		X
Lineage Logistics, 2356 Fleetwood Drive	X	X		X		X

Impact Profile of Economy

Top Rate Payers - Residential

Jurupa Hills Cascade and Old Plantation Crestmore are mobile home communities while Garden Estates are apartment homes.

Drought

Drought conditions can have widespread impacts on customers of RCSD. As water availability declines, customers may face mandatory water use restrictions, reduced irrigation allowances, and higher water rates to encourage conservation and offset increased operational costs. These measures can affect daily routines, landscaping practices, and agricultural operations for both residential and commercial users. Prolonged drought can also lead to lower water pressure, reduced supply reliability, and a greater risk of service interruptions. Vulnerable populations, such as low-income households and the elderly, may be disproportionately affected due to limited resources to adapt to conservation measures or increased costs. In extreme cases, prolonged

drought may also impact water quality as groundwater levels decline, concentrating contaminants and requiring additional treatment.

Earthquake

All structures are vulnerable to earthquakes. Older buildings – particularly mobile homes - may lack modern seismic reinforcements, making them susceptible to damage that could disrupt operations. Systems such as power, water, and wastewater are at risk of failure during a quake, while unsecured items like bookshelves may become hazards. Accessibility challenges due to damaged transportation routes can complicate emergency response.

Flood

While none of these locations are in flood prone areas, urban flooding can impact individual properties and ingress and egress to the development. Activities and services within the community may be impacted.

Power Outage

A power outage can have notable impacts on customers of RCSD, especially concerning water and wastewater services. Water distribution systems depend on electrically powered pumps and treatment facilities. Without power, these systems may not function properly, leading to reduced water pressure or temporary service disruptions. In some cases, customers could lose access to potable water until backup systems are activated or power is restored.

Wastewater services are also at-risk during outages, as pump stations may fail without electricity. This can lead to backups or overflows, posing potential health and environmental hazards. Extended outages may further strain RCSD's emergency response capabilities and increase customer frustration, especially among vulnerable populations.

Wildfire

Wildfires can have severe impacts on customers of RCSD. Smoke, heat, and flames can threaten residential and commercial properties, prompting evacuations and disrupting daily life. During wildfire events, water demand often increases due to firefighting needs, while infrastructure such as pipelines, tanks, and pumping stations may be damaged by fire or rendered inoperable by power outages. This can lead to reduced water pressure or service interruptions, affecting both domestic use and fire suppression efforts.

Air quality during wildfires can also deteriorate significantly, posing health risks - especially to vulnerable populations such as the elderly, children, and those with respiratory conditions. If evacuation shelters or emergency response centers are needed, water and sanitation services must be maintained to support displaced residents.

Wind

Windstorms can disrupt essential services for customers of the RCSD. Strong winds may damage power lines and water infrastructure, leading to service interruptions such as reduced water pressure or temporary water outages. In cases where pumping stations lose power and backup systems fail, customers may experience limited access to clean water or delays in wastewater service.

Additionally, wind-driven debris and fallen trees can block roads and hinder emergency or maintenance response efforts, potentially prolonging restoration times. Vulnerable populations including senior citizens, individuals with medical needs, or those without transportation, may be especially affected if access to water or sanitation is limited.

Top Rate Payers - Commercial

Alpha Materials is a construction company specializing in the delivery of Ready Mix Concrete, Gunite, Rock and Sand. Sierra Aluminum is a manufacturing facility with a fully integrated aluminum extrusion mill, delivering custom shapes in a broad range of finishes. Lineage Logistics is a dynamic temperature-controlled warehousing and logistics company by protecting the global food supply chain and fighting food insecurity and eliminating waste.

Drought
Drought conditions can have several significant impacts on commercial customers within RCSD. Water use restrictions, rate increases, and supply limitations are common drought responses that directly affect businesses. Commercial operations that rely heavily on water may experience operational disruptions, reduction in service capacity, or increased costs to comply with conservation mandates.

Earthquake
Costco plays a crucial role in providing a wide variety of products, including groceries, electronics, clothing, furniture, and home goods to the community. Earthquake damage could result in the loss of inventory, structural damage to buildings, and potential safety hazards for both employees and customers. The stores might also face supply chain disruptions, affecting their ability to restock essential items quickly. Even if the stores remained operational, the economic impacts of the earthquake could lead to a decrease in consumer spending, impacting the revenue of these stores. Damage to the store and inventory might also delay recovery efforts as home repair items will not be readily available after an earthquake.

Flood
Flooding could damage inventory, infrastructure, and equipment, leading to temporary store closures. Damage to the store and inventory might also delay recovery efforts as home repair items will not be readily available after a flood. Access to stores might be hindered by flooded roads, affecting both customers and supply chains. Even if the stores remained operational, the economic impacts of urban flooding could lead to a decrease in consumer spending, impacting the revenue of these stores.

Power Outage
A power outage can significantly affect RCSD's commercial customers by disrupting essential water and wastewater services critical to business operations. Without electricity, RCSD's ability to maintain water pressure and operate wastewater pumping stations may be compromised, especially if backup systems are limited or overwhelmed. This can lead to reduced water availability, low pressure, or even temporary service interruptions, all of which hinder business continuity for restaurants, manufacturing facilities, retail stores, and other commercial enterprises. Additionally, commercial customers that rely on consistent water supply for operations—such as food service establishments or businesses requiring sanitation—may face temporary closures, lost revenue, and safety compliance issues. Prolonged outages may also affect fire suppression systems if water pressure drops below required levels.

Wildfire
Wildfires can have serious consequences for the commercial customers served by RCSD. During a wildfire event, businesses may face water service disruptions due to infrastructure damage, power outages affecting pumping stations, or emergency restrictions on water use for firefighting. These disruptions can interrupt daily operations, particularly for water-dependent businesses such as restaurants, manufacturing facilities, and car washes. Smoke and fire threats may also force temporary closures, leading to revenue loss and operational setbacks. In some cases, commercial structures may be directly damaged or destroyed, resulting in long-term displacement or costly rebuilding. Additionally, poor air quality and road closures can reduce customer access and employee availability, compounding economic impacts.

Wind
Windstorms can disrupt operations for commercial customers within RCSD by affecting both utility services and business continuity. High winds can lead to power outages that interrupt water supply and wastewater services—essential for businesses such as restaurants, retail stores, medical offices, and manufacturing facilities. Without reliable water access, some businesses may be forced to reduce hours or temporarily close, especially those dependent on sanitation and equipment cooling. Wind damage to infrastructure, such as fallen trees, debris, or downed power lines, can also restrict access to commercial properties, delay deliveries, or affect customer foot traffic. In more severe cases, physical damage to commercial structures (e.g., broken windows, roof damage) may require costly repairs and insurance claims. As a result, windstorms can lead to both immediate service disruptions and longer-term financial impacts for RCSD's commercial customers.

Natural, Historical, and Cultural Resources

Natural, historical, and cultural resources are essential elements that define the identity and heritage of a community. Natural resources include native flora and fauna, water bodies, landscapes, and climate, providing ecological and recreational benefits. Historical resources consist of buildings, archaeological sites, monuments, and historic districts that hold historical significance. Cultural resources encompass museums, traditional practices, languages, literature, festivals, and public art, reflecting the community's cultural heritage and values. Together, these resources contribute to preserving the community's history, environment, and cultural identity, enriching the quality of life for its residents.

Vulnerability of Natural, Historical, and Cultural Resources*

Natural Resources

In partnership with other agencies, such as the Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District, the Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District, the City of Jurupa Valley offers a wide range of protected open spaces, parks and recreational areas. Open space and recreation facilities provide a variety of recreational opportunities and help maintain a distinct urban boundary and buffer between the City of Jurupa Valley and adjacent urbanized areas.

The Santa Ana River is an integral part of the City's and the region's multi-purpose open space and trail systems. In 2014, the California state legislature created the Santa Ana River Conservancy Program within the Coastal Conservancy. The Program addresses the resource and recreational goals of the corridor including the Santa Ana River Trail that, upon completion, will incorporate 100 miles of trail system from San Bernardino County in the north to Orange

County in the south. Beyond that, the Santa Ana River is the centerpiece of a massive 2,840-square-mile watershed that involves major portions of three counties. The river drains southwest toward Prado Dam and serves as a prominent natural buffer between Jurupa and the cities of Riverside and Norco. Several natural and channelized drainage courses connect with the river. In addition to their fundamental water-related functions, these watercourses provide corridors through developed land and link open spaces together. Among other things, this creates biologically essential wildlife corridors that allow wildlife to move from one open space to another without crossing streets, highways, or developed land. The following policies preserve and protect this important natural and recreational feature.

Historic Resources

Jurupa Valley includes an array of resources – particularly historic ones. The General Plan discusses its Historic Overlay Zone which serves to protect numerous locations throughout the community.

The Rubidoux Drive-In Theatre, with its original 1948 screen tower still standing tall, is the last of the classic drive-in theatres remaining in Southern California. Though it retains much of its original character, time has transformed this gem into a thoroughly modern outdoor theatre. The incorporation of FM transmitters and Technalight digital projection ensures the best possible picture and sound available.

The “Rubidoux” was built as a single screen venue with a capacity of about 690 cars. The original art deco styled screen tower was designed for movies shown in the old academy format, but was remodeled when Cinemascope, a wide screen format, was introduced in the mid-1950s. To attract an audience looking for an evening of family fun, the theatre also offered a variety of pre-show entertainment, such as a full-service snack bar, miniature railroad, playground, and petting zoo.

Cultural Resources

The Jensen-Alvarado Ranch was the first kiln-fired brick building built in Riverside County and the oldest non-adobe structure in the Inland Empire. Ranch house and grounds serve as an 1880s living history interpretive museum administered by Riverside County Parks. The Ranch is registered as a California Historical Landmark and is included in the National Register of Historic Places.

*The vulnerability of city parks is included in the section discussing the vulnerability of **Structures**
*The vulnerability of community events is discussed in the **Activities Bringing Value to the Community** section.

Table B.15: Hazard Vulnerability to Natural, Historical, and Cultural Resources
Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants
Note: "X" indicates affirmative

Natural, Historical, and Cultural Resources	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Power Outage	Wildfire	Wind
Natural						
Santa Ana River Corridor		X	X	X		
Historic						
Rubidoux Drive-in Theater Address: 3770 Opal Street, Jurupa Valley	X	X		X		X
Cultural						
Jensen-Alvarado Ranch Address: 4307 Briggs Street, Jurupa Valley	X	X		X		

Impact Profile on Natural, Historical, and Cultural Resources

Drought

Drought can have widespread **effects on natural, historic, and cultural resources.**

Natural Resources
Drought reduces surface water availability, lowers groundwater levels, and stresses local vegetation and wildlife. Prolonged dry periods can lead to habitat loss, increased wildfire risk, and degradation of local ecosystems. Native plants may die off or be replaced by drought-tolerant invasive species, altering the ecological balance.

Historic Resources
Historic sites, especially those constructed with traditional materials such as adobe or untreated wood, are vulnerable to drought-induced damage. Soil shrinkage from dehydration can cause foundational instability, while reduced humidity may accelerate the deterioration of aging structures and artifacts. Additionally, water restrictions may limit the ability to maintain landscaping or protective vegetation around these sites.

Cultural Resources
Public parks, gardens, community gathering spaces, and outdoor cultural facilities may suffer during droughts due to water use restrictions. Landscaped cultural landmarks may experience drying, browning, or plant loss, which diminishes their visual and cultural appeal. Drought may also lead to the cancellation or scaling back of community events and festivals that rely on outdoor spaces or water features.

Earthquake

An earthquake can have significant impacts on the natural, historic, and cultural resources in the RCSD service area affecting both the environment and the community's heritage.

Natural Resources
The physical landscape and natural habitats may suffer from direct damage due to ground shaking and potential landslides, particularly in areas near the foothills. Parks and green spaces may be impacted by falling trees, damaged infrastructure, and disrupted ecosystems, affecting local wildlife and recreational opportunities. Additionally, water supply systems and utilities may be disrupted, posing risks to public health and safety.

Historic Resources
Historic buildings and structures, including those recognized for their architectural significance, are particularly vulnerable to earthquake damage. Cracks, structural failures, and falling debris can lead to loss or severe damage to these important assets, diminishing the community's historical identity.

Cultural Resources
The cultural fabric of the community can be affected as well, as events and gatherings that celebrate local heritage may be canceled or postponed following an earthquake. Cultural centers and organizations may face operational disruptions and resource challenges, limiting their ability to promote community engagement and cultural education. The psychological impact of an earthquake can also affect community cohesion, as residents may experience anxiety and displacement, making it harder to participate in cultural activities.

Flood

Riverine and urban flooding can significantly impact the natural, historic, and cultural resources in RCSD's service area leading to a range of consequences that affect the community's environment and heritage.

Natural Resources
Flooding can cause erosion, habitat destruction, and water pollution, adversely affecting local parks and green spaces. Floodwater may lead to the loss of native vegetation and wildlife habitats, compromising the ecological balance in the area. Additionally, excessive water can damage recreational facilities and trails, reducing opportunities for outdoor activities and community engagement with nature.

Historic Resources
Historic buildings and sites may suffer from water damage, compromising their structural integrity and leading to costly repairs. Flooding can erode the foundations of historic structures and damage key architectural features, ultimately threatening the preservation of the city's cultural heritage.

Cultural Resources
Cultural resources may be directly impacted by flooding.

Power Outage

A serious power outage could have varied impacts on **natural, historics;, and cultural resources**, depending on their function, infrastructure, and reliance on electricity.

Natural Resources
Power outages can disrupt water pumping and irrigation systems that support parks, green spaces, and natural habitats. Extended outages may affect water quality monitoring, air filtration systems in environmental preserves, or temperature regulation in sensitive ecosystems. Wildlife may also be indirectly impacted if lighting or security systems fail in protected areas.

Historic Resources
Historic buildings and landmarks often depend on controlled environments for preservation. Loss of climate control (e.g., HVAC systems) during a power outage can lead to humidity or temperature fluctuations that damage sensitive materials such as wood, paper, textiles, and artifacts. Additionally, lack of lighting or security systems may increase vulnerability to vandalism or theft.

Cultural Resources
Museums, libraries, community centers, and performing arts venues often require electricity for lighting, temperature control, digital exhibits, and security. A power outage can force temporary closures, damage equipment or exhibits, and disrupt scheduled events or educational programs, reducing community access and engagement.

Wildfire

Wildfires can have significant indirect impacts on natural, historic, and cultural resources, often extending well beyond the immediate burn area.

Natural Resources
Wildfires can degrade air and water quality, increase soil erosion, and disrupt local ecosystems. After a fire, rain events may trigger sediment runoff into rivers, harming aquatic habitats and reducing water quality for surrounding communities. The loss of vegetation also reduces habitat for wildlife and can lead to long-term changes in biodiversity and native plant regeneration.

Historical Resources
Even if not directly burned, historic buildings and landmarks near wildfire zones may suffer from smoke damage, exposure to extreme heat, or water damage from firefighting efforts. Ash and airborne particulates can accelerate the deterioration of historic materials, while access limitations may delay preservation or maintenance work.

Cultural Resources
Cultural institutions such as museums, community centers, and places of worship may experience closures due to air quality concerns, evacuation orders, or road closures. Additionally, sacred sites or locations of cultural significance to Indigenous communities may be indirectly impacted by fire suppression activities or landscape alterations that affect their traditional use and meaning.

Wind

Wind can have direct and indirect impacts on the natural, historic, and cultural resources in RCSD's service area. The impacts can be significant, affecting the community's environmental health, heritage preservation, and cultural practices.

Natural Resources

Debris can affect both wildlife habitats and recreational areas.

Historic Resources

Historic buildings and sites may face direct threats from the wind. The cultural significance of historic resources may also be diminished if they become less accessible or are damaged.

Cultural Resources

Cultural events and traditions, particularly those linked to the local community's heritage, can be disrupted by winds.

Activities Bringing Value to the Community

Activities bringing value to the community are those that contribute positively to the well-being, cohesion, and development of the community as a whole. These activities can take various forms and serve different purposes, but they generally aim to enhance the quality of life for community members and promote a sense of belonging and connectedness.

Vulnerability of Activities Bringing Value to the Community

Table B.17: Hazard Vulnerability of Activities Bringing Value to the Community
Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants
Note: "X" indicates affirmative

Activities Bringing Value to the Community	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Power Outage	Wildfire	Wind
City of Jurupa Valley Veteran's Day Parade	X	X		X		X

Impact Profile on Activities Bringing Value to the Community

Community activities like the City of Jurupa Valley Veteran's Day Parade can be significantly affected by various natural hazards and utility disruptions. Each hazard poses unique challenges that can impact planning, safety, and participation.

Drought

Drought may not directly cancel the event, but it can lead to restrictions on landscaping and water features along the parade route, reduce the appeal of the environment, and impact related festivities like food vendors or post-parade gatherings in parks with limited water access.

Earthquake

Earthquakes can cause physical damage to infrastructure such as roads, sidewalks, and public buildings used for staging or crowd control. If an earthquake occurs shortly before the event, it may lead to cancellation due to safety inspections or emergency response needs, and deter public attendance due to aftershock concerns.

Flood

Flooding can wash out streets, make parade routes inaccessible, and damage parks or facilities where the event is hosted. Even minor urban flooding may lead to road closures or pose safety risks for spectators and participants, forcing postponement or cancellation.

Power Outage

Power outages affect lighting, sound systems, traffic signals, and communication systems essential for safe event coordination. Food vendors, first aid stations, and staging areas may also be impacted, reducing the parade's scale or disrupting emergency response capabilities.

Wildfire

Wildfire poses both direct and indirect threats. Smoke and poor air quality may make it unsafe for large gatherings, especially for vulnerable populations. If fires are active nearby, emergency resources may be diverted, and evacuation plans could supersede public events.

Wind

Windstorms can endanger participants and attendees through blowing debris, falling branches, or damaged tents and displays. High winds may force the removal of banners, floats, or structures and create hazards that make holding the event unsafe

Element C: Mitigation Strategy

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C1-a.
Q: Does the plan describe how the existing capabilities of each participant are available to support the mitigation strategy? Does this include a discussion of the existing building codes and land use and development ordinances or regulations? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)) **A:** See **Capability Assessment – Existing Processes and Programs**, **Table C.1** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C1-b.
Q: Does the plan describe each participant's ability to expand and improve the identified capabilities to achieve mitigation? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)) **A:** See **Expanding and Improving Capabilities** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT C: Mitigation Strategy | C2-a.
Q: Does the plan contain a narrative description or a table/list of their participation activities? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii)) **A:** See **NFIP Participation** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C3-a.
Q: Does the plan include goals to reduce the risk from the hazards identified in the plan? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(i)) **A:** See **State Hazard Mitigation Plan Goals**, **HMP Goals** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C4-a.
Q: Does the plan include an analysis of a comprehensive range of actions/projects that each jurisdiction considered to reduce the impacts of hazards identified in the risk assessment? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii)) **A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Action Items), Priority Rating** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C4-b.
Q: Does the plan include one or more action(s) per jurisdiction for each of the hazards as identified within the plan's risk assessment? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii)) **A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Action Items)** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-a.
Q: Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii)) **A:** See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Priority, Goals), Benefit/Cost Ratings** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-b.
Q: Does the plan identify the position, office, department, or agency responsible for implementing/administering the identified mitigation actions, as well as potential funding sources and expected time frame? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iii))) **A:** See **Lead Department** below.

Overview of Mitigation Strategy

As the cost of damage from disasters continues to increase nationwide, the Rubidoux Community Services District (District) recognizes the importance of identifying effective ways to reduce vulnerability to disasters. Mitigation plans assist communities in reducing risk from natural hazards by identifying resources, information and strategies for risk reduction, while helping to guide and coordinate mitigation activities at District facilities.

The plan provides a set of action items to reduce risk from hazards through education and outreach programs, and to foster the development of partnerships. Further, the plan provides for the implementation of preventative activities.

Resources and information within the mitigation plan include:

1. Establishing a basis for coordination and collaboration among agencies and the public in the district,
2. Identifying and prioritizing future mitigation projects, and
3. Assisting in meeting the requirements of federal assistance programs.

The mitigation plan is integrated with other city plans including the Emergency Operations Plan, General Plan, Capital Improvement Program, as well as department-specific standard operating procedures.

Capability Assessment – Existing Processes and Programs

The district will incorporate mitigation planning as an integral component of daily operations. This will be accomplished by the Planning Team members with their respective departments to integrate mitigation strategies into their planning documents and operational guidelines. In addition to the Capability Assessment below, the Planning Team will strive to identify additional policies, programs, practices, and procedures that could be created or modified to address mitigation activities.

FEMA identifies four types of capabilities: Planning and Regulatory, Administrative and Technical, Financial, and Education and Outreach. Following are explanations drawn from "Beyond The Basics" a website developed as part of a multi-year research study funded by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Coastal Resilience Center and led by the Center for Sustainable Community Design within the Institute for the Environment at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the Institute for Sustainable Coastal Communities at Texas A&M University. This excellent resource ties FEMA regulations together with best practices in hazard mitigation.

Planning and Regulatory
Planning and regulatory capabilities are based on the implementation of ordinances, policies, local laws and State statutes, and plans and programs that relate to guiding and managing growth and development. Examples of planning capabilities that can either enable or inhibit mitigation include comprehensive land use plans, capital improvements programs, transportation plans, small area development plans, disaster recovery and reconstruction plans, and emergency preparedness and response plans. Plans describe specific actions or policies that support community goals and drive decisions. Likewise, examples of regulatory capabilities include the enforcement of zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and building codes that regulate how and where land is developed and structures are built. Planning and regulatory capabilities refer not only to the current plans and regulations, but also to the community's ability to change and improve those plans and regulations as needed.

Administrative and Technical
Administrative and technical capability refers to the community's staff and their skills and tools that can be used for mitigation planning and to implement specific mitigation actions. It also refers to the ability to access and coordinate these resources effectively. Think about the types of personnel employed by each jurisdiction, the public and private sector resources that may be

accessed to implement mitigation activities in your community, and the level of knowledge and technical expertise from all of these sources. These include engineers, planners, emergency managers, GIS analysts, building inspectors, grant writers, floodplain managers, and more. For jurisdictions with limited staff resources, capacity should also be considered; while staff members may have specific skills, they may not have the time to devote themselves to additional work tasks.

The planning team can identify resources available through other government entities, such as counties or special districts, which may be able to provide technical assistance to communities with limited resources. For example, a small town may turn to county planners, engineers, or a regional planning agency to support its mitigation planning efforts and provide assistance. For large jurisdictions, reviewing administrative and technical capabilities may involve targeting specific staff in various departments that have the expertise and are available to support hazard mitigation initiatives. The degree of intergovernmental coordination among departments also affects administrative capability.

Financial

Financial capabilities are the resources that a jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use to fund mitigation actions. The costs associated with implementing mitigation activities vary. Some mitigation actions, such as building assessment or outreach efforts, require little to no costs other than staff time and existing operating budgets. Other actions, such as the acquisition of flood-prone properties, could require substantial monetary commitments from local, state, and federal funding sources. Some local governments may have access to a recurring source of revenue beyond property, sales, and income taxes, such as stormwater utility or development impact fees. These communities may be able to use the funds to support local mitigation efforts independently or as the local match or cost-share often required for grant funding.

Education and Outreach

This type of capability refers to education and outreach programs and methods already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information. Examples include fire safety programs that the Fire Department delivers to students at local schools; and participation in community programs, such as Firewise.

Table C.1 below includes a broad range of capabilities within the District to successfully accomplish mitigation.

Table C.1: Capability Assessment - Existing Processes and Programs
Source: RCSD Website, 2024

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and	Financial	Education and Outreach		
Roubidoux Community Services District Departments					
				Office of the General Manager	*The Office of the General Manager provides executive leadership, strategic direction, and organizational oversight to ensure the effective delivery of essential community services, including water, sewer, trash, fire protection, weed abatement, and street lighting. It serves as the primary liaison between the Board of Directors, staff, and the public, ensuring transparency, accountability, and operational excellence across all service areas.*
				Operations	*The Operations Department is responsible for the day-to-day management, maintenance, and delivery of essential services to the community. This department plays a vital role in ensuring that residents receive reliable and efficient public services. The services include water supply, wastewater treatment, and solid waste management. The Department oversees the operation and maintenance of water treatment plants, distribution systems, sewage treatment facilities, and sewer collection systems. This includes ensuring water quality, monitoring water usage, and addressing any wastewater issues. Engaging with the community and addressing residents' concerns is vital. Its functions are important to maintaining the well-being and best quality of life for the community and residents of Jurupa Valley.*
				Engineering	*he Engineering Department plays a vital role in ensuring the reliable and efficient delivery of safe and clean drinking water to the community of Jurupa Valley. The Director of Engineering provides leadership and oversight to the engineering department, including strategic planning, project management, and budget management. The department duties involve planning for water supply, water quality control, and long-term sustainability of water sources. It also ensures that the District adheres to environmental regulations and manages any permits required for water source extraction, treatment, and discharge. The District complies with federal, state, and local regulations related to water quality, environmental protection, and public health.*
				Finance and Administration	*The Finance Department of the District is responsible for managing the financial aspects of the District's operations, ensuring fiscal responsibility, and maintaining financial records and reporting. The Director of Finance/Administration is responsible for overseeing all financial aspects of the district, including budgeting, financial planning, financial reporting,*

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					and financial strategy development. Additionally, the Department provides financial transparency to stakeholders and support the District's overall mission and objectives.
Rubidoux Community Servies District Plans and Policies					
				Urban Water Management Plan	*The purpose of the 2020 UWMP is to outline progress toward conservation and supply reliability goals since the District's 2015 UWMP was prepared, as well to outline future long-term opportunities to meet projected water demands while also assessing the impact of long-term drought and climate change. The identification of future opportunities for water supplies in the UWMP neither commits RCSD to any stated endeavor, nor precludes them from exploring a different project that is not identified in the UWMP.*
				Master Water Plan and Master Wastewater Plan	*The District updates on a regular basis its 2022 Water Master Plan and Wastewater Master Plans. These Master Plans are based on the best known information at the time they were prepared considering proposed development within the District's Boundary and Area of Influence which are areas proposed to be annexed to be within the District. These Master Plans represent the Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) and their value in 2021 dollars in order for the District to meet system demand for water and sewer capacity to complete system build out. Values shown are currently being evaluated to keep up to date with current construction costs and are subject to change by Fall 2024. These CIP costs are used to determine Connection and Capacity Fees for new construction projects to join into the District's Water and Sewer Systems.*
				Strategic Plan	*In February 2025, RCSD issued a contract for the preparation of a Strategic Plan which will serve as a roadmap for the District, ensuring its mission, vision, and objectives align with community expectations, regulatory requirements, and economic and environmental conditions. Additionally, the plan will help the District prioritize projects, allocate resources effectively and establish measurable goals to track progress. The Plan is expected to be completed by Fall 2025.*
				California Building Code	*Rubidoux Community Services District is classified as a special district.* *Special districts are only subject to the local permitting authority (city, county, or state) when constructing publicly accessible buildings within a local jurisdiction's boundaries. Special districts are not subject to the local permitting authority of a local agency when constructing or repairing water-related facilities, such as water storage, treatment, and distribution*

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					infrastructure. For such water-related facilities, special districts are subject to California Code of Regulations, Title 22 Division 4, Chapter 16 California Waterworks Standards that apply when constructing public water system sources, materials, disinfection, and operations.

Expanding and Improving Capabilities

This identifies the capability categories and applicability to individual mitigation action items. Sub-category indicators are P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach.

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities – The District builds and maintains its own buildings and infrastructure and regulates all construction within the community as per the California Building Code. Future plans are laid out in the Urban Water Management Plan and Capital Improvement Program. Some of the funding of future construction relies on successful bond measures where plans and justifications are shared with the public. See **Element C: Mitigation Strategy - Mitigation Actions Matrix** column "Expanding and Improving Capabilities".

Administrative and Technical – The District's existing capabilities are typical for a medium-sized provider of utility services. The district already has grant writing and GIS capabilities along with mutual aid agreements, and a warning/notification system. Grant writing capabilities will continue to be especially important once the mitigation plan is approved by FEMA. That approval will trigger eligibility for a range of federal and state grants. Also, the Board of Directors could task a sub-committee dedicated to mitigation plan implementation. The Plan's opportunities for success will be increased by the Board's involvement. See **Element C: Mitigation Strategy - Mitigation Actions Matrix** column "Expanding and Improving Capabilities".

Finance - All types of local governments have a broad range of funding sources. Taxation, impact fees, bonds, grants, in-kind donations, and philanthropic donations are included in the spectrum. As such, the district needs to keep these resources in mind for future mitigation activities. See **Element C: Mitigation Strategy - Mitigation Actions Matrix** column "Expanding and Improving Capabilities".

Education and Outreach – Continue to encourage District staff to participate in community groups such as CERT to support and encourage mitigation as well as home and business mitigation. See **Element C: Mitigation Strategy - Mitigation Actions Matrix** column "Expanding and Improving Capabilities".

NFIP Participation

The district is not required to participate in NFIP. See additional information in Element B: Risk Assessment – District Profile.

State Hazard Mitigation Plan Goals

The 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan identified the following goals that reflect State's current priorities:

Goal 1 - Significantly reduce risk to life, community lifelines, the environment, property, and infrastructure by planning and implementing whole-community risk reduction and resilience strategies.

Goal 2 - Build capacity and capabilities to increase disaster resilience among historically underserved populations, individuals with access and functional needs, and communities disproportionately impacted by disasters and climate change.

Goal 3 - Incorporate equity metrics, tools, and strategies into all mitigation planning, policy, funding, outreach, and implementation efforts.

Goal 4 - Apply the best available science and authoritative data to design, implement, and prioritize projects that enhance resilience to natural hazards and climate change impacts.

Goal 5 - Integrate mitigation principles into laws, regulations, policies, and guidance to support equitable outcomes to benefit the whole community.

Goal 6 - Significantly reduce barriers to timely, efficient, and effective hazard mitigation planning and action.

2025 RCSD Hazard Mitigation Plan Goals

Following review of the SHMP goals, the Planning Team discussed the 2025 HMP goals while reflecting on the profiled hazards and a desire to represent a long-term vision for hazard reduction and enhanced mitigation capabilities.

Each of the goals is supported by mitigation action items. The Planning Team developed these action items through its knowledge of the local area, risk assessment, review of past efforts, identification of mitigation activities, and qualitative analysis. See **Mitigation Actions Matrix**.

The five mitigation goals and descriptions are listed below.

Protect Life and Property

Implement activities that assist in protecting lives by making homes, businesses, infrastructure, critical facilities, and other properties more resistant to losses from natural, human-caused, and technological hazards.

Reduce losses and repetitive damage for chronic hazard events while promoting insurance coverage for catastrophic hazards.

Improve hazard assessment information to make recommendations for avoiding new development in high hazard areas and encouraging preventative measures for existing development in areas vulnerable to natural, human-caused, and technological hazards.

Enhance Public Awareness

Develop and implement education and outreach programs to increase public awareness of the risks associated with natural hazards.

Provide information on tools, partnership opportunities, and funding resources to assist in implementing mitigation activities.

Preserve Natural Systems

Balance watershed planning, natural resource management, and land use planning with natural hazard mitigation to protect life, property, and the environment. Preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural systems to serve natural hazard mitigation functions.

Encourage Partnerships and Implementation

Strengthen communication and coordinate participation among and within public agencies, citizens, non-profit organizations, business, and industry to gain a vested interest in implementation. Encourage leadership within public and private sector organizations to prioritize and implement local, county, and regional hazard mitigation activities.

Strengthening Emergency Services

Establish policy to ensure mitigation projects for critical facilities, services, and infrastructure. Strengthen emergency operations by increasing collaboration and coordination among public agencies, non-profit organizations, business, and industry. Coordinate and integrate natural hazard mitigation activities, where appropriate, with emergency operations plans and procedures.

How are the Mitigation Action Items Organized?

The action items are a listing of activities in which the district's departments, customers, and stakeholders can be engaged to reduce risk. The action items are organized within the following Mitigation Actions Matrix, categorized by hazard. Data collection and research and the public participation process resulted in the development of these action items. The Matrix includes the following information for each action item:

Lead Department

The Mitigation Actions Matrix assigns primary responsibility for each of the action items to either a department or specific position within the district. The primary responsibility for implementing the action items falls to the entity shown as the "Lead Department". The lead department has the regulatory responsibility to address hazards, or is willing and able to organize resources, find appropriate funding, or oversee activity implementation, monitor, and evaluate. The lead department is a District staff or contracted while supporting agencies may include local governments, county, or regional agencies.

Timeline

The mitigation plan will be updated every 5 years according to FEMA regulations. However, there are projects and programs in the Mitigation Actions Matrix that will require more than 5 years to complete. Some of the actions are identified as "ongoing" since they are already in place and will continue on a regular basis through the 2025 HMP. These items are indicated as either Ongoing-Annual/Quarterly/Monthly, or Ongoing-As Needed with an explanation of what triggers the action (e.g., amending the Water Master Plan, a Board of Directors meeting, etc.).

Funding Source

External resources could include a range of FEMA mitigation grants perhaps including the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). Internal resources could include general fund, capital improvement budgets, impact fees, human capital, in-kind resources, etc.

Plan Goals Addressed

As mentioned earlier, the plan goals addressed by each action item are included as a way to monitor and evaluate how well the mitigation plan is achieving its goals once implementation begins. The plan goals are organized into the following five areas:

- ✓ Protect Life and Property
- ✓ Enhance Public Awareness
- ✓ Preserve Natural Systems
- ✓ Encourage Partnerships and Implementation
- ✓ Strengthening Emergency Services

Expanding and Improving Capabilities

This identifies the capability categories and applicability to individual mitigation action items. Sub-category indicators are P – Planning and Regulatory; A – Administrative and Technical; F – Finance; E – Education and Outreach. *See information earlier in this Element on Expanding and Improving Capabilities*.

Planning Mechanism

It's important that each action item be implemented. Perhaps the best way to ensure implementation is through integration with one or many of the district's existing "planning mechanisms" including the "internal resources" including the Urban Water Management Plan, Strategic Plan, Capital Improvement Projects, General Fund, and "external resources" including Grants. Opportunities for integration will be simple and easy in cases where the action item is already compatible with the content of the planning mechanism. As an example, if an action item is copied from the Strategic Plan, then the Strategic Plan will assist in implementation. On the contrary, action items in the 2025 HMP not already included in other planning mechanisms, could be added during the next update to those documents.

The Capital Improvement Program, depending on the budgetary environment, is updated every 5 years. The CIP includes infrastructure projects built and owned by the district. As such, the CIP is an excellent medium for funding and implementing action items from the Mitigation Plan. The Mitigation Actions Matrix includes several items from the existing CIP. The authors of the CIP served on the Planning Team and are already looking to funding addition Mitigation Plan

action items in future CIPs. The General Fund is the budget document that guides all of the District's expenditures and is updated on an annual basis. Although primarily a funding mechanism, it also includes descriptions and details associated with tasks and projects. Grants come from a wide variety of sources – some annually and others triggered by events like disasters. Whatever the source, the District uses the General Fund to identify successful grants as funding sources. Also see Element D: Plan Maintenance for discussion on Integration Into Other Planning Mechanisms.

Building and Infrastructure

This addresses the issue of whether or not a particular action item results in the reduction of the effects of hazards on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

Comments

The purpose of the "Comments" is to capture the notes and status of the various action items.

Benefit/Cost Ratings

The benefits of proposed projects were weighed against estimated costs as part of the project prioritization process. The benefit/cost analysis was not of the detailed variety required by FEMA for project grant eligibility under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). A less formal approach was used because some projects may not be implemented for up to 10 years, and associated costs and benefits could change dramatically in that time. Therefore, a review of the apparent benefits versus the apparent cost of each project will be performed in the future as needed. Parameters were established for assigning subjective ratings (high, medium, and low) to the costs and benefits of these projects.

Cost ratings were defined as follows:

High: Existing funding within the jurisdiction will not cover the cost of the action item so outside sources of revenue would be required.

Medium: The action item could be funded through existing jurisdictional funding but would require budget modifications.

Low: The action item could be funded under existing jurisdictional funding within the assigned lead department.

Benefit ratings were defined as follows:

High: The action item will provide short-term and long-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Medium: The action item will have long-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Low: The action item will have only short-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Priority Rating System

The Planning Team utilized the Priority Rating System designations of “High”, Medium”, or “Low” priority were assigned to each of the action items.

Does the Action:

- ☐ solve the problem?
- ☐ address Vulnerability Assessment?
- ☐ reduce the exposure or vulnerability to the highest priority hazard?
- ☐ address multiple hazards?
- ☐ benefits equal or exceed costs?
- ☐ implement a goal, policy, or project identified in the Strategic Plan or Capital Improvement Project?

Can the Action:

- ☐ be implemented with existing funds?
- ☐ be implemented by existing state or federal grant programs?
- ☐ be completed within the 5-year life cycle of the HMP?
- ☐ be implemented with currently available technologies?

Will the Action:

- ☐ be accepted by the community?
- ☐ be supported by community leaders?
- ☐ adversely impact segments of the population or neighborhoods?
- ☐ require a change in local ordinances or zoning laws?
- ☐ positive or neutral impact on the environment?
- ☐ comply with all local, state and federal environmental laws and regulations?

Is there:

- ☐ sufficient staffing to undertake the project?
- ☐ existing authority to undertake the project?

As mitigation action items were updated or written the Planning Team, representatives were provided worksheets for each of their assigned action items. Answers to the criteria above determined the priority according to the following scale.

- 1-6 = Low priority
- 7-12 = Medium priority
- 13-18 = High priority

Mitigation Actions Matrix

Table C.2: Mitigation Actions Matrix
Source: RCSD Planning Team

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION ITEMS														
MH-1 Purchase of critical piping or hardware to facilitate emergency repairs (water and sewer facilities).	Operation (Water and Sewer)	Ongoing - Annual	R, A, F	X			X	X	Yes	CIP, HMGP	CIP, GR, SP	H	H	M	Some District piping is in excess of 50 years old.
MH-2 Seismic and Structural Retrofit of District Reservoirs/Tanks	Operations / Engineering	1-3 Years	R, A, F	X		X	X		Y	GF, HMGP	GF, CIP, GR	H	H	H	
MH-3 Construct drying bed for sewer sludge at	Operations (Sewer)	1-3 Years	R, A, F				X	X	Y	CIP, HMGP	CIP, GR	M	L	M	

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
Regional lift station as current operational procedure is subject to failure in seismic or heavy rain event.														
MH-4 Purchase an Emergency Water Quality Treatment Trailer for use in Emergency Disinfection.	Operations (Water)	2 Years	R, A, F	X		X	X	X	Y	CIP, HMGP	CIP, GR	H	H	L	District does not currently have any mobile water treatment systems
MH-5 Purchase of Emergency Inter-tie Pumps, Pressure Regulators, and Piping for the Potable Water System.	Operations (Water)	0-5 Years	R, A, F	X		X		X	Y	CIP, HMGP	CIP, GR	H	L	H	
MH-6 Purchase a trailer or truck mounted Fuel Mobile Tanker (<500 gal) to	Operations (Water and Sewer)	0-5 Years		X		X	X	X	Y	CIP, HMGP	CIP, GR	L	L	L	

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
facilitate the on-site fueling of equipment during emergency events.														
MH-7 Purchase construction equipment (i.e. shoring plates and excavators) to facilitate response and recovery in emergency events.	Operations (Water and Sewer)	0-5 Years		X		X	X	X	Y	CIP, HMGP	CIP, GR	M	H	L	
MH-8 Purchase of a Trailer Mounted Sewer By-Pass Pump / Hose to facilitate the response and recovery of emergency events within the sewer system.	Operations (Sewer)	1-3 Years		X		X	X	X	Y	CIP, HMGP	CIP, GR	H	L	M	

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
MH-9 Purchase of specialized equipment and training for confined space rescue.	Operations (Water and Sewer)	1-3 Years		X		X			N	CIP, HMGP	CIP, GR	H	L	L	
MH-10 Purchase and store Emergency Shelter, Food, and Water Supplies for 35 Staff and Families to facilitate response and recovery to long term emergency event.		1 Year		X		X			N	GF	GF	H	L	H	
MH-11 Purchase and provide training for personal protective equipment for following natural hazard events. Equipment includes level III		1-3 Years		X					N	GF	GF	M	L	L	

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
Protective Equipment and Globe Lighting.														
MH-12 Install Ham Radio digital models and train RCSD staff to become Ham operators.	Operations	1–5 Years	A, E	X		X		X	Y	GF, HMGP	GP, GR	M	M	L	
MH-13 Purchase satellite phones for use during heavy storms and other natural events along with other events resulting in utility outages.		1- 5 Years	A	X				X	Y	GF, HMGP	GP, GR	M	H	M	
MH-14 Participate in ERNIE Disaster Ham Radio Group.	Operations	1- 5 Years	A	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GP, GR	M	M	L	

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
MH-15 Prepare and promulgate mutual aid and other cooperative agreements to allow for efficient and effective emergency response. This is to include agencies outside the immediate area in the case of a major emergency.	Operations	1-2 Years	A	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GP, GR	H	H	H	
MH-16 Purchase 8" high line water piping for emergency water repairs and distribution.	Operations	1–2 Years	P	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	H	H	H	
MH-17 Purchase 2 tracked off-road utility vehicles for use during inclement weather and other	Operations	1- 5 Years	P	X	X	X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	M	M	H	

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
emergencies requiring immediate access to otherwise impassable service areas.														
MH-18 Purchase video inspection equipment and a support truck for use with water and sewer piping inspections to determine condition and vulnerability.	Operations	1 Year	P	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	H	H	H	
MH-19 Purchase line cleaning Vactor truck which will provide operations crews with ability to clean sewers by combining high-pressure water jetting and a high-flow vacuum source to scour pipes clean then	Operations	1–2 Years	P	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	H	H	H	

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
vacuum up the material causing blockages to restore and maintain normal sewer flow.														
MH-20 Purchase a large articulating forklift for placing K-Rails and other heavy equipment during emergency mitigation, response, and recovery.	Operations	1–3 Years	P, A	X			X	X	N	GF, HMGP	GP, GF, GR	H	M	M	
MH-21 Purchase property and build a centralized storage facility for emergency repairs supplies including valves and pumps.	Operations	1-2 Years	P, A, F, E	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GP, GR	H	H	M	

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
MH-22 Consider providing laptops, tablets, smartphones, wireless data, SCADA and DMMS to staff to increase communications	Operations	1–3 Years	A	X		X	X	X	N	GF, HMGP	GP, GF, GR	H	H	H	
MH-23 Investigate and purchase water and sewer diversion devices that would be used during emergency mitigation, response, and recovery.	Operations	1–3 Years	P	X			X	X	N	GF, HMGP	GP, GF, GR	H	H	H	
MH-24 Purchase and installation of rain- and fire-resistant enclosures for SCADA and Telemetry Equipment.	Operations	1–2 Years	P	X			X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	H	L	H	

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
MH-25 Upgrade and capital improvement of older Infrastructure to enhance fire-fighting capabilities. (Upsize piping, storage and pumping capacity).	Engineering / Operations	1–5 Years	P	X			X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	H	H	H	
MH-26 Purchase valve exercising truck and equipment.	Operations	1-2 Years	P	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	H	M	H	
MH-27 Retrofit of 5473 Mission Blvd for seismic resistance (Old CMU building built in 1940's and vulnerable to seismic collapse) .	Operations	1 Year	P	X	X	X		X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	H	H	H	
MH-28 Retrofit of 3590 Rubidoux Blvd for Seismic	Operations	1 Year	P	X	X	X		X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	H	H	H	

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
Resistance (Old wood framed and partial CMU building built in 1950's).														
MH-29 Advanced Metering Infrastructure Phase I will replace 5,000 or the District's existing 7,000 traditional meters. Software. Phase II will address the remaining units.	Operations / Admin	2-5 Years	P, A	X	X		X		Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	H	H	M	Phase I in bidding process in 2025.
MH-30 Investigate the forced main from the Regional Lift Station to the Riverside Water Quality Control Plant (Sewage Treatment Plant) for flood and seismic vulnerability;	Operations / Engineering	1-5 Years	P	X		X	X		Y	GF, HMGP	GF, CIP, GR	H	M	M	

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
implement appropriate mitigation measures.														
DROUGHT MITIGATION ACTION ITEMS														
DR-1 Construct Intertie with West Valley Water District	Engineering	1–2 Years	A, F	X	X	X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GP, GR	H	M	H	
DR-2 Construct Intertie with West Valley Water District and or Riverside Public Utilities	Engineering	2–5 Years	A, F	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GP, GR, CIP	H	H	L	
DR-3 Construct Additional Wells for redundant Ground Water Supply	Engineering	3-7 Years	P	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GP, GR, CIP	H	H	M	

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
DR-4 Construct Additional Reservoirs for redundant Water Storage	Engineering	3-7 Years	P	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GP, GR, CIP	H	H	M	
DR-5 Buy Customers Weather Based Irrigation Controllers	Admin	1–3 Years	E		X		X		N	GF, HMGP	GP, GR, UWMP	M	L	H	
EARTHQUAKE MITIGATION ACTION ITEMS															
EQ-1 Install seismic automatic shut off valves for natural gas services to District Facilities (Buildings and Generators).	Operations	1 Year	P	X			X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	H	L	H	
EQ-2 Reservoir Retrofit program for seismic	Engineering	1-5 Years	P	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	H	H	H	

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
stability and to increase the freeboard capacity.														
EQ-3 Purchase and Installation of Engineered Seismic Retrofits (e.g. Seismic Valves and Couplings) at Water Storage Facilities (Reservoirs) and Water Treatment Vessels where either not adequately anchored and/or have rigid piping connections.	Engineering	1-5 Years	P	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	H	H	H	
EQ-4 Develop a retrofit program for all electrical control panels and power	Operations / Engineering	1-3 Years	P	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	M	M	L	

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
panels for proper seismic resistance and resilience.															
EQ-5 Atkinson Reservoir – Install flexible couplings for inlet and outlet piping to reservoirs to allow for movement in case of seismic activity.	Operations / Engineering	1-5 years	P	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	H	M	L	
EQ-6 Hunter No. 1 Reservoir – Install flexible couplings for inlet and outlet piping to reservoirs to allow for movement in case of seismic activity.	Operations / Engineering	1-5 years	P	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	H	M	L	
EQ-7 Perrone Reservoir – Install flexible couplings for inlet and outlet piping to	Operations / Engineering	1-5 years	P	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	H	M	L	

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
reservoirs to allow for movement in case of seismic activity.														
FLOOD MITIGATION ACTION ITEMS														
FLD-1 Purchase K-Rails for use in retaining and controlling flood waters and other spills during emergencies.	Operations	1-3 Years	P	X			X	X	N	GF, HMGP	GP, GR	M	M	H	
FLD-2 Purchase sandbag filling machine or other form of barrier protection equipment for use during flood and other emergencies.	Operations	1–3 Years	P, A, E	X	X	X	X	X	N	GF, HMGP	GP, GR	H	M	M	

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
POWER OUTAGE MITIGATION ACTION ITEMS														
PO-1 Purchase Solar Power Equipment and Charging Stations for Emergency and SCADA Equipment. Natural Gas Fuel Systems - Equipment and Generators.	Operations	1-5 years	A, F	X			X	X	Yes	GF, CIP, HMGP	GP, CIP, GR, SP	M	H	L	District currently has no solar power alternative. District does not currently have generators at all critical sites.
PO-2 Upgrade District Fuel Storage Capacity to be able to fuel District Fleet and generators for duration of events up to possibly more than a week.	Operation (Water and Sewer)	1-5 Years	A, F	X			X	X	Yes	CIP, HMGP	CIP, GR, SP	L	H	L	District currently has a 1,000 gallon gasoline storage container on-site. District does not have a diesel fuel storage tank.

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
PO-3 Purchase additional portable generators in case permanent generators are taken out of service.	Operations (Water and Sewer)	1-3 Years	A, F	X		X	X	X	Y	CIP, HMGP	CIP, GR	M	H	L	District currently has 2 portable generators but none big enough to run well sites.
PO-4 Purchase Emergency Mobile & Fixed Power Generators (Water and Sewer Facilities).	Operations (Water and Sewer)	1-3 Years	R, A, F	X		X	X	X	Y	CIP, HMGP	CIP, GR	M	H	L	District currently has 2 portable generators but none big enough to run well sites.
WILDFIRE MITIGATION ACTION ITEMS															
WLD-1 Seek out methods to harden RCSD facilities to protect against wildfire.	Operations / Engineering	1-5 years	P	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	H	H	L	

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department	Timeline	**Expanding and Improving Capabilities:** P-Planning & Regulatory; A-Administrative & Technical; F-Finance; E-Education & Outreach	**Goal:** Protect Life and Property	**Goal:** Public Awareness	**Goal:** Partnerships & Implementation	**Goal:** Protect Natural Systems	**Goal:** Protect Emergency Services	**Buildings & Infrastructure:** Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y), No (N)	**Funding Source:** GF-General Fund, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	**Planning Mechanism:** GP-General Plan, CIP-Capital Improvement Program, GF-General Fund, GR-Grant, SP-Strategic Plan, UWMP-Urban Water Management Plan	**Benefit:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Cost:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	**Priority:** L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	2025 Comments
WLD-2 Conduct inventory of existing water delivery capabilities to ensure readiness in a wildfire.	Operations / Engineering	1-5 years	P	X		X	X	X	Y	GF	GF	H	L	L	
WIND MITIGATION ACTION ITEMS															
WND-1 Construct buildings, fencing, and gates to withstand 70 mph winds.	Operations / Engineering	1-5 years	P	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	H	H	L	
WND-2 Underground electrical and other utilities to protect against 70 mph winds.	Operations / Engineering	1-5 years	P	X		X	X	X	Y	GF, HMGP	GF, GR	H	H	L	

Element D: Plan Maintenance

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D1-a.
Q: Does the plan describe how communities will continue to seek future public participation after the plan has been approved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(iii)) **A:** See **Continued Public Involvement** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D2-a.
Q: Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to track the progress/status of the mitigation actions identified within the Mitigation Strategy, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i)) **A:** See **Local Mitigation Officer, Method and Scheduling of Plan Implementation, Monitoring and Implementing the Plan, Annual Implementation Matrix** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D2-b.
Q: Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to evaluate the plan for effectiveness? This process must identify the criteria that will be used to evaluate the information in the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible. (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i)) **A:** See **Evaluation** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D2-c.
Q: Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to update the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i)) **A:** See **Formal Update Process** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D3-a.
Q: Does the plan describe each community will follow to integrate the ideas, information and strategy of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii)) **A:** See **Integration into Other Planning Mechanisms** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D3-b.
Q: Does the plan identify the local planning mechanisms where hazard mitigation information/actions may be integrated? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii)) **A:** See **Planning Mechanisms** below (repeated from Element C).

The plan maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the Plan annually and producing a plan revision every five years. This section describes how the Rubidoux Community Services District (District) will integrate public participation throughout the plan maintenance process.

Continued Public Involvement

The District is dedicated to involving the public directly in the continual review and updates to the mitigation plan. Copies of the plan will be made available at District Headquarters/Administration Building and on the District's Hazard Mitigation Plan website. The dedicated website will also contain an email address and phone number of a staff member welcoming any comments, questions, or concerns. At the discretion of the Local Mitigation Officer, a public meeting may be held after the Annual Implementation Meeting. The meeting could provide a public forum in which interested individuals and/or agencies could express their concerns, opinions, or ideas about the plan.

The Local Mitigation Officer will be responsible for using the district's resources to publicize any public meetings and always free to maintain public involvement through the public access channel, web page, and newspapers.

Local Mitigation Officer

The Planning Team involved in research and writing of the Plan will also be responsible for implementation. The Planning Team will be led by the Planning Team Chair Brandon Thomas who will be referred to as the Local Mitigation Officer. Under the direction of the Local Mitigation Officer, the Planning Team will take responsibility for plan maintenance and implementation. The Local Mitigation Officer will facilitate the Planning Team meetings and will assign tasks such as updating and presenting the Plan to the members of the Planning Team. Plan implementation and evaluation will be a shared responsibility among all of the Planning Team members. The Local Mitigation Officer will coordinate with District leadership to ensure funding for 5-year updates to Plan as required by FEMA. The Planning Team will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of plan action items and undertaking the formal review process. The Local Mitigation Officer will be authorized to make changes in assignments to the current Planning Team.

The Planning Team will meet no less than monthly. Meeting dates will be scheduled once the final Planning Team has been established. These meetings will provide an opportunity to discuss the progress of the action items and maintain the partnerships that are essential for the sustainability of the mitigation plan. The Local Mitigation Officer (or designee) will be responsible for contacting the Planning Team members and organizing the meetings.

Plan updates will need to be approved by FEMA every 5 years. However, adequate time should be allowed to secure grant funding (if necessary), allow adequate time for a thorough planning process, and time for the formal review by Cal OES and FEMA. All said, if grant funding is going to be needed, the update timeline should begin 3 years prior to the plan's due date to FEMA.

Method and Scheduling of Plan Implementation

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Monitoring	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
Evaluating					
Internal Planning Team Evaluation	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
Cal OES and FEMA Evaluation					Annual
Updating					Annual

Monitoring and Implementing the Plan

Monitoring the Plan

The Local Mitigation Officer will hold monthly meetings with representatives from the lead departments (as identified in the Mitigation Actions Matrix) in order to gather status updates on the mitigation action items. These meetings will provide an opportunity to discuss the progress of the action items and maintain the partnerships that are essential for the sustainability of the mitigation plan. See the Monthly Implementation Report (discussed below) which will be a

valuable tool for the Planning Team to measure the success of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The focus of the annual meeting will be on the progress and changes to the Mitigation Action Items.

Evaluating and Updating the Plan

Evaluation

As discussed at the beginning of this section, the representatives from the coordinating agencies (as identified in the Mitigation Actions Matrix) will meet monthly to gather status updates on the mitigation action items. Once a year, the Local Mitigation Officer will lead a discussion with the lead departments on the success (or failure) of the Mitigation Plan to be effective and to meet the plan goals. Examples of measuring the plan's effective will include assessing effectiveness include evaluating whether new hazards have emerged, whether community vulnerability has shifted, and whether stated mitigation strategies are still appropriate for the community's circumstances. The plan goals are defined at the beginning of Element C: Mitigation Strategy and each of the mitigation action items is aligned with a goal or goals.

The results of that discussion will be added to the Evaluation portion of the Monthly Implementation Report for inclusion in the 5-year update to the Plan. Efforts will be made immediately by the Local Mitigation Officer to address any failed plan goals.

Formal Update Process

As identified above, the Mitigation Action Items will be monitored for status on an annual basis as well as an evaluation of the plan's goals. The Local Mitigation Officer or designee will be responsible for contacting the coordinating agency members and organizing the annual meeting which will take place based on the month of the plan's approval. Planning Team members will also be responsible for participating in the formal update to the Plan every fifth year of the planning cycle. In the event the District desires to seek grant funding for the update, the application process should begin 2 years in advance of the plan's expiration. Even without grant funding, the planning process should begin at least 1.5 years ahead of the plan's expiration.

The Planning Team will begin the update process by reviewing the goals and mitigation action items to determine their relevance to changing situations within the district as well as changes in state or federal policy, and to ensure they are addressing current and expected conditions. The Planning Team will also review Element B: Risk Assessment portion of the Plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified, given any new available data. The lead departments responsible for the various action items will report on the status of their projects, including the success of various implementation processes, difficulties encountered, success of coordination efforts, and which strategies should be revised. Amendments will be made to the Mitigation Actions Matrix and other sections in the Plan as deemed necessary by the Planning Team.

Integration into Other Planning Mechanisms

The district addresses statewide planning goals and legislative requirements through the Strategic Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, and General Fund. The mitigation plan provides a series of recommendations - many of which are closely related to the goals and objectives of existing planning programs. The district will implement recommended mitigation action items through existing programs and procedures.

In addition, the district is responsible for adhering to the State of California's Building and Safety Codes. In addition, the district may work with other agencies at the state level to review, develop and ensure Building and Safety Codes are adequate to mitigate or present damage by hazards. This is to ensure that life-safety criteria are met for new construction.

Some of the goals and action items in the mitigation plan will be achieved through activities recommended in the strategic and other budget documents. The various departments involved in developing the plan will review it on an annual basis. Upon annual review, the Planning Team will work with the departments to identify areas in the plan's action items that are consistent with the strategic and budget documents. This will ensure the mitigation plan goals and action items are implemented in a timely fashion.

Upon FEMA approval, the Planning Team will begin the process of incorporating risk information and mitigation action items into existing planning mechanisms including the General Fund (Operating Budget and Capital Projects - see Mitigation Actions Matrix for links between individual action items and associated planning mechanisms). The annual meetings of the Planning Team will provide an opportunity for Planning Team members to report back on the progress made on the integration of mitigation planning elements into the district's planning documents and procedures. The timing of integration will depend on the cycles of the various planning mechanisms. As an example, state regulations require the Emergency Operations Plan to be updated every 3 years while the Strategic Plan may not be updated for another 5 years. The department representatives should be mindful of opportunities to update or implement action items assigned to their departments.

The 2025 HMP will be the first mitigation plan for the district and therefore has not yet been integrated into any other planning documents. In the future, the Planning Team will utilize the updates of the following HMP Elements into other planning documents:

- ✓ Element A: Planning Process – Stakeholders into Emergency Operations Plan, Training, and Exercises
- ✓ Element B: Risk Assessment - District Profile, Risk Assessment, Vulnerability and Impacts Assessment into Emergency Operations Plan – Hazard Analysis and Urban Water Management Plan
- ✓ Element C: Mitigation Strategy – Capability Assessment and Mitigation Actions Matrix into General Fund, Capital Improvement Program, and Grants.

Monthly Implementation Matrix

The Monthly Implementation Matrix is the same as the Mitigation Actions Matrix but with a column added to track the annual status of each Action Item. Upon approval and adoption of the Plan, the Monthly Implementation Report will be added to the Plan's **Attachments**. Following is a view of the Monthly Implementation Matrix:

Monthly Implementation Matrix will be inserted here following FEMA approval

An equal part of the monitoring process is the need to maintain a strategic planning process which needs to include funding and organizational support. In that light, at least one year in advance of the FEMA-mandated 5-year submission of an update, the Local Mitigation Officer will convene the Planning Team (as well as any other departments with responsibilities on the Mitigation

Actions Matrix) to discuss funding and timing of the update planning process. On the fifth year of the planning cycles, the Planning Team will broaden its scope to include discussions and research on all of the sections within the Plan with particular attention given to goal achievement and public participation.

Economic Analysis of Mitigation Projects

FEMA's approach to identifying the costs and benefits associated with hazard mitigation strategies, measures, or projects fall into two general categories: benefit/cost analysis and cost-effectiveness analysis.

Conducting benefit/cost analysis for a mitigation activity can assist communities in determining whether a project is worth undertaking now, in order to avoid disaster-related damage later. Cost-effectiveness analysis evaluates how best to spend a given amount of money to achieve a specific goal. Determining the economic feasibility of mitigating hazards can provide decision-makers with an understanding of the potential benefits and costs of an activity, as well as a basis upon which to compare alternative projects.

Given federal funding, the Planning Team will use a FEMA-approved benefit/cost analysis approach to identify and prioritize mitigation action items. For other projects and funding sources, the Planning Team will use other approaches to understand the costs and benefits of each action item and develop a prioritized list.

The “benefit”, “cost”, and overall “priority” of each mitigation action item was included in the Mitigation Actions Matrix located in Element C: Mitigation Strategy. A more technical assessment will be required in the event grant funding is pursued through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidelines are discussed below.

FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidelines

The Stafford Act authorizes the President to establish a program to provide technical and financial assistance to state and local governments to assist in the implementation of hazard mitigation measures that are cost effective and designed to substantially reduce injuries, loss of life, hardship, or the risk of future damage and destruction of property. To evaluate proposed hazard mitigation projects prior to funding FEMA requires a Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) to validate cost effectiveness. BCA is the method by which the future benefits of a mitigation project are estimated and compared to its cost. The end result is a benefit-cost ratio (BCR), which is derived from a project’s total net benefits divided by its total project cost. The BCR is a numerical expression of the cost effectiveness of a project. A project is considered to be cost effective when the BCR is 1.0 or greater, indicating the benefits of a prospective hazard mitigation project are sufficient to justify the costs.

Although the preparation of a BCA is a technical process, FEMA has developed software, written materials, and training to support the effort and assist with estimating the expected future benefits over the useful life of a retrofit project. It is imperative to conduct a BCA early in the project

development process to ensure the likelihood of meeting the cost-effective eligibility requirement in the Stafford Act.

The BCA program consists of guidelines, methodologies, and software modules for a range of major natural hazards including:

- ✓ Flood (Riverine, Coastal Zone A, Coastal Zone V)
- ✓ Hurricane Wind
- ✓ Hurricane Safe Room
- ✓ Damage-Frequency Assessment
- ✓ Tornado Safe Room
- ✓ Earthquake
- ✓ Wildfire

The BCA program provides up to date program data, up to date default and standard values, user manuals and training. Overall, the program makes it easier for users and evaluators to conduct and review BCAs and to address multiple buildings and hazards in a single BCA module run.

Element F: Plan Adoption

Q&A | ELEMENT F: PLAN ADOPTION | F1-a.
Q: Does the participant include documentation of adoption? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5))
A: See **Plan Adoption Process** below.

Plan Adoption Process

Adoption of the plan by the local governing body will demonstrate the Rubidoux Community Services District's (District) commitment to meeting mitigation goals and objectives. Governing body approval legitimizes the plan and authorizes responsible agencies to execute their responsibilities.

The Second Draft Plan will be submitted to Cal OES and FEMA for review and approval. When Cal OES determines the plan to be compliant, the document will be forwarded to FEMA. When FEMA determined the plan to be compliant, an Approvable Pending Adoption notice will be issued. That will trigger the Board of Directors to conduct a public meeting. Staff will recommend adoption of the Final Draft Plan. Assuming adoption by the Board of Directors, the signed resolution will be forwarded to FEMA along with a request for a FEMA Letter of Approval.

In preparation for the public meeting with the Board of Directors, the Planning Team will post the Final Draft Plan on the District's website. Notification of the Plan's availability will also be announced via the mediums utilized during the community outreach activities. Also, the Team will prepare a staff report including an overview of the Planning Process, Risk Assessment, Mitigation Goals, and Mitigation Actions. The staff presentation will include a summary of the input received during the community outreach activities. The meeting participants will be encouraged to present their views and make suggestions on possible mitigation actions.

The Board of Directors heard the item on _____. The Board of Directors voted to _____ the Final Draft of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Resolution of adoption by the Board of Directors is below:

Insert

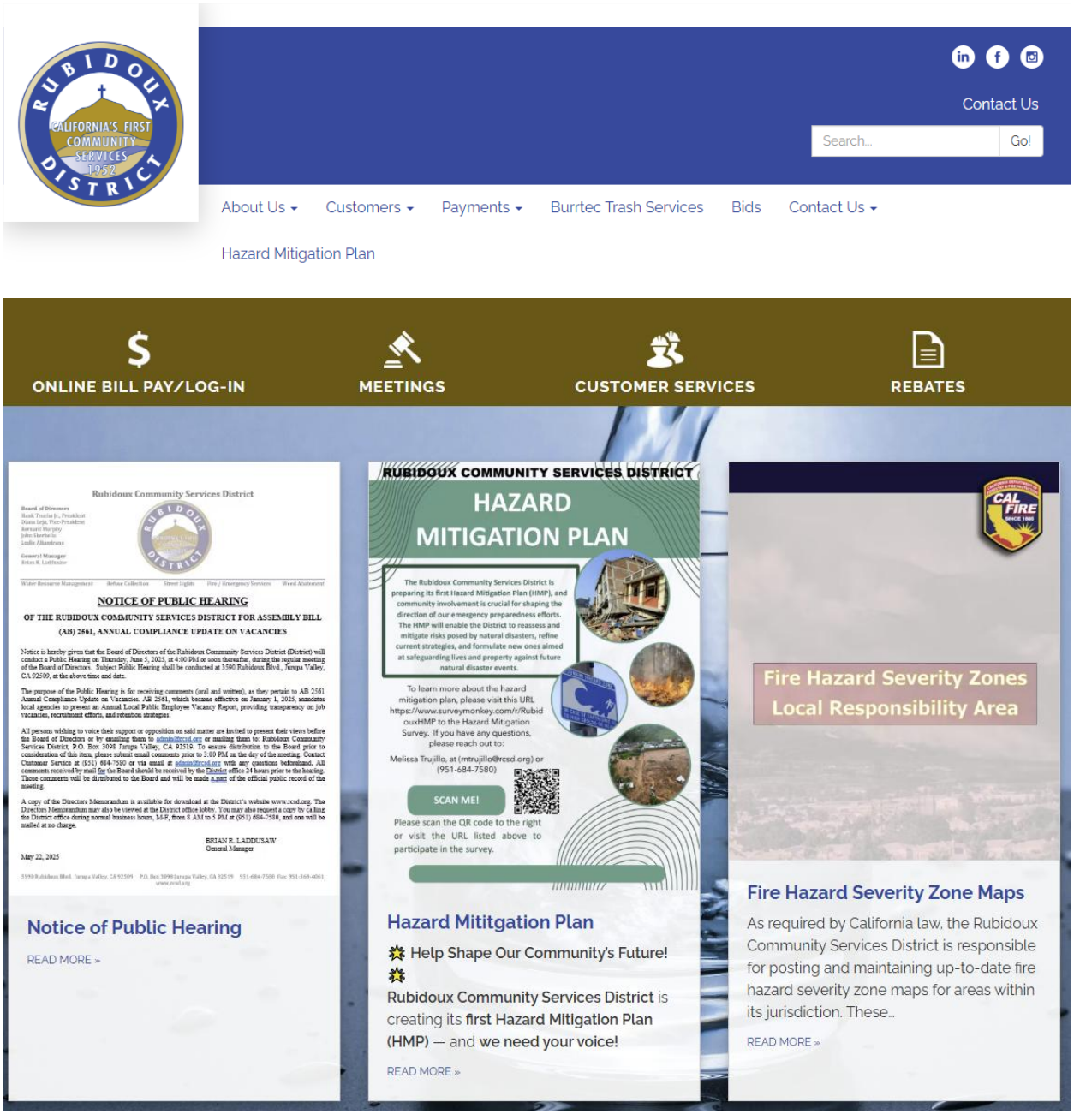
Plan Approval

Upon adoption by the Board of Directors, the resolution was forwarded to FEMA. The FEMA Letter of Approval was issued on _____ and is below:

insert

Attachments

District Website – Landing Page – April 2025



District's Dedicated Website Postings

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Hazard Mititgation Plan

🌟 **Help Shape Our Community's Future!** 🌟
Rubidoux Community Services District is creating its **first Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)** — and **we need your voice!**

🌪️ Why It Matters:
The HMP will help us identify and reduce risks from natural disasters, improve emergency strategies, and protect lives and property in our community.

📣 **We Want to Hear from You!**
Take our quick survey to share your thoughts and priorities:
👉 https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/RubidouxHMP

📞 Questions? Contact:
Melissa Trujillo
📧 mtrujillo@rcsd.org
📱 (951) 684-7580

Together, we can build a safer, more resilient Rubidoux! 💪

LHMP SURV.SPANISH.pdf

LHMP SURV.ENGLISH.pdf

Video Hazard Mitigation Overview 4.21.2025.pptx

Flyers – English and Spanish – April 2025

RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Plan de mitigación de Riesgos

El Distrito de Servicios Comunitarios de Rubidoux está preparando su primer Plan de Mitigación de Riesgos (PMR), y la participación comunitaria es crucial para definir la dirección de nuestros esfuerzos de preparación para emergencias. El PMR permitirá al Distrito reevaluar y mitigar los riesgos que plantean los desastres naturales, perfeccionar las estrategias actuales y formular nuevas para proteger vidas y bienes ante futuros desastres

Para obtener más información sobre el plan de mitigación de riesgos, visite este URLhttps://www.surveymonkey.com/r/RubidouxHMP to the Hazard Mitigation Survey.

Si tiene alguna pregunta, comuníquese con nosotros.

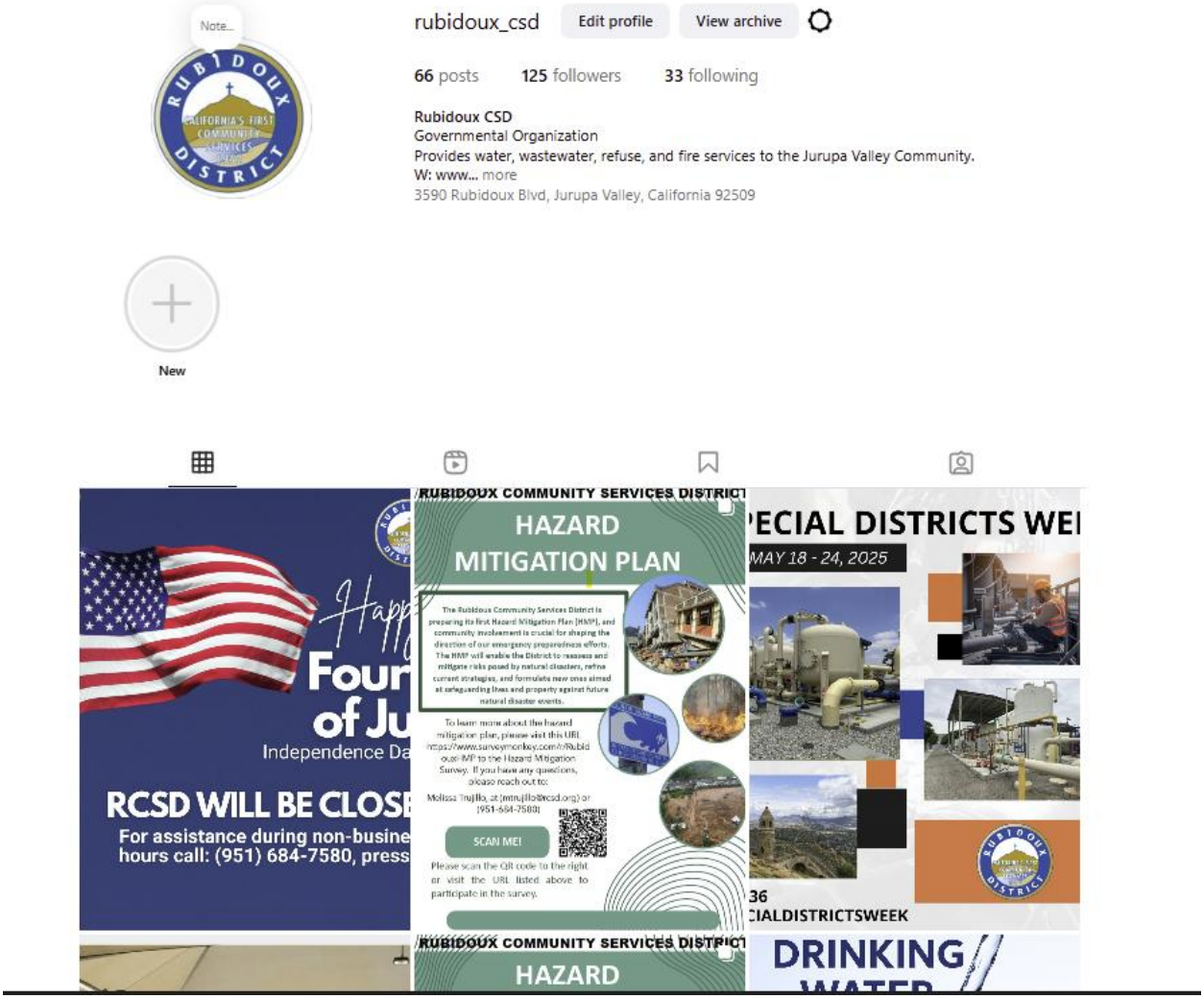
Melissa Trujillo, a (mtrujillo@rcsd.org) o 951-684-7580

ESCANEAME!

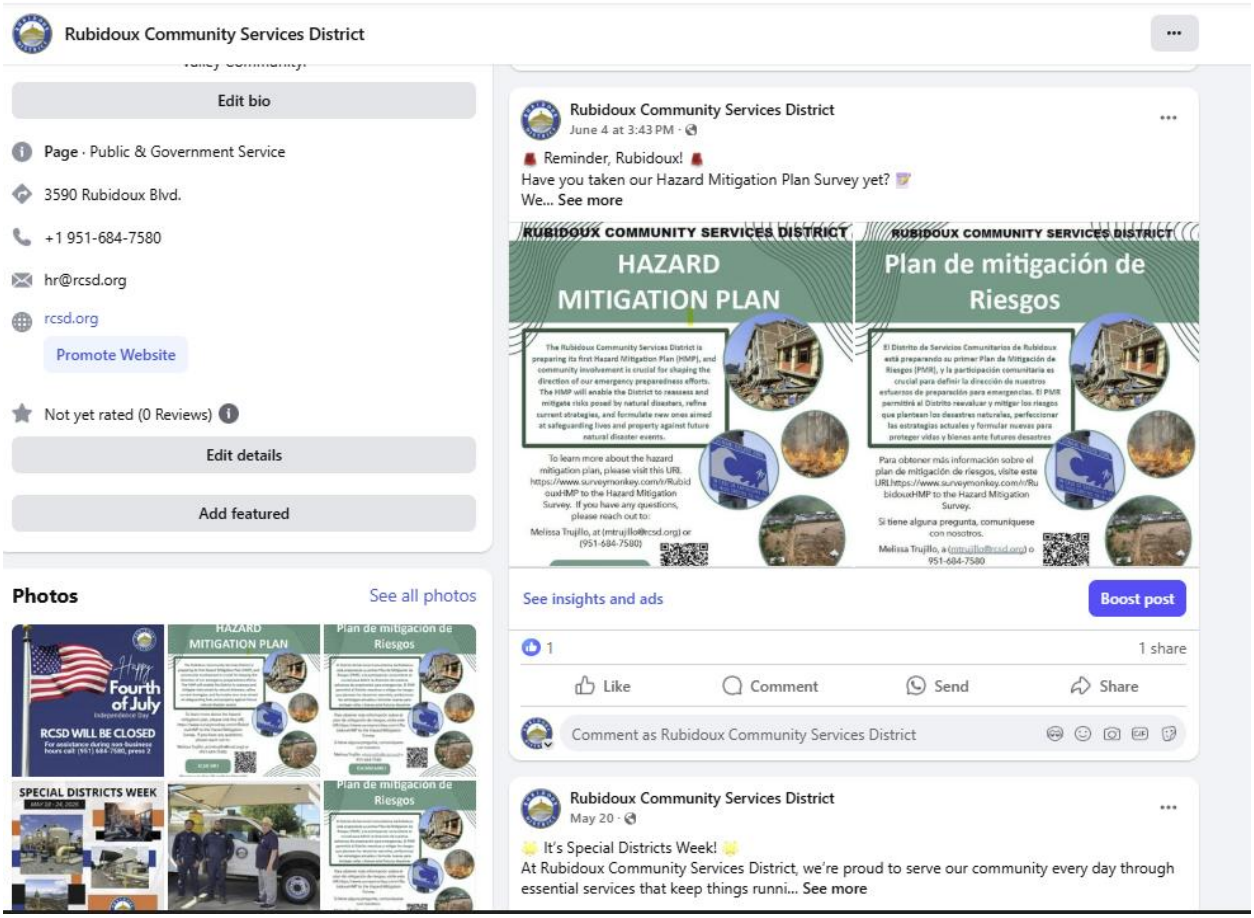
Escanee el código QR a la derecha o visite la URL que aparece arriba para participar en la encuesta.

Social Media

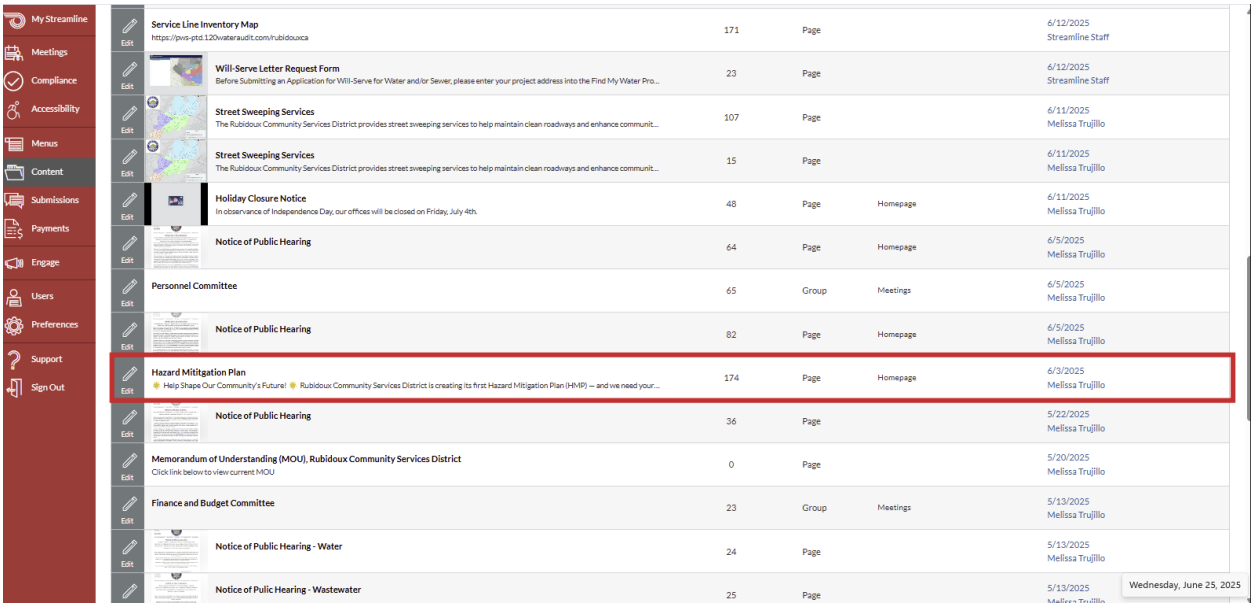
Instagram



Facebook



My Streamline



Press Release – June 5, 2025

Rubidoux Community Services District

Board of Directors
Hank Trueba Jr., President
Diana Leja, Vice-President
Bernard Murphy
John Sherbelis
Leslie Altamirano

General Manager
Brian R. Lockhaven

Water Resource Management | Refuse Collection | Street Lights | Fire / Emergency Services | Weed Abatement

PUBLIC NOTICE

OF THE RUBIDOUX COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

The Rubidoux Community Services District is pleased to announce the planning process to prepare its first Hazard Mitigation Plan. The plan is required in order to maintain eligibility for certain mitigation-related funding opportunities prior to and following a major disaster. The plan is required to be updated every five years. The first task of the 2025 plan was to identify a list of hazards posing the greatest threat to the service area. These hazards included Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Wildfire, and Windstorms. The next step in the planning process was to assess the hazard vulnerabilities and impacts faced by RCSD. Future work will include identifying the proximity of critical facilities to the identified hazards followed by developing mitigation action items to minimize or eliminate threats associated with the hazards.

As the Planning Team continues its preliminary work, we want to ensure that our customers and stakeholders have an opportunity to learn and contribute to the plan. Project-related materials are now available on the District's Hazard Mitigation web page including a link to a Hazard Mitigation Survey which will help us to better understand your needs before, during, and after a major emergency.

Since the beginning of local mitigation plans back in 2005, FEMA has provided guidance relating to the preparation of local hazard mitigation plans. In 2023, the newest regulations added four areas of focus: 1) climate change impacts on hazards, 2) analysis and location of socially vulnerable populations, 3) hazard-specific impacts on socially vulnerable populations, and 4) a more robust community outreach strategy to inform and engage customers and stakeholders.

FEMA defines stakeholders as:

- ✓ Local and Regional Agencies involved in Hazard Mitigation
- ✓ Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development
- ✓ Neighboring Communities (including adjacent local governments and servicing special district)
- ✓ Business Organizations, Academia, and Community Lifelines
- ✓ Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations working with Socially Vulnerable Populations

3590 Rubidoux Blvd. Jurupa Valley, CA 92509 P.O. Box 3090 Jurupa Valley, CA 92519 951-684-7580 Fax: 951-369-6861
www.rcsd.org
Water Resource Management | Refuse Collection | Street Lights | Fire / Emergency Services | Weed Abatement

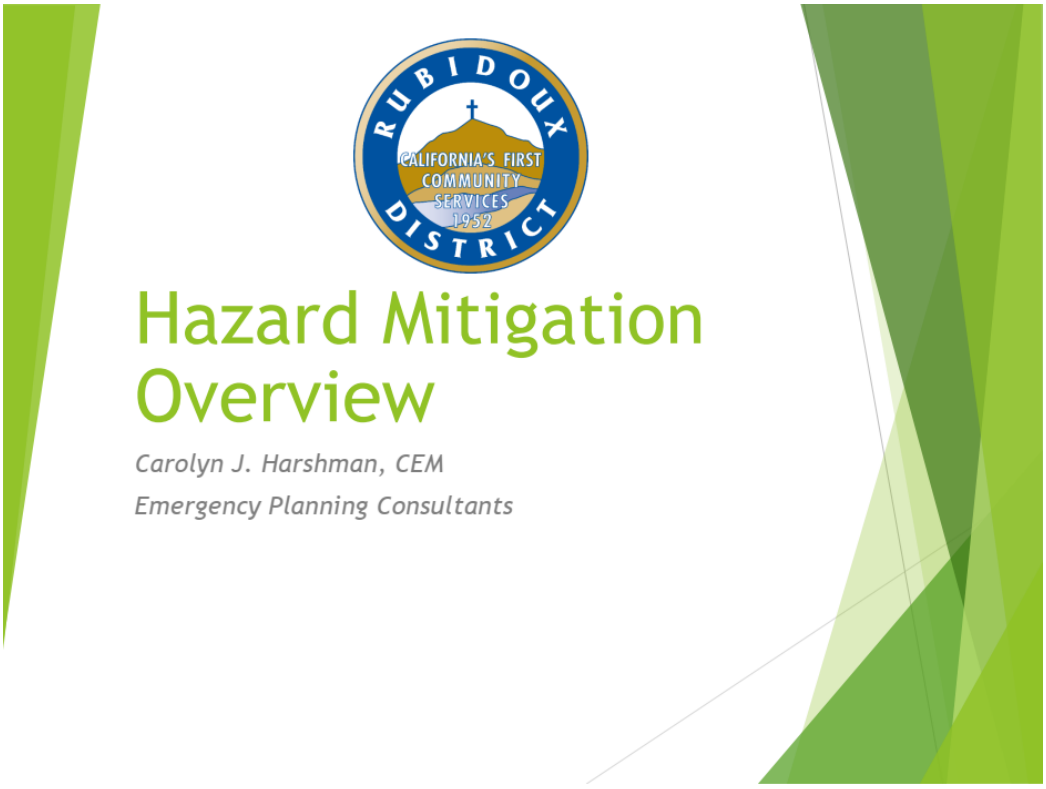
In response to the new requirements regarding identification and outreach to socially vulnerable populations, the Planning Team will utilize an online tool from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to identify location and ranking of the community's socially vulnerable population. The CDC has identified 16 social attributes that are used to determine percentages of social vulnerability. The CDC's Socially Vulnerable Index was designed to help emergency managers identify and map communities that will most likely need support before, during, and after a disaster. The graphic to the right depicts the 16 social attributes for social vulnerability.

For any questions or comments, please contact Melissa Trujillo at 951-684-7580 or via email at mtrujillo@rcsd.org.

BRANDON THOMAS
Assistant General Manager

June 5, 2025

Mitigation Overview Video



RISK
MITIGATION
What is Hazard Mitigation?
Hazard Mitigation includes Actions Taken to Minimize or Eliminate Threats Associated with Hazards

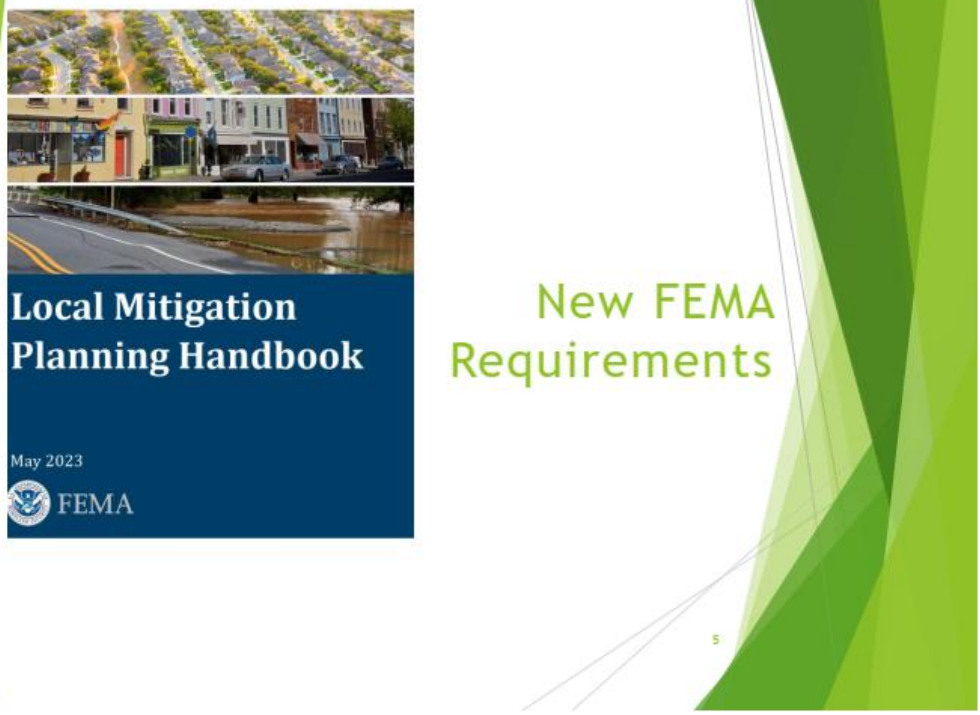
Excellent Return on Investment

- **Mitigation:** Every $1 spent yields a $6 return on avoided losses in the future.
- **Building Retrofit:** Every $1 spent yields a $4 return on avoided losses in the future.

Benefits of Mitigation

Reductions in:

- Deaths and injuries
- Property repair costs
- Additional living expenses
- Direct and indirect business interruption
- Loss of service to the community
- Urban search and rescue costs



Planning Process

#1 Organize Planning Process and Resources

- Community Outreach Strategy
- Planning Team Meetings

#2 Assess Risks & Capabilities

- Risk Assessment, Vulnerability & Impacts Assessment, Mapping and Demographics
- Review Capabilities

#3 Develop Mitigation Strategy

- Develop Mitigation Actions

#4 Adopt and Implement Plan

- Community Outreach
- Formal Review Cal OES and FEMA
- Adoption by Board of Directors

Community Outreach Strategy

1st: Develop Stakeholder List

- Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation
- Agencies with Authority to Regulate Development
- Neighboring Jurisdictions
- Representatives of Businesses, Academia, and Community Lifelines
- Nonprofit and Community-Based Organizations providing services to socially vulnerable populations

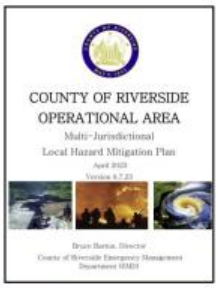
2nd: Announce Planning Process Activities to Customers and Stakeholders

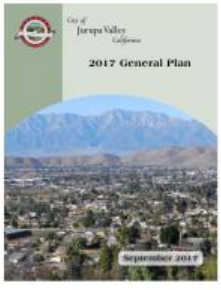
- Press Release, Website, Social Media, Public Forums
  - Hazard Mitigation Survey
  - Hazard Mitigation Overview Video

3rd: Announce Availability and Gather Input on the First Draft Plan

- Customers and Stakeholders

Identifying Hazards





- Review: FEMA Hazards
- Review: California State Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Review: County of Riverside Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and City of Jurupa Valley General Plan – Safety Element
- RCSD Planning Team chose:
  - Drought
  - Earthquake
  - Flood
  - Wildfire
  - Windstorm

Existing and Future Capabilities to Increase Resilience

- **Planning and Regulatory** - Codes, Ordinances, Policies, Laws, Plans and Programs Guiding Growth and Development
- **Administrative and Technical** - Staff, Skills, and Tools
- **Financial** - Taxes, General Funds, Utility Service Fees, Impact Fees, Grants, etc.
- **Education and Outreach** - Fire Safety, Flood Safety, Preparedness Information, etc.

Develop a Mitigation Strategy

- Goals
- Coordinate Strategy with Capital Improvement Plans
- Comprehensive Range of Actions that will Reduce the Impacts of the Identified Hazards.
  - Example:

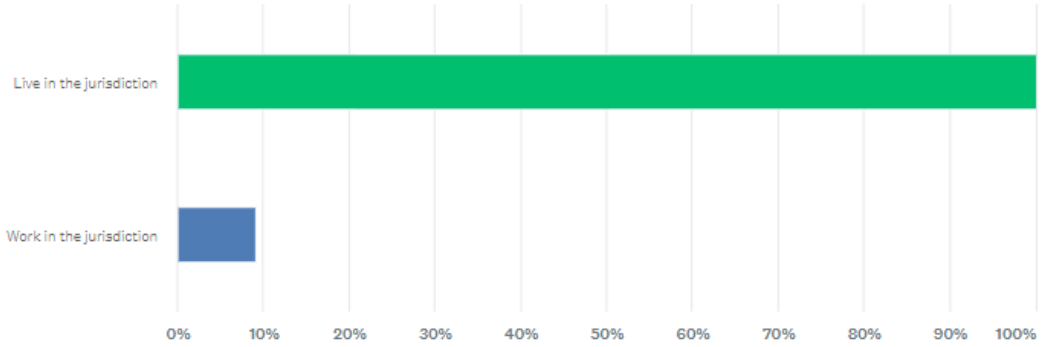
  "Purchase and install generators at all District-owned facilities."

Cal OES
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
FEMA
Approval and Implementation
Review, Adoption, and Approval
Formal Review by Cal OES and FEMA
FEMA Issues Approvable Pending Adoption
Board of Directors Adoption
FEMA Issues Letter of Approval
Implementation
Planning Team Meets Annually
Coordinate with CIP
Seek Grant Funds
Five-Year Update

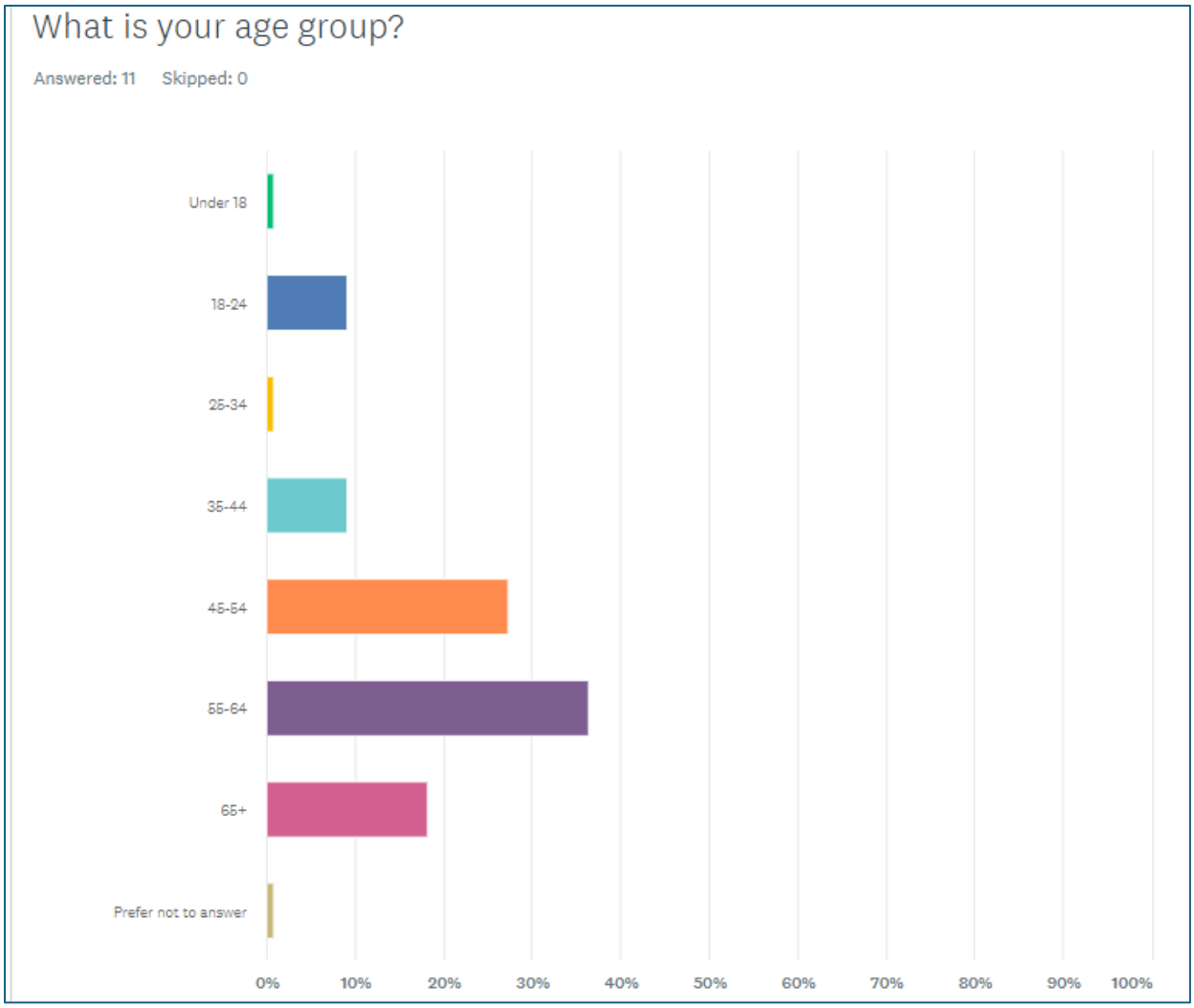
Survey Monkey Results

Do you (check all that apply)

Answered: 11 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Percentage	Responses
Live in the jurisdiction	100%	11
Work in the jurisdiction	9.09%	1
Total		**11**

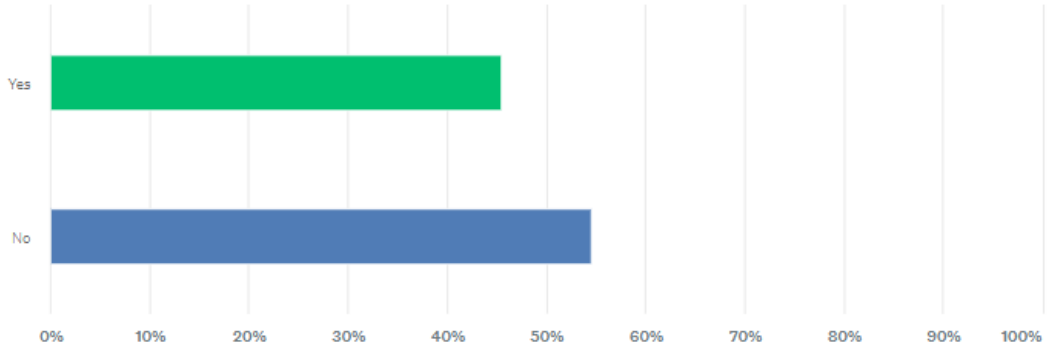

What is your age group?
Answered: 11 Skipped: 0
Under 18
18-24
25-34
35-44
45-54
55-64
65+
Prefer not to answer
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%

Q3

Customize Export

During the past 5 years in Rubidoux, have you or someone in your household directly experienced a natural hazard? This could be an earthquake, severe windstorm, flood, wildland fire, or other type of natural hazards.

Answered: 11 Skipped: 0

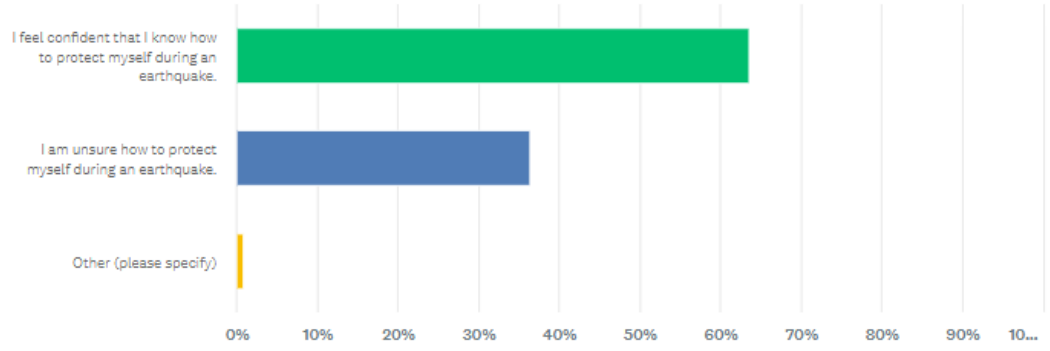


Q4

Customize Export

If a large earthquake were to strike tomorrow...

Answered: 11 Skipped: 0

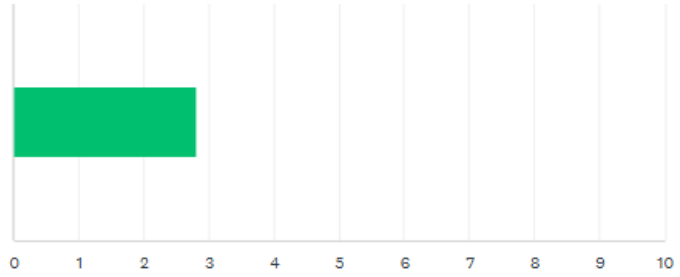


Q5

Customize Export

How prepared is your household for a natural hazard (for example, wildland fire, flood, earthquake) on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being not prepared and 5 being very prepared?

Answered: 11 Skipped: 0

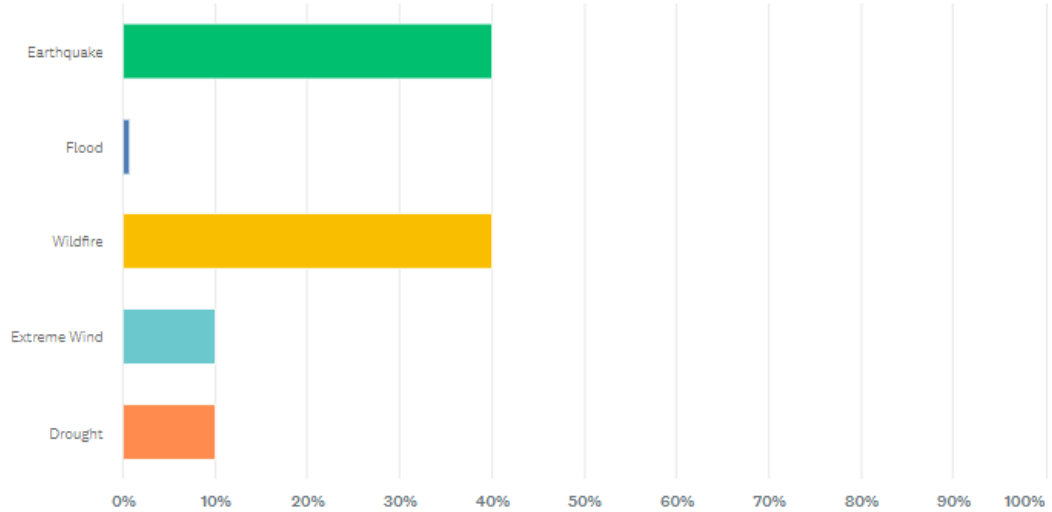


Q6

Customize Export

The District's Mitigation Planning Team has identified a range of natural hazards that could pose a threat to the District. Select the one natural hazard that concerns you the most?

Answered: 10 Skipped: 1

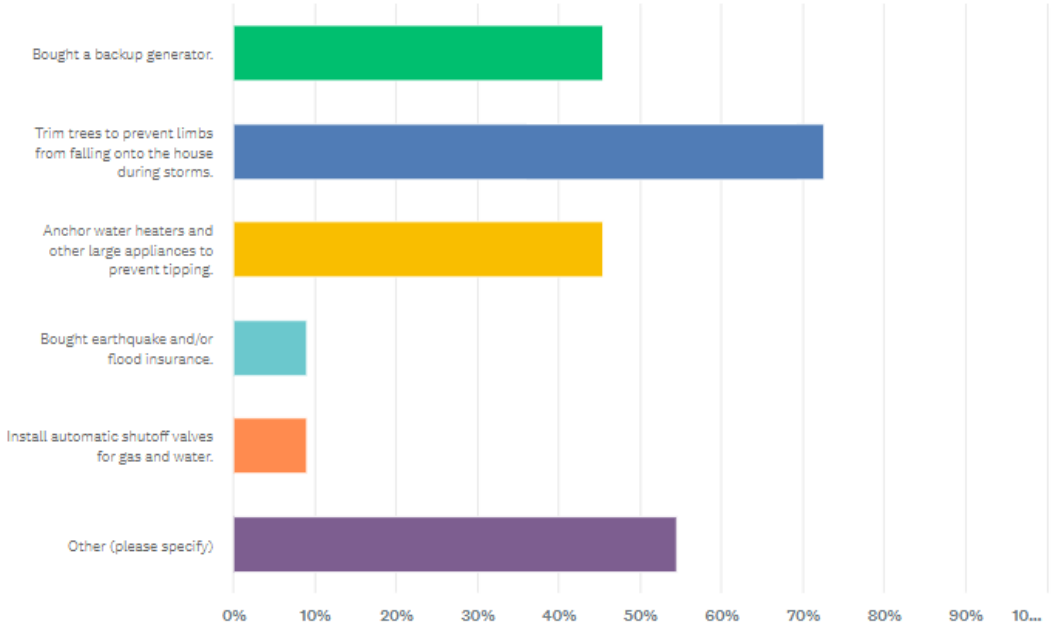


Q7

Customize Export

What steps has your household taken to Mitigate against natural hazards? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 11 Skipped: 0

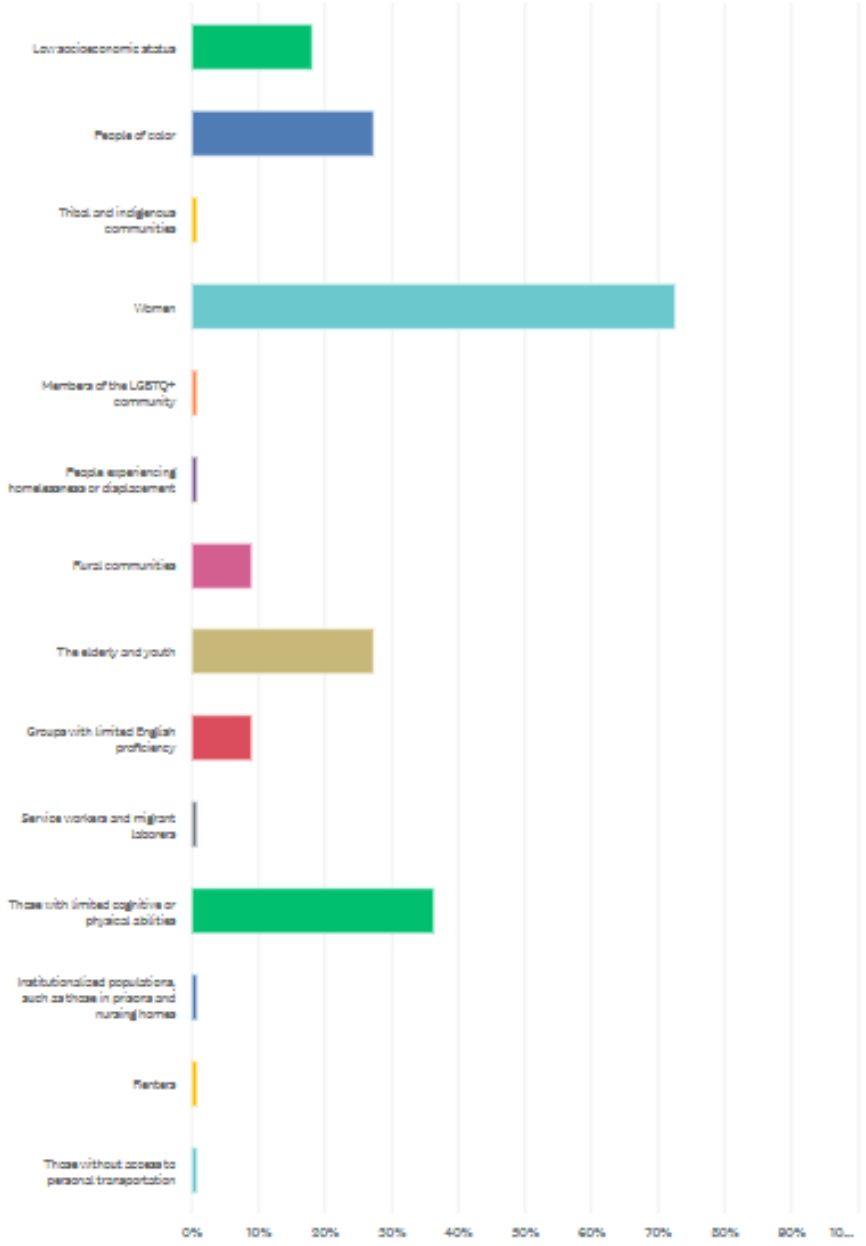


Q8

Customize Export

According to FEMA's Guide for Expanding Mitigation: Making the Connection to Equity, social vulnerability is defined as the potential for loss within an individual or social group. The term recognizes that some traits influence an individual's or group's resilience. This is their ability to prepare, respond, cope or recover from an event. Please select if you fall into any of the following groups.

Answered: 11 Skipped: 0

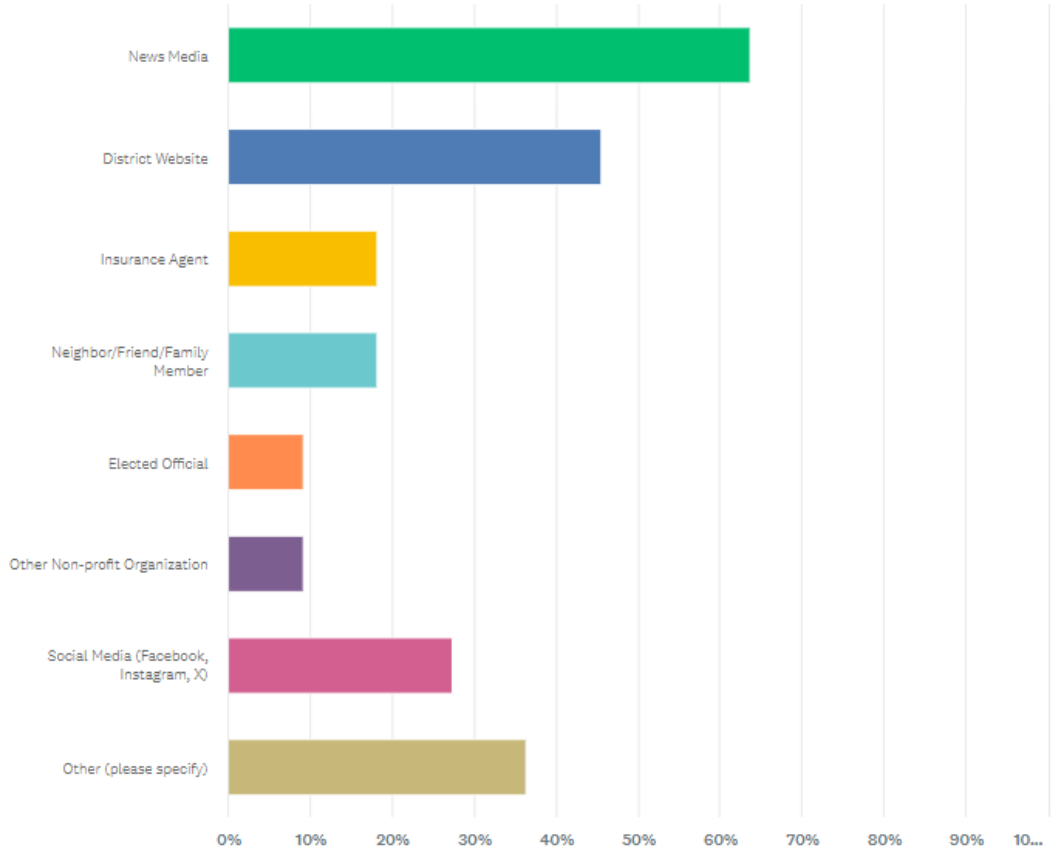


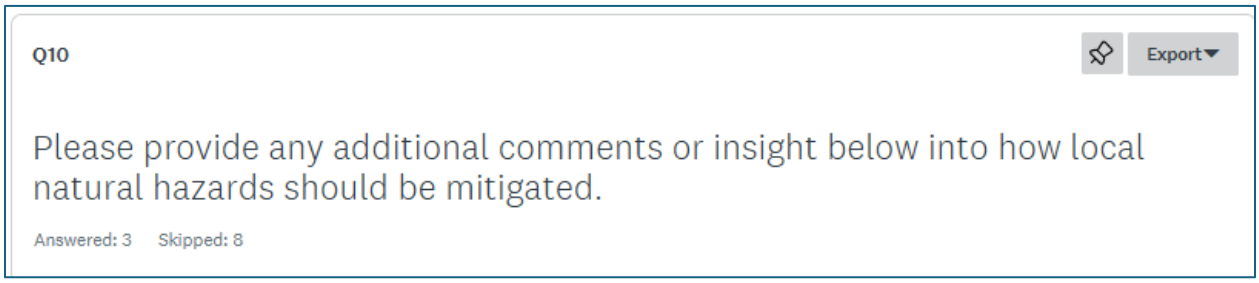
Q9

Customize Export

Choose the ways you prefer to seek information about how to make your home and neighborhood more resilient from hazards?

Answered: 11 Skipped: 0

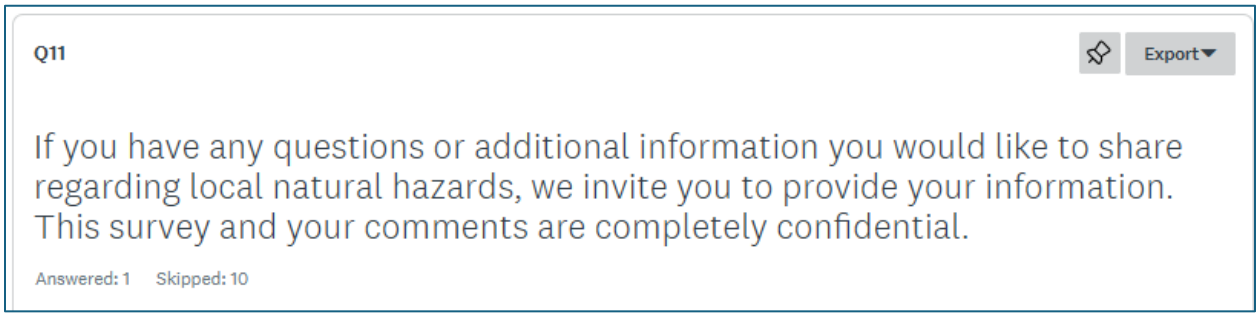




Answer #1: Provide residents with free services and install of automatic shutoff valves for gas and water, back-up generators, tree trimming, etc.

Answer #2: Newsletter

Answer #3: More local government involvement



Answer #1: More maintenance/mitigation in the river bottom.

Planning Team Meeting Minutes

January 30, 2024

Minutes
PowerPoint attached separately
Rubidoux Community Services District
Planning Team Meeting #1 (Virtual)
January 30, 2024

Attendees
Carolyn Harshman (Emergency Planning Consultants)
Ted Beckwith, Planning Team Chair
Yvonne Reyes
Anthony Strey
Miguel Valdez

1. Reviewed the purpose of hazard mitigation and examples of mitigation activities.

2. Discussed the concepts and terms related to hazard mitigation planning.

3. Reviewed the Project Schedule and Hazard Overview.

   Schedule - Four meetings lasting 2-hours will be held on a monthly basis.

4. Hazard Overview - Discussed hazards identified in the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan, City of Jurupa Valley's HMP, and the State Hazard Mitigation Plan. The conclusion was to rank the following hazards during Meeting #2: earthquake, flooding, extreme wind, drought, and wildfire. The consultant shared hazard intensity maps and other information on each of the hazards.

5. Request for Pertinent Documents:

   a. Capital Improvement Program, Strategic Plan, Emergency Response Plan.

February 8, 2024

Minutes
PowerPoint attached separately
Rubidoux Community Services District
Planning Team Meeting #2 (Virtual)
February 8, 2024

Attendees
Carolyn Harshman (Emergency Planning Consultants)
Ted Beckwith, Planning Team Chair
Yvonne Reyes
Miguel Valdez
Kirk Hamblin

1. Recapped Meeting #1 including project schedule and introduction to hazards.

2. Team using Calculated Priority Risk Index to rank hazards discussed during Meeting #1. Ranking yielded the following as "high" hazard: earthquake, drought, flood, and extreme wind. Wildfire was ranked as a "low" hazard.

3. Introduced draft Capability Assessment drawn from information on the District's website. Minor changes were provided by the Team.

4. Introduced need to create a Critical Facilities List including values.

4. Introduced examples of hazard mitigation activities from Jurupa Community Services District and Cucamonga Valley Water District. Ted offered to put together a "project wish list" which will be distributed in advance of Meeting #3. Prior to distribution, Carolyn will transfer the projects into the format required for the Mitigation Actions Matrix. Team members will be asked to provide details including timeline, funding source, etc. for projects that would likely be assigned to their department.

Meeting #3 scheduled for February 29, 2024.

February 29, 2024

Minutes
PowerPoint attached separately
Rubidoux Community Services District
Planning Team Meeting #3 (Virtual)
February 29, 2024

Attendees
Carolyn Harshman (Emergency Planning Consultants)
Ted Beckwith, Planning Team Chair
Miguel Valdez
Brian Laddusaw

1. Recapped Meeting #2 including project schedule, Community Outreach, and Mitigation Actions Matrix.

2. Lengthy discussion on the Matrix.

July 11, 2024

Minutes
PowerPoint attached separately
Rubidoux Community Services District
Special Meeting – Community Outreach Strategy
July 11, 2024

Attendees
Carolyn Harshman (Emergency Planning Consultants)
Ted Beckwith
Miguel Valdez

Background
On May 17, 2024, Carolyn sent an email to Ted and Miguel explaining FEMA's new regulations and, more specifically, how they are being interpreted by the Cal OES and FEMA reviewers. It's clear that prior to issuing the Initial Draft Plan to the Planning Team, a Community Outreach Strategy needs to be developed and executed. A Stakeholder List needs to be developed and outreach techniques for reaching the customers about the planning process that is underway.

Meeting Discussion

A lengthy discussion ensued on the need for a robust outreach throughout the entire planning process. Carolyn emphasized the efficiency and effectiveness of taking the messaging to public forums that take place on a regular basis.

Carolyn will provide a sample press release, video, survey, and flyer (with QR code) to direct readers to the district's website. A dedicated webpage will be developed for posting project related documents including announcements, draft plans, surveys, videos, and flyers.

Also, Carolyn emphasized the importance of documenting the outreach activities (e.g., dates, screenshots, photo, social media, email/mail to Stakeholders, etc.).

Planning Team Meeting #4 won't be scheduled until the initial outreach activities have taken place and input incorporated into the Initial Draft Plan.